Appendix C

Environmental Overview

Cultural Historical Resource Overview
Phase I Archaeological Background Review

Environmental Overview

Environmental Overview

Southern Kentucky Corridor (I-66)

(Item # 03-66.00)



Bowling Green Outer Beltline

(Item # 03-103.00)

Prepared for
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet

KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET

EDUCATION PAYS

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Exhibit 1: I-66/Bowling Green Outer Beltline Environmental Overview Map

Attachment 1: A Cultural Historical Resource Overview for Bowling Green Outer Beltline/I-66 in Warren, Barren and Edmonson Counties, Kentucky, by H. Powell and Company, Inc.

Attachment 2: A Phase I Archaeological Background Review of the Preliminary I-66 Corridors and the Preliminary Bowling Green Outer Beltway Corridors, Warren, Barren, and Edmonson Counties, Kentucky, by University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research Department of Anthropology

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The study area is made up of portions of Warren, Edmonson, and Barren Counties in south-central Kentucky. This area has strong ties with agricultural activities associated with its karst landscape. The karst topography in this area has made it a major attraction to tourist and researchers alike. Edmonson County in the northern portion of the study area is home to Mammoth Cave National Park, which boasts the longest cave in the world. Communities located in the vicinity of the study area include Bowling Green, Smiths Grove, Oakland, Brownsville, and Glasgow. Bowling Green is the major metropolitan center in the study area. The project area is traversed by I-65, which runs generally east to west across eastern Warren County and into Barren County. The study area is also bordered on the west by the Natcher Parkway and on the east by the Nunn Parkway. This area is drained by the Barren River, which flows through Warren and Barren Counties.

This environmental study is a limited environmental overview for the corridors identified as the proposed location for Interstate-66 between the Natcher and Nunn Parkways as well as the proposed Outer Beltline project that will surround the city of Bowling Green. This project is a segment of the overall I-66, which has also been referred to as the AEast-West Transamerica Corridor@ and the ASouthern Kentucky Corridor@. This project involves the Level 2 Screening of 7 potential I-66 corridors and 4 potential Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors. Of these 7 corridors 1 relies completely on existing facilities including portions of the Natcher and Nunn Parkways and I-65. The rest of the corridors consist of at least some portions of new terrain routes. The Outer Belt Line corridors all consist of entirely new terrain routes that will tie in with the proposed I-66 corridors. Below is a brief description of each I-66 and Outer Beltline Corridor.

I-66 Corridor Descriptions

Corridor 2 – This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it proceeds northwesterly on a new location, crossing US 31W near Dripping Spring, before climbing the escarpment near KY 101. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction to parallel KY 1320, before taking a turn toward the southwest near Sand Hill. The corridor crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526, crossing the Barren River at the 19 mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 35.4 miles, with 29.5 miles of new location.

Corridor 4 – This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it proceeds west northwesterly on a new location, crossing KY 101 north of Smiths Grove and US 31W near Tuckertown. Unlike Corridors 1, 2 and 3, this corridor remains in the sinkhole plain and does not climb the escarpment. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526 and crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526. It then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 34.1 miles, with 28.2 miles of new location.

Corridor 5 – This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it proceeds west northwesterly on a new location, crossing KY 101 north of Smiths Grove and US 31W near Tuckertown. Unlike Corridors 1, 2 and 3, this corridor remains in the sinkhole plain and

does not climb the escarpment. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction, before turning southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher and follows the Natcher Parkway to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 34.9 miles, with 24.3 miles of new location.

Corridor 10 – This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it utilizes I-65 for approximately 12 miles to the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gott Road before proceeding northerly on a new location. This corridor is in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development and crosses US 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and US 31W near Warren East High School. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526 and crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526. It then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 36.9 miles, with 18.9 miles of new location and 12.1 miles of I-65 widening.

Corridor 11 – This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it utilizes I-65 for approximately 12 miles to the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gott Road before proceeding northerly on a new location. This corridor is in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development and crosses US 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and US 31W near Warren East High School. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction, before turning southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher and follows the Natcher Parkway to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 37.7 miles, with 15.0 miles of new location and 12.1 miles of I-65 widening.

Corridor 12 – This corridor can best be described as the "Improvement of Existing Routes" corridor since it utilizes the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway, I-65 and the Natcher Parkway. It begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it utilizes I-65 for approximately 23 miles to the I-65/Natcher Parkway Interchange. This corridor will likely include the widening of I-65 to accommodate the I-66 traffic, as well as that using I-65. The corridor then continues in a northwesterly direction, utilizing the Natcher Parkway to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 43.7 miles, with 22.6 miles of additional lanes on I-65.

Corridor 23 – This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its grade-separation with US 68 near Glasgow and proceeds southwesterly on a new location generally parallel to KY 685. In an effort to avoid the sinkhole plain south of I-65, the corridor intersects KY 1297 between Red Cross and Beckton and continues in a southwesterly direction to cross the Barren River, just downstream of Martinsville Ford at the 58-mile marker. It then turns toward the west, crossing Drake's Creek and connecting with the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green at US 231. The corridor then utilizes the Natcher Extension and Natcher Parkway for approximately 17 miles to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 39.9 miles, with 22.8 miles of new location.

Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridor Descriptions

Corridor A – This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along US 231 and proceeds to the northeast on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. It continues in a northeasterly direction to a crossing of the Barren River at the 48-mile marker. At this point, the corridor curves to the north near its intersection with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gott and continues north toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gott Road bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with US 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses US 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and US 31W near Warren East High School, before curving southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher Parkway. The total length of this corridor is 23.9 miles.

Corridor B – This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along US 231 and proceeds to the northeast on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. It continues in a northeasterly direction to a crossing of the Barren River at the 48-mile marker. At this point, the corridor curves to the north near its intersection with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gott and continues north toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gott Road bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with US 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses US 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and US 31W near Warren East High School, before curving in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526. It crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526 and then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 28.3 miles.

Corridor D – This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along US 231 and proceeds to the east on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. Just before crossing KY 234 or Cemetery Road, it curves to the north and crosses the Barren River at the 51 mile marker. At this point, the corridor continues to the north intersecting with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gott and proceeding toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gott Road Bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with US 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses US 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and US 31W near Warren East High School, before curving southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher Parkway. The total length of this corridor is 26.5 miles.

Corridor E – This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along US 231 and proceeds to the east on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. Just before crossing KY 234 or Cemetery Road, it curves to the north and crosses the Barren River at the 51mile marker. At this point, the corridor continues to the north intersecting with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gott and proceeding toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gott Road Bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with US 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the

corridor crosses US 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and US 31W near Warren East High School, before curving in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526. It crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526 and then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 31.0 miles.

Information was acquired on potential environmental issues in the study area in order to identify possible impacts and avoidance issues. No recommendations are being made due to the preliminary nature of this study, but general facts about the corridor and environmental issues identified to date are discussed below. The emphasis of this study is to gather and present general preliminary environmental information that may be helpful in making future decisions regarding the proposed I-66 roadway and accompanying Outer Beltline.

The first round of studies done on the project area were conducted through the use of the Geographical Information System (GIS). GIS is a combination of hardware, software, and data that can be used to map, and analyze information. GIS data is stored in the form of data layers. Layers are separated into like categories such as streams, drainage basins, mining, cemeteries, etc. Data layers can be illustrated in three different ways, i.e., points, lines, and polygons. A point data layer is used to represent a specific location of the map such as a mine entrance or a home. A line data layer is used to represent something that is linear like a road or a stream. A polygon layer is used to represent a distinct area (e.g.) a historic district or karst basin. The information obtained from this tool was used to estimate the potential environmental effects regarding each proposed corridor. Along with GIS data public involvement was also an important resource in the preliminary study. Input derived from public comments along with limited field checks complimented the GIS data. Initially, there were 23 corridors evaluated for I-66 and eight corridors evaluated for the Outer Beltline. These corridors were qualitatively evaluated by using information derived from GIS data, as well as based on traffic and engineering concerns. The proposed corridors were mapped with the GIS layers for evaluation. This evaluation was used to screen out poor performing corridors or corridors with major environmental concerns. This Level 1 Screening identified seven (7) corridors for further evaluation for I-66 and four (4) corridors for the Outer Beltline.

The second phase of the study incorporated more extensive field reviews to supplement the GIS data. These reviews were done primarily through windshield surveys from existing roadways. During field work in the project area, a road log was developed showing the estimated number of homes, businesses, cemeteries, churches, railroad crossings, older buildings, springs, utilities, coal mines, wetlands and other land use concerns within the proposed corridors. This information has been incorporated into this document where appropriate. Tables 1 and 2 show potential impacts of the proposed I-66 and Outer Beltline corridors respectively with lakes, streams, oil wells, gas wells, wetlands, public facilities, churches, cemeteries, historic structures, USTs, utilities and other land uses. These tables will be referred to frequently in the discussion of environmental issues. Exhibit 1 is an environmental overview map that illustrates the locations of the sites identified by the GIS as well as during the course of the study.

Public meetings and environmental review agency meetings were also helpful in the study process. These meetings raised important issues and concerns of the people within the study area as well as the review agencies. Some of the input derived from these meetings was used as supplemental information that helped determine areas of environmental importance. Coordination with environmental review agencies included two formal meetings with presentations of the project evaluations to date as well as a bus tour of the study area. Public involvement included three rounds of public information meetings as well as an additional set of town meetings. The initial public information meetings included one at Bowling Green and one at Brownsville, and were conducted prior to corridor development to get input on the project goals and potential corridor concepts.
The second round of public information meetings presented the Preliminary Corridors developed for

consideration. These meetings were held at Bowling Green and Brownsville, but the information was also presented at eight smaller town meetings around the study area. The third round of public information meetings presented the corridors carried forward to the Level 2 Screening as well as preliminary screening data. These meetings were held at six locations including: Richardsville; Warren East High School; Smiths Grove; Chalybeate; Alvaton; and Red Cross Elementary. An additional meeting with emergency services agencies also identified concern about emergency response time within the study area as a result from the project. Their concerns included the closing of county and other roads because of new construction that may impact their present emergency response routes. It was also added that highway median barrier walls, such as the one added on I-65, would also be a hindrance to emergency vehicles and increase response time. A general summary of all meetings, as well as all coordination received on the project is included in the Planning Study report.

AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Stream Crossings and Water Quality

The project area is within the Barren River drainage of the Upper Green River Basin. The Green River is located north of the study area and converges with the Barren River southeast of Morgantown. The two principal tributaries to the Barren River within the study area are Drakes Creek and the Gasper River. Of these two, only Drakes Creek would be crossed by one of the proposed I-66 Corridors and all of the Outer Beltline Corridors. The Barren River is also fed by the Graham Springs underground drainage basin, and the Lost River underground drainage. The Graham Springs basin underlies a portion of every corridor in the central part of the study area, while the Lost River basin, which drains the far southwestern portion of the study area, is crossed by I-66 Corridor 23 and the southeastern segment of all of the Outer Beltline Corridors. The Turnhole Spring groundwater basin drains the eastern portion of the study area and flows through Mammoth Cave National Park to the Green River. The Turnhole Spring basin is crossed by all of the I-66 Corridors except 23 as they utilize the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway. In addition, Corridor 2 would involve new terrain construction in this basin. None of the Outer Beltline Corridors cross the Turnhole Spring basin.

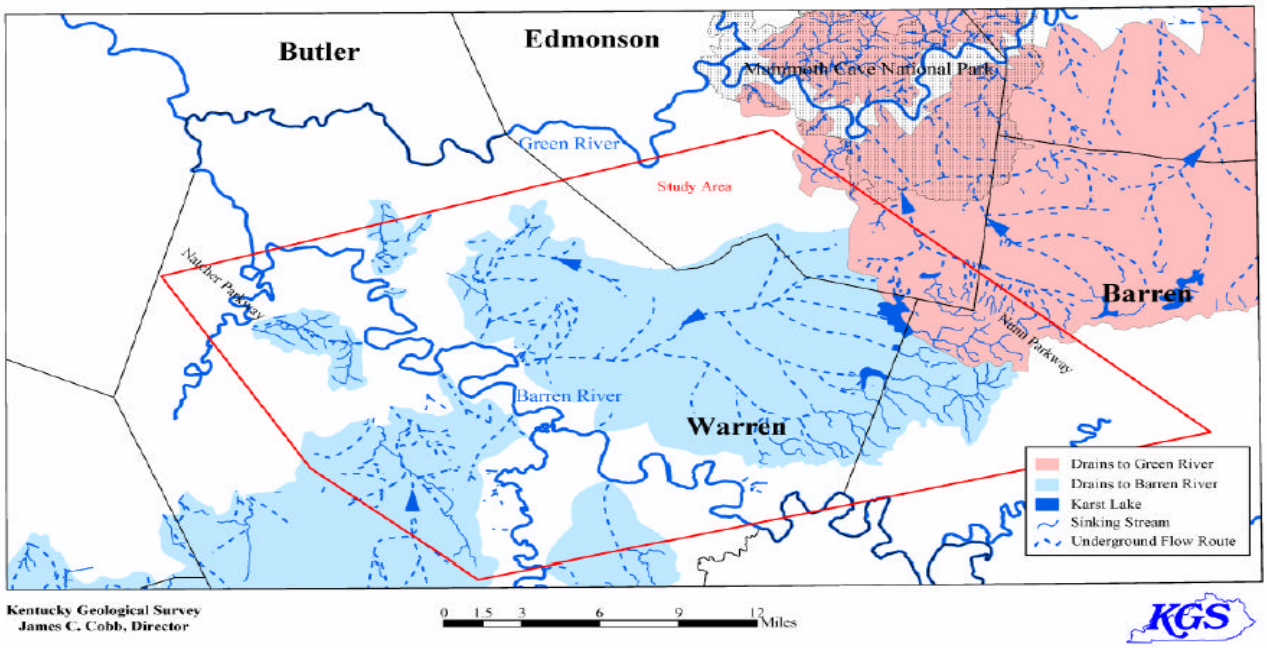
A 400feet wide study alignment was used to determine the number of streams that will be crossed for each alternative. Based on the center of the proposed corridor, it appears that the project would involve several perennial and intermittent stream crossings outside of the karst basin areas. The number of crossings for I-66 ranges from a low of 5 crossings in Corridor 12 to a high of 20 crossings in Corridor 2. The Outer Beltline Corridors stream crossing numbers vary from a low of 9 in Corridors A and D to a high of 13 in Corridors B and E.

Water quality issues in the Upper Green River Basin (of which the Barren River is a part) seem to be related to three major sources: coal mining activities, sewage, or runoff. According to the Draft 2002 303(d) List of Water for Kentucky, the Barren River is partially supportive of aquatic life and swimming, and Drakes Creek is non supportive for fish consumption in Warren County. The Barren River is impaired due to pathogens and metals (lead) from urban runoff/storm sewers and agriculture. Drakes Creek is impaired due to Priority Organics (PCBs) from industrial point sources. A photograph of the Barren River is shown in Figure 1.

Much of Warren County resides atop a karst landscape. A karst area is a hilly landscape of caves and sinkholes that develops on some dissolving limestone formations (Camp and Richardson, 1999). This type of landscape allows water to drain and flow through underground caverns instead of on the surface. For this reason, there are few surface streams along the sinkhole plain. The major karst basins within the study area are the Turnhole Spring, Lost River, and Graham Springs karst basins. Groundwater from the Turnhole Springs basin drains into the Green River, while the Lost River and Graham Springs basins drain into the Barren River. Major project area karst basins are shown in Figure 2.



FIGURE 2: **Karst Groundwater Basins of the I-66 Study Area**



The ground water in this area is highly susceptible to pollution because of runoff. The sensitivity of an area is defined by the ease and speed with which a contaminant can move into and within a groundwater system. The study area is in a ground water sensitivity zone. Karst features such as sinkholes are sources of recharge for underground aquifers and play an important role in groundwater supplies for human consumption. Most groundwater in karst areas moves through openings in the rock. Similarly, its flow is often faster, more concentrated, and less predictable than ground water movement in non-karst regions. It is difficult to determine the locations and directions of flow of all groundwater conduits in an area, and in the event of a spill, the effects could be rapid and unpredictable. Pollutants can travel many miles underground in an unknown direction, in a single day, in a relatively undiluted state, making containment, cleanup, and public protection virtually impossible (Keith and Powell, 1997) once the contaminants are underground. Unless contained or filtered in some way at the source, roadway runoff will be released directly into these groundwater sensitivity areas and could affect the groundwater supplies in these areas. The secondary impacts following construction of the roadway will also add more impervious surfaces through development that could also contribute to increased runoff rates and contamination from construction site erosion as well as parking lot runoff.

Urban runoff is not the only water quality issue. In many cases, it can be attributed to agriculture, which is the predominant land use in the study area. The effects of agricultural activity in this area are evident. According to the *Quality of Private Ground-Water Supplies in Kentucky* by the Kentucky Geological Survey, 1993, the ground water in the Barren River Area Development District ranks above the state average for nitrate and triazine concentrations. These concentrations can be attributed to agricultural practices such as row cropping and grazing.

This is evident by higher than average levels in both Warren and Edmonson Counties. Triazine compounds are used as an herbicide. These compounds include Atazine, Cyanazine, Desmetryn, Prometryn, Simazine, Tebuthylazine, and Terbutryn. Even though these areas rank above the state average in these categories, none of these agents are above the set drinking water standards list of maximum contamination levels. Warren County ranks second amongst the other counties in Kentucky in livestock production (Kentucky Agricultural Statistics 1999-2000). Warren County also ranks amongst the top twenty counties in soybean, corn, and wheat production for grain in the state. Even though these contaminants are not above the safe drinking water standards, they do show the relationship between karst topography and a chemicals ability to reach groundwater quickly and with less dilution than in non-karst areas. A study conducted by the Kentucky Division of Water during 1994, 1995, and 1996 regarding the Graham Springs Basin also revealed that this basin had been affected by agricultural activities. The extreme northeastern portion of the study area partially lies in the Turnhole Spring ground water basin, which flows through Mammoth Cave National Park. This area is a nationally protected area that is home to several unique animal species.

Several of the responses from coordination with review agencies include recommendations for stream crossings and mitigation. In a letter dated 6/3/02, the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources recommended practices such as:

- limiting stream work to low flow periods
- using erosion control structures
- replanting streambanks
- returning instream habitat to its original condition
- avoiding impacts to overhanging tree canopies
- the return of all right-of-ways to original elevation

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends that Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be used to reduce erosion during construction. Per a letter dated June 11, 2002, there should also be an erosion control plan or reference the State erosion control regulations and a commitment to compliance. In order to minimize impact to aquatic species and further impairment of the streams crossed, all efforts should be made to implement suggestions and recommendations presented by coordinating agencies in future planning and design of these projects.

Floodplains

GIS layers from the Federal Emergency Management Agency were used to determine the amount of floodplain crossed. Floodplains are a vital part of the river or stream ecosystem. They serve as flood storage and filtration areas, buffer zones, nurseries, and as major centers of biological life in the river or stream watershed. A floodplain is defined as the area around a stream or river that frequently floods during heavy rain. The 100- year floodplain was analyzed in this project. This includes the areas surrounding the streams and rivers that will be under water during the occurrence of the 100-year rainfall event. Floodplains are made up of two general areas. The first area is the floodway, which is the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flow of the regulatory flood (100-year flood) of any river or stream. The other area is the remaining area of the floodplain, which is often referred to as “backwater”. This area is essentially a holding area providing storage of floodwater.

Based on the Acenter line@ of the proposed I-66 corridors, the total length of floodplain crossed ranges from a low of 2,164 feet in Corridor 12 to a high of 9,618 feet in Corridor 10 for the 100-year flood boundary. The majority of the floodplain is located in the vicinity of the Barren River, with smaller portions located around the Drakes Creek and Little Sinking Creek. The amount of floodplains to be impacted by the Outer Beltlines varies from a low of 8,886 feet for Corridor D to a high of 10,616 feet in Corridor B. Most of the floodplains that will be crossed by

these corridors are limited to the Barren River floodplain, with smaller portions located around Drakes Creek. All Outer Beltline Corridors include two (2) crossings of the Barren River.

Wetlands

National Wetland Inventory maps were reviewed to identify the potential wetland impacts within each corridor. Tables 1 and 2 show the wetlands recorded within the 400 feet wide estimated corridors. In general, wetlands are somewhat infrequent in the western portion of the project, generally associated with the Barren River and larger tributaries, becoming less frequent in the central and eastern portion of the study area due to the sinkhole plain. Wetlands in the study area ranged from a low of 0.6 acres in Corridor 11 to a high of 3.7 acres in Corridor 2. Wetland impacts for the Outer Beltline corridors range from a low of 0 in Corridor B to a high of 0.6 in Corridor E. Based on the early analysis, both the proposed I-66 and Outer Beltline corridors will pose a minimal impact to wetland areas. The majority of the wetlands are emergent. The remaining wetlands are made up of palustrine forest. The palustrine forest and emergent wetlands are concentrated primarily in the vicinity of the Barren River. The number of acres in each corridor is provided in Tables 1 and 2. No large, or contiguous tracts of high-quality wetland were identified within the project area according to the NWI maps or as a result of the windshield surveys of the proposed corridors. Although wetland delineations are required before a determination can be made as to which of these wetlands may be jurisdictional, efforts have been made to avoid the emergent and palustrine forest type wetlands identified on National Wetland Inventory Maps. Additional field reconnaissance will be needed to determine if other potential wetland sites exist within the proposed corridor. Based on current information, wetland impacts should be minimal, especially with avoidance efforts that have taken place.

Lakes and Ponds

A few small ponds exist within the corridors. The corridor with the largest amount of open water crossed is Corridor 23, which crosses 8.8 acres. Corridors 2 and 4 also had higher amount of lakes and ponds crossed. The other corridors run mostly through the karst plain where surface water is an infrequent occurrence. The Outer Beltline corridors impacts upon lakes and ponds varies from a low of 7.1 acres in Corridor A to a high of 10.1 acres in Corridor B.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System was created in 1968 by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that it “be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations” (Department of the Interior, 2002).

In addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the National Park Service has compiled and maintains the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI). The NRI is a register of rivers that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The intent of the NRI is to provide information to help make decisions regarding use of the nation’s river resources.

No Wild and Scenic Rivers are known from the project area. (KY Division of Water and National Park Service, 1992). According to the National Park Service website, the Barren River is on the NRI from river mile 0 at its confluence with the Green River to river mile 31and from river mile 43 to 84 at Barren River Lake, which includes the areas to the north and south of Bowling Green. Every corridor except Corridor 12 crosses theses NRI sections of the Barren River.

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Soils

The *Soil Survey of Warren County, Kentucky* (Arlin J. Barton, 1981), showed that there are three major soil complexes along with two isolated smaller complexes crossed in the study area. The Fredonia-Caneyville complex is located in the eastern portion of the study area. This complex is also located in the western part of the study area in the broad and rolling uplands west of Bowling Green. These soils are moderately deep, gently to very steep, and well-drained soils that have a clay like subsoil. The Pembroke-Crider complex is located in central Warren County within the sinkhole plain. The extent of this complex lies west of I-65 to the Bowling Green area and south into Simpson County. These soils are deep, nearly level to sloping, well drained, which have loamy and clayey subsoil. Directly north of this complex in the Smiths Grove and Oakland area is the smaller isolated Hammack-Baxter Complex. This complex is usually found on rolling plateaus, side slopes and karst areas. Soils of the Hammack-Baxter complex are gently sloping to sloping, well drained and consist of loamy and clay subsoil. The largest complex crossed is the Baxter-Nicholson with is made up of deep, nearly level to steep, well-drained and moderately well drained soils whose subsoil can be clayey or loamy and includes a fragipan. In the middle of the Baxter-Nicholson complex lays the Lawrence-Nicholson complex. This complex is between KY 234 and US 231 along the Warren and Barren County border. These soils are deep, nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly to moderately well drained and have a loamy subsoil, which includes a fragipan.

Topography, Physiography and Geology

The I-66 project is located in the physiographic province known as the Pennyroyal in south central Kentucky. According to the Kentucky Geological Survey (1985), this area is located at the southern edge of the Illinois Basin and is underlain by Mississippian age limestone. This area is characterized by vast sinkhole plains, which contain numerous cave systems. The sinkhole plain is generally a flat to rolling landscape with several depressions (Figure 2). The Kentucky Geological Survey states that the project area is within four topographic and geologic regions that include Caseyville Hills in the northern most part of the area, Mammoth Cave Plateau, Western Pennyroyal Plateau, and Central Pennyroyal Plateau in the southern most portion. Due to the karst landscape, these counties have significant numbers of caves. The Kentucky Geological Survey (1985) reported that Edmonson County had 173 caves, Warren County had 198 caves, and Barren County had 135. Not only does Edmonson County have a significant amount of caves, but it is also home to Mammoth Cave National Park, the largest cave system in the world.



FIGURE 3: Sinkhole plain

The Western Pennyroyal Plateau is located between the Dripping Springs Escarpment to the north and the Central Pennyroyal to the south. It is underlain by relatively soft limestone of Mississippian age that offers little resistance to erosion. This limestone is underlain by impure, poorly karsted St.Louis limestone, that is also of the Mississippian age. Along the Dripping Springs escarpment, St. Genevieve limestone is interbedded with sandstone and shale from the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian age, which are more resistant to erosion and separate the Western Pennyroyal Plateau from the Mammoth Cave Plateau. The Caseyville Hills region is located in central Edmonson County. This region is north of the Mammoth Cave Plateau and

consists of Pennsylvanian age coal-bearing sandstone and shale. This area is more dissected than that of the Western Pennyroyal Plateau. The Mammoth Cave Plateau is to the north of the Dripping Springs escarpment in the southern portion of Edmonson County. This area is underlain by numerous cave systems and is interbedded with Mississippian age limestone, shale, and sandstone. The region to the far southern border of the study area is the Central Pennyroyal. This area resides upon a layer of low solubility Salem-Warsaw limestone of the Mississippian age. The Central Pennyroyal has more surface streams and little karst features.

McGrain and Currens (1978) describes Warren County as having a topography that occupies portions of two plateau areas. The lower area is a slightly rolling karst (sinkhole) plain characterized by few surface streams and hundreds of sinkholes. The elevations on this plain range from more than 650 feet in the southeast to approximately 500 feet in the vicinity of Bowling Green. The second and higher plateau lies to the northwest and is separated from the sinkhole plain by the Dripping Springs Escarpment, a southeast facing cuesta, which traverses the county from northeast to southwest. The escarpment, which rises approximately 200 feet above the sinkhole plain, is the most prominent topographic feature in the county.

Edmonson County does not contain particularly high elevations. It's topography is diverse and varied. The most conspicuous topographic features are the Dripping Springs Escarpment near the southern edge of the county and the entrenched valley of the Green River, which follows a sinuous route across the middle of the county. The area north of the escarpment is more highly dissected by stream erosion than the area to the south and contains greater local differences in elevation (McGrain and Currens, 1978).

Barren County has a landscape that varies from a plateau area moderately to deeply dissected by stream erosion in the southeast, to a sinkhole plain in the central and northeast, and to a high dissected plateau in the northwest. Isolated knobs dot the landscape in the northern portion of the county. Elevations in Barren County range from 1068 feet near the eastern boundary of the county to 465 feet where the Barren River exits the western side of the county (McGrain and Currens, 1978).

Geologic Resources

Significant mineral resources in Warren and Edmonson Counties include industrial and construction grade limestone, and sand and gravel. Lesser resources include natural gas, oil, and coal. Crushed Limestone, which is used for road construction and maintenance, cement production, filtration mediums, agricultural purposes, and general construction are abundant in the geological formations in the study area. The first limestone in the area to be mined was used for building stone as early as 1833 near Bowling Green. Building stone is no longer quarried in this area. There is however one quarry that mines crushed stone in the vicinity of Bowing Green. This quarry will be partially encroached upon by I-66 Corridors 4, 5, 10, and 11. All the outer Beltline corridors will also encroach upon this quarry. The Kentucky Geological Survey Mineral and Fuel Resources Map of Kentucky (KGS 2001) shows that the northwest portion of Warren County has large deposits of industrial and construction limestone, while the southeastern portion has the potential for a major oil producing area. The southern edge of Edmonson County also has potential for oil and gas deposits.

Numerous oil and gas wells are located within the study area based on GIS information from the Kentucky Geological Survey. There are 1,861 oil and 154 gas wells located within the study area. There are 910 dry and abandoned wells. The overwhelming majority of these wells are oil wells (1,861 or 92%) and are presently abandon. The majority of the oil reserves in the study area are in the northern portion of Warren County. Oil Production in Warren County reported between 50,000 and 200,000 barrels of oil and Edmonson County produced less than 50,000 barrels. Drilling activity between 1999 and 2000 in Warren County has risen at a rate that exceeds 5%, while drilling activity in Edmonson County on the other hand has fallen at a rate higher than 5%.

The corridors that originate in the upper portions of Warren County had the largest amount of oil and gas wells located within their boundaries, which included Corridors 2, 4, 10, B, and E. The number of wells located in each of I-66 corridors ranged from a low of 1 in Corridor 12 to a high of 22 in Corridor 2. The number of wells within the Outer Beltline corridors differed from a low of 7 in Corridor A to a high of 27 in Corridor E. Future development of gas and oil reserves will result from: 1) extending the existing fields; 2) discovering pay zones in older, deeper strata; and 3) recovery of oil from old oil fields. The latter two options are more cost prohibitive and involve stringent permit requirements and tighter environmental regulations. Although new clean air standards have decreased the demand for coal, natural gas is being explored as an alternative in generating electricity and is being advocated as an alternative fuel. The proposed I-66 roadway will involve mineral resource impacts. The project will likely involve intensive mineral rights research and consideration of efforts required to mitigate impacts related to the crossing of coal seams, mine dumps, gas and oil wells, and limestone quarries.

Forests

The study area is within the Western Mesophytic Forest region, which includes the Bluegrass, Mississippian Plateau, and Western Coalfield, along with the Kentucky portion of the Mississippi Embayment known as the Jackson Purchase (Wharton and Barbour, 1973). Mesophytic forests are typically dominated by oaks and hickories. Kentucky has 12.7 million acres of forested land, which makes up nearly 50% of the state. Over 90% of this land is privately owned. The US Forest Service reports that the study area had a roundwood output of 40 million cubic feet in 1997. Warren County produced approximately 1.1 million cubic feet, which is about 3% of the total for this region. Edmonson County produced approximately 1.4 million cubic feet, which is about 4% of the total. Timber production in these counties is not a major source of revenue.

Large blocks of forest in the study area are primarily limited to the northwestern portion of Warren County and the southwestern portion of Edmonson County. Large forest blocks are now being tracked by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission due to the concern over forest fragmentation. Coordination with the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (Letter dated 11/26/02) determined that there would be several crossings of large forest blocks by the proposed corridors. A large block forest is described as being 900 or more acres of contiguous forest in areas west of the Cumberland Plateau, and 4500 or more contiguous acres in the areas east of the Cumberland Plateau.

Areas of large forest blocks crossed range from a low of 0 acres in Corridor 12 to a high of 261 acres in Corridor 2. The lowest amount of large block forest crossed by the Outer Beltline corridors was 10 acres in Corridors A and B. The largest acreage of large block forest crossed for the Outer Beltline corridors was 182 acres in Corridors B and E. Forest fragmentation is one of the primary impacts to forest density dependent animals that require large tracts of forest for all parts of their life cycle. Fragmentation can be defined as the steady transformation of once large and continuous tracks of natural landscape into smaller and more isolated patches or fragments surrounded by disturbed areas (Temple and Wilcox, 1986). Forest fragmentation should be avoided where possible.

Big Trees

In 1968 the Kentucky Division of Forestry began gathering information to create a list of state champion trees. This list only reports the largest of each species. The majority of this list is made up of native trees. The Kentucky's Big Trees list reported that the state co champion sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) was located in Barren County, but was outside the study area. There are currently no big trees listed within the study area.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED AND SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES

Agency coordination and literature reviews were conducted in order to develop checklists of species that could be found in the general project area. The following is a discussion of species reported or inferred from the project area according to coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, and the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Coordination letters are included in Appendix F. Tables 1 and 2 show the number of Threatened, Endangered and Special Concern (TES) species encountered within one (1) mile of the centerline of each of the study corridors.

The Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission in a letter dated 11/21/02, stated that they had determined that 264 occurrences of the plants or animals and 7 occurrences of the natural communities that are monitored by KSNPC reside within the boundaries of the study area. Based on data received from KSNPC there are at least 9 federally endangered species that inhabit the area associated with this project: the Mammoth Cave shrimp (*Palaemonias ganteri)*, Grey bat (*Myotis grisescens),* Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Fanshell (*Cyprogenia stegaria*), Catspaw (*Epioblasma obliquata*), Northern riffleshell (*Epioblasma torulosa*), Pink mucket (*Lampsilis abrupta),* Ring pink (*Obovaria retusa*), Clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*) and Eggert's sunflower (*Helianthus eggertii*).

Important habitat areas that are located around the study area include the Green River Bioreserve, which is a system of surface and subterranean aquatic habitats that serves as a recharge area for the Green River and the Mammoth Cave Systems. This was the area of concern to the KSNPC (letter dated 11/21/03). The Mammoth Cave System is home to numerous endangered species. One such species is the Mammoth Cave shrimp, which is federally and state listed endangered and only occurs within the area of Mammoth Cave. Corridor 2 would cross the longest distance of new terrain in the Green River Biosphere. Similarly, Crump's Cave, is in close proximity to the proposed I-66 Corridors 4 and 5 is known to be utilized by both the Indiana bat and the Gray bat. The US Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service stated in a letter dated 3/25/03 that Indiana bats and Gray bats have been recorded near Corridors 4 and 5 in the eastern portion of the study area in the vicinity of Crump's Cave. Gray bats have also been recorded near B-2 Cave, Son of Finney Cave and just south of Corridor 23. The Indiana bat (Figure 3 and 4) and Gray bat may also be found foraging for food in the nearby streams and tree canopies. In addition, sloughing barked trees within the study area could provide maternity colony habitat for Indiana bats and clearing restrictions should be placed on these trees where they cannot be avoided.

Based on data received from the KSNPC, it was determined that 3 federally endangered mussel species have been identified within one (1) mile of the proposed corridors centerlines. The Federally endangered species found within one (1) mile of the proposed corridors centerlines include Clubshell, Northern riffleshell, and Fanshell. The other before mentioned federally listed mussel species the Ring pink, Catspaw, and Pink mucket were found north of Corridor 2 in the Barren River, outside of the identified one (1) mile buffer area.

One other federally endangered species identified was the Mammoth Cave Shrimp. No implicit records of the Mammoth Cave Shrimp have been identified within the 2-mile study band of any corridors. However, this species is known to exist in the Mammoth Cave area and could be affected by any water quality deterioration in the Mammoth Cave system.





FIGURE 4: Indiana bat
FIGURE 5: Endangered Species Posting
Photo Credit: National Wildlife Federation

Based on an analysis of existing threatened and endangered species records, Corridor 5 had the largest number of TES species records within the 2-mile study band. The species found included the Fanshell, Northern riffleshell, Clubshell, Indiana bat, and Gray bat. The Fanshell, Northern Riffleshell, and Clubshell were located in a mussel bed in the Barren River north of Bowling Green. The Indiana bat and Gray bat were located at Crump's Cave near the Smiths Grove area. Corridor 12 had 3 occurrences of TES species within its 2-mile study band. Threatened and endangered species impacts as a result of construction of Corridor 12, however, would be significantly reduced compared to other corridors due to the utilization of existing facilities. Analysis of the Outer Beltline corridors identified nine (9) records within the 2-mile bands of Corridors A and D, and two (2) records within the 2-mile bands of Corridors B and E. Once again Corridors 5 had the greatest number of state listed species records within its 2-mile study band corridor as well. A list of threatened and endangered species from the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources for Warren and Edmonson Counties was also included in their letter dated 6/3/02, a copy of which is included in the Planning Study Report.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Structures and Districts

A complete records check and preliminary survey of the study area was conducted by H. Powell and Co. Inc. The records check and a detailed history of the study area is included their report incorporated as Attachment 1. The records check identified 17 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the study area. There are also 20 other properties within the area that are potentially eligible for the National Register based on a preliminary review. The rural areas surrounding Bowling Green also produced two potential historic districts. One district is located to the north of Bowling Green east of Highway 1435 within a large bend of the Barren River where I-66 Corridors 5 and 11 cross. The second potential rural historic district is a much larger area located east of Bowling Green. This potential district encompasses the areas between US 31W and US 68. This area also includes the communities of Oakland and Smiths Grove. Both of these areas have several historical structures, as well as numerous contiguous farm boundaries, which could possibly make these areas eligible for the National Register.



FIGURE 6: National Register Site

Corridors were shifted to avoid historic structures, and for this reason, none of the 2000-foot wide corridors included National Register listed sites. Corridors 11 and 5 have the most potentially eligible sites based on the preliminary review. Corridor 5 also crosses both of the potential historic districts. The number of potentially eligible sites within Corridors 2, 4, 10, 12, and 23 range from a low of 1 to a high of 2. The amount of potentially eligible historic properties for the Outer Beltlines ranged from a low of 1 in Corridor E to a high of 5 in Corridor A. Official eligibility

determinations and SHPO coordination will be required in additional studies, to determine eligible structures and define the potential impacts from the proposed roadway. Figure 6 is a picture of a historic property listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Recorded Archaeological Sites and Previous Investigations

An archaeological background review of the study area concluded that a majority of the prehistoric sites recorded are found in areas associated with ridge top, knoll, and karst settings. Based on the results of the archaeological site file review, there is a higher potential for prehistoric archaeological sites of all periods in both upland and valley bottom settings. There is however, a slightly higher potential for sites to be found in upland settings than valley bottom settings. Bluff areas where rock shelters and caves are present (i.e. Barren River area and karst plain) are also high potential areas for archaeological findings. Caves and rock shelters were heavily occupied during the prehistoric period. The potential for buried sites increases near transitional landforms between valley bottom and upland contexts.

Historic archaeological sites are more dominant near historical transportation networks, such as roads, railroads, intersections of such roads and railroad tracks, and the location of historic structures. Historic archaeological resources expected to be found include small farmsteads and residences dating from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries. Small family cemeteries are also expected to occur. Corridor 23 by far had the most archaeological sites previously recorded with 11. This corridor located in the southern most reaches of the study area has a high resource potential rating. The rest of the corridors have high or high to medium resource potential except for Corridor 12, which is rated as medium potential. All of the Outer Beltline corridors were found to have a high potential for archaeological resources. All of the corridors had the same number of known historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Since Corridor A is the shortest it is expected to have the least amount of impact while Corridor E being the longest is expected to have the greatest potential for impacts. A complete archaeological evaluation and records review of the study area is included as Attachment 2. Research indicates that the Cherokee likely inhabited the study area formerly. Future consultation on archaeological resources should include these federally recognized tribes: Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the United Ketoowah Band of Cherokee Indians.

SOCIOECONOMIC ISSUES

Land Use

Land use in the project area has historically been defined by the topography and for agricultural purposes. Populated areas have been dictated by good farming ground and accessibility to transportation routes. The rolling karst terrain has forced development to occur around the edges of the sinkhole plain. The major area of development is the City of Bowling Green, which is located along the Barren River. The development of this area has a trend of moving to the south away from the Barren River. The emphasis on agricultural practices continues to dominate the landscape. Row Cropping and grazing activities are most prevalent to the upper portion of the sinkhole plain and the areas south west of the Barren River. The gently rolling land has contributed to the absence of forest areas except in the northern portion of the study area along the escarpment and in the northwestern portion of the study area where the terrain becomes more rugged. Karst areas are generally flat rolling areas with few trees and many depressions. This trend is reflected in the study area. For the most part, areas that are not developed, or forested remain agricultural.

Residential and Commercial Relocations

Preliminary findings for relocations were based on 400-foot working alignments established in the center of the 2000-foot corridors. The number of homes, businesses, and churches within the 400 feet wide working alignment were estimated from U.S.G.S. maps, aerial photos and windshield surveys. The number of homes to be relocated

ranged from a low of 2 in Corridor 23 to a high of 51 in Corridor 2. Mobile homes accounted for 7 of the homes in Corridor 2. The relocations in the study consisted primarily of single-family homes, which were located in rural settings. Housing in the area coincided with the major roadways. Corridors 2 and 23, which are the northern and southern most corridors had the greatest amount of homes within their working alignments. These corridors lay on the outer edge of the sinkhole plain where the major land use is agriculture. Corridor 12 also has a high amount of homes within its working alignment. These homes are mostly concentrated in the vicinity of US 231 and I-65 instead of in the sinkhole plain. Corridors 4, 5, 10, and 11 have fewer homes within their working alignments. These corridors traverse the middle of the sinkhole plain. The commercial establishments within the proposed I-66 Corridors included small service related businesses (e.g., retail stores and gas stations). Corridor 12 had 5 businesses located within its 400-foot working alignment. It was the only corridor that may involve business relocations based on the preliminary review. These businesses are for the most part near the US 231 and I-65 interchange area.

The relocations associated with the Outer Beltline corridors consisted of single-family homes located along the outskirts of Bowling Green and in the surrounding communities. The larger concentrations of homes were in the southern portion of the study area west of Green Hill and in the northern portion south of Girkin along Highway 526. Corridor B had the least amount of residential relocations with 37 of which 6 were mobile homes. Corridor D had the most residential relocations with 61 homes and 7 of these were mobile homes.

Cemeteries, Churches and Public Facilities

Cemeteries observed within the proposed working alignments were few. Cemeteries for the I-66 corridors range from a low of 0 in Corridors 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12 to a high of 1 in Corridors 2 and 23. The number of cemeteries for the Outer Beltline corridors varies from a low of 0 in Corridors A and D to a high of 1 in Corridors B and E. One other cemetery was found within Corridor 2 and was avoided. Several cemeteries were identified by coordination with residents at public information meetings and town meetings. In addition, unknown cemeteries within the corridors were identified during the windshield surveys, which were subsequently avoided by shifts in the alignments. However, it is anticipated that additional unmarked, or marked but unmapped cemeteries may be discovered in the corridors. In addition, the highest number of churches identified in the I-66 corridors was 1 in Corridors 4 and 10. The Outer Beltline with the greatest amount of churches was Corridor E, which had 2. The Barren River Volunteer fire department is located within Corridors 2, 4, 10, B and E. Additionally, the Gott Community Center is located within Corridor A and B. All efforts will be made to avoid such properties.

Farmland

Agriculture has played a vital role in the region throughout the years. Even though the amount of farmland has dropped slightly in some parts of the study area, agriculture is still very big business within this region. Warren County has actually gained farmland between the years of 1982 to 1997. In 1982, Warren County had 2,113 farms, 245,457 acres in farms, and 97,569 acres of harvested cropland and 62,494 acres of pastureland reported. The Kentucky Agricultural Statistics Service reports that in 1997, Warren County had 1,819 farms, 254,813 acres in farms, and 97,651 acres of harvested cropland and another 65,963 acres in pastureland.

According to the 2001 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics Service Warren County ranked 9th in the state for alfalfa hay, 7th in wheat for grain, 1st in all other hay, 2nd in all cattle and calves, 2nd in beef cows, and 10th in milk production in the state. Warren County ranked 20th in total agricultural cash receipts. This shows that agricultural practices have been a steadily important factor in this county's economy. Most of the land in this county is being devoted to agriculture. The continual use of the vast sinkhole plain for agriculture has been productive, ranking this county in the top ten of many agricultural categories.

The farming industry in Edmonson County is emphasized to a much lesser degree than in Warren County. Much

of the land in Edmonson County is within the Mammoth Cave National Park that resides on 53,000 acres primarily in Edmonson County, which encompasses most of the eastern portion of the county. In 1982, there were 23,937 acres of harvested land and 20,840 acres of pastureland. In 1997, Edmonson County had 22,986 acres of harvested land and 23,774 acres of pastureland. Edmonson County ranked 81st in total agricultural cash receipts.

Barren County's agricultural standing surpasses that of Warren County. From 1982 to 1997, Barren County has had an increase in harvested cropland from 81,978 to 85,551 acres. During this same time period pastureland has been relatively stable remaining at around 88,000 acres. In 2001, the county was ranked 1st in all cattle and calves, beef cows, and milk production in the state. Barren County also ranked 2nd in burley tobacco, 3rd in all other hay, and 6th in alfalfa hay production. The county ranked 11th overall in total cash receipts.

These numbers show that a great deal of the land associated with the sinkhole plain as tied to agricultural productivity. The large open sinkhole plain region makes excellent areas for the production of wheat, hay, and livestock. The amount of prime farmland crossed will vary greatly. The NRCS prime farmland maps showed large areas of prime farmland located in northeastern Warren County in the vicinity of Oakland and Smiths Grove and extending into southern Edmonson County. A second extensive area of prime farmland lies in the southeast portion of Warren County between Highway 1297 and US 68 and extends eastward into Barren County. Corridors 4 and 5 cross over a thousand acres of farmland. Of the farmland crossed by Corridors 4 and 5, 34% and 42% respectively is prime farmland. Corridors 2 and 23 have over 900 acres of farmland each. Corridor 12 has the least amount with 235 acres. The amount of farmland to be potentially impacted by the Outer Beltline corridors is relatively even across the board. There are only 77 acres difference between the Corridor B, which has the lowest impact with 996 acres and Corridor E that has the largest impact with 1,073 acres.

PARKS, PRESERVES, NATURAL AREAS AND FEDERAL LANDS

There are no managed lands within any of the proposed corridors, but Barren River Lake State Park and Mammoth Cave National Park are located just outside of the study area.

Barren River Lake State Park is a 10,000-acre lake situated on the border of Barren and Allen County. There is also an additional 10,000 acres that surround the lake, which include a resort, cottages, hiking and horse trails, campgrounds, swimming areas and a marina for water sports.

Mammoth Cave National Park consists of 53,000 surface acres, which includes 73 miles of trails in Edmonson County north of the study area. There are also opportunities for scenic boat rides, lodging, and a host of other recreational activities like camping and fishing. Mammoth Cave consists of over 300 miles of mapped passageways that are home to several rare species. Mammoth Cave figure 6 and Barren River Lake State Park figure 7 are below.



FIGURE 7: Mammoth Cave



FIGURE 8: Barren River Lake State Park

UTILITY IMPACTS

Utility data shows that the proposed corridors would cross electric transmission lines, pipelines, a gas substation, and maybe a fiber optic cable. The transmission lines run primarily from east to west across the entire study area. The one fiber optic line in the study area parallels I-65 to the south across Warren County. The pipelines are mostly located in the southeastern portion of the study area in Barren County. There are also many oil and gas wells located within the project area in the northern portion of Warren County. Tables 1 and 2 show the number of crossings associated with each corridor. Water towers also dot the landscape. All efforts will be made to avoid utilities.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

Through the use of various GIS based databases and information from the USEPA Enviromapper web site, the number and locations of USTs and hazardous waste sites was determined for each corridor. There were only two sites found within the seven corridors. One underground storage tank site was found in Corridor 2. The site was located along KY 185. This UST site is identified as abandoned. Additional UST sites may be identified pending further investigation and ground truthing of sites within the study area. There is one Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) site that is located in Corridor 12. This site is located along Cumberland Trace near I-65 south of Cemetery Road on the southeast side of Bowling Green. The Site name is the Cumberland Trace Elementary School. In addition, one (1) RCRA site was identified located within the Outer Beltline Corridors of D and E. This site is Renfro's Grocery, which is located near Gott at the intersection of Porter Pike (KY 1402) and Highway 1297. There were no other hazardous waste sites found within the study area.

PERMITS

Permits that may be needed for future I-66 and Outer Beltline recommended alternatives include a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit for authorizing activities in, or affecting, waters of the United States, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification for wetlands and any stream channelizations greater than 200 linear feet, a No Rise Certification for stream crossings and an NPDES Rule 5 Erosion Control Certification (approved erosion control plan). Also a Section 4(f) evaluation will be required for any potential impacts to historic structures identified during the Section 106 Process, as well as any managed lands or refuges. Additional Section 7 consultation with the USFWS will be required for potential TES impacts. Formal Consultation may be required in this project pending the results of biological surveys. In addition, further assessments may be needed as coordinated by review agencies for future studies. In a coordination letter dated 6/14/02 the US Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that the following federally listed species may occur within the project area:

- Clubshell-*Pleurobema clava* (E)
- Rough pigtoe-*Pleurobena plenum* (E)
- Fanshell-*Cyprogenia stefaria* (E)
- Northern riffleshell-*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana* (E)
- Indiana bat-(*Myotis sodalis*) (E)
- Gray bat-Myotis *grisescens* (E)
- Eggert's sunflower-*Helianthus eggertii* (T)

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Information obtained from the USEPA Environmental Justice Enviromapper website found that Barren and Edmonson County fell below the states average per capita income, while Warren County was slightly higher at $11,819. Of the three counties, Edmonson had the highest poverty rate at 27% followed by Barren County with 21.5%, and Warren County with 17.4%. In addition, Edmonson County is listed a Distressed County by the Appalachian Regional Commission. Census block and block group data for 2000 was evaluated for identification of minority and low-income population concentrations within the study area. The communities of Loving, Freeport and Sunnyside are all sensitive areas for environmental justice issues and are located in the eastern portion of the project area. There are also Amish communities spread across the southeastern portion of the study area. Based on evaluation of this data, a probability for encountering environmental justice issues was developed for each corridor. It was found that Corridors 5 and 23 would have a moderate probability for environmental justice issues, while the rest of the corridors are ranked as having a low probability. The estimated environmental justice impacts associated with the Outer Beltline are estimated to be low with the exception of Corridor A. Corridor A is estimated to have a moderate potential impact. All efforts have and will continue to be made to avoid communities that have environmental justice issues.

CORRIDOR SUMMARIES

I-66 CORRIDORS

Corridor 2

Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems

This northern most corridor is estimated to have moderate water quality issues. Corridor 2 must cross both the Barren and Green River groundwater basins with new terrain construction. This corridor crosses three (3) miles of the Green River groundwater basin, which is the most of any other corridor. It has the most stream crossings, the most acreage of wetlands crossed and ranks relatively high in length of floodplains crossed when compared to the other corridors. The majority of the wetlands crossed were forested.

Federal and State Species

This corridor has no federal threatened and endangered species records identified, but does have three (3) state listed species, which include the Kentucky Creekshell, Prairie Dock, and Bachman's Sparrow. However, based on coordination it is anticipated that this corridor has a high potential to impact federally listed species including the Indiana and Gray bats. This corridor is the closest to Mammoth Cave and crosses the greatest extent of the Turnhole Springs Basin, which is home to the Mammoth Cave Shrimp, a federally listed species.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts

This corridor has a moderate impact on historical properties when compared to the other corridors. Based on a 2000-foot corridor, this corridor includes 1 potentially eligible site and 1 potentially eligible historic district in the Smiths Grove and Oakland area. This corridor has also been given a high ranking for potential archaeological resources based on the evaluation by the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research. Most of

the potential lies in the upland areas associated with knolls, ridges and bluff lines, as well as with karst features located in the eastern portion of the corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
Forests are impacted the most by this corridor, with a total of 384 acres. It also ranks first in the amount of large block forest impacted with 261 acres. In comparison with the other corridors, Corridor 2 had a highest number of home relocations with 51 located mostly north of the Dripping Springs escarpment. In consideration to environmental justice it was estimated to have a low potential for impacts. One abandoned UST site was identified in this corridor where it crosses KY 185.

Geologic Issues
Corridor 2 will have a moderate effect upon geologic resources. It ranks in the middle or in the lower half for all the criteria involved in this study with the exception of having the highest number of oil and gas wells. The largest numbers of oil wells in the study area are located in the northern portion of Warren County where this corridor originates. However, this corridor will cross both the sinkhole plain as well as the Mammoth Cave Plateau after climbing the Dripping Springs Escarpment. This area has high potential for cave entrances and passages. In addition, the section along the Mammoth Cave Plateau may have more potential for encountering unknown geologic features such as vertical conduits that could not be discovered until construction.

Corridor 4
Aquatic/terrestrial Ecosystems
This corridor must cross both the Barren and Green River groundwater basins, including the longest section of new terrain construction through the sinkhole plain. Water quality issues for this corridor are estimated to have a high potential. This is because this route would entail the construction of an entirely new road across the sinkhole plain whereas other routes will utilize existing roadway when crossing the sinkhole plain. The amount of floodplains and wetlands impacted by this corridor is moderate.

Federal and State Species
This corridor has two (2) federal listed species records identified and three (3) state listed species. The two federal species are the Indiana bat and Gray bat. The state listed species include the Kentucky Creekshell, Carolina Larkspur, and Bachman's Sparrow. Based on coordination, it is anticipated that this corridor has a high potential to impact federally listed species including the Indiana and Gray bats.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
Corridor 4 includes no National Register listed sites. It does include two (2) potentially eligible sites, and the potential historical district in the Smiths Grove and Oakland area. The archaeological resource potential in this corridor ranked as high. The higher potential areas include the upland areas and karst features located in the eastern portion of the corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
Land use impacts in this corridor are high for farmland and forests. It ranks second in both these categories in comparison to the other corridors. The reason for the amount of farmland crossed is that corridor will consist of a new roadway that will cross a large portion of prime farmland along US 31W in the northern portion of the sinkhole plain. The large sections of forestland impacts are located in uplands of northern Warren County in the northwest portion of the study area. Only 23 homes will need to be relocated based on preliminary estimates, which is the lowest number of any corridor. There is also one (1) church located in this corridor. Environmental

justice issues associated with this corridor are estimated to be low.

Geologic Issues
It is estimated that this corridor will have a high probability for geologic issues. At 366 acres, Corridor 4 has the largest impact on sinkholes. There are also 20 oil and gas wells within this corridor, which ranks it second, overall. The corridor also crosses a portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry located northeast of Bowling Green.

Corridor 5
Aquatic/terrestrial Ecosystems
Corridor 5 is estimated to have high potential for water quality issues. Again this estimate is related to the amount of new construction that will need to take place along the sinkhole plain for this corridor creating an additional source for potential contamination. This corridor also crosses the Barren and Green River groundwater basins. It ranks fifth in amount of floodplains and wetlands crossed.

Federal and State Species
This corridor ranks the highest for in this category with five (5) federally endangered species and seven (7) state threatened and endangered species. Most of these species are mussels associated with this corridors crossing of the Barren River. It is also anticipated that this corridor has a high potential to impact the Indiana and Gray bats. The federally listed species include Northern Riffleshell, Clubshell, Fanshell, Indiana and Gray bat. The state listed species include Kentucky Creekshell, Rabbitsfoot, Pocketbook, Snuffbox, Necklace Gladecress, Carolina Larkspur, and Bachman's Sparrow.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
There is a high potential for archaeological resources associated with this corridor based on the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research evaluation. The highest potential for these resources will once again be located in the eastern portion of the study area concentrated around karst features. This corridor includes no National Register sites. However, five (5) sites that are potentially eligible for the National Register and both potential historic districts are crossed by this corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
At 1,030 acres this corridor will affect the largest amount of farmland. Of these farmland impacts, 42% is prime farmland. This corridor follows the same route as Corridor 4 across the extensive prime farmland area located in the Smiths Grove and Oakland area. The number of homes located within the corridor is low in comparison with the other corridors. Environmental justice issues within the corridor are estimated to be moderate.

Geologic Issues
Sinkhole crossings are the major issue for this corridor. Corridor 5 has a high acreage of sinkhole crossed, with one acre less than Corridor 4, as it includes extensive new construction in the sinkhole plain. The corridor also crosses a portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry located northeast of Bowling Green.

Corridor 10
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems
Corridor 10 is estimated as having a moderate potential for water quality impacts even though it crosses a significant amount of the Barren River ground water basin and a small portion of the Green River groundwater basin. This corridor utilizes existing I-65 as it crosses the sinkhole plain. In addition to limiting new construction, utilization of I-65 through this area also limits potential contamination concerns to the existing facility. The

number of streams crossed by this corridor is relatively low. However, at 9,618 feet, Corridor 10 by far traverses the highest amount of floodplains, but has a relatively low amount of wetland impacts.

Federal and State Species
There are no federally listed species and two state listed species within this corridor. The two state listed species consist of the Kentucky Creekshell and Carolina Larkspur. The greatest area of concern for this corridor in regard to threatened and endangered species will be in the Barren River crossing.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
The University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research gave Corridor 10 a rating of high to moderate for archaeological resource potential. The potential for this corridor is moderate in its western portion concentrated around floodplains and terraces of major stream crossings. The potential rises to high in the eastern portion primarily due to the significant karst terrain. There are no National Register listed sites, but one potentially eligible site within the corridor. Corridor 10 avoids both identified potential historic districts.

Socioeconomic Impacts
There are 732 acres of farmland in the corridor, and 250 acres of forestland. These numbers show that this corridor is about average for farmland impacts, but is a little high for forestland impacts. In addition 182 acres of large block forestland are also included within this corridor. The amount of homes to be relocated in this corridor is lower than most of the other corridors, because of its use of existing roadway. In addition the Barren River Fire Station #2 and one church are located in the corridor. The environmental justice issues for this corridor are estimated to be low.

Geologic Issues
The major geologic issues within the corridor are again tied to sinkholes and petroleum wells. There are 19 oil and gas wells in the corridor, which ranks third amongst the corridors. This corridor has a relatively high number of identified cave entrances within it boundaries. The amount of sinkhole acreage crossed is relatively low when compared to the others. A portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry is also within this corridor.

Corridor 11
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems
The estimated potential for water quality issues is moderate for this corridor. This corridor like most of the other corridors crosses a portion of the Green River groundwater basin. However, as with Corridors 10 and 12, this corridor crosses the Green River groundwater basin only on existing routes. This corridor like Corridor 10 crosses a significant amount of the Barren River groundwater basin. The number of streams crossed by this route is relatively low in comparison to the others. However, the corridor does cross a large amount of floodplains with 8,126 linear feet. There would only be 0.6 acres of wetlands crossed by this corridor, which is the lowest potential impact in this category.

Federal and State Species
Three (3) federally endangered species records have been identified in this corridor, which are the Northern Riffleshell, Clubshell, and Fanshell. These species are mussels located in the Barren River near this corridors crossing. The greatest area of concern for this corridor in regard to threatened and endangered species will be in the Barren River crossing. There are also six (6) state listed species which are the Kentucky Creekshell, Rabbitsfoot, Pocketbook, Snuffbox, Necklace Gladecress, and Carolina Larkspur.

Historic/Archaeological Impacts

There is a total of four (4) sites potentially eligible for the National Register and one (1) potentially eligible historic district. The major area of concern for this corridor is the potential historical district north of Bowling Green along the western bank of the Barren River between the corridors river crossing and KY 1435. The University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research rated this corridor as having a high to moderate potential for archaeological resources. The potential for these resources is high throughout this corridor except where it crosses the floodplain of the Barren River. Sites are anticipated along ridges, bluff lines and associated with karst features.

Socioeconomic Impacts
Because Corridor 11 utilizes approximately 12.1 miles of existing I-65 its impacts to land use are significantly reduced compared to all new terrain routes. This corridor would impact about the same amount of farmland as Corridor 10. However, Corridor 11 would have a significantly lower impact to forestland due to being further south than Corridor 10 closer to Bowling Green where there is not as much forestland. This corridor would have a much lower impact on large forest blocks as well. Potential relocation impacts include 32 homes and the Barren River Fire Station #2 which are located in Corridor 11. The environmental justice issues are estimated to be low for this route.

Geologic Issues
There are 4 cave entrances and only 122 acres of sinkholes crossed by this route. This corridor has the lowest acreage of sinkholes crossed. One (1) quarry and seven (7) oil and gas wells are also located within this corridor.

Corridor 12
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems
Because this corridor utilizes existing roadway for its entire length, its potential impacts will generally be lower for all categories. It is estimated that the potential for water quality issues will be low. At 28.2 miles, Corridor 12 crosses the longest length of the Barren River groundwater basin. However impacts to this basin should be low because the construction will be limited to widening along I-65 and this option will not significantly change travel patters. This corridor has the lowest amount of stream crossings and shortest length of floodplains crossed.

Federal and State Species
There are 3 federally endangered species records located within one mile of this corridors centerline, which include the Clubshell, Northern Riffleshell, and Fanshell. All of the federally endangered species are mussels and are located close to where the Barren River and Drakes Creek converge just upstream from the existing Barren River crossing location. In addition there are 4 state listed species recorded located within one mile of the centerline as well. The state species located in the corridor are the Elktoe, Kentucky Creekshell, Little Spectacle, and Pocketbook.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
There is only one (1) potential National Register site identified within this corridor. The archaeological resource potential rating for this corridor is moderate due to the limited new construction.

Socioeconomic Impacts
Impacts to farmland and forest are lower than any other corridor. Also, no large forest blocks are impacted by this corridor. The number of relocations for this corridor is relatively high in comparison to the others. This is the only corridor that has business relocations identified. The majority of the 42 homes and all of the

5 businesses are located in the vicinity of the I-65 and US 231 interchange. Corridor 12 is the only corridor that is located close to a RCRA site. This site is located along Cumberland Trace, a frontage road for I-65. Environmental justice issues for the corridor are estimated to be low.

Geologic Issues
Corridor 12 has the lowest amount of cave entrances, oil and gas wells crossed. It crosses the largest number of sinkholes, however, the acreage of sinkholes crossed is comparably low.

Corridor 23
Aquatic/ Terrestrial Ecosystems
Corridor 23 is the only corridor that does not cross the Green River groundwater basin. In addition, it crosses the lowest amount of the Barren River groundwater basins. The estimated potential for water quality impacts in the corridor is moderate. This route has a low number of stream crossings and the second lowest amount of floodplains crossed.

Federal and State Species
The gray bat is the only federally endangered species record identified within this corridor. Potential impacts to this species are anticipated due to the elevated number of caves identified in proximity to this corridor. There are also one state listed species identified within this corridor. There are also one state listed species the Pyramid Pigtoe identified within the corridor.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
There is only 1 potential National Register site within this corridor. Since this corridor crosses a large section of undissected uplands and ridgetops in the south of Bowling Green and the sinkhole plain outside of the Barren River floodplain it has been given a ranking of high for archaeological resources potential.

Socioeconomic Impacts
In comparison Corridor 23 ranks high in the amount of farmland crossed with 952 acres. Its potential impact upon forestland is relatively low at 149 acres. This corridor has the second highest number of relocations with 48 homes. In addition, one (1) cemetery has been identified within this corridor. It was estimated that the potential for environmental justice issues in this corridor would be moderate.

Geologic Issues
The greatest number of cave entrances have been identified within Corridor 23. There are 158 acres of sinkholes in the corridor which is moderate in comparison to other corridors. Five (5) oil and gas wells have also been identified within the corridor which is relatively low.

BOWLING GREEN OUTER BELTLINE CORRIDORS

Corridor A
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems
Corridor A has an estimated high potential for water quality issues, as do all of the Outer Beltline corridors. Corridor A crosses the least amount of the Barren River groundwater basin. This corridor has nine (9) stream crossings, the third most acreage of wetlands crossed, which are all emergent and ranks relatively high in length of floodplains crossed when compared to the other corridors.

Federal and State Species
This corridor has three (3) federal endangered species records identified, which are all mussels located in the Barren River. These mussels are the Northern Riffleshell, Clubshell, and Fanshell. These species are found within the vicinity of the Barren River crossing north of Bowling Green. It also has six (6) state listed species records, which are the Kentucky Creekshell, Rabbitsfoot, Pocketbook, Snuffbox, Necklace Gladecress, and Carolina Larkspur.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
This corridor has a moderate impact on historical properties when compared to the others. Based on a 2000-foot corridor, this corridor includes five (5) potentially eligible sites for the National Register and 1 potentially eligible historic district north of Bowling Green between KY 1435 and the Barren River. This corridor has also been given a high ranking for potential archaeological resources by the University of Kentucky. Most of the potential lies in the upland areas located in the northeastern portion of the corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
This corridor has the lowest amount of forests impacts, with a total of 173 acres impacted. It also, along with Corridor D, has the lowest amount of large forest blocks affected. Farmland impacts are also low for Corridor A in comparison to the other corridors. In comparison with the other corridors Corridor A ranked in the lower half for the number of home relocations with 41 located mostly north of Bowling Green. In consideration to environmental justice, it was estimated to have a moderate potential for impacts.

Geologic Issues
Corridor A has the least amount of anticipated impacts associated with sinkholes in comparison to the other beltline corridors. It also has the lowest number of oil and gas wells within it boundaries. This corridor, as well as all of the Outer Beltline corridors, crosses a portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry.

Corridor B
Aquatic/terrestrial Ecosystems
This corridor is also estimated to have a high potential for water quality issues. Corridor B, along with Corridor E, has greatest number of streams crossed with 13. In addition this route also traverses the greatest length of floodplains with 10,616 feet, which is associated with the Barren River and Drakes Creek. There are no wetlands crosses by this corridor based on the preliminary evaluation.

Federal and State Species
No federally listed species records were identified on this corridor. Two (2) state listed threatened species records have been identified within this corridor. These species are the Kentucky Creekshell and the Carolina Larkspur. Threatened and endangered species concerns for this corridor are anticipated to be associated with the river crossings.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
Corridor B includes two (2) potential National Register eligible sites. The University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research ranked archaeological resource potential in this corridor as high. Most of the potential lies in the upland areas and associated with karst features located in the eastern portion of the corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
Land use impacts in this corridor are high for forests. The forest impacts are elevated due to the more northern route on the north side of Bowling Green in northern Warren County. Only 23 homes will need to be relocated,

which is the lowest number of any corridor. There is also one (1) church located in this corridor. The potential for environmental justice issues associated with this corridor are estimated to be low.

Geologic Issues
It is estimated that this corridor will have a moderate probability for geologic issues in comparison to the other Outer Beltline corridors. There are 19 oil and gas wells within this corridor, which ranks it second, overall. This corridor, as well as all of the Outer Beltline corridors, crosses a portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry.

Corridor D
Aquatic/terrestrial Ecosystems
Corridor D is also estimated to have high potential for water quality issues. This corridor also crosses 15.8 miles of the Barren River groundwater basins, which is the second longest length. This corridor has nine (9) stream crossings and 0.4 acres of wetland impacts based on the preliminary evaluation.

Federal and State Species
This corridor has three (3) federally endangered species records identified, which are all mussels located in the Barren River. The federally endangered species include the Fanshell, Clubshell, and the Northern Riffleshell. As with Corridor A, these species are found within the vicinity of the Barren River crossing north of Bowling Green. In addition there were six (6) state listed species recorded in this corridor. These species include Kentucky Creekshell, Rabbitsfoot, Pocketbook, Necklace Gladecress, and Carolina Larkspur.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
There is a high potential for archaeological resources throughout the entire length of this corridor with the exception of where it crosses the Barren River according to the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research. This corridor includes no identified National Register sites. However, four (4) potential National Register eligible sites, and one potential historic district north of Bowling Green along the Barren River are within the corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
At 1,072 acres this corridor would affect the second largest amount of farmland based on the preliminary evaluation. Of this 1,030 acres, 17% of it is estimated to be prime farmland. This corridor follows the same route as Corridor A around the north side of Bowling Green but takes a longer route to the southeast impacting more farmland. This corridor has the highest number of potential relocations. There is also one (1) RCRA site located within this corridor near Gott. Environmental justice issues within the corridor are estimated to be low.

Geologic Issues
There are 10 cave entrances and 172 acres of sinkholes crossed by this corridor. Corridor D will have a relatively high impact to sinkholes in comparison to the other corridors. Impacts to oil and gas wells will be moderate with a total of 15. This corridor, as well as all of the Outer Beltline corridors, crosses a portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry.

Corridor E
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems
Corridor E is also estimated as having a high potential for water quality impacts. It crosses the longest length of the Barren River ground water basin of the Outer Beltline corridors. This corridor crosses 13 streams and would impact 0.6 acres of wetlands based on the preliminary evaluation. In addition, 10,378 feet of floodplain would be crossed.

Federal and State Species
There are no federally listed species records and two (2) state listed species records within this corridor. The state threatened species are the Carolina Larkspur and the Kentucky Creekshell.

Historical/Archaeological Impacts
The University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research gave Corridor E a rating of high for archaeological resource potential. The potential for this corridor is high throughout, but it has less potential along the Barren River floodplain. In addition, one (1) site potentially eligible for the National Register was identified within this corridor.

Socioeconomic Impacts
There are 1073 acres of farmland in this corridor, which is most of all the Outer Beltline corridors. There is also 340 acres of forestland, which is also the most of all the Outer Beltline corridors. These numbers show elevated land use impacts for this corridor primarily because this is the longest of the beltline corridors. In addition 182 acres of large forest blocks would also be impacted by this corridor. The amount of homes to be relocated in this corridor is higher than most of the other corridors. In addition the Barren River Fire Station #2 and one (1) church are located in the corridor. The Renfro's Grocery RCRA site is located in this corridor as well. The potential for environmental justice issues for this corridor are estimated to be low.

Geologic Issues
The major geologic issues within the corridor are again tied to sinkholes and petroleum wells. There are 27 oil and gas wells in the corridor, which ranks highest amongst the corridors. This corridor has the highest number of cave entrances and sinkholes within it boundaries. This corridor, as well as all of the Outer Beltline corridors, crosses a portion of the Rinker Materials limestone quarry.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Various human and natural environmental considerations such as residential and business relocations, communities, utilities, cultural resources, environmental justice, land use, wetlands, water quality, karst and threatened and endangered species were evaluated for potential impacts based on the corridor locations. The data used for the evaluations was largely GIS based or derived from aerial photography. Following the Level 1 Screening, the final corridors data was substantially field verified by windshield surveys.

I-66 Corridors
The seven final I-66 corridors vary greatly in potential environmental impacts. Corridor lengths vary from 34.1 to 43.7 miles in total length and some incorporate extensive sections of new terrain construction while others completely utilize existing facilities. While each corridor utilizes at least some portion of existing parkways, this evaluation considered potential impacts from upgrades to existing I-65 as well as new terrain construction. The parkways are not anticipated to require additional capacity, and any upgrades would be similar for all corridors.

Based on the evaluation of these corridors, Corridor 12 has significantly less potential impacts compared to other corridors. This is primarily due to the fact that Corridor 12 involves no new terrain construction, relying completely on existing facilities. However, this corridor may involve potential business and a number of residential relocations. In addition, this entire section of I-65 is constructed through the sinkhole plain and widening required for the upgrade would involve additional impacts to sinkholes. However, overall karst impacts would be lower than other corridors utilizing new terrain.

In addition to Corridor 12, Corridors 10 and 11 also utilize a significant portion of I-65 which reduces the

potential impacts of these corridors overall. Widening of an existing facility confines impacts to the area already impacted by the existing facility. In areas such as the sinkhole plain, this limits the demand for spill clean up to the areas where these resources are currently needed, while not generating additional areas of concern for limited resources such as emergency services. While Corridor 11 has generally fewer impacts from its closer in new terrain route around the north side of Bowling Green, it may cross a historic district potentially eligible for the National Register including impacts to individual sites potentially eligible. In addition, Corridor 11 is in closer proximity to known mussel beds with records of federally listed endangered species. Corridor 10 does not have the same degree of issues with the potential historic district and the federally endangered species; however, stream crossings and forest impacts including large forest block impacts are increased by the more northern route.

Of the corridors incorporating longer segments of new terrain construction (Corridors 2, 4, 5 and 23), Corridor 23 has generally the lowest potential impacts. Corridor 23 has the added benefit of completely avoiding the Green River (Turnhole Spring) groundwater basin and significantly reduces the amount of Barren River groundwater basins crossed compared to all other corridors by traversing the southern edge of the sinkhole plain for a significant length. While this route is anticipated to significantly reduce karst impacts by largely avoiding the sinkhole plain, this corridor has the largest number of identified cave openings of all the corridors, which could result in substantial impacts.

Corridor 2 includes the longest segment of new terrain construction of all the corridors. This corridor includes the longest segment within the Green River (Turnhole Spring) groundwater basin including the longest new terrain construction within this basin. In addition, this corridor is the only corridor to cross the Dripping Springs Escarpment and considerable portions of the Mammoth Cave Plateau. While surficial karst features are relatively low for this corridor, the potential for encountering vertical conduits on the Mammoth Cave Plateau is greatly increased, which could cause concern during construction.

Corridors 4 and 5 include significant new terrain construction including new construction in the Turnhole Spring groundwater basin. In addition, these corridors include the longest new terrain construction across the sinkhole plain. These routes also include the most significant impacts to farmland including prime farmland. In addition, these routes cross an extensive area north of Smiths Grove and Oakland that could potentially be a historic district and include substantial National Register eligible boundaries that may be unavoidable.

From an environmental viewpoint, this evaluation has identified that Corridors 10, 11, 12 and 23 would be preferable corridors, while Corridors 2, 4 and 5 would be non-preferable.

Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

The four final Outer Beltline corridors do not vary greatly in their potential environmental impacts. All corridors involve completely new terrain construction with various route options including two different Barren River crossing locations on both the north and southeast sides of Bowling Green. The corridor lengths range from 24.3 to 31.0 miles. All of the corridors include significant new terrain construction in the sinkhole plain. The differences in potential environmental impacts for these corridors are largely correlated to the length of the corridor. Corridor A is the shortest corridor being closest in to Bowling Green and generally has the least impacts of all the corridors. Corridor E in the longest corridor, furthest out from Bowling Green and generally has the most impacts of the corridors.

From an environmental viewpoint, this evaluation has identified that Corridor A would be a preferable corridor, while Corridor E would be non-preferable. Corridors B and D, while not preferred, provide

alternatives to Corridor A with fewer potential impacts than Corridor E.

TABLE 1
I-66 Corridor Level 2 Screening Evaluation

Red: least desirable, **Green**: most desirable

Criteria	Unit	E+C KySTM^	E+C SDC^^	Final I-66 Corridors						
				2	4	5	10	11	12	23
Environmental Considerations*										
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems										
Water Quality Issues**	Rating	n/a	n/a	M	H	H	M	M	L	M
Ground Water Basins: Green River	Length crossed(mi)	n/a	n/a	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0
Barren River	Length crossed(mi)	n/a	n/a	10.1	19.4	17.9	22.7	21.1	28.2	5.5
Streams: 1st Order (Intermittent)	Number	n/a	n/a	11	8	5	9	6	2	6
2nd Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	7	2	1	2	1	0	0
3rd Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	2	2	2	0
4th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	Number	n/a	n/a	20	12	8	14	10	5	8
Open Water Habitats (Ponds & Lakes)	Acres	n/a	n/a	7.2	8.5	6.3	4.3	2.0	2.1	8.8
Floodplains	Lin. Ft.	n/a	n/a	8,778	7,931	6,348	9,618	8,126	2,164	2,622
Wetlands: Forested	Acres	n/a	n/a	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Scrub/Shrub	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emergent	Acres	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.6
Aquatic Bed	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Acres	n/a	n/a	3.7	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	2.9
Wild and Scenic Rivers***	Yes/No	n/a	n/a	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Big Trees (e.g., State Champion)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal and State Species ****										
Federally Endangered	Number	n/a	n/a	0	2	5	0	3	3	1
Federally Threatened	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Listed Species*****	Number	n/a	n/a	3	3	7	2	6	4	1
Total	Number	n/a	n/a	3	5	12	2	9	7	2
Historic/Archaeological Impacts ******										
Historic Structures (Listed)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic Structures (Potentially Eligible)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	2	5	1	4	1	1
Historic Districts (Listed)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic Districts (Potentially Eligible)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	2	0	1	0	0

TABLE 1
I-66 Corridor Level 2 Screening Evaluation

Red: least desirable, **Green**: most desirable

Criteria	Unit	E+C KySTM^	E+C SDC^^	Final I-66 Corridors						
				2	4	5	10	11	12	23
Archaeological Resource Potential	Rating	n/a	n/a	H	H	H	H-M	H-M	M	H
Archaeological Sites: National Register	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Prehistoric	Number	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	4	4	3	8
Total	Number	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	4	4	3	11
Historic Cemeteries	Number	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	3	3	3	5
Socioeconomic Impacts										
Land Use: Farmland*******	Acres	n/a	n/a	964	1,006	1,030	732	733	235	952
Forest	Acres	n/a	n/a	384	271	129	250	121	5	149
Wetland/Water	Acres	n/a	n/a	4	5	6	3	5	1	6
Residential/Business	Acres	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	4	4	33	0
Land Use: % Farmland	%	n/a	n/a	71	78	88	74	85	86	86
% Forest	%	n/a	n/a	28	21	11	25	14	2	13
% Wetland	%	n/a	n/a	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
% Residential/Business	%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	<1	<1	12	0
Percent Prime Farmland (Estimate)********	%	n/a	n/a	28	34	42	14	24	0	25
Large Forest Block (KSNPC)*********	Number	n/a	n/a	21	16	5	16	5	0	1
Large Forest Block (KSNPC)*********	Acres	n/a	n/a	261	189	10	182	10	0	5
Relocations: Homes	Number	n/a	n/a	44	20	27	22	28	42	44
Mobile Homes	Number	n/a	n/a	7	3	3	5	4	0	4
Businesses	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Schools	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Facilities	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Cemeteries	Number	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Churches	Number	n/a	n/a	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
# of Railroad Tracks: Active	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Abandoned	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities: Transmission Lines	Number	n/a	n/a	3	3	3	6	6	5	3
Pipelines	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	4	1	4	1	0
Towers (Radio/Cellular)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Towers	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Substations	Number	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiber Optics	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Environmental Justice Issues**	Rating	n/a	n/a	L	L	M	L	L	L	M

TABLE 1
I-66 Corridor Level 2 Screening Evaluation

Red: least desirable, **Green**: most desirable

Criteria	Unit	E+C KySTM^	E+C SDC^^	Final I-66 Corridors						
				2	4	5	10	11	12	23
UST Facilities: Existing	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandoned	Number	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landfills (Old)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CERCLA Sites	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCRA Sites	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TRI Sites	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geological Issues										
Number of Cave Entrances******	Number	n/a	n/a	5	7	3	8	4	2	12
Sinkholes	Number	n/a	n/a	75	54	51	144	141	175	76
Sinkholes	Acres	n/a	n/a	127	366	365	125	122	134	158
Oil and Gas Wells	Number	n/a	n/a	22	20	8	19	7	1	5
Dry and Abandoned Wells	Number	n/a	n/a	6	11	7	7	6	0	9
Oil Batteries	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarries	Number	n/a	n/a	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Coal Mines	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Managed Lands										
Federal Lands	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Lands	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nature Conservancy Lands	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
City Parks	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Quality										
Project is in the 6-Year Plan***	Yes/No	n/a	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Highway Noise										
Potential for Noise Impacts**	Rating	n/a	n/a	M	L	M	L	M	L	L

* Evaluation does not include any modifications to the existing Natcher and Nunn Parkways or the Natcher Extension
** Denotes a probability, i.e., H – High, M – Moderate, L - Low
*** Denotes a Yes or No response
**** Denotes within 1 mile of the centerline
***** Does not include Federally Listed Species
****** Denotes within 1,000 feet of the centerline
******* Land use impacts do not include existing transportation land use of I-65
******** Denotes estimated percent of new terrain construction crossing prime farmland
********* Large Forest Blocks identified by Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
^ KySTM -- Forecasts based on similar data to that in the Kentucky Statewide Travel Model
^^ SDC -- Forecasts based on information received from State Data Center in 2002

TABLE 2
Bowling Green Outer Beltline Level 2 Screening Evaluation

Red: least desirable, Green: most desirable

Criteria	Unit	E+C KySTM^	E+C SDC^^	Final BG Outer Beltline Corridors			
				A	B	D	E
Environmental Considerations*							
Aquatic/Terrestrial Ecosystems							
Water Quality Issues**	Rating	n/a	n/a	H	H	H	H
Ground Water Basins: Green River	Length crossed(mi)	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Barren River	Length crossed(mi)	n/a	n/a	12.7	14.3	15.8	17.4
Streams: 1st Order (Intermittent)	Number	n/a	n/a	5	8	5	8
2nd Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	2	1	2
3rd Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
4th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
5th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
6th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1
7th Order (Perennial)	Number	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	2
Total	Number	n/a	n/a	9	13	9	13
Open Water Habitats (Ponds & Lakes)	Acres	n/a	n/a	7.1	10.1	7.2	9.5
Floodplains	Lin. Ft.	n/a	n/a	9,095	10,616	8,886	10,378
Wetlands: Forested	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Scrub/Shrub	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emergent	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4
Aquatic Bed	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	Acres	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6
Wild and Scenic Rivers***	Yes/No	n/a	n/a	No	No	No	No
Big Trees (e.g., State Champion)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Federal and State Species**							
Federally Endangered	Number	n/a	n/a	3	0	3	0
Federally Threatened	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
State Listed Species*****	Number	n/a	n/a	6	2	6	2
Total	Number	n/a	n/a	9	2	9	2
Historic/Archaeological Impacts****							
Historic Structures (Listed)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Historic Structures (Potentially Eligible)	Number	n/a	n/a	5	2	4	1
Historic Districts (Listed)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Historic Districts (Potentially Eligible)	Number	n/a	n/a	1	0	1	0

TABLE 2
Bowling Green Outer Beltline Level 2 Screening Evaluation

Red: least desirable, Green: most desirable

Criteria	Unit	E+C KySTM^	E+C SDC^^	Final BG Outer Beltline Corridors			
				A	B	D	E
Archaeological Resource Potential	Rating	n/a	n/a	H	H	H	H
Archaeological Sites: National Register	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Historic	Number	n/a	n/a	3	3	3	3
Prehistoric	Number	n/a	n/a	8	8	8	8
Total	Number	n/a	n/a	11	11	11	11
Historic Cemeteries	Number	n/a	n/a	2	2	3	3
Socioeconomic Impacts							
Land Use: Farmland	Acres	n/a	n/a	997	996	1072	1073
Forest	Acres	n/a	n/a	173	301	212	340
Wetland	Acres	n/a	n/a	10	8	10	8
Residential/Business	Acres	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Land Use: % Farmland	%	n/a	n/a	84	76	83	75
% Forest	%	n/a	n/a	15	23	16	24
% Wetland	%	n/a	n/a	<1	<1	<1	<1
% Residential/Business	%	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Percent Prime Farmland (Estimate)*******	%	n/a	n/a	17	12	17	12
Large Forest Block (KSNPC)********	Number	n/a	n/a	5	16	5	16
Large Forest Block (KSNPC)********	Acres	n/a	n/a	10	182	10	182
Relocations: Homes	Number	n/a	n/a	36	31	54	48
Mobile Homes	Number	n/a	n/a	5	6	7	8
Businesses	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	1
Schools	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Public Facilities	Number	n/a	n/a	1	2	0	1
Cemeteries	Number	n/a	n/a	0	1	0	1
Churches	Number	n/a	n/a	0	1	1	2
# of Railroad Tracks: Active	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1
Abandoned	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Utilities: Transmission Lines	Number	n/a	n/a	5	5	5	5
Pipelines	Number	n/a	n/a	4	1	4	1
Towers (Radio/Cellular)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Water Towers	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Substations	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Fiber Optics	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1
Environmental Justice Issues**	Rating	n/a	n/a	M	L	L	L

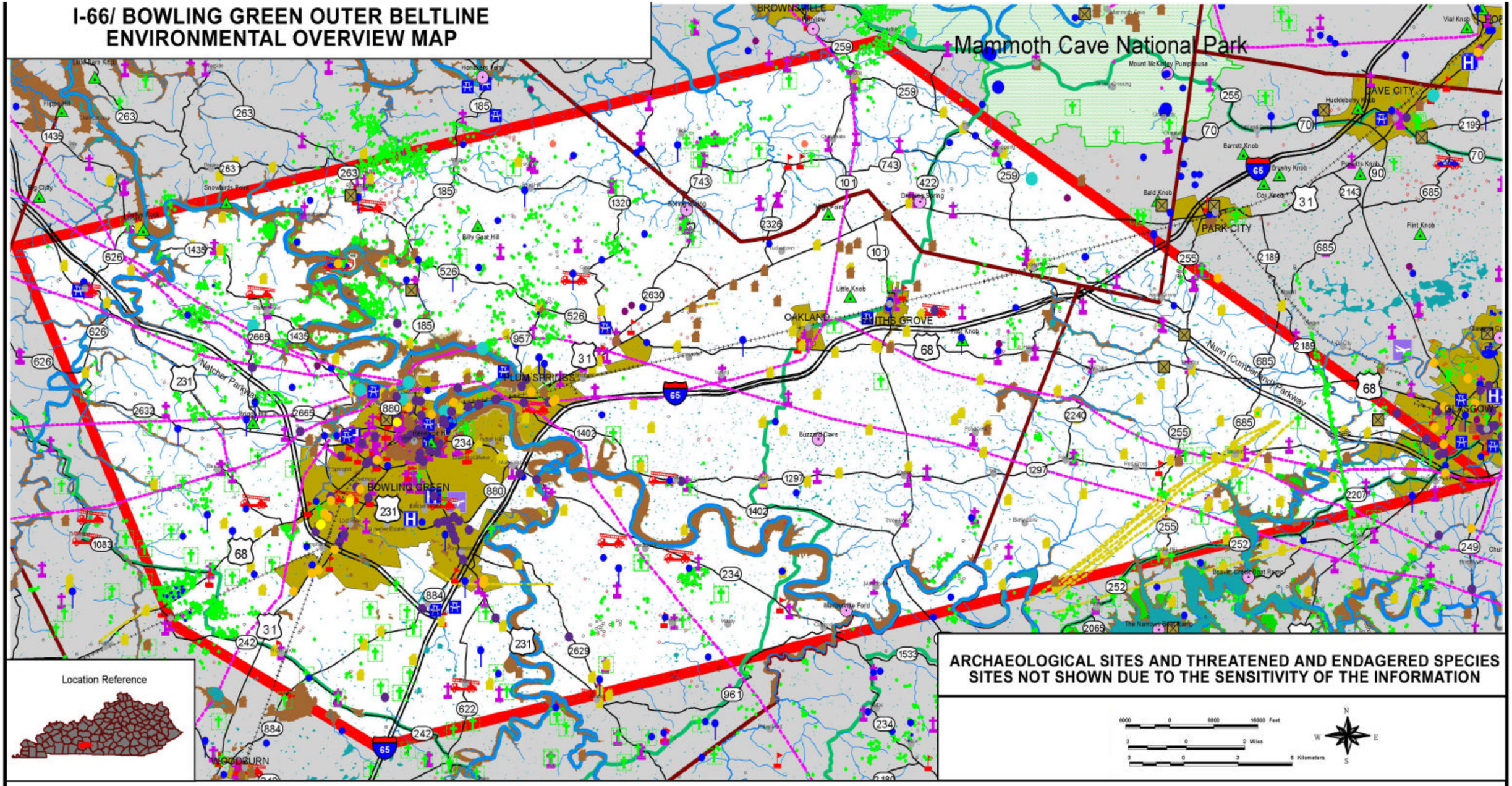
TABLE 2
Bowling Green Outer Beltline Level 2 Screening Evaluation

Red: least desirable, Green: most desirable

Criteria	Unit	E+C KySTM^	E+C SDC^^	Final BG Outer Beltline Corridors			
				A	B	D	E
UST Facilities: Existing	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Abandoned	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Landfills (Old)	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
CERCLA Sites	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
RCRA Sites	Number	n/a	n/a	0	1	0	1
TRI Sites	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Geological Issues							
Number of Cave Entrances******	Number	n/a	n/a	3	7	10	14
Sinkholes	Number	n/a	n/a	122	123	148	151
Sinkholes	Acres	n/a	n/a	153	161	172	175
Oil and Gas Wells	Number	n/a	n/a	7	19	15	27
Dry and Abandoned Wells	Number	n/a	n/a	6	8	8	9
Oil Batteries	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Quarries	Number	n/a	n/a	1	1	1	1
Coal Mines	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Managed Lands							
Federal Lands	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
State Lands	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Nature Conservancy Lands	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
City Parks	Number	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Air Quality							
Project is in the 6-Year Plan***	Yes/No	n/a	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Highway Noise							
Potential for Noise Impacts**	Rating	n/a	n/a	M	L	M	L

* Evaluation does not include any modifications to the existing Natcher Parkway or the Natcher Extension
** Denotes a probability, i.e., H – High, M – Moderate, L - Low
*** Denotes a Yes or No response
**** Denotes within 1 mile of the centerline
***** Does not include Federally Listed Species
****** Denotes within 1000 feet of the centerline
******* Denotes estimated percent of new terrain construction crossing prime farmland
******** Large Forest Blocks identified by Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
^ KySTM -- Forecasts based on similar data to that in the Kentucky Statewide Travel Model
^^ SDC -- Forecasts based on information received from State Data Center in 2002

I-66/ BOWLING GREEN OUTER BELTLINE
ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW MAP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND THREATENED AND ENDAGERED SPECIES SITES NOT SHOWN DUE TO THE SENSITIVITY OF THE INFORMATION

6000 0 6000 12000 Feet
2 0 2 Miles
3 0 3 6 Kilometers
N W E S

LEGEND

- Populated Places
- Mines & Quarries
- Abandoned Mines
- Coal Exploration Sites
- CERCLA (Superfund) Sites Hazardous Material Contaminated Sites
- TRI Sites Toxic Release Inventory Sites
- RCRA Sites Hazardous Material Use Sites
- Landfill
- Groundwater Monitoring Points
- Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- Water Treatment Plants
- Water Wells
- Surface Water Intakes
- Water Tanks

Oil & Gas Wells

- Oil well
- Combined oil and gas well
- Gas well
- Secondary recovery input (injection) well
- Well location
- Miscellaneous well

- Point of Interest
- Summit
- Parks
- Historic Sites
- Potential Historic Sites
- Hospitals and Clinics
- Police Station
- Fire Station
- Airports
- Cemetery
- School
- Church
- NWI Wetlands
- Oil & Gas Pipelines
- Power Transmission Lines

Rivers & Streams

- 0 - 2 Order
- 3 - 4 Order
- 5 - 8 Order

FEMA Floodplain

- 100 Year Floodplain
- 500 Year Floodplain
- County Boundaries
- Railroads
- Bike Trails
- Study Area
- US Parks
- Wildlife Management Areas
- City Boundaries

Exhibit 1

Cultural Historical Resource Overview

A CULTURAL HISTORICAL RESOURCE OVERVIEW FOR BOWLING GREEN OUTER BELTLINE/ I-66 IN WARREN, BARREN, AND EDMONSON COUNTIES, KENTUCKY

Item No. 3-66.00

by

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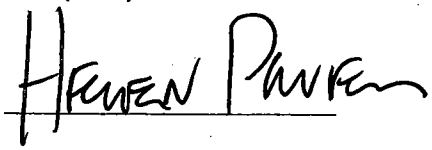

Helen Powell - Principal Investigator
March 2003

Lead Agency
Department of Transportation

Abstract

Within or near to the proposed project corridors for the Bowling Green Outer Beltline/ I-66 in Warren, Barren, and Edmonson Counties, are the 17 following sites listed on the National Register: Old Zion Methodist Church (BN-185); John Jackson Ford House (WA-2); Carter Allen House (WA-3);Thomas Allen House (WA-4); Moses Shobe House (WA-5); Jesse Middleton House (WA-7); Payton Cooke House (Wa-8); Samuel Murrell House (WA-10); Fairview Methodist Church (WA-12); Garret Bryant House (WA-16); Thomas Sterret House (WA-169); Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian Church (WA-191); Walnut Lawn (WA-193); Mitchell-Estes Farmsted (WA-203); Horse Shoe Camp (WA-220); and Smiths Grove Historic District.

After a windshield survey and review of the information on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, 20 additional properties (sites 24, 38, 39, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71, 72, and 75) appear to have potential to meet National Register criteria.

In addition, there are two potential rural historic districts, one west of Bowling Green and containing sites 2 through 7, and a second one east of Bowling Green including sections of US 31W, US 68, KY 101, Oakland, and Smiths Grove.

For the locations of these sites listed on the National Register or with National Register potential, see the oversize project maps (Figure III-1) which can be found in the back cover of the report.

A final determination of National Register eligibility will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, an evaluation of these sites relative to the integrity standards established by similar properties in Warren, Barren, and Edmonson County currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

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Survey and National Register Forms from Kentucky Heritage Council

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Warren County

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Figures

Figure I-1 Project Area Corridors Map: Warren Co. I-11

Figure I-2 Project Area Corridors Map: Barren Co. I-12

Figure I-3 Project Area Corridors Map: Edmonson Co. I-13

Figure I-4 Kentucky Heritage Council Site List: Warren Co. I-14

Figure I-5 Kentucky Heritage Council Site List: Barren Co. I-24

Figure I-6 Kentucky Heritage Council Site List: Edmonson Co. I-34

Figure I-7 Kentucky's Historic Farms: Warren Co. I-36

Figure I-8 Kentucky's Historic Farms: Barren Co. I-46

Figure I-9 Kentucky's Historic Farms: Edmonson Co. I-54

Figure III-1 Historic Sites, Project Corridors (For oversize map, see back cover of report)

I. INTRODUCTION

Records Search

To determine if there were individual sites or districts on the National Register within the corridors for the Bowling Green Outer Belt Line/ I-66 in Warren, Barren, and Edmonson Counties, Helen Powell reviewed the survey and National Register files at the Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO) in Frankfort. Figures I-1 through I-3 show the location of the corridors relative to highways and communities in Warren, Barren. and Edmonson Counties.

National Register Sites in Corridor

There are 17 listed National Register sites in Bowling Green Outer Belt Line/ I-66 corridors: Old Zion Methodist Church (BN-185); John Jackson Ford House (WA-2); Carter Allen House (WA-3);Thomas Allen House (WA-4); Moses Shobe House (WA-5); Jesse Middleton House (WA-7); Payton Cooke House (Wa-8); Samuel Murrell House (WA-10); Fairview Methodist Church (WA-12); Thomas Sterret House (WA-169); Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian Church (WA-193); Walnut Lawn (WA-193); Mitchell-Estes Farmstead (WA-203); Horse Shoe Camp (WA-220); Dr. William Ford House (ED-13); and Smiths Grove Historic District. Copies of the National Register forms for these properties can be found in the Attachments.

Survey and National Register Sites: Warren County

According to the Kentucky Heritage Council printout, in Warren County outside of Bowling Green, 327 sites have been documented with survey forms. See Figure I-4 for the printout of Warren County sites.

National Register Listings for Warren County, Kentucky
Source: (www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com)

Survey Number	Property	Location/ Date of Listing
Wa-2	John Jackson Ford House	Smiths Grove/ 1979
Wa-3	Carter Allen House	Smiths Grove/ 1979
Wa-4	Thomas Allen House	Smiths Grove/ 1979
Wa-5	Moses Shobe House	Smiths Grove/ 1979
Wa-7	Jesse Middleton House	Oakland/ 1979
Wa-8	Peyton Cooke House	Oakland/ 1979
Wa-10	Samuel Murrell House	US 31W/ 1976
Wa-11	Andrew James Wardlaw House	Oakland/ 1979
Wa-12	Fairview Methodist Church	Oakland/ 1979
Wa-16	Garnett Bryant House	Oakland/ 1979
Wa-22	Aubrey Burnett House	Oakland/ 1979
Wa-34 through Wa-37	Smiths Grove District (9 properties)	1979/ 1987
Wa-38	Smiths Grove Presbyterian Church	1979
Wa-39	J.L. Wright House	Smiths Grove/ 1979
Wa-47	Smiths Grove Baptist Church	Smiths Grove/ 1979
Wa-54	James Hays House	Hays/ 1979
Wa-58	J.C. Joggers House	Pondsville/ 1979
Wa-73	William Gossom House	Plum Springs/ 1979
Wa-80	Drake's Creek Baptist Church	Cemetery Rd./ 1979
Wa-91	A.C. Davidson House	Leayon Rd./ 1980
Wa-115	William P. Neale House	Woodburn/ 1980

Survey Number	Property	Location/ Date of Listing
Wa-116	Merritt-Hardin House	SR 31W/ 1979
Wa-117	Polk House	Woodburn/ 1979
Wa-119	Dr. William Robb House	Woodburn/ 1979
Wa-123	John Sloss House	Old Springfield Rd./ 1979
Wa-128	Curd-Moss House	SR 68/ 1980
Wa-132	Gladdish-Asher House	Determined Eligible
Wa-133	James Kelly House	SR 68/ 1979
Wa-136	Old Quarry Office	SR 185/ 1987
Wa-159	Brown's Lock and Dam	Greencastle/ 1979
Wa-163	Edward B. Seely House	Plum Springs/ 1979
Wa-164	Willis Ennis House	Plum Springs/ 1979
Wa-165	David C. Campbell	Plum Springs/ 1979
Wa-166	Richardsville Rd. Bridge	Barren River/ 1980
Wa-167	Ironwood	Old Richardsville Rd./ 1973
Wa-169	Sterrett House	Plum Springs/ 1979
Wa-185	Old Log Church/ Oak Forest Bapt. Ch.	Riverside/ 1979
Wa-187	Young's Ferry House	Ferry Rd./ 1979
Wa-191	Mt. Olivet Cumberland Pres. Church	SR 526/ 1979
Wa-193	Walnut Lawn	Morgantown Rd./ 1983
Wa-198	Jesse Kirby Springhouse	Love-Howell Rd./ 1987
Wa-203	Mitchell-Estes Farmstead	Smiths Grove/ 1995
Wa-220	Horse Shoe Camp	Louisville Rd./ 1997

In Bowling Green, there are six historic districts listed on the National Register: Magnolia Street District (37 sites); Downtown Bowling Green Commercial District (78 sites, 34 of which have been demolished); College Hill District (51 properties, 4 of which have been demolished); Upper East Main District (13 properties); St. Joseph's District (21 sites, 7 of which have been demolished); and Western Kentucky University Thematic Nomination (11 properties).

Individual listings in Bowling Green include: Warren County Courthouse (Wa-B-54); St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (Wa-B-113); Underwood-Jones House (Wa-B-11), St. James Apartments; Maria Moore House (Wa-B-20), and Rauscher House (Wa-B-110).

The Warren County Multiple Resource Area nomination included the following resources in Bowling Green: Bowling Green Milling Co. (Wa-B-132); College Street Bridge (Wa-B-2); Cecelia Memorial Christian Church (Wa-B-17); W.H. Everhardt House (Wa-B-139); James F. Ewing House (Wa-B-228); First Colored Baptist Church (Wa-B-9); Grider House (Wa-B-186); Tobias Grider House (Wa-B-10); Hall House (Wa-B-123); Hines House (Wa-B-127); Hobson House (Wa-B-223); Kinlock (Wa-B-224); Kister-Houchens House (Wa-B-128); L&N Railroad Bridge (Wa-B-1); L&N Railroad Station (Wa-B-2); Newton-Kemp House (Wa-B-21); and Nine Hearths (Wa-B-188).

Three civil war fortifications, Fort Lytle, Fort C.F. Smith, and Fort Webb were listed under the Warren County Multiple Resource Area nomination.

Barren County

According to the Kentucky Heritage Council printout, in Warren County outside of Bowling Green, 327 sites have been documented with survey forms. See Figure I-5

for the printout of Barren County sites.

Twenty-two sites outside of Glasgow have been listed on the National Register in Barren County.

Barren County National Register Listings
Source: (www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com)

Survey Number	Property	Location/ Date of Listing
BN-46	Joseph Wooten House	Tracy/ 1983
BN-53	William Page House	HWY 249/ 1983
BN-90	White-Britt House	Lucas/ 1983
BN-98	Landrum Building	Roseville/ 1983
BN-121	Asa E. Young House	Tracy/ 1983.
BN-153	William Hicks House	Austin/ 1983
BN-166	Settle-Page House	Rocky Hill/ 1983
BN-172	Mayfield-Steffey House	HWY-1297/ 1983
BN-177	C.P. Edmunds House	Beckton/ 1983
BN-179	Octagon Cottage	Rocky Hill/ 1983
BN-185	Old Zion Methodist Church	SR 1297/ 1983
BN-194	Benjamin Martin House	Finney/ 1983
BN-236	G.F. Quigley and Son Grocery	Goodnight/ 1983
BN-239	Gullian Gerig's Mill	Beaver Valley/ 1987
BN-256	William J. Wood House	Hiseville/ 1983
BN-285-295	Cave City Historic District	Cave City/ 1983
BN-299	Andrew McCoy House	Cave City/ 1983
BN-300	Renfro Hotel	Park City/ 1983

Survey Number	Property	Location/ Date of Listing
BN-312	Belle's Tavern Ruins	Park City/ 1987
BN-328	Wigwam Village #2	Cave City/ 1988

Survey and National Register Sites: Edmonson County

Sites in Mammoth Cave National Park have been listed on the National Register, but the listings are part of a Multiple Resource Area which is composed of individual sites and districts within the park boundary. None of the listed Mammoth Cave sites are located within the project corridor.

In Edmonson County outside of Brownsville, 45 sites have been documented with survey forms. See Figure I-6 for the printout of Edmonson County sites from the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Edmonson Co. National Register Listings
Source: (www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com)

Survey Number	Property	Location/ Date of Listing
ED-1	Hercules Train and Coach #2	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
ED-13	William Ford House	Hwy. 31-W
ED-14	Mill Hole Farm	West of Hwy. 31-W
ED-24	Mathias Willis General Store	Cummins Rd./ Windyville
EDB-1	Reed-Dorsey House	Main Cross/ Brownsville
EDM-21	Maple Springs Ranger Station	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDM-22	Maple Springs Ranger Office	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDM-24	Three Springs Pumphouse	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDN-25	Brandsford Spring Pump House	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDM-28-33	Residential Area District	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park

EDM-38	Superintendent's House	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMC-28	Old Guide Cemetery	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME-1	Historic Entrance to Mammoth Cave	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME-10	New Entrance	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME-11	Frozen Niagra Entrance	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME-13	Crystal Cave Entrance	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME-16	Great Onyx Cave Entrance	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME-19	Colossal Cave Entrance	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDME21-22	Mammoth Cave Historic District	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMH-2-3	Mammoth Cave Historic District	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMI-2-11	Mammoth Cave Historic District	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMT-40	Joppa Baptist Church and Cem.	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMT-41	Mammoth Cave Baptist Church	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMT-43	Good Spring Baptist Church	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMT-73	Crystal Cave Ticket Office	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
EDMT-74	Floyd Collins House	Mammoth Cave Nat. Park
Partially in Warren Co.	Mitchell-Estes Farmstead	1706 Upper Smith's Grove Smith's Grove

The locations of National Register and survey sites near the Bowling Green Outer Belt Line/ I-66 corridor from the survey maps in the Warren, Barren, and Edmonson County files of the Kentucky Heritage Council have been transferred to the Historic Sites Map included here as Figure III-1.

Copies of the survey and National Register forms for the previously documented sites within or near the corridors are included in the attachments in Section VI.

Literature Search

A literature search on the project vicinity was conducted in Special Collections at the University of Kentucky and the Library of the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort. All of the references consulted are listed in the bibliography.

For information on historic farms, Kentucky's Historic Farms, published by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky Department of Agriculture in 1994 was consulted. Without property owner information, relationships to the I-66 corridors can not be determined at this time, but the following paragraphs list the owners of the properties in 1994 and Figures I-7 through I-9 contain the farm descriptions.

For Warren County, the following 14 farms were listed: Nichols Farm, Barren River Road owned by Mrs. W.H. Nichols; Kirby-Thomas Farm, Garrison Lane (Hewitt Lane); Doss-Renick Farm, Oakland, owned by Barbara Doss Renick; Donald L. Ground Farm, Smiths Grove; Jeremiah B. Lewis Tract, Rockfield, owned by Jerome Stewart, Jr.; Smith Farm, Smiths Grove, owned by David S. Watkins; Garrett Graham Stewart Homeplace in Rockfield, owned by Bell Stewart Muth; Triple R Farm, Bowling Green, owned by Jean McLellan Rider and Tommy Rider; Cave Spring Farm, Smiths Grove, owned by William and Linda Marohnic; Edgewater Farm, Bowling Green, owned by J. Murrary Hill, Jr., Mrs. Jean H. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Harper Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt G. Hill dba Edgewater Farm A Partnership; Grimes Farm, Bowling Green owned by Ruth Richmond Grimes; Salt Lick Valley Hermitage Farm, Bowling Green, owned by David V. and Nita Lee Moyers; Fred W. Tabor Farm, Bowling Green, owned by Fred W. and Helen S. Tabor. See Figure I-7 for the farm descriptions.

For Barren County, the following 31 farms were listed: Ancestral Acres, Cave

City, owned by James H. Gardner; Allen Farm, Glasgow, owned by Stanley and Maxine Allen; Gladys V. (Morrison) Craddock Farm, Horse Cave; J-S-C- Farm, Etoile, owned by H.J. and Anna J. Spillman; Smith-Humphrey Farm, Tomkinsville Rd. Glasgow, owned by William Elliot Humphrey and Michael Lee Humphrey; Hugh B. Adams Farm, Glasgow, owned by Robert A. Lessenberry; Allen Brothers Farm, Park City, owned by W.A. and Neil Allen; H.H. III Barlow Farm, Cave City; Dixie Bradley Birge Farm, Summer Shade; Joseph Leslie and Mildred Shipley Brown Farm, Park City; Childress Farm, Lamb, owned by Emma Laura Childress; Everett Acres, Cave City, owned by Mildred Everett Bunch; Hickory Hill Farm, Cave City, owned by William A. Terry and Dorothy Terry Shearer; JLB Ranch, Glasgow, owned by James Lawrence Botts; Land's End Farm, Austin, owned by J.C. Downing; Laurel Bluff Farms, Glasgow, owned by Jo Jean Parker Scott; Littrell Farm, Smiths Grove, owned by Wallace Littrell; Maplelawn Farm, Cave City, owned by Jewell and Christine Barlow Colliver; Martin-Jackman Farm, Glasgow, owned by Eugene and Lula Martin and Robert and Pat Martin; McGuire's Farm, Temple Hills, owned by Veachel McGuire; Miller Farm, Temple Hill, owned by Orval and Rebecca Brooks; Ike Morrison Farm, Cave City, owned by Wesley and Frank G. Morrison; W.S. Moss, Jr. Farm, Cave City; Newberry Brothers, Inc., Glasgow; Strader's Dairy, Hiseville; Wininger Homestead, Glasgow, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Wininger; Young Farm, Etoile, owned by George Young; Heers Farm, Scottsville, owned by Harold and Kaye Heers; Settle-Paeg Place, Glasgow, owned by John and Jane Mutter; and New Flint Valley Farm, Whitney Woods Rd., owned by William and Mary Alice Newberry. See Figure I-8 for the farm descriptions.

For Edmonson County, only the Warnell Farm, Brownsville, owned by Norman

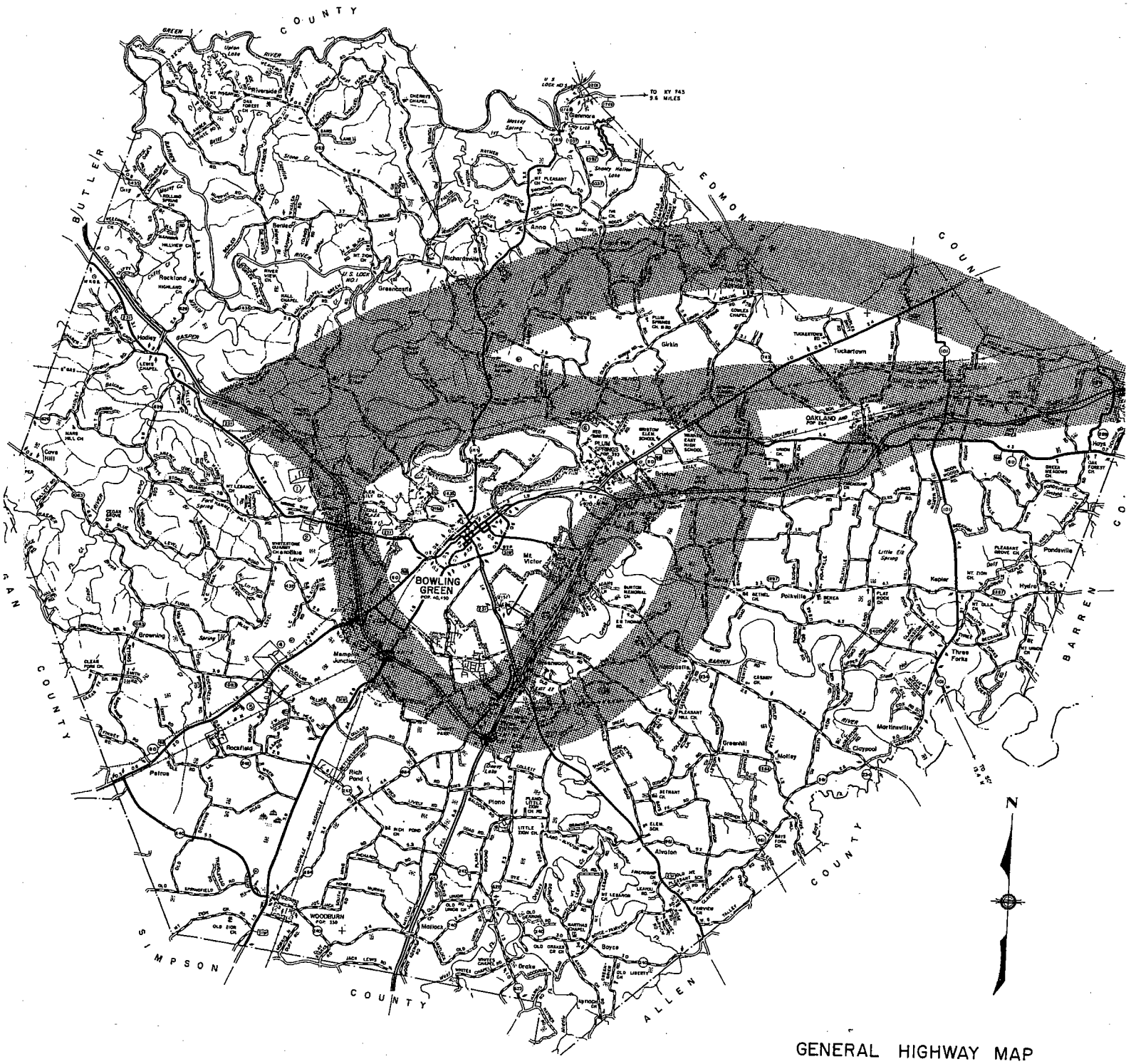
and Linda Warnell, is listed. See Figure I-9 for the farm descriptions.

Field Work

In the fall of 2002, Helen Powell and Jason DuPont (Bernardin and Lochmueller) did a windshield survey of the I-66 corridors. Previously surveyed buildings and other significant structures were noted on the oversize project map (Figure III-1) and were given a preliminary National Register evaluation, based primarily on Criterion C, architecture. See Section III for descriptions and Section VI for copies of the relevant survey forms.

For the overview, no buildings were inspected in detail. A final determination of National Register eligibility relative to criteria A, B, and C will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, evaluation of each site relative to the integrity standards established by similar property types in Edmonson County which are currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

Figure I-1
Project Corridors
Warren Co.
I-66, 2003



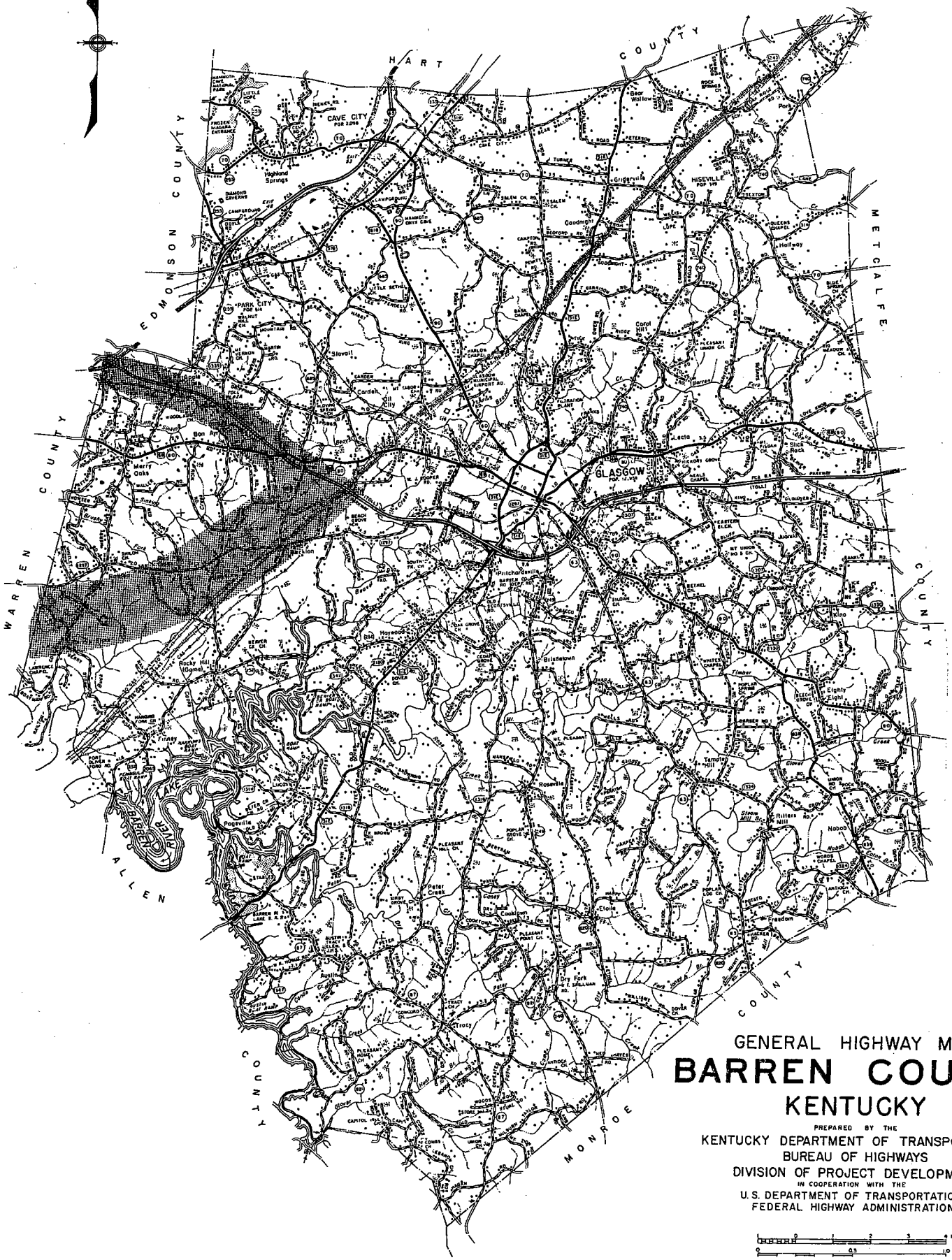
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

WARREN COUNTY
KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



Figure I-2
Project Corridors
Barren Co.
I-66, 2003



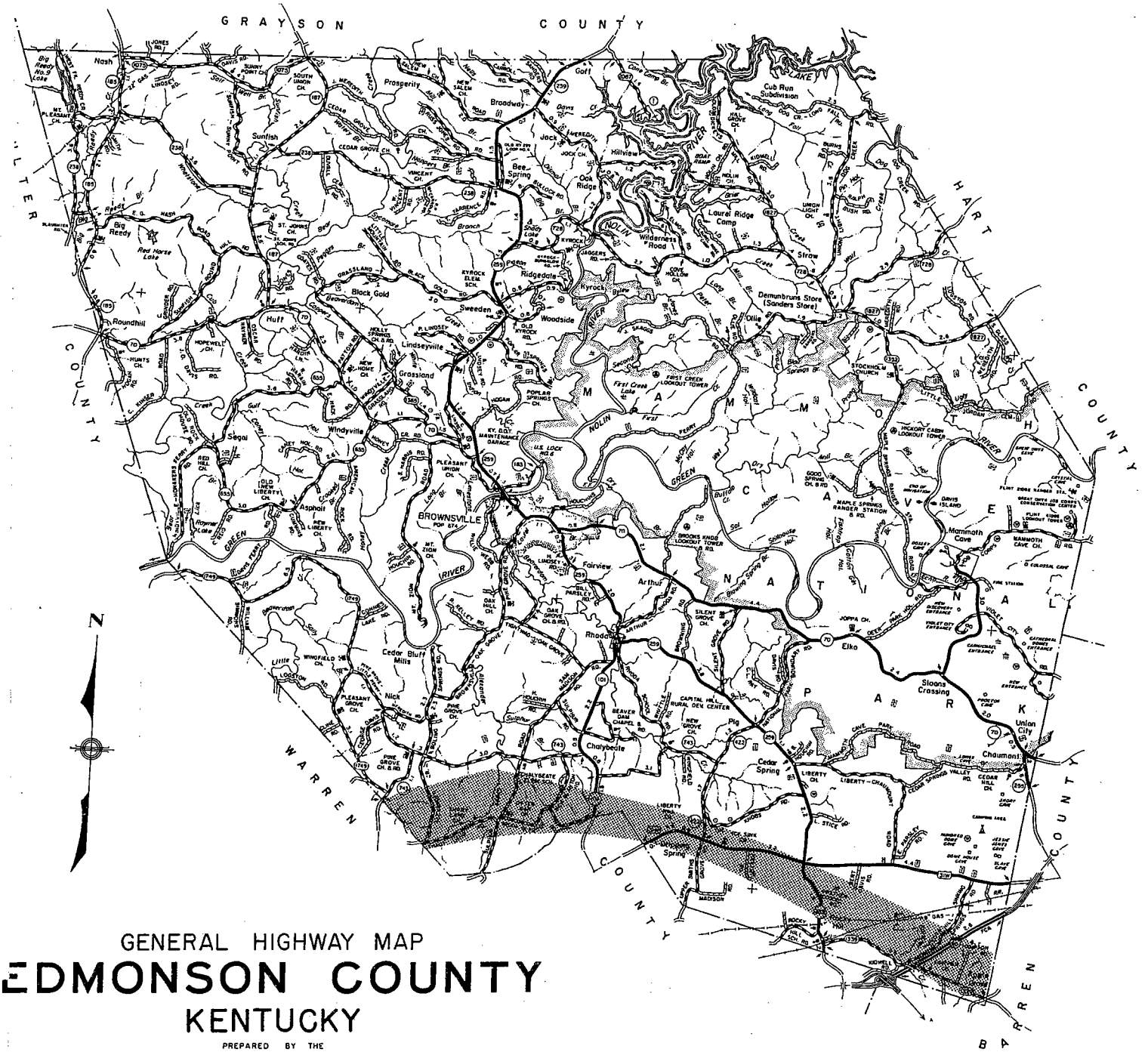
GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

BARREN COUNTY

KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Figure I-3
Project Corridors
Edmonson Co.
I-66, 2003



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP

EDMONSON COUNTY

KENTUCKY

PREPARED BY THE
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS
DIVISION OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

0 1 2 3 4 MILES
0 0.5 1.0 MILE
SCALE FOR ENLARGEMENTS

Warren County

county/status

04/11/2002

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
WA 1	HARDCASTLE HOUSE	E SIDE RT 101 2/3M S OF 31W	HAZ AND MARY BAL	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 2	JOHN JACKSON FORD HOUSE (F	1/2 MILE N OF LITTLE KNOB RD	JOSEPH AND MARIL	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 3	CARTER ALLEN HOME	1.25 M S OF RT 31W; 1.25 M FR	JOSEPH S HAYES	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 4	THOMAS ALLEN HOUSE	S SIDE RT 31W 11/2 MILES FRO	JOHN PERKINS AND	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 5	MOSES SHOBE HOUSE	13 M N BOWLING GREEN; 31W	LLYOD AND MARTH	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 6	COLUMBUS TUCKER HOUSE	N SIDE OF 31W 2 MILES FROM	ELMER PENCE BALL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 7	JESSE MIDDLETON HOUSE	N SIDE RT 31W COR RT (1125	EDWARD B STOUT J	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 8	PEYTON COOKE HOUSE (FORES	N SIDE OAKLAND-31W RT179 1	COL ROBERT AND C	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 9	SANDY A GOSSOM HOUSE (BR	N SIDE 31W 1/4 MILE W OF RT	LLOYD AND MARY J	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 10	SAMUEL MURREL HOUSE	LOUISVILLE RD 31 W AT JUNC	RONALD AND PAUL	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 11	ANDREW JAMES WARDLAW HO	1/2 MILE S OF RT 31W E SIDE S	FRANK EMIT STROD	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 12	FAIRVIEW METHODIST CHURCH	E SIDE RT 526 1/4 M NORTH OF	TRUSTEES FAIRVIE	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 13	JENKINS HOUSE/OAK HILL	E SIDE RT 185 1 MILE N OF US	RAY MEREDITH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 14	MITCHELL HOUSE	N SIDE US 31W 1/2 MILE W OF	STELLA BLEDSOE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 15	NATHANIEL HENRY LUCAS HOU	N SIDE US 68 1 1/4 M E OF US 3	TERRY AND BREND	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 16	GARNETT BRYANT HOUSE (GLE	E SIDE SUNNYSIDE-31W RD	MAURY AND DOROT	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 17	JOHN HENDRICKS HOME	1/2 MILE W OF RT 1182 ON LAN	RAY GARISON	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 18	LOG HOUSE	1/4 MILE WEST OF OAKLAND (	EARL AND FRANCIS	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 19	SEED CLEANING MILL (MODEL R	OAKLAND S SIDE L&N TRACKS	EDWARD M WILLIAM	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 20	MANSFIELD HOUSE	E SIDE RT 179 OAKLAND (502	DANIEL AND RITA S	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 21	HOUSE	W SIDE OF AUBREY BURNETT	TIMOTHY AND JANE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 22	AUBREY BURNETT HOUSE	204 CLAY STREET OAKL	JOE F AND BILLY R	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 23	OAKLAND STATE BANK	107 MAIN STREET OAKL	RICHARD AND DEBR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 24	OAKLAND POST OFFICE	101 MAIN STREET OAKL		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 25	HOUSE	W SIDE OF RT 179 (410 CHUR	THURMAN AND JEA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 26	OAKLAND CHRISTIAN CHURCH	E SIDE OF RT 179 (403 CHUR	OAKLAND CHRISTIA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 27	OAKLAND BAPTIST CHURCH	W SIDE OF RT 179 408 CHUR	OAKLAND BAPTIST	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 28	OAKLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOO	W SIDE OF RT 179 OAKL	WARREN COUNTY P	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 29	JAMES THOMAS HOUSE	S SIDE US 68 1/4 MILE E OF I 65	PHIL AND DON SIMO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 30	WILLIAM WRIGHT HOUSE	S SIDE US 68 AT CORNER RT 1	RICHARD AND WAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 31	GEORGE WRIGHT HOUSE (SMO	S SIDE RT 68 1/4 MILE E OF RT	JAMES AND MARTH	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 32	NATHAN P ALLEN HOUSE (EVE	ON THE LEFT JUST OFF THE G	RONNIE D THOMAS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 33	OLD MODEL A DEALERSHIP	127 EAST FIRST ST SMIT	JERRY AND JANE LA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN

Figure I-4
Kentucky Heritage Council Site List
Warren Co.
I-66, 2003

SITE NUMI	HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	OWNER NAME	STATUS DESCR	COUNTY
WA 34	COMMERCIAL BLDG (W H COOK	102 EAST FIRST ST SMIT	RALPH AND CHARLE	N/R DISTRICT C	WARREN
WA 35	FARMERS BANK	108 E FIRST ST SMITHS	JOHN PERKINS AND	N/R DISTRICT C	WARREN
WA 36	COMMERCIAL BLDG (J W COOK	114 EAST FIRST ST SMIT	CARRIE LEE JOE JO	N/R DISTRICT C	WARREN
WA 37	WILLIAM H COOKE HOUSE	130 N MAIN ST SMITHS	VELMA CRIST	N/R DISTRICT C	WARREN
WA 38	SMITHS GROVE PRESBYTERIAN	COLLEGE STREET SMIT	TRUSTEES SMITHS	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 39	J L WRIGHT HOUSE	101 FIRST STREET SMIT	LESA BOOKER	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 40	HOUSE	214 FIRST STREET SMIT	ROY AND ALICE PEA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 41	COMMERCIAL BLDG (COOKE-HA	133 NORTH MAIN SMIT	EVERT D AND BETT	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 42	COMMERCIAL BLDG (COOKE-HA	207 NORTH MAIN ST SMITHS	JAMES GILLEY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 43	HOUSE	220 NORTH MAIN ST SMIT	RAY AND MORMA LE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 44	HOUSE	241 NORTH MAIN ST SMIT	ELIZABETH MEREDI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 45	UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	331 NORTH MAIN ST SMIT	SMITHS GROVE UNI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 46	HOUSE	403 NORTH MAIN ST SMIT	DONALD AND CARO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 47	SMITHS GROVE BAPTIST CHURC	408 NORTH MAIN ST SMIT	TRUSTEES OF BAPT	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 48	HOUSE	403 COLLEGE ST SMITH	JACK B LAWRENCE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 49	NORTH WARREN HIGH SCHOOL	420 COLLEGE ST SMITH	WARREN COUNTY P	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 50	HOUSE	326 COLLEGE ST SMITH	ELIAS AND MARY HA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 51	HOUSE	318 COLLEGE ST SMITH	THOMAS AND MARG	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 52	HOUSE	134 BROADWAY SMITH	MR AND MRS HOWA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 53	JOHN ALEXANDER HOUSE	961 S SIDE HAYS-SMITH GROV	ROBERT/MARY/DAVI	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 54	JAMES HAYS HOUSE	SW CORNER OF RTS 259 AND	DONALD AND NANC	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 55	ROUND TREE HOUSE (ROUNT	2027 HAYS-PONDSVILLE ROAD	F H AND FLOSSIE EL	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 56	J P SPENCER HOUSE	W SIDE HAYS-PONDSVILLE RO	CARIE DOSSEY C/O	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 57	H JAGGERS HOUSE	W SIDE HAYS PONDSVILLE RD	MILTON AND DORA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 58	J C JAGGERS HOUSE	W SIDE HAYS PONDSVILLE RD	JIMMY D GARRISON/	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 59	W FALKES HOUSE	E SIDE RT 701 1M N OF HYDRO	JOHN AND DEBBIE R	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 60	HOUSE	E SIDE RT 101 1/4 M N OF RT 1	FRAZURE AND ELIZ	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 61	HOUSE	3074 WILL BOHANNON RD NO	BILLY M WEBB	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 62	HOUSE	1831 FLATROCK-OAKLAND RD	CARRIE SLAUGHTE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 63	J C BECKHAM HOUSE	N SIDE RT 1297 1/2 M E OF FLA	LARRY AND LINDA M	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 64	TS ELROD HOUSE	S SIDE RT 1297 1/4 M W OF FL	WILLIAM LYNWOOD	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 65	OLD GREATHOUSE HOME	E SIDE RT 1182 2 M N OF POLK	MARY E PEARSON	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 66	HOUSE	W SIDE RT 1182; 2 M N OF POL	EUGENE AND EVELY	DEMOLISHED	WARREN

SITE NUMI	HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	OWNER NAME	STATUS DESCR	COUNTY
WA 67	CHURCH (ABANDONED)	POLKVILLE EAST SIDE OF CA	POLKVILLE CHURCH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 68	BEREA FIRST CHRISTIAN CHUR	POLKVILLE 2525 GOTT-HYD	BEREA FIRST CHRIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 69	HAYS HOUSE	RIVERSIDE 2334 HUNT BEND R	W B RICHARD AND	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 70	OLD PETTY HOMESTEAD	N SIDE RT 1402 1 1/4 M W OF B	LAUTELLIA PETTY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 71	OLD COTTON PLACE	1/2 M W OF RT 807 1 1/2 M N O	EDDIE AND JOY HAN	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 72	C WHITE HOUSE	2291 BRISTOW RD (FRIENDSHI	JESSIE J LOWE	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 73	WILLIAM GOSSOM HOUSE	W SIDE 31 W 1/4 M N OF INTER	EUGENE AND JOAN	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 74	GRAHAMS BIG SPRING FARM	N SIDE RT 957 (774 PLUM SPRI	CHARLES AND BESS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 75	CLINT PORTER HOUSE	OLD PORTER PIKE 3/4 M E OF	MCFADDEN STATIO	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 76	JOHN B HELM HOUSE (BAKER HI	1/2 M FROM BARREN RIVER 31	BUDDY ADAMS AND	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 77	ATCHISON HOME	1500 FT SW OF US 231; 1.6 M	RONDALL R BRYANT	MEETS N/R CRI	WARREN
WA 78	ON MAP - NO SURVEY			NOT REPORTE	WARREN
WA 79	WILLIAM HAYS HOUSE	1/2 M S OF CEMETERY RD (53	DR GLENN AND HEL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 80	DRAKES CREEK BAPTIST CHUR	S SIDE RT 234 1 M E OF I65 (4	TRUSTEES MEMORI	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 81	OLD SCOTTSVILLE RD BRIDGE	OLD SCOTTSVILLE RD AT DRA	WARREN COUNTY F	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 82	HOUSE	1/4 M S OF RT 234 ON E SIDE D	JOE DANIEL ET AL	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 83	HOUSE	1 M N RT 234 1 1/4 M W OF HAR	GARY SR AND GARY	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 84	BETHANY CHURCH AND CEMET	GOSHEN CHURCH RD 1 1/4 M	BETHANY GOSHEN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 85	OSBORNE-LOAFMAN HOUSE	W SIDE BEN THOMAS RD 3/4 M	CHARLES AND JANE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 86	HOUSE	E SIDE KY 1288 1/4 M FROM AL	JAMES D SKEAN	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 87	WILLIAM SLEDGE HOUSE	END OF SLEDGE ROAD	JAMES D SKEAN AN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 88	HOUSE RUINS	S SIDE BOYCE-FAIRVIEW RD E	JAMES AND ROSEM	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 89	HOUSE	1/4 M W OF LEAYON RD N SIDE	E F BEWLEY C/O H B	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 90	HOUSE RUINS	N SIDE BOYCE FAIRVIEW RD	JAMES AND ROSEM	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 91	A C DAVIDSON HOUSE (NEW HI	1 M W OF LEAYOU RD BEGINNI	CARLEY AND MAE N	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 92	HOUSE	S SIDE OF KY 240 1 M W OF TR	LAVERNE WILLOUG	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 93	HOUSE	N SIDE KY 240 1 1/2 M W OF TR	OGILIVIA AND JAME	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 94	HOUSE	S SIDE KY 240 1 1/2 M W OF TR	BOBBI AND TERI DA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 95	HOUSE	WOODBURN-ALLEN SPRINGS R	JAMES AND OLETA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 96	WILLIAM MORGAN HOUSE	1/2 M W OF ANTIOCH CH RD 1	JEFFREY AND BARB	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 97	HOUSE	N SIDE HAYNER RD; .5 MILE FR	FLORENCE RUTH G	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 98	J D PRICE HOUSE/THOMAS PRIC	INTERSECTION GOODRUM RD	DONALD AND RUTH	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 99	HOUSE	N SIDE GOODRUM RD 1/4 M W	STEPHEN CARVER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN

SITE NUM	HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	OWNER NAME	STATUS DESCR	COUNTY
WA 100	HUNT HOUSE	GOODRUM RD 1/2 M W OF ANT	J H AND EUNICE CA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 101	HOUSE	N SIDE GOODRUM RD 1/2 M E	JAMES AND JEANE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 102	DS CHAPMAN HOUSE	S SIDE KY 240 1/2 M E OF MATL	CARL AND DEBORA	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 103	KY 622 IRON BRIDGE	KY 622 AT W FORK OF DRAKE		DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 104	DYE HOUSE	W SIDE LOVE-HOWELL RD 1 1/	CARLIE SIMS FOR K	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 105	HOUSE	W SIDE LOVE-HOWELL RD 1/4	ROBERT AND MAE C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 106	FREDERICK POTTER HOUSE	N SIDE PLANO-LITTLE ZION CH	MICHAEL SALSMAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 107	JESSE R KIRBY HOUSE	N SIDE WILL CARTER RD W SI	TOMMY AND DIANE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 108	ELIJA SMITH HOUSE	N SIDE KY 884 1/2 M E OF LON	ROBERT AND PATS	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 109	JOHNNY COVINGTON PLACE/SM	N SIDE KY 884 AT LONG RD (4	WESTWIND FARMS I	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 110	MOSE POTTER HOUSE	N SIDE OF FRED LIVELY RD 3/4	ROSEMARY WIESEM	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 111	RJ VENABLE HOUSE	N SIDE MING RD 1 M W OF MA	JAMES CHAPMAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 112	HOUSE	1/2 M S OF KY 240 1/2 M W I-65		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 113	RR VENABLE HOUSE	W SIDE MENG RD 1 1/4 M FRO	ROBERT AND CARO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 114	WILBURN MOORE HOUSE (MAP	E SIDE KY 884 1 1/4 MILE N OF	MARK AND LISA CR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 115	WILLIAM P NEALE HOUSE	1/4 M W SIDE RT 884 2 M N OF	J B AND WANDA MA	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 116	MERRITT - HARDIN HOME	E SIDE RT 31 W 1 1/2 M S OF R	WILLIAM H FLETCHE	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 117	POLK HOUSE	N SIDE MING RD BETWEEN CO	ROBERT AND KIM S	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 118	HOUSE	655 MORRIS DUFF RD	DAVID AND DEBBIE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 119	DR WILLIAM ROBB HOUSE	620 MARKET ST END OF MAIN	JAMES AND ZULA M	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 120	WOODBURN SQUARE	MAIN STREET WOODBURN K		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 121	WOODBURN BAPTIST CHURCH	S SIDE KY 240 (601 WOODBUR	WOODBURN BAPTIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 122	BENJAMIN YOUNG HOUSE/OLD	N SIDE OLD SPRINGFIELD RD 1	JEAN BALANCE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 123	JOHN SLOSS HOUSE	S SIDE OLD SPRINGFIELD RD 2	JOE NEAL BALLANC	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 124	TOM HILL BLEWETT HOUSE	END OF TRAVELSTEAD RD OF	L P MCELROY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 125	WARD MCDONALD HOUSE	N SIDE KY 240 2 M W OF US 31	L E WALTON	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 126	HOUSE	E SIDE HAINES LANE 1 1/2 M N		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 127	L&N RAILROAD BRIDGE	HAINES LANE BRIDGE OVER L		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 128	CURD-MOSS HOUSE	1/4 M N OF HAINES LA 1 M E O	MELVIN SLEDGE	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 129	SLAUGHTER HALL HOUSE	N SIDE US 68 1 1/2 M E OF PET	ROBERT THOMAS O	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 130	WILEY S CAMPBELL HOUSE	1 1/4 M LANE W OF US 31W 1 1/	MARVIN RIDER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 131	HOUSE	N SIDE MCCLELLAN RD 1/2 M E	RALPH DAVIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 132	GLADDISH-ASHER HOUSE	S SIDE US 68 1 1/2 M W OF KY	TIM AND FRANK WH	DET. ELIG. BY A	WARREN

SITE NUMI	HISTORIC NAME	LOCATION	OWNER NAME	STATUS DESCF	COUNTY
WA 133	JAMES KELLY HOUSE (MEYLER	S SIDE RT 68 1/2 M W OF BLUE	JOHN B WHEELER	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 134	HOUSE	N SIDE US 68 3/4 M W OF KY 43	SHIRLEY AND ALICE	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 135	JOSEPH PRICE PERKINS HOUSE	4 M S OF B G OFF US 68 S 2 M	JOHN PERKINS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 136	WARREN CO. QUARRY OFFICE	W OF KY 185; 1 M N OF BARRE	MRS MARTHA BURC	DET. ELIG. BY N	WARREN
WA 137	JOHN STONE HOUSE	1/2 M S OF BLUE LEVEL RD 1 1/	JOHN STONE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 138	HOUSE	W SIDE PETROS-BROWNING R	MRS CHARLES DAL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 139	HOUSE	W SIDE PETROS-BROWNING R		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 140	M COX HOUSE	E SIDE CLEAR FORK CREEK 1		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 141	J GIBSON HOUSE	1 M S OF KY 1083 ON GASPAR	BOBBY PEARSON	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 142	GARRETT GRAHAM STEWART H	HIGHWAY 1083 NEAR BUTLER	M W MUTH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 143	GASPAR RIVER IRON BRIDGE	OVER GASPAR RIVER KY 626 (		DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 144	IRON BRIDGE	US 231 AT GASPAR RIVER (M		DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 145	HOUSE	W SIDE US 231 1 M N OF HADL	LONNIE AND GRACE	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 146	HOUSE	N SIDE HADLEY-COHRON RD 1	RICKY BAXTER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 147	HOUSE	S SIDE OLD SUGAR GROVE RD	JAMES HICKS	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 148	HOUSE	N SIDE OF OLD SUGAR GROVE		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 149	HOUSE	S SIDE KY 1435 AT BUTLER CO	MAUDE CHAPMAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 150	HOUSE	N SIDE KY 1435 1/2 M W OF GU	JOE C GARMAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 151	CLARKS LANDING (EDWARD CL	CLARKS LANDING ON BARREN	DEWAYNE AND VICK	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 152	MANNING SUBLETT HOUSE	MANNING RD 1/4 M W OF KY 14	MIKE HUDNALL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 153	BECK HOUSE	ROCKLAND-N SIDE KY 1435 (1	JENNIFER SAWREY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 154	IRON TRUSS BRIDGE	KY 1435 AT GASPAR RIVER		DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 155	B WAND HOUSE	S SIDE OF WAND CEMETERY R	DOROTHY SCOTT C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 156	J MCGINNIS HOUSE	N SIDE KY 1435 1/2 M W OF HA	HOYT NORWOOD	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 157	CHERRY HOUSE	N SIDE KY 1435 AT HALL CHAP	SHIRLEY AVERITT C/	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 158	OLD SHIELDS PLACE (HOUSE)	W SIDE JENKINS RD-1/2 M N O	WILLIE CLARK	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 159	BROWNS LOCK AND MILL DAM	BARREN RIVER 1/2 M S OF GR	LOUISVILLE DIST AR	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 160	ISAAC STEPHENS HOUSE	N SIDE KY 1435 2 M W OF BOW	A RAY DOUGLAS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 161	GEORGE W MILLIKEN SR HOUSE	KY 242; .1 M S OF US 68-80	JOE HOWLETT	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 162	CARTWRIGHT HOUSE	RICH POND RD; .25 M E OF US	JOSEPH E ULLRICH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 163	EDWARD B SEELEY HOUSE (SEE	S SIDE BEECH BEND RD 1/2 M	ESSIE PHELPS	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 164	WILLIS ENNIS HOUSE	E SIDE BEECH BEND RD 1 1/2	A D DONNELLY	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 165	DAVID C CAMPBELL HOUSE	W SIDE BEECH BEND RD 1 1/4	MRS MARTHA ANN	DEMOLISHED	WARREN

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WA 166	OLD RICHARDSVILLE ROAD BRI	OLD RICHARDSVILLE RD (CR 1	WARREN CO. FISCA	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 167	IRONWOOD	OLD RICHARDVILLE RD (1 M FR	JOHN C TAPP	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 168	CAMPBELL HOUSE	E SIDE CAMPBELL RD 2 M S OF	CALVIN ALFORD (T	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 169	THOMAS STERRETT HOUSE	W SIDE RT 526 1/4 M W OF RT	YOUNG AND YOUNG	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 170	RICHARDSVILLE ELEMENTARY S	W SIDE KY 263 RICHARDSVILL	WARREN CO SCHO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 171	GREEN RIVER UNION MEETING	NEAR RICHARDSVILLE 2830 L	TRUSTEES GREEN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 172	YOUNG HOUSE	W SIDE KY 263 1/2 M N RICHAR	FLORA RUSSELL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 173	YOUNG HOUSE	S SIDE RICHARDSVILLE-ANNA	HENRY PIPPIN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 174	HOUSE	W SIDE YOUNGS FERRY RD 1	FLORA RUSSELL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 175	THOMAS RICHARDS HOUSE	S SIDE BENLEO RD 1/2 M W OF	MAURICE DAVENPO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 176	COWAN HOUSE	N SIDE BENLEO RD 1/2 M E OF	WILLIAM AND JENN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 177	C STALL HOUSE	S SIDE BENLEO RD AT BENLE	JAMES RAY AND JA	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 178	HOUSE	S SIDE RIDGE RD 1/2 M W OF B	MILINDA AND STEPH	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 179	J C CARNEFIX HOUSE	N SIDE RIDGE RD 1 1/2 M W OF	LONNIE AND GAIL Y	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 180	CARNEFIX-FINNEY HOUSE	N SIDE RIDGE RD 1 1/2 M S OF	JEAN BRYANT COO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 181	COLUMBUS COLE HOUSE	S SIDE KY 263 1 M E BUTLER C	DUNCAN WHITE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 182	JOSEPH COLE HOUSE	E SIDE KY 263 1 M FROM BUTL	DALTON WHITE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 183	R F SIMPSON HOUSE	W SIDE UPTON RD 1/2 M N OF	DONALD WAYNE SI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 184	HOUSE	W SIDE UPTON RD 1/2 M N OF		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 185	OLD LOG CHURCH/OAK FOREST	S SIDE RT 263 1/2 M W OF RIVE	TRUSTEES OAK FO	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 186	B LAMASTUS HOUSE	W SIDE KY 263 1 M S OF RIVER	HYMAN WILLIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 187	YOUNGS FERRY HOUSE	N END OF YOUNGS FERRY RD	ROBERT J BRITT	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 188	A C YOUNG HOUSE	S SIDE TOMMY HAYS RD 1.5 M	VAN AND HELEN WE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 189	HOUSE	S SIDE ANNA-SAND HILL RD 1/	ONEAL AND DOROT	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 190	GEORGE BRATTON HOUSE	N SIDE KY 526 AT MT OLIVE-GI	CHARLES MEREDIT	DEMOLISHED	WARREN
WA 191	MT OLIVET CUMBERLAND PRES	N SIDE RT 526 AT RT 957 (2640	TRUSTEES MT OLIV	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 192	DOGHERTY HOUSE	N SIDE MT OLIVE-PLUM SPRIN	KENNETH ALLEN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 193	WALNUT LAWN	MORGANTOWN RD 1 M W OF	MISS MARGARET H	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 194	VALLEY VIEW	2649 RUSSELLVILLE ROAD RD	WILLIAM AND SHELB	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 195	JK BOULTON HOUSE	BELOW GREEN CASTLE RD OF	DAVID L KELLER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 196	KITCHEN'S GROCERY	KY 622; 1 M S OF MASSEY MILL	FREEMAN KITCHEN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 197	BOYCE GENERAL STORE	KY 240 AT BOYCE-FAIRVIEW R	JAMES AND PATRIC	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 198	JESSE KIRBY SPRINGHOUSE	LOVE HOWELL RD; 1.5 M S OF	STEVE WHEELER	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN

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WA 199	HOUSE	3341 CEMETERY RD	RALPH AND ROMAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 200	HARDCASTLE HOUSE	7295 CEMETERY RD; 5 M SE O	LEEMAN AND ALICE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 201	HARDCASTLE & COMPANY STO	KY 234; 5 M SE OF I-65 (7286 C	COUNTRY VIEW INC	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 202	WILLIAM H TAYLOR HOUSE	KY 231 (MORGANTOWN RD); 5	MILTON AND AMY C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 203	MITCHELL-ESTES FARMSTEAD/	1706 UPPER SMITHS GROVE R	EARL LOYD AND JE	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA 204	TRAUBY MANNING HOUSE	588 PLUM SPRINGS ROAD BO	TRAUBY MANNING H	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 205	PEAY HOUSE	1109 PLUM SPRINGS ROAD BO	CLIFFORD AND LOT	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 206	HARDIN HOUSE	2201 PLUM SPRINGS ROAD	H M HARDIN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 207	JAMES H WILKINS HOUSE	2097 CEMETERY ROAD BOWL	JOHN AND LAURA C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 208	FORD HOUSE	2175 CEMETERY ROAD BOWLI	ALVIN FORD	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 209	BURTON-MOORE HOUSE ("FOR	2219 CEMETERY ROAD	MOORE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 210	WILLIAM H CAMPBELL HOUSE	1931 DETOUR ROAD BOWLIN	DANNY AND NANCY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 211	MAVIS HOUSE	147 MASSEY ROAD BOWLING	HARVEY MAVIS AND	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 212	DAWES HOUSE	386 RALPH A YOUNG ROAD	BENNY DAWES	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 213	GOTT-BUSH HOUSE	515 GARRETT HOLLOW ROAD	BUDDY BUSH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 214	VALLEY VIEW MISSIONARY BAP	2154 GARRETT HOLLOW ROAD	TRUSTEES	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 215	CHERRY HOUSE	612 RALPH A YOUNG ROAD	MURRAY CHERRY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 216	JOHN GARRITY HOUSE	2476 MT OLIVET ROAD	PHILLIP AND SANDR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 217	GAS STATION	11944 NASHVILLE RD WOODB	WILLIS AND GREGO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 218	GAS STATION	11850 NASHVILLE RD WOODB	BROWN BUILDERS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 219	GAS STATION	11890 NASHVILLE RD WOOD	DAVID AND BEVERL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 220	HORSE SHOE CAMP (HORSE S	8241 LOUISVILLE ROAD BOWL	MRS P L (KATHRYN)	NOT REPORTE	WARREN
WA 221	MCBROOM MOTEL	7288 LOUISVILLE RD	JESSE AND LANA HI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 222	GAS STATION	8050 NASHVILLE RD (RICHPO	NEEL AND KAY DILL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 223	MORMON CHURCH OF WARREN	4493 RICHARDSVILLE ROAD B	JAMES E PHELPS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 224	CASSIDY FREE METHODIST CHU	9016 CEMETERY ROAD BOWLI	CASSIDY FREE MET	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 225	CLEAR FORK BAPTIST CHURCH	303 CLEAR FORK CHURCH-SPU	CLEAR FORK BAPTI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 226	FRIENDSHIP BAPTIST CHURCH	FRIENDSHIP CHURCH RD AT C	FRIENDSHIP BAPTIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 227	FRIENDSHIP METHODIST CHUR	11369 SCOTTSVILLE RD AT CO	FRIENDSHIP METHO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 228	HALLS CHAPEL	8718 BARREN RIVER ROAD B	HALLS CHAPEL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 229	LITTLE ZION CHURCH	WEST SIDE OF DYE FORD ROA	THOMAS AND PHYL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 230	JACKSON GROVE BAPTIST CHU	BRISTOW ROAD 1/4 MILE NOR	JACKSON GROVE B	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 231	LOVING UNION CHURCH	EAST SIDE OF LOVING ROAD 1	LOVING UNION CME	UNDETERMINE	WARREN

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WA 232	MARTHA'S CHAPEL AND CEMET	10084 WOODBURN-ALLEN SPRI	MARTHA'S CHAPEL	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 233	MARTINSVILLE MISSIONARY BAP	1603 MARTINSVILLE ROAD	MARTINSVILLE MISS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 234	CEDAR BLUFF CHURCH AND CE	3581 GALLOWAY MILL ROAD R	CEDAR BLUFF CHU	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 235	MT PISGAH METHODIST CHURC	10741 RICHARDSVILLE RD	MT PISGAH METHO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 236	MT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH	CORNER OLD MT PLEASANT S	MT PLEASANT BAPT	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 237	MT PLEASANT CHURCH OF CHRI	11125 KY HWY 185	MT PLEASANT CHU	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 238	MOUNT UNION BAPTIST CHURC	1390 MT UNION CHURCH RD	MOUNT UNION BAP	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 239	MT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH AND	107 YOUNG ST OAKLAND KY	MT ZION BAPTIST C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 240	MT ZION CHURCH OF CHRIST A	END OF MT ZION CHURCH ROA	MT ZION CHURCH O	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 241	MT ZION UNITED BAPTIST CHUR	PONDSVILLE-KEPLER ROAD NE	MT ZION UNITED BA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 242	NEW SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH	2041 PETROS BROWNING ROA	NEW SALEM BAPTIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 243	OAK FOREST BAPTIST CHURCH	10650 GLASGOW ROAD SMITH	OAK FOREST BAPTI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 244	OLD LIBERTY GENERAL BAPTIST	738 GREEN BRIAR ROAD (NEAR	OLD LIBERTY GENE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 245	OLD UNION BAPTIST CHURCH A	714 OLD UNION CHURCH ROAD	OLD UNION BAPTIST	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 246	PLANO BAPTIST CHURCH AND C	600 PLANO-RICHPOND ROAD	PLANO BAPTIST CH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 247	PLEASANT HILL CHRISTIAN CHU	2830 OLD GREENHILL ROAD	PLEASANT HILL CHR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 248	PLEASANT VIEW BAPTIST CHUR	310 HEDGE STREET SMITH'S	PLEASANT VIEW BA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 249	PROVIDENCE KNOB BAPTIST CH	200 BROWNING ROAD	PROVIDENCE KNOB	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 250	CARNIFAX-FINNEY CEMETERY	SLOUTH SIDE OF RIDGE RD 1/	JEAN BRYANT COO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 251	NEW GASPER MISSIONARY BAP	6923 GALLOWAY MILL ROAD (H	NEW GASPER MISSI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 252	SCHOOLHOUSE	NORTH SIDE MORGANTOWN R	ROBERT AND ALTIE	DET. ELIG.-OW	WARREN
WA 253	ROBERT RIVES HOUSE	14008 MORGANTOWN ROAD (H	ROBERT AND ALTIE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 254	LEWIS CHAPEL METHODIST CH	HIGHLAND CHURCH RD NEAR I	LEWIS CHAPEL HAD	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 255	HADLEY SCHOOL	271 HADLEY SCHOOL ROAD	HADLEY COMMUNIT	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 256	MT LEBANON PRESBYTERIAN C	279 CLARENCE O'DELL ROAD	MT LEBANON PRES	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 257	GAS STATION	11959 NASHVILLE RD WOODB	CHARLENE K MORRI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 258	HIGHLAND BAPTIST CHURCH AN	2413 HIGHLAND CHURCH RD	HIGHLAND BAPTIST	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 259	ROLLING SPRINGS METHODIST	FORK OF BARREN RIVER RD A	ROLLING SPRINGS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 260	GRIDER SPROUSE HOUSE	1321 HIGHLAND CHURCH ROA	GRIDER E SPROUSE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 261	RICHARDSVILLE UNITED METHO	1839 RICHARDSVILLE ROAD	RICHARDSVILLE UNI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 262	MARY E SHREWSBERRY VAN M	160 GARVIN LANE	THOMAS LEE CONW	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 263	EDGEWATER FARMS	1220 MCFARLAND LANE	EDGEWATER FARM	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 264	HONAKER STORE	115 EZRA WHALIN RD RICHAR	PHILLIP AND VIRGIE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN

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WA 265	BUCKNER FAMILY CEMETERY	DOUGLAS LANE	A RAY AND GRACE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 266	ELLA TARRANTS HOUSE	439 DOUGLAS LANE	A RAY AND GRACE	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 267	CORNELIUS JENKINS HOUSE	1627 MT OLIVET ROAD	KENNETH J AND SH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 268	JAMES W COLE HOUSE	4209 GLASGOW RD (US 68/HW	FRANKIE MARTIN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 269	ATLAS PEARSON HOUSE	1394 CARL JORDAN ROAD	J ATLAS PEARSON	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 270	C C MURRAY HOUSE	2060 OAKLAND-FLATROCK ROA	C C VERNOLINE MU	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 271	DAVID KIRBY HOUSE	567 ROCKY HILL ROAD	BILL AND LINDA MA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 272	RAYS BRANCH METHODIST CHU	520 NORTH CAMPBELL RD	RAYS BRANCH MET	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 273	ROCKFIELD UNITED METHODIST	1497 RICHPOND-ROCKFIELD R	ROCKFIELD UNITED	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 274	ROCKY SPRINGS BAPTIST CHUR	12018 CEMETERY ROAD	ROCKY SPRINGS BA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 275	FLAT ROCK METHODIST CHURC	4049 GOTT-HYDRO ROAD	FLATROCK UNITED	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 276	PLEASANT GROVE BAPTIST CHU	2165 PONDSVILLE-KEPLER RO	PLEASANT GROVE B	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 277	HENDRICK HOUSE	6455 PORTER PIKE	MARY AND JIMMIE H	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 278	MOSIER HOUSE	2029 GOTT-HYDRO ROAD	EUGENE AND EVELY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 279	EUGENE ELROD HOUSE	2973 GOSHEN CHURCH ROAD	EUGENE AND MARY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 280	SMITH HOUSE	NORTH SIDE OF PORTER PIKE	HARVEY AND DANU	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 281	HOOD HOUSE	2961 BETHEL LANE	GLEN HOOD	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 282	WILLIAM COMPTON HOUSE	3140 PLANO ROAD	WILLIAM AND PATRI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 283	AARON GADDIS HOUSE	2469 PETROS-BROWNING ROA	A GADDIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 284	MT PLEASANT CEMETERY	NORTH SIDE OF MT PLEASANT	FLOYD BROWN, TR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 285	THACKER-HINES HOUSE	498 HAMMETT HILL ROAD	HARRIETTE S HINES	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 286	STAGNER-THOMAS HOUSE	503 COX-THOMAS ROAD	ROBERT WHEELER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 287	GREG JOHNSON HOUSE	147 COX-THOMAS ROAD	GREG AND MELISSA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 288	FLOYD COX HOUSE	6519 BLUE LEVEL ROAD	FLOYD AND MARY C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 289	JERRY BAKER HOUSE	854 VAN METER ROAD	JERRY BAKER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 290	LARRY MYERS HOUSE	2148 GALLOWAY MILL ROAD	LARRY AND LOUAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 291	E B OLIVER HOUSE	762 ROCKFIELD-BROWNING R	E B AND RUTH OLIV	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 292	AARON GADDIS HOUSE	317 SMITH-WIMPEE ROAD	AARON AND LORET	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 293	GEORGE WASHINGTON CAMPB	11372 RUSSELLVILLE ROAD	DAVID ALFORD	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 294	E J TUCKER HOUSE	2276 VANCE LANE	E J TUCKER	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 295	MARS HILL CHURCH OF CHRIST	4236 JACKSON BRIDGE ROAD	MARS HILL CHURCH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 296	WALTER H BUTT HOUSE	8053 NASHVILLE ROAD (US 31		UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 297	JOHN W POTTER HOUSE	1100 RICHPOND ROAD	GREG AND JO ANN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN

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WA 298	RICHPOND BAPTIST CHURCH	707 RICHPOND ROAD	MAURICE BAILEY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 299	RANDY JORDAN HOUSE	149 LONDON DRIVE (RICHPON	RANDY AND DORRIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 300	ELIZABETH MACLEMORE HOUSE	778 RICHPOND ROAD	ELIZABETH MACLEM	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 301	EARL MACLEMORE HOUSE	794 RICHPOND ROAD	EARL AND ELIZABET	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 302	SMITHS GROVE CHRISTIAN CHU	427 COLLEGE ST SMITHS GRO	SMITHS GROVE CH	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 303	CARSON DICKERSON HOUSE	WEST SIDE OF OSCAR DOWNE	CARSON AND LOIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 304	BENJAMIN BLEWETT ANDREW H	2999 VANCE LANE WOODBUR	MR AND MRS DENNI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 305	OLD ZION BAPTIST CHURCH AN	541 OLD ZION CHURCH ROAD	ZION BAPTIST CHUR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 306	DANNY MORGAN HOUSE	108 SOUTH COLLEGE ST WO	DANN J MORGAN	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 307	J B MASON HOUSE	8546 THREE SPRINGS ROAD B	J B AND WANDA MA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 308	LOIS VINCENT HOUSE	143 MAIN STREET WOODBUR	LOIS VINCENT	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 309	MOREHEAD-DOWNEY HOUSE	12410 NASHVILLE ROAD WOO	CHARLES AND MONI	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 310	HENRY LARMON HOUSE	828 MT LEBANON ROAD	BRIAN AND NANCY	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 311	LEANDER-WASHINGTON KIRBY	870 NEW CUT ROAD	JOSEPH AND LINDA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 312	JAMES SKAGGS HOMESTEAD	6166 PLANO ROAD	MILDRED WILLOUG	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 313	KEITH RICHARDSON HOUSE	10119 SCOTTSVILLE ROAD	KEITH AND SANDRA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 314	HOUSE	NORTH SIDE OF W G TALLEY R	VERNON AND NANC	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 315	ST PAUL AME CHURCH	5088 PETROS ROAD	ST PAUL AME CHUR	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 316	STONEY POINT BAPTIST CHURC	2123 HAYS-SMITHS GROVE RO	STONEY POINT BAP	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 317	WESLEYS CHAPEL	SOUTH SIDE BENLEO RD NEAR	HERMAN HUDSON	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 318	WHITE STONE QUARRY BAPTIST	2740 BLUE LEVEL ROAD	WHITE STONE QUA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 319	WHITE'S CHAPEL CHURCH AND	DUNCAN ROAD	WHITE'S CHAPEL C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 320	BAYS FORK MISSIONARY BAPTI	3368 GOSHEN ROAD AT CLAYP	BAYS FORK MISSIO	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 321	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WO	EAST SIDE FLETCHER ST WO	FIRST BAPTIST CHU	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 322	BOILING SPRINGS GENERAL BA	WEST SIDE OF BOILING SPRIN	BOILING SPRINGS G	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 323	ROCKFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH A	NORTHEAST SIDE OF ROCKFIE	ROCKFIELD BAPTIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 324	ANTIOCH CHURCH	CORNER OF ANTIOCH CHURCH	GEORGE L GILLELA	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 325	BLUE LEVEL BAPTIST CHURCH	2336 BLUE LEVEL ROAD	BLUE LEVEL BAPTIS	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 326	BOILING SPRINGS CHURCH OF	NE SIDE OF BOILING SPRINGS	BOILING SPRINGS C	UNDETERMINE	WARREN
WA 327	GETTY BUILDING	BOWLING GREEN KY		NOT REPORTE	WARREN
WA X 1	LOST RIVER ARCHEOLOGICAL C	SW SIDE OF CAVE MILL RD AT	LEROY HIGHBAUGH	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WA X374	DUNKLAN ARCHEOL. SITE (15 W	KY 626 NEAR HADLEY	HENRY J DUNKLAN	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN
WAB 1	L&N RR BRIDGE OVER BARREN	OVER BARREN	LOUISVILLE & NASH	NATIONAL REGI	WARREN

SITE_NUM	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 1	FORSTERS GROCERY	LECTA-KINO RD	GUY FOSTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 2	HOUSE	HWY 68-80 -- N SIDE	NOBLE PACE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 3	HOUSE	N OF HWY 68-80 - AT MT PISGA	LUTHER BASTEIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 4	HOUSE	MT PISGAH RD-2.5 M W OF LE	VERDA LANDERS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 5	HOUSE	SLICK ROCK RD-.2 M S OF HW	CHARLIE PERKINS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 6	HOUSE	N OF HWY 68-80. 2 M E OF MET	IRENE SMITH	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 7	HOUSE	BEAVER CREEK RD. 2.5 M S OF	LACY GOODE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 8	HOUSE	SLICK ROCK RD. 1/8 M N OF C	JAMES PERKINS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 9	HOUSE	SLICK ROCK RD- 2 M S OF HW	JOHN L MORGAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 10	HOUSE	GENE FRANKLIN RD; 1 M N OF	RONNIE WHITLOW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 11	HOUSE	FRANKLIN RD - 2.5 M N OF KIN	CHARLIE GLASS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 12	PETER DEPP HOMESTEAD	HWY 1330	THOMAS DEPP	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 13	JOHN BALLOU NUNNALLY HOUS	HWY 90 - 1.5 M E OF METCALF	JACKIE D MILAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 14	HOUSE	HWY 90 - 1.5 M FROM EIGHTY-	ELMER JENNINGS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 15	HOUSE	HWY 90 AT VERNON RD	ROBERT L EMMERT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 16	HOUSE	VERNON RD - 2 M N OF HWY 9	JAMES PEDEN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 17	HOUSE	SALEM RD - 2.5 M S OF CUMBE	OMAR SUGART	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 18	BAILEY FARM	BOYD HOLLOW RD - N OF HWY	JOHN R CARVER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 19	HOUSE	BOYDS HOLLOW RD - 1 M N OF	JOHN R CARVER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 20	THE HARLOW HOUSE	HWY 63 (E SIDE) NEAR MORRI	MALLIE H KINSLOW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 21	HOUSE	W SIDE MORRISON RD; .5 M S	BILLY LONG	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 22	HOUSE	WHITES CHAPEL RD; .25 M S O	ALFRED MCKINNEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 23	HOUSE	WHITES CHAPPEL RD; 1.5 M S	CHARLES T COLE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 24	HOUSE	WHITES CHAPEL RD; 2 M S OF	FLOYD CARNAHAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 25	HOUSE		DEWEY RAMSEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 26	HOUSE	PATTON RD; 1 M W OF WHITE	CHARLIE DAVIS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 27	HOUSE	PATTON RD; 1.5 M W OF WHIT	A L RICTHER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 28	HOUSE	PATTON RD; .5 M E OF 63	IVAN HUMPHREY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 29	HOUSE	HWY 63 ABOVE FALLING TIMB	H T PEDEN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 30	HOUSE	FALLING TIMBER RD 1 M E OF	RALPH DUNBAR	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 31	BUCKLEY HOUSE	FALLING TIMBER RD; 1.5 M E O	CARL SPEARS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 32	S STOUT HOUSE	GLOVER RD; .5 M FROM FALLI	DELMER GLOVER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 33	J NUNNALLY HOUSE	HWY 839; .25 M S OF HWY 90	MALCOLM M JONES	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

Figure I-5
Kentucky Heritage Council Site List
Barren Co.
I-66, 2003

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 34	HOUSE	TEMPLE HILL RD; 1 M W OF TE	DR. PAUL YORK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 35	HOUSE	POPLAR SPRINGS RD; .5 M N O	ELVIN GARRETT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 36	EMERY DENHAM HOUSE	HWY 839 3 M S OF HWY 90 OV	FLAVA FROEDGE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 37	HOUSE	HWY 839; 1.5 M N OF GLOVER	R H NORRIS ET AL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 38	MILLER HOUSE	HWY 839; 1.5 M S OF HWY 90	LANCE RENEAU	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 39	KINNERY HOUSE	MOORE RD; .5 M FROM SHINE	JOE HOOD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 40	FREEDOM (H H BUTTON HOUSE)	HWY 63; 1.5 M N OF HWY 820	J ROBERT PRICE	MEETS N/R CRI	BARREN
BN 41	BUTTONS STORE	HWY 63; 1.5 N M OF HWY 820	J ROBERT PRICE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 42	BARN	HWY 63; 2.5 N S OF TEMPLE HI	ROBERT D PRICE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 43	HOUSE (POSSIBLY INN OR STAG	HWY 63; 2.5 M S OF TEMPLE HI	ISAAC GOSSER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 44	HOUSE	HWY 63; OPPOSITE RITTERS M	GLENN BYBEE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 45	RITTER HOUSE	RITTERS MILL RD; 2 M N OF H	DONALD MCCUBBIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 46	JOSEPH WOOTEN HOUSE	CRABTREE RD; .5 M S OF HWY	ALBERT KERR/GENE	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 47	HOUSE	WORDS CHAPEL RD; 1.5 M W	JOHNNIE BRASSWE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 48	HOUSE	HWY 63 AT MONROE CO. LINE	O H FORD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 49	HOUSE	HACKER BRANCH RD	JERRY RUTLEDGE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 50	CHURCH	BRISTLETOWN (HWY 249) 3 M	CHARLES BROWN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 51	HOUSE	BRISTLETOWN/KY 63 RD; 2 N	GEORG E VANCE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 52	THE HEIGHTS (THOS. DICKEY H	HWY 249 AT CITY LIMITS	DR DARYL HARVEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 53	WILLIAM PAGE HOUSE (THE STR	HWY 249; ROSEVILLE RD AT S	SAM MCGUIRE	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 54	HOUSE	ROSEVILLE RD; S SIDE OF SKA	RORA BROWN	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 55	THE BERTRAM HOME	MT PLEASANT-ETOILE RD	PAUL & MALCOLM L	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 56	HOUSE	ELMO RD; .5 M E OF ROSEVILL	WILL T NORRIS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 57	HOUSE	HWY 249; 1 M S OF ROSEVILLE	HALLIE DOUGLAS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 58	HOUSE	ROSEVILLE RD; 1 M N OF HWY	BILLY C THOMERSO	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 59	THE OLD COOKSEY HOME	HWY 820; .5 M W OF HWY 249	JAMES W HISER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 60	HOUSE	WOODS STORE-ETOILE RD; 1.	JOE BERTRAM	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 61	THOMAS H TRIGG HOUSE	OFF WOODS STORE-ETOILE R	NOEL D ELMORE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 62	BRIDGE OVER SKAGGS CREEK	WOODS STORE-ETOILE RD OV	COMMONWEALTH O	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 63	RITTER HOUSE	WELLS RD;.5 M W OF ETOILE-	J R UNDERWOOD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 64	HOUSE	HAPPY HOLLOW RD; 3.5 M S O	MRS WALLACE MCG	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 65	HOUSE	BUTTON RD; 1 M S OF HAPPY	CHARLES MCDONAL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 66	HOUSE	BUTTON RD; 2 M N OF HWY 82	CHARLES MCDONAL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUM	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 67	HOUSE	BUTTON RD; 1.5 M N OF HWY 8	R B COMBS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 68	BARN	LYONS SCHOOL RD; 1.5 M N O	G B GARMON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 69	HOUSE	LYONS SCHOOL RD; 1.75 M N	ELMER WALLER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 70	HOUSE	HWY 820; 1 M W OF GILLON RD	RAY YOUNGSTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 71	HOUSE	HWY 820; 1.5 M W OF GILLON	RAY YOUNGSTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 72	HOUSE	HWY 820; 1.5 M W OF GILLON	RICHARD B COMBS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 73	HOUSE	POPLAR SCHOOL RD; .5 M N O	MILBURN DYER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 74	HOUSE	POPLAR SCHOOL RD; 1 M N O	EARL WILLIAMS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 75	HOUSE	DOVER CHURCH RD; .5 M W O	F D & J B MARTIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 76	HOUSE	DOVER CHURCH RD; .25 M E O	EDNA RAILEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 77	SMITHS STORE	SMITH CEMETERY RD; 1/8 M N	WALLIS BERRY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 78	OLD BIG JIM THOMAS PLACE	ROSEVILLE RD	JAMES THOMAS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 79	HOUSE	ROSEVILLE RD	MARVIN SHIPLEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 80	HOUSE	OIL WELL RD	WAYNE BARTON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 81	HOUSE	CEDAR GROVE RD	LEONARD PEDIGO	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 82	S WHITE HOUSE	BROWNING RD	JAMES CARY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 83	HOUSE	BROWNING RD	RAYMOND MUTTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 84	HOUSE	LANE OFF BROWNING RD	JOE A MUTTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 85	WINN SCHOOL HOUSE	DOVER-BROWNING RD	HOUCHENS FOUND	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 86	HOUCHEN' FIRST STORE	DOVER-BROWNING RD	HOUCHENS FOUND	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 87	RALSTON HOUSE	DOVER-BROWNING RD	CLAY M ATKIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 88	WINN-PACE HOUSE	PETERS CREEK RD	WALTER BUSTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 89	WINN PLACE	PETERS CREEK RD; 1 M N OF	ELAM HUDDLESTON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 90	WHITE-BRITT HOUSE	TOBACCO RD; 1/8 M E OF HWY	RODNEY JEWELL	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 91	DOCKERY HOUSE	TOBACCO RD	ERNEST DODSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 92	RALSTON PLACE	HWY 31E	MRS GARLAND WHI	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 93	HOUSE	HWY 31E	B E SMITH	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 94	HARDIN BRADSHAW HOUSE	1 M FROM ALLENS CROSSROA	ROBERT BRITT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 95	HOUSE	MOORE SCHOOL RD	JEAN WOOD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 96	GREER HOUSE	HWY 1318	DRAPER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 97	REUBEN HARRISON HOUSE	HWY 1318	L S RENEAU	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 98	LANDRUM HOUSE	HWY 1318; BTWN ROSEVILLE	MRS LAWRENCE AD	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 99	P MORAN HOUSE	OIL WELL RD; LANE OFF MANS	RORA BROWN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUM	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 100	HOUSE	CEDAR GROVE CHIRCH RD	WILLIAM BARRICK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 101	JOHNSON HOUSE	CEDAR GROVE CHURCH RD; 3	WILBURN & MIKE EL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 102	HOUSE	OIL WELL RD	T J RENFRO	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 103	HOUSE	BERTRAM RD	JOE B WILLIAMS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 104	HOUSE	BERTRAM RD	BERRY HOUGHENS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 105	BUSH HOUSE	BERTERAM RD	NOEL ELMORE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 106	CHAMBERS HOUSE	OIL WELL RD	SAM MCQUIRE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 107	HOUSE	COOKTOWN RD	LUSTER J THOMAS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 108	HOUSE	COOKTOWN RD	SAMMY SPANN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 109	HOUSE	COOKTOWN RD	CHARLEI ALNIP	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 110	COLLIER/ADAMS HOUSE	ROSEVILLE	MRS W L ADAMS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 111	HOUSE	ROSEVILLE	GEORGE HUDDLEST	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 112	JONES MILL (DEMOL. 1983)	PETER CREEK	TOMMY LYONS	DEMOLISHED	BARREN
BN 113	HOUSE	OIL WELL RD	ANNA L JOHNSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 114	PAYNE MILL & STORE	E OF HWY 249 ON PAYNE MILL	TERRY SCOTT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 115	HOUSE	DRY FORK RD	L W HAGAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 116	HOUSE	OIL WELL RD	W R BERRY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 117	TRACY CHURCH (DEMOL. 1983)	OIL WELL RD		DEMOLISHED	BARREN
BN 118	TRACY SCHOOL	JUNCT OF HWYS 921 & 87 AT T	SPAHN EUBANK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 119	HOUSE	DRY FORK RD	LEO & HAROLD GAR	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 120	W THOMERSON HOUSE	DRY FORK CHURCH RD	REX A WALLACE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 121	ASA E YOUNG HOUSE	ROSEVILLE RD; 1.5 M S OF HW	CHESTER R SMITH	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 122	JEFFERSON COLE HOUSE	TRACY RD NEAR HWY 249	WILLIE SMITH HEIRS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 123	HOUSE	TRACY RD	RALPH KEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 124	CHARLIE JOHNSON HOUSE	TRACY RD	ROGER WILLIAMS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 125	J TOMP RUSSELL HOUSE	DEFEATED CREEK RD ON BEN	GEORGE KEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 126	WILL SCOTT HOUSE	DEFEATED CREEK RD	MORRIS MAXEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 127	OLD BEN PAYNE PLACE	TRACY RD	LEWIS WILLIAMS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 128	JOHN GREGORY HOUSE	DEFEATED CREEK RD	MITCHELL CARVER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 129	HOUSE	LANE OFF MILBURN TAYLOR R	PAUL MATTHEWS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 130	HOUSE	HWY 87	ROGER BROWN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 131	HOUSE	HWY 87	AMOS PARSLEY & M	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 132	SNOWSVILLE	HWY 87	RANDALL STRODE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUM	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 133	HOUSE	HWY 87	ALLIE HALMER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 134	JOE DOSSEY HOUSE	MT ZION RD; .5 M S OF MILBUR	MRS GLADYS DOSS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 135	HOUSE (NO PHOTO)	MILBURN TAYLOR RD	HERBERT MATTHE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 136	HOUSE	MILBURN TAYLOR RD	ORA SHOCKLEY HEI	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 137	JOHN EATON HOUSE	JORDAN RD	ARLENE CREEK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 138	HOUSE	JORDAN RD	EMMITT STRODE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 139	HOUSE	JORDAN RD	JAMES SLAUGHTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 140	HOUSE	HWY 921	E E WHEET	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 141	HOUSE	HWY 87 AT TRACY	SPOHN EUBANK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 142	HOUSE	HWY 921	G C BUSH HEIRS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 143	BURGESS LOG CABIN	HWY 921; 1.5 M SW OF TRACY	OLLIE BURGESS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 144	HOUSE	HWY 921	HERSHELL MCINTY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 145	BUD BERRY PLACE	TURNER RD OFF HWY 921	AUDLEY BRITT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 146	HOUSE	HWY 921	MARY COX	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 147	HOUSE	BRADSHAW RD	CLIFTON BRADSHA	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 148	HOUSE	HWY 87	HARRY JEWELL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 149	HOUSE	HWY 87	CLIFTON WILKERSO	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 150	HOUSE	HWY 87	WILLIAM CARVER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 151	HOUSE	HWY 1347	J C DOWNING	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 152	HOUSE	HWY 1347	J D HOLDER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 153	WILLIAM HICKS HOUSE	END OF JEFF HICKS RD	JOE BOOTH	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 154	HOUSE	CHURCH RD	HOMER MILLS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 155	HOUSE	CHURCH RD; .75 M N OF HWY	J D STEENBERGEN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 156	HOUSE	PETERS CREEK RD	FRANK BRADSHAW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 157	ALLEN BRADSHAW HOUSE	PETERS CREEK RD	JOHN NEWBY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 158	HOUSE	WINN SCHOOL RD	LARRY SHIRLEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 159	GEORGE BRITT HOUSE	BRITT MILL RD	J V JACKSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 160	KERLEY HOUSE	US 31E	RODNEY JEWELL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 161	SPILLMAN HOUSE	OLD 31E - NEAR LUCAS	JAMES LANE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 162	HOUSE	HWY 252	HOWARD FRASIER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 163	HILLCREST	HWY 252	PAUL MCGEE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 164	HOUSE	HWY 252	WILLIAM D FURLON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 165	EMERSON HOUSE	HWY 252	RALPH FURLONG	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 166	SETTLE/PAGE HOUSE	CROSSROADS HWY 252 & 255	JOHN MUTTER	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 167	EUGENE SETTLE HOUSE	OFF HWY 252 (OPP. BEAVER C	MRS E R SETTLES	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 168	HOUSE	FINNEY	NICHOLS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 169	BARTON HOUSE	SOUTH FORK RD	FRED E BARTON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 170	HOUSE	W R GILLOCK RD	MELVIN SMITH	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 171	PLEASANT MALONE HOUSE	HWY 1297-NEAR CUMBERLAN	CLIFFORD MORGAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 172	MAYFIELD/STEFFEY HOUSE	HWY 1297-.75 M S OF CUMBER	W L STEFFEY HEIRS	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 173	HOUSE	HWY 1297	MARIE BUTTON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 174	HOUSE	HWY 1297	O T WITLOW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 175	LEWIS HOUSE	SIDDENS RD	LEROY FURLONG	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 176	HOUSE	SIDDENS RD	A M MANNING	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 177	C P EDMUNDS HOUSE	ROCKY HILL RD (1297); 1 M E O	KATHERINE ALLEN	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 178	HOUSE	BECKTON-ROCKY HILL RD	MORRIS KINSLOW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 179	OCTAGON COTTAGE	RECKTON-ROCKY HILL RD-1.5	ALICE CORTNER	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 180	BEAVER CREEK CHURCH	BECKTON-ROCKY HILL RD		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 181	DAVIDSON HOUSE	BECKTON-ROCKY HILL RD	CHARLES EDMUNDS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 182	HOUSE	BECKTON-ROCKY HILL RD	ROY HUME	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 183	HOUSE	BECKTON-ROCKY HILL RD; N	PAUL NUCKOLS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 184	CHURCH	HWY 55-1.5 M N OF ROCKY HIL		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 185	OLD ZION METHODIST CHURCH	1/8 M E OF HWY 255 ON HWY 1	TRUSTEES OLD ZIO	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 186	HOUSE	HWY 1297- 1 M W OF BECKTO	TRAVIS LYLE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 187	HOUSE	HWY 1297 1/8 M W OF HWY 68	TRAVIS HOLMAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 188	BECKTON GENERAL STORE	BECKTON AT HWY 685	DARYL BUCKINGHA	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 189	HOUSE	HWY 1297- 1/8 M W OF HWY 25	LUCILLE REECE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 190	HOUSE	J D RICHIE RD- .5 M E OF WAR	CURTIS LAWRENCE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 191	LAWRENCE HOUSE	LAWRENCE CHAPEL RD- .75 M	LOIS HARMON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 192	HOUSE	RAILTON-COLE BEND RD	NOAH HOLMAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 193	HOUSE	BERRY STORE-FINNEY RD	H WAYNE WELLS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 194	BENJAMIN MARTIN HOUSE	FINNEY-BERRYSTORE RD	JOE M MOORE	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 195	HOUSE	FINNEY-BERRYSTORE RD	WILL CROWDER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 196	HOUSE	PATTERSON RD	HOWARD WOODS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 197	SNODDY HOUSE	MERRY OAKS-RAILTON RD	JAMES GALLAWAY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 198	HOUSE	HWY 1297	ROYCE DEARING	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 199	HOUSE	RICK RD	MRS. HENRY V BISH	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 200	HOUSE	RICK RD	ROY HOUCHENS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 201	HOUSE	HWY 31E - 1 M S OF BARREN R	ROBERT LESSENBE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 202	ADAMS HOUSE	HWY 31E - 1 M S OF BARREN R	ROBERT LESSENBE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 203	TENANT HOUSE	BON AYR - CROSSROADS HWY	HERSHELL GREY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 204	HOUSE		DAVID KIRK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 205	JOHN PERKINS HOUSE	BECKTON-STOVALL RD; .75 M	PORTER READ	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 206	HOUSE	BECKTON	DOUG BURGESS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 207	HOUSE	SMITH RD	C L SPRADLIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 208	REUBEN HARRISON HOUSE	LONG HUNTERS RD - .25 M E O	VIVIAN ROUSSEAU	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 209	SHIPLEY HOUSE	OIL CITY RD -- .5 M W OF MART	ROY & CHARLES KIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 210	HOUSE (BURNED 1982)	AT APPLE GROVE	NINA BELLAMY	DEMOLISHED	BARREN
BN 211	HOUSE	FLOWERS RD	A & F R BREWSTER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 212	HOUSE	FLOWERS RD	RALPH PARKER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 213	HOUSE	PARK CITY-GLASGOW RD	JEFFREY SCOTT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 214	J B KING HOUSE	HWY 1493	EDGAR KING	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 215	CLOYDS GROCERY	AT STOVAL	LELA MAY CLOYD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 216	HOUSE	PARK CITY-GLASGOW RD	CARLOS MORRISON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 217	HOUSE	HWY 685	CHARLES T GOSSET	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 218	HOUSE	HWY 90	SLAYTON BOWLES	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 219	RUSSELL GARDNER HOUSE	HWY 90; 4.5 M N OF US 31E	MRS RUSSELL GAR	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 220	DAVIDSON GARNER HOME	HWY 90; 5.5 M N OF US 31E	DAVIDSON GARDNE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 221	HOUSE	HWY 90	THOMAS CLINE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 222	MAJOR L O DOWNER PLACE	US 31W NEAR PREWITTS KNO	G C WALKER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 223	HOUSE	TOOHEY RD	EDGAR HOGEN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 224	HOUSE	JENNIE RD	LILLIE M WILLIS HEI	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 225	HOUSE			UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 226	JOHN MONROE/DR. PARKER HO	HWY 70	SULLIVAN & BEAN E	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 227	DOLPH DEPP HOUSE	ON BEAVER CREEK, N OF GLA	ROBERT STOKES	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 228	HOUSE	CHESTNUT GROVE RD	J T JACKMAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 229	WILLIAM HARLOW HOUSE	OLD LEXINGTON RD	JOHN T MATTHEWS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 230	REDFORD HOUSE	OLD LEXINTON RD	G B REDFORD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 231	HOUSE	OLD LEXINGTON RD	JAMES E GARDNER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 232	WILSON/TERRY HOUSE (IVYWIL	GLASGOW-MUNFORDSVILLE R	WILLIAM KINNAIRD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 233	TOM BARLOW HOUSE	OLD GLASGOW-MUNFORDSVI	W R STURGEON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 234	FISHBACK HOUSE	HWY 70	ORA FISHBACK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 235	JEFFERSON SEMINARY	NEAR GRIDERVILLE - 9 M N OF	JEFFERSON HOMEM	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 236	G F QUIGLEY & SON GROCERY	GOODNIGHT	HASKEL QUIGLEY	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 237	SPRING HOUSE			UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 238	BEN PAGE HOUSE	LANE OFF HWY 740	R P WILLIAMS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 239	GULLIAN GERIG'S MILL	END OF BROOKS RD; ON BEAV	MARTHA RENEAU	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 240	WILL PEDEN HOUSE	MAYFIELD MILL RD;2 M N OF H	ESTATE OF CARL B	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 241	JONES STORE	CORAL HILL	ELBERT HUNLEY JR	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 242	RHN=ROBIN WOOD HOUSE	GARRISON RD	E GARY HOOD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 243	BARN	GOODNIGHT-HISEVILLE RD	GARY HOGAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 244	ED L SNODDY HOUSE	HISEVILLE--GOODNIGHT RD	HASKEL SHARP	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 245	HOUSE	PARRISH RD NEAR GRIDERVIL	WILLIE PEDEN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 246	SUSIE HATCHER HOUSE	HWY 70	DAVID STRADER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 247	JOHN EMERY JR HOUSE	1.5 M W OF PARK	WILLIAM H POYNTE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 248	JAMES G HARDY HOUSE	ROCK SPRINGS CHURCH RD	MINNIE VAN PEDIGO	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 249	HOUSE	OAK RIDGE CHURCH RD; .75 M	NATHAN R SMITH	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 250	ISAAC DALE SR HOUSE	OAK RIDGE CHURCH-PETERS	DAVID STRADER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 251	HOUSE	ROCK SPRINGS CHURCH RD	DAVID MORRISON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 252	HOUSE	HWY 314	RANDY LONDON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 253	TOM PRITCHARD HOUSE	MORRISON RD, N OF HISEVILL	JOE BROWN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 254	J BRANSTETTER HOUSE	BRANSTETTER RD	BILLY LOCKE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 255	WINLOCK HOUSE	HWY 214	JOE T WINLOCK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 256	WILLIAM J WOOD HOUSE (IDLE	STRADERS-CENTER RD; 2.5 M	EDWARD HATCHET	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 257	HOUSE	MAYFIELD MILL RD	R MAYFIELD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 258	TENANT HOUSE	MAYFIELD MILL RD	RAY BILLINGSLEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 259	HOUSE	MAYFIELD MILL RD	RODDY SMITH	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 260	PLEASANT UNION CHURCH SCH	A M WADE RD		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 261	RUINS OF DUFF/JONES HOUSE	STOCKTON RD	HARRY JOHNSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 262	HOUSE	HWY 740	WAYNE SPILLMAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 263	HOUSE	CORAL HILL-HALFWAY RD	IKE WARD, ETAL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 264	HOUSE	CORAL HILL-HALFWAY RD	STRADERS, INC.	UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 265	J W MCMILLIN HOUSE	LONE KNOB RD NEAR METCAL	A C MCMILLIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 266	HOUSE	GRAVES RD	I D CUNNINGHAM	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 267	HOUSE	GRAVES RD	LAYTON HARRISON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 268	REDFORD HOUSE	WHITNEY WOODS RD	LESLIE L NEUMEIST	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 269	COMMERCIAL BLDG	FLINT KNOB RD	MICHAEL WHITLOW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 270	HOUSE	CORAL HILL	TOMMY R HUNLEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 271	HOUSE	HWY 70	DR WILLIAM T WATT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 272	MALMASON	HWY 314	W M NEWBERRY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 273	HOUSE	HWY 70 NEAR HISEVILLE	STANLEY WILSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 274	HISEVILLE CHURCH	HISEVILLE	TRUSTEES HISEVILL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 275	JOSEPH MARTIN HOUSE (DUN R	CAVE CITY	LOUISE F HANSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 276	JASPER HOUSE	207 MILL CAVE CITY	THOMAS DOYLE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 277	CALDWELL HOUSE	CAVE CITY		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 278	HOUSE	226 OWEN CAVE CIT		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 279	HOUSE	100 OWEN CAVE CIT	ANDREW MILLER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 280	HOUSE	106 OWEN CAVE CIT	DON JOHNSON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 281	HOUSE	137 N 2ND CAVE CIT	WINFRED DAVIS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 282	HOUSE	138 N 2ND CAVE CIT	ETHEL GERALDS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 283	HOUSE	229 2ND CAVE CITY	VIRGINIA W DAVIS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 284	HOUSE	309 DUKE CAVE CIT	TOMMY PRUITT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 285	CAVE CITY BAPTIST CHURCH	BROADWAY CAVE CI	TRUSTEES CAVE CI	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 286	COMMERCIAL BLDG	154 BROADWAY CAVE	MRS. C L BEAVENS	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 287	COMMERCIAL BLDG	150 BROADWAY CAVE	IVAN CARNEY	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 288	H Y DAVIS STATE BANK	138 BROADWAY CAVE	CARL DAVIS	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 289	COMMERCIAL BLDG	0 BROADWAY CAVE C	FRED HUNT	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 290	WILLIS DRUG CO.	BROADWAY CAVE CI	RANDAL T DOYLE	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 291	COMMERCIAL BLDG	BROADWAY CAVE CI	ELMORE LARRAMO	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 292	HANDY & REYNOLDS	BROADWAY CAVE CI	NEW FARMERS NAT	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 293	DIXIE GARAGE	BROADWAY CAVE CI	WASHINGTON MFG.	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 294	COMMERCIAL BLDG	BROADWAY CAVE CI	WASHINGTON MFG	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 295	ELKANAH DICKEY HOUSE	RAILROAD AVE CAVE		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 296	COMMERCIAL BLDG	1ST CAVE CITY	CAMPBELLSVILLE C	N/R DISTRICT C	BARREN
BN 297	HOUSE	S 3RD CAVE CITY		UNDETERMINE	BARREN

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
BN 298	FORD HOUSE	FORD CAVE CITY	PAUL MILLER	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 299	ANDREW MCCOY HOUSE	RAILROAD AVE CAVE	IVAN CARNEY	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 300	RENFRO HOTEL	S DIXIE AVE PARK CIT	MRS. ERNEST BAUL	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 301	MASONIC LODGE/PARK CITY ST	MAMMOTH CAVE RD PA		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 302	PARK CITY ICE PLANT	1ST PARK CITY		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 303	COMMERCIAL BLDG	2ND PARK CITY		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 304	HOUSE	OFF WOODS STORE-ETOILE R	NOEL D ELMORE	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 305	HOUSE	POPLAR SCHOOL RD; .5 M E O	RALPH THOMAS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 306	HOUSE	OFF WOODS STORE-ETOILE R		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 307	SITE OF GEORGE SETTLES GRI	OFF YOUNG RD; 1.5 M S OF H	JAMES R BRITT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 308	SCHOOL HOUSE	MOORES SCHOOL RD		UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 309	UNCLE BILLY ROGERS HOUSE	US 31E	T A BRADLEY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 310	SANDERS/ELLIS/BYBEE HOUSE (	PRITCHARDSVILLE	PHILLIP PATTON	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 311	HOUSE	HAPPY HOLLOW RD	MELVIN LOWREY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 312	BELLE'S TAVERN (RUINS)	HWY 252, PARK CITY	GARDNER HEIRS C/	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BN 313	SAND CAVE & TICKET OFFICE	HWY 255 -- NEAR CAVE CITY	LINDA COMBS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 314	BALLENGER HOME	HWY 685	CHARLES G RUSSEL	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 315	RITTER-BOYTER-HARLAN MILL (		J R UNDERWOOD	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 316	CAMP JOE UNDERWOOD (SITE)	HWY 839	WILLIAM HUFFMAN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 317	HENRY DUFF HOUSE	US 31E N OF GLASGOW, N OF	ALBERT N BRITT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 318	OLD LAZARUS STAGE COACH IN	HWY 740 NEAR BLUE SPRING	J T JONES	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 319	LEVEL (LEAVELL) HOME	W OF US 31E; NEEDMORE SCH	JOHN STEEN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 320	DR W E GARRETT PLACE	208 DUKE CAVE CIT	MRS L A MCCOY	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 321	MT TABOR BAPTIST CHURCH	1 M ON DRIPPING SPRINGS RD	TRUSTEES MT TAB	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 322	BARN ON MARTIN FARM	MARTIN RD (NEAR OIL CITY, A	ROBERT J MARTIN	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 323	RENFRO HOUSE	ON SKAGGS CREEK; ACROSS	DR RUSSELL STARR	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 324	HAMMERVILLE (HAMMERFIELD)	HWY 87 BTWN AUSTIN & TRAC	PAULINE C RIGGS	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 325	HOUSE	WILLIAMS RD	HAL BRYANT	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 326	HOUSE	OFF HWY 921	PAUL WOODCOCK	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 327	GABRIEL AMENT PLACE	HWY 740, N OF BLUE SPRING	J T JONES	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BN 328	WIGWAM VILLAGE #2 (19 BLDGS	US 31W, 1.6 M NE OF HWY 70;	ROGER PROFFITT	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN
BNG 1	BARREN COUNTY COURTHOUS	PUBLIC SQUARE	CITY OF GLASGOW	UNDETERMINE	BARREN
BNG 2	FIRST NATIONAL BANK	143 W MAIN AT PUBLI	LOU ELLIS	NATIONAL REGI	BARREN

Edmonson County-

county/status

04/10/2002

SITE_NUMI	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
ED	HISTORIC ENTRANCE TO MAMM	.25 M NW OF VISITOR CENTER;	NATIONAL PARK SE	N/R DISTRICT C	EDMONSON
ED 1	TRAIN HERCULES & COACH	MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL P	NATIONAL PARK SE	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
ED 2	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 3	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED	0		NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 4	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 5	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 6	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 7	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 8	MAMMOTH CAVE DUMMY RR BE	SE PART OF MAMMOTH CAVE	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 9	MAMMOTH CAVE FERRY RD	SE PART OF MAMMOTH CAVE	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 02	CLINT LIGHT FARM (GROU	EAST SIDE OF KY 101 1.5 KM S	CHLOE DENIUM BUR	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 04	RAY FARM (GROUP 04)	SOUTH SIDE OF OLD KY 259	LEORAY	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 05	ROY WELLS FARM (GROUP 05	NORTH SIDE OF OLD KY 259	OMA WELLS	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 06	JAMES "WILLARD" PARSLEY FAR	EAST SIDE OF KY 259 BETWEE	IRVIN PARSLEY	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 10	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED	0		NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 11	NOT USED (SN CHANGED TO ED			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 12	DRIPPING SPRING/LIBERTY HILL	31W-17 MI NORTH OF BOWLIN		MEETS N/R CRI	EDMONSON
ED 13	WILLIAM FORD HOUSE (OLD CR	HYW 31-W 14 M N OF BOWLIN	EDWARD G WOODC	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
ED 14	MILL HOLE FARM	A COUNTRY RD N OF US ROUT	CHARLES K ELMOR	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
ED 15	NOT USED (CHANGED TO EDB 6)			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 16	BROWNSVILLE FERRY LANDING	ON THE GREEN RIVER BELOW	JIM SKAGGS & JOHN	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 17	NOT USED (CHANGED TO EDB 7)			NOT REPORTE	EDMONSON
ED 18	VINCENT HOME	1 MI OFF FERRY RD DOWN RIV	KEN SKAGGS	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 19	RICH HOME	RD 238 BEE SPRING	DOT RICH	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 20	HUFFMAN HOTEL	RT 259 BEE SPRING 15 YDS OF	WOODROW DAVIS	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 21	KYROCK ROCK HOSPITAL	IN THE CURVE GOING UPHILL	JULIUS CARDWELL	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 22	KYROCK SUPERINTENDENTS H	100 YDS OFF KYROCK RD	JOHN CARMICHEAL	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 23	BAPTIST CHURCH IN RHODA	JUST OFF HIGHWAY 101 IN RH	TRUSTEES BAPTIST	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 24	MATHIAS WILLIS GEN. STORE	CUMMINS RD; OFF KY 655	GUS PARSLEY	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
ED 28	BRANSFORD-MANSFIELD CEME	NORTHWEST OF JCT FLINT RID	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 29	SMITHIE HUNT GRAVES	EAST SIDE ONYX MEADOWS R	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 30	DANIELS CEMETERY	EAST SIDE CRYSTAL CAVE RD	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 31	LITTLE JORDAN CEMETERY	SOUTH SIDE NORTH BOUNDAR	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON

Figure I-6
Kentucky Heritage Council Site List
Edmonson Co.
I-66, 2003

SITE_NUM	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	OWNER_NAME	STATUS_DESCR	COUNTY
ED 32	BLACK COMMUNITY CEMETERY	SOUTH OF THREE SPRINGS PU	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 33	GARRET DAVIS CEMETERY	ON JOPPA RIDGE .5 MILE SOU	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 34	CRUMP CEMETERY	JUST WEST OF GREEN RIVER	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 35	JESSIE HOUCHINS CEMETERY	.5 MILE NORTH OF HOUCHINS	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 36	JAMES CEMETERY	EAST OF GREEN RIVER JUST	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 37	DRY BRANCH CEMETERY	.7 MILE NE OF HOUCHINS FERR	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 38	BLAIR CEMETERY	.3 MILE N OF COLLIE RIDGE TR	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 39	BRANSFORD CEMETERY	.4 MILE NW OF JCT OF FLINT RI	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 40	HICKORY CABIN CEMETERY	.2 MILE W OF MAMMOTH CAVE	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 41	CEMETERY	W SIDE MAMMOTH CAVE FERR	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 42	OLD TEMPLE HILL CEMETERY	.2 MILE N OF HOUCHINS FERRY	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 43	RITTER CEMETERY	.4 MILE N OF GOOD SPRING BA	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 44	SLEMMONS-DAVIS CEMETERY	1 MILE E OF GREAT ONYX CAV	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED 45	ARTHUR ELMORE CEMETERY	NEAR CURRENT JOB CORPS SI	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
ED X 15	DISMAL ROCK SHELTER PETRO	KY 728	DAVID L WEBB	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
ED X 24	ASPHALT ROCK PICTOGRAPHS (	ROUTE 1649	GUS PARSLEY	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDB 1	REED-DOSSEY HOUSE	UPPER MAIN CROSS ST	BRYAN LESIEUR	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDB 2	BEVERLY VINCENT HOUSE		BEVERLY VINCENT	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDB 3	HOUSE	0 ON THE SQUARE N OF	MRS BROWNING	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDB 4	BROWNSVILLE DEPOSIT BANK	0 ON TH SQUARE	M MCCOMBS	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDB 5	JOHN WILL BLANTON HOUSE		T H DEMUNBRUN	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDB 6	RUINS OF "TOMATO FACTORY" (	0 NEAR GREEN	CITY OF BROWNSVI	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDB 7	SITE OF BATTLE OF BROWNSVIL	0 NEAR FERRY	JIM SKAGGS & JOHN	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDM 1	EARTHHOUSE	MAMMOTH CAVE PICNIC AREA	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDM 21	MAPLE SPRINGS RANGER STATI	MAPLE SPRINGS RD; .25 M FR	NATIONAL PARK SE	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDM 22	MAPLE SPRINGS RANGER OFFIC	MAPLE SPRINGS RD; .25 M FR	NATIONAL PARK SE	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDM 24	THREE SPRINGS PUMP HOUSE	3 SPRINGS ACCESS RD; .3 M E	NATIONAL PARK SE	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDM 25	BRANDSFORD SPRING PUMP H	ACCESS RD; .2 M E OF ONYX M	NATIONAL PARK SE	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDM 28	RESIDENTAL AREA (6 BLDGS) N	ABOUT .75 M SE OF NATL PARK	NATIONAL PARK SE	N/R DISTRICT C	EDMONSON
EDM 38	SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE	RESIDENTIAL AREA; MAMMOTH	NATIONAL PARK SE	NATIONAL REGI	EDMONSON
EDM 52	CONCESSIONS WORKSHOP	PARK MAINTENANCE AREA	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDM 55	CONCESSIONS WAREHOUSE	PARK MAINTENANCE AREA	NATIONAL PARK SE	UNDETERMINE	EDMONSON
EDM 59	REPAIR SHOP	PARK MAINTENANCE AREA	NATIONAL PARK SE	N/R DISTRICT C	EDMONSON

Figure I-7
Kentucky's Historic Farms
Warren Co.
I-66, 2003

Source: Turner Publishing
Kentucky's Historic Farms
Ky. Heritage Council/
Ky. Dept. of Agriculture
1994

Warren - Bicentennial Farms

NICHOLS FARM. Thomas L. Stephens Home—"Rural Retreat Farm." According to the family the log house shown is part of a three room log structure built about 1817 by Thomas L. Stephens at the time of his marriage to Charloty Briggs September 17, 1817. The old log barn built about the same time is still standing. The house is located about three miles west of Bowling Green on the Barren River Road and presently owned by Thomas Stephen's great-great-granddaughter Mrs. W.H. Nichols. Thomas L. Stephens was born in 1790, the second son of Isaac and Mary Jane Wright Stephens.

The Stephens came early to the county to settle on a 1,000 acre Military Survey issued to Isaac's brother for his services in the Revolutionary War. Thomas proved to be a good business man and he prospered. He was on a flat boat on the Mississippi River, making one of his numerous business trips to New Orleans when an earthquake formed Reelfoot Lake. He was a government contractor on Brown's Lock and was one of the county's large land owners having bought out the interests of other heirs of the Military Grant. Thomas L. and Charloty Stephens raised a large family of children: Isaac, Margaret B., David B., Charles B., Abraham B., Thomas L. Jr., Mary J., John W. and William T. Stephens.

Just before the Civil War Thomas L. Stephens built his family a "modern" house for that day. However, they were not able to occupy it until 1866. Valentine Johnson was the architect and builder. The house has wide halls with spacious rooms on each side upstairs and down and built of poplar lumber throughout. Seven generations of the family have occupied this home. It is one of the few homes in the county remaining in the possession of the descendants of the original owner. In 1866 when Thomas L. Stephens made his will he divided his real estate among his four sons: Charles B., Thomas L. Jr., Abraham B. and John Wesley Stephens. To Abraham Bowman Stephens he gave the "homestead where I now reside." Son Charles B. Stephens built a residence on his legacy which later became the Wesley Stephens farm and the present Murray Hill Jr. home.

Abraham B. Stephens, who inherited the homeplace, married Dorothy J. Lucas in 1864. Dorothy was a daughter of F.F. and Susan Cunningham Lucas. Abraham and Dorothy had one child, Ora Susan Stephens, born in 1866. She was educated at Cedar Bluff College, near Woodburn, and on Nov. 27, 1884 married Charles G. Davenport. Ora S. Davenport was an artist and her painting "The Road Our Lord Trod" now hangs in the Barren River Baptist Church where she and her husband were members for over a half century. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1934 in the same house in which they were married. To this union was born Zula, Bowman and Will Davenport.

Thomas L. Stephens and his wife Charloty are both buried in the family graveyard near his home on the land he loved.

Warren - Sesquicentennial Farms

KIRBY-THOMAS FARM. My great-grandmother, Mary "Allie" Hays Garrison was a granddaughter of William Hays the Revolutionary soldier who came to Warren County in 1798. She was given 250 acres of this farm and married William Garrison in 1870. They had twelve children. William Garrison was a State Representative and known locally as "Squire" Garrison.

The farm is located in Warren County, ten miles east of Bowling Green on Garrison Lane (now Hewitt Lane) and is the third bottom above the mouth of Drakes Creek.

My father, Hugh Garrison Kirby, deeded us (Audrey Kirby Thomas and William F. Thomas) the farm in December 1964. It now contains about 650 of the 900+ acres that William and Allie Garrison acquired. Tobacco, soybeans and corn are the main crops.

Our three young grandchildren delight in their visits to the farm. Maybe one of them will decide to be the next "squire."

Warren - Centennial Farms

DOSS-RENICK HOMESTEAD ACRES. Doss-Renick Homestead Acres, located in Oakland, Kentucky, is owned by Barbara Doss Renick.

The farm was originally purchased on January 1, 1875, by G.W. and C.M. Doss, great-great-uncle and great-grandfather. Mattie W. Doss and heirs, great-grandmother, obtained the farm on September 30, 1905. On February 1, 1917, R.W., B.J., S.D. Doss, great-uncles and grandfather, became owners of the farm. B.J. and S.D. Doss, great-uncle and grandfather, purchased the farm on February 1, 1917. S.D. Doss, grandfather, obtained the farm on July 17, 1918. On August 28, 1964, Lula Carnes, Anna Doss, and C.W. Doss, aunts and father, became owners of the farm. James Robert Renick and Barbara Doss Renick, husband and self, obtained the farm on September 16, 1964. On October 4, 1982, Barbara Doss Renick became owner of the farm.



The original purchase included 100-1/2 acres. Of the original purchase 30 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 75 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise burley tobacco, corn, alfalfa and pasture grasses.

Five generations of my family have lived on this farm: C.M. Doss; S.D. Doss; C.W. Doss; Barbara Doss Renick; and William Robert Renick and LuAnn Renick Martin.

My grandfather, S.D. Doss, built two rooms of the present house in 1918 and added rooms as years went by. The farm was his livelihood until he died in 1964. I was born in 1939 in this house and lived there until I was six when my parents, C.W. and Lucille Doss, purchased a nearby farm and we moved to it. After the death of my grandmother, my husband and I returned to the farm from Louisville and lived with my grandfather about a year before his death in 1964 and then we purchased the farm from my aunts and father. Both of my children were raised here. My husband farmed this land until his death in 1982 and my son now farms it.

Hopefully the farm will remain in the family for many more generations.

DONALD L. GROUND FARM. The Donald L. Ground Farm, located in Smiths Grove, Kentucky, is owned by Donald L. Ground.

The farm was originally purchased in 1878 by William Ground, great-grandfather. Luther Ground, grandfather, obtained the farm in 1895. In 1901 Mayme Ground, Roy Ground, Ethel Ground and Edgar R. Ground, aunts, uncles and father, inherited the farm (division by heirs). Edgar R. Ground, grandfather, obtained the farm by division of heirs and purchase in 1917. Donald L. Ground became owner of the farm in 1961.

The original purchase included 45± acres. Of the original purchase 20 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 47 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise tobacco and cattle.

JEREMIAH B. LEWIS TRACT. The Jeremiah B. Lewis Tract, located in Rockfield, Kentucky, is owned by Jesse Jerome Stewart, Jr.

The farm was originally purchased in 1869 by J.B. and W.H. Lewis, great-great-uncles. A.A. and R.J. Lewis, great-great-aunts, became owners of the farm in 1876. In 1899 and 1901 W.C. and J.A. Stewart, great-uncle and grandfather, obtained the farm. W.T., J.J., and J.T. Stewart, uncles and father, obtained the farm in 1922. In 1924 W.T. and J.J. Stewart, uncle and father, became owners of the farm. Jesse J. and Ella B. Stewart, parents, obtained the farm in 1965. In 1976 Jesse J. Stewart, Jr. became owner of the farm.

The original purchase included 160 acres. Of the original purchase 80 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 317 acres with approximately 250 acres being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle, hay and timber.

Jeremiah B. Lewis Tract. Unbroken family ownership since 1803 is not proven here because of cousins' purchase in 1869. Ownership of 50 acres traces from Jeremiah B. Lewis (1817-1876) and William H. Lewis (1822-1873) to their great-great-nephew Jesse J. Stewart, Jr. The remainder passed by inheritance without deeds, for example, 25 acres willed by Jeremiah to his sister Margaret Stewart in 1876, and William's interest passing to his brother and sisters. Those tracts with no separate survey boundaries observed were absorbed into the Stewart Homeplace since 1899.

An uncle James Abernathy Lewis married Jane Tygart; they lived in western Warren County on land settled by her father by land grant "on the waters of Gasper River" two miles away in 1803. James A. Lewis, Jr., mortgaged his inheritance to J.B. and W.H. Lewis, sons of Aaron Lewis who had bought nearby property in 1834. In 1869 J.B. and W.H. Lewis bought 160 acres "at the courthouse door" in settlement of the mortgage. W.H. Lewis died in 1873 unmarried and intestate.

J.B. Lewis attempted to sell this tract, mortgaged to himself, to the McGowns, but it returned as part of his estate in 1876, willed to his sisters and executors Armon Ann Lewis (1811-1899) and Rebecca Jane Lewis (1820-1886), both spinsters. Rebecca Jane predeceased her sister. Armon Ann Lewis' will in 1899 directed this tract be sold by her nephew and executor William C. Stewart to provide for tombstones for the Lewis family. These are now standing in the Lewis Graveyard.

Margaret Mc. Lewis Stewart (1826-1899) married Garrett Graham Stewart (1821-1901) in 1850 and resided

until their deaths on the Homeplace adjacent to this Lewis 50-acre tract. Their children are the only descendants of Aaron and Jane Bratton Lewis: Mary Stewart Gray, James Aaron Stewart, Charles Loving Stewart, Nancy Stewart Ragland, William Chastain Stewart, and Jeremiah G. Stewart.

James A. Stewart bought the tract of land from his aunt's estate to farm with the Stewart Homeplace. At his death in 1922 his three sons William Thomas, Jesse Jerome, and James Turner Stewart shared joint ownership. James sold his interest to his older brothers in 1924. William sold in 1965 his half-interest in the Homeplace (including the J.B. Lewis 50-acre tract and other Lewis inheritances) to Jesse's wife Ella Bell Stewart (1899-1983). Jesse and Ella Stewart deeded 80 acres known as the Lewis tract, separate from the original Stewart Homeplace, to their son Jesse J. Stewart, Jr., in 1976. The tract then had no buildings because it had been farmed with the other property. Hay meadows of mixed fescue, clovers, orchard grass and timothy, and timber on the rougher acres, describe a typical Warren County cattle farm.

Jesse J. Stewart (1889-1990) was a graduate of Ogden College and Western Kentucky State Normal School in Bowling Green. He taught 10 years in Kentucky schools, and 25 years in Elkins, West Virginia, returning to his farm each summer in the Cave Hill community. During brief service in World War I he took farm furlough to get crops harvested. After retiring from teaching in 1949 he farmed enthusiastically for 40 more years. He sought help from county agents on changing to grassland farming, gave up row crops, and concentrated on his Polled Hereford cattle. He remembered each herd sire he ever bought, liking Beau Prince from Cromwell best. He once remarked "If only there had been bulldozers when I was young!" in regret over clearing scrub land and fence rows. With help from his son-in-law Marcus W. Muth and farm tenant Leon Miller, Jesse Stewart was still running his farm at the age of 100 until days before his death in January 1990.

The present owner of the Lewis Tract is Jesse J. Stewart, Jr., still on active duty as Captain, U.S. Navy. He lives in Alexandria, Virginia, and is interested in operating with his brother-in-law Marcus W. Muth the family farms in Warren and Butler Counties.

THE SMITH FARM. The Smith Farm, located in Smiths Grove, Kentucky, is owned by David S. Watkins.



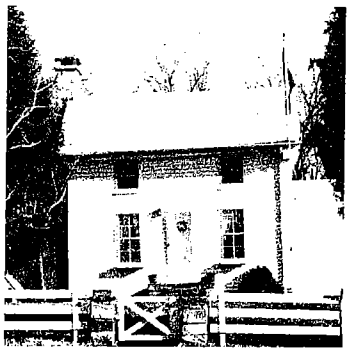
The farm was originally purchased on September 29, 1896, by G.W. Smith, great-grandfather. L.V. Smith (Lou Venia), grandmother, obtained the farm on February 10, 1903. On April 27, 1959, David S. and Patsy Watkins became owners of the farm.

The original purchase included 66-3/4 acres. Of the original purchase all 66-3/4 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 118.43 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, corn, hay and beef cattle.

When my great-grandfather purchased the farm in 1896, there was existing a three room house, which I have been told was 30 or 40 years old at that time. Several additions have been added to the original three-room house.

GARRETT GRAHAM STEWART HOMEPLACE. The Garrett Graham Stewart Homeplace, located in Rockfield, Kentucky, is owned by Bell Stewart Muth.

The farm was originally purchased on September 17, 1849 by Garrett Graham Stewart, great-grandfather. In 1906, James Aaron Stewart, grandfather, obtained the farm. William Thomas, Jesse Jerome, and James Turner Stewart, uncles and father, became owners of the farm in 1922. In 1924 William T. and Jesse J. Stewart, uncle and father, obtained the farm. Jesse J. and Ella B. Stewart, parents, became owners of the farm in 1965. In 1976 Bell Stewart Muth obtained the farm.



The original purchase included 100 acres. Of the original purchase all 100 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 339 acres with approximately 150 acres being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle and timber.

The Garrett Graham Stewart Homeplace. The Stewarts chose western Warren County for good hunting and well-watered land, according to Jesse Stewart. His great-great-grandfather Charles Stewart cultivated two acres of corn at the Red Bank Ford on Gasper River in 1799 the year he died; his great-grandfather James C. Stewart farmed in the same community and is buried on his land. In 1849 Jesse's grandfather Garrett Graham Stewart bought 100 acres adjacent to James C. Stewart, "on the waters of Gasper River" almost two miles away from the river in the Cave Hill community close to the Butler and Logan County lines. Garrett (1821-1901) built the home now in use in preparation for his marriage to Margaret M. Lewis (1826-1899). They reared six children, and after a son-in-law's and a daughter-in-law's early deaths, five grandchildren, and lived on the Homeplace until their deaths. He had to clear some fields with logrollings and burning. He fenced with split rails. He

raised corn, wheat, oats and barley, and kept cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats, with his main interest raising mules and horses. His farm buildings included a log-pen barn extended with sheds for stalls on all sides, corncrib, smokehouse, chickenhouse, and rootcellar. They added more land by inheritance from Margaret's family and by purchase. Garrett did not participate in the Civil War and hid his livestock by driving horses and mules into a deep wooded hollow and driving hogs after them to hide the tracks. After Garrett's death at 80, his eldest son James Aaron Stewart purchased their sixth-interests in the Homeplace from Mary Stewart Gray and Nancy Stewart Ragland, his sisters, William C. Stewart his brother, and his three nieces the heirs of his brother Charles L. Stewart. Garrett's youngest son Jeremiah G. Stewart sold his sixth interest to James's three sons W.T., Jesse J., and James T. Stewart.



James Aaron Stewart (1854-1922) was a schoolmaster in Warren, Butler and Lawrence Counties, a Presbyterian lay minister, Warren County magistrate who held court at Galloway's Mill on Gasper River, and an orchardist and farmer. He added tobacco as a crop, though it took a four-horse team all day to haul it to Bowling Green to sell. He bought adjacent land after white oak was cut off. In the 1920s an unproductive oil well was drilled, and there is still an erosion scar from clearing trees to feed the steam engine. At James' death in 1922 his three sons inherited equal shares of five-sixths of the Homeplace to add to their joint interest in one-sixth. In 1924 James Turner Stewart (1891-1971) sold his third to his older brothers; as a Presbyterian minister then living in Iowa he did not expect to return to Cave Hill.

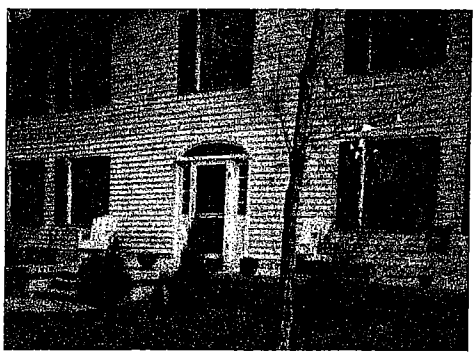
William Thomas Stewart (1888-1970) also became a Presbyterian minister but retained his half-interest in the Homeplace until 1965 when he decided to retire in Alabama. He sold the half-interest to his brother Jesse's wife Ella Bell Stewart. They were living on adjoining land Jesse had purchased during the Depression. The three brothers were graduates of Ogden College in Bowling Green. Jesse Jerome Stewart taught school for 10 years in Kentucky and 25 years in Elkins, West Virginia, returning each summer to the Homeplace to farm and stack hay. Their uncle Jeremiah G. Stewart and Luther Gray, Garrett's eldest grandson, farmed the Homeplace during the Depression and World War II years.

Jesse (1889-1990) retired from teaching in 1949 when he was 60 and said he learned to farm all over again. He gave up growing corn, keeping sheep and Angora goats, and feeding hogs except for home consumption. He built on the herd of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle Luther and Uncle Jerry had worked with. He retained the team of mules for Luther to drive to the mower. Luther remained at his cousin's home much of the time until close to the time he died at his son's at 87. Jesse bought a first tractor, a John Deere A, in 1951, and a baler of square bales of hay. He worked with county agents on pasture renovation, ponds, and grassland farming theories. He switched to the Polled Hereford breed of cattle. He had the loyalty of a capable farm manager, Leon Miller, for 25 years and directed the farm work until days before his death just short of his 101st birthday in January, 1990.

In 1976 Jesse and Ella Stewart, who had built a home on an adjoining farm to the Homeplace, deeded the original Homeplace and most of the acreage Garrett and James A. had bought to their daughter Bell Stewart Muth. Her husband Marcus Whitman Muth now operates the combined Muth-Stewart farms in Warren and Butler Counties, including land from Margaret Lewis Stewart's family. Marcus W. Muth is a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. Jesse J. Stewart, Jr., is still on active duty as Captain, U.S. Navy. The Muths' sons, John Franklyn Muth and Paul Stewart Muth have been since 1971 residents of their great-great-grandfather Stewart's Homeplace in the same house which has never been rented out of the immediate family. In the sense of Homeplace this family considers this a historic Kentucky farm.

TRIPLE R FARM. The Triple R Farm, located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is owned by Jean McLellan Rider and Tommy Rider.

The farm was originally purchased by Wiley S. Campbell, great-grandfather, on February 28, 1850. Nellie Frances Campbell McLellan, grandmother, obtained the farm on November 26, 1881. On January 19, 1955, Marvin and Jean M. Rider, mother and father, became owners of the farm. Jean M. Rider and Tommy Rider obtained the farm on July 15, 1988.



The farm now consists of 216 acres with 189 acres being actively farmed. They raise corn, wheat, soybean and tobacco.

The home on this farm is in two books on Warren County landmarks. The book by Irene Moss Sumpter, an album of **Early Warren County Landmarks** and the book **Log Structures in Warren County, Kentucky** by Lyn Allison Yeager. These books are in the Kentucky Museum at Western Kentucky University.

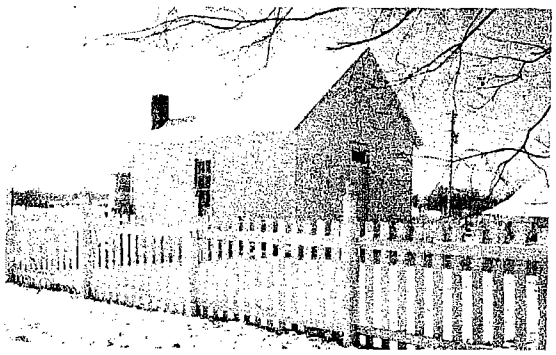
Wiley Campbell named for his paternal grandfather, was the first born son of John Sales and Mary Frances Ennis Campbell. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Wren and they had two children: J.W. "Willie" and Mary Campbell. After her death he married Louisa Wise. Four children were born to this union: Eldon, Lenora, Wiley Jr. and Nellie Campbell. The original house built by Wiley Campbell was a two story log structure with the typical closed stairway leading to the upstairs. Later, as the family grew, the house was enlarged to six rooms with the kitchen in the rear attached by a covered breezeway. The log part was incorporated in the later addition and at that time an old almanac, dated 1861, was found under the plastering.

The property is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Rider, Mrs. Rider being a granddaughter of Wiley Campbell. It is located about six miles south of Bowling Green on a lane off Highway 31W.

Warren - Heritage Farms

CAVE SPRING FARM. The Cave Spring Farm, located in Smiths Grove, Kentucky, is owned by William and Linda Marohnic.

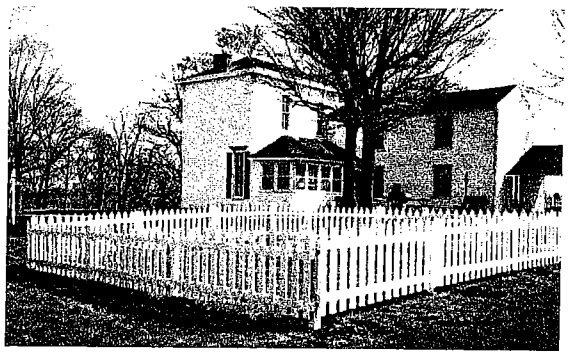
The farm was originally purchased in 1868 by David and Lydia Kirby. William Crump and Mabel Crump owned the farm in 1887. In 1960 the farm was owned by Ed Spears. Faye Martin obtained the farm in 1976. None of the previous owners were related to the present owners. In 1988 William and Linda Marohnic became owners of the farm.



Original school house, then bunk house for workers. Also used to store grain, built in 1870.

The original purchase included 260 acres. Of the original purchase 16-1/2 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of these 16-1/2 acres with 10 acres being actively farmed. They raise cattle and have organic grown vegetables. Current plans call for a bed and breakfast in the near future.

The home originally built on this spot, just out of Smiths Grove on the Rocky Hill Road, locally referred to as "the old Crump place" was built by Jacob Wright in 1802. The land upon which the first house was built was taken up by Jacob Wright and his home was brick but that house has long ago disappeared. Mrs. Robert Kirby Sr., a granddaughter of the builder of the first house left some reminiscences in which she tells that her grandfather Jacob Wright was born 1777, in North Carolina. That before he left there at the age of 20 he married Mariam Helm on Feb. 9, 1797. Soon after they married they started westward and first settled in Barren County where Jacob Wright helped to build the first log house constructed there. Later the family moved a little farther south where the soil seemed more productive. That place was the one now called "the Crump place" and where Jacob and Mariam Wright settled on 300 acres of land. There he built his home near a cave where the important item of water was in abundance, and here he raised his family. There also, they established a family burying ground where later, at the age of 80 years Jacob Wright was buried and where his wife Mariam, in her 92nd year was also buried. He died 1857 and she June 19, 1868.



Jacob and Mariam Helm Wright had the following children as listed in an old family Bible: Polly, Betsy, Temperance, John, Frances, Adeline, Dorinda, Elmira, Uberta, Montgomery, Louisa R., Brummet W. and Ursula Ann Wright. After her husband's death Mariam Wright sold the homeplace.

This present home was built, as mentioned earlier, by David Kirby almost 125 years ago. One of his daughters, almost a centenarian herself, in 1964 remembered well when the house was built. She related that she remembers because it was summer and fried chicken was plentiful but the builders had to be fed first and they got all the choice pieces while the children had to eat what was left. She was a tiny little girl that summer.

David Kirby was born in 1829, and was married Dec. 20, 1849, to Lydia Bohannon, a daughter of Ludwell and Elizabeth Pratt Bohannon. They had nine children: James R., William M., Joan Mackey, Presley E., Milton B., Elizabeth, Jennee Downer, David III and Mary Kirby.

Later the property was purchased from Mr. Kirby by William Crump. In turn his son Frank Crump and wife Zelma lived there until his death. The old Wright-Kirby-Crump home in 1964 was in the possession of Edward Spears.

EDGEWATER FARM. The Edgewater Farm, located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is owned by J. Murray Hill, Jr., Mrs. Jean H. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Harper Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt G. Hill dba Edgewater Farm A Partnership.

The farm was originally purchased on April 30, 1941, by J. Murray Hill, Sr. and wife, father and mother. J. Murray Hill, Jr. and Partners, obtained the farm in April 1981.

The original purchase included 535 acres. Of the original purchase all 535 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of these 535 acres with 300 acres in Conservation Reserve Program, 200 acres in pasture and 35

acres in residential lots. They raised corn, soybeans and hay prior to CRP.

Stephens-Sibert-Hill Residence. The house occupied by Mr. Burch Westbrooks for some years during his management of the Hill farm and presently being renovated by Mr. J. Murray Hill Jr., was for many years the residence of Mr. J. Wesley Stephens. The house was probably built by Mr. C.B. Stephens. It is located on the land (S1) which Mr. Stephens inherited from his father, Thomas L. Stephens. The 1878 map of Warren County on display in the lobby of the Citizens National Bank marks this house as the residence of D. Mitchell. Mrs. Ora Colista Nicholls tells us that Mr. Mitchell was the brother-in-law of Mr. Stephens. The will of Thomas L. Stephens (1866) refers to this as "the land on which C.B. Stephens now lives." The deed (1876) from L.L. Cooke, Commissioner, to C.B. Stephens refers to it as "the and on which C.B. Stephens formerly lived." Mrs. Nicholls says that C.B. Stephens originally lived in this house and that his son Edward Stephens was born in this house according to the statement of her grandmother, Mrs. C.G. Davenport, who was Ora Stephens, the daughter of A.B. Stephens.



Mr. C.B. Stephens sold the property (S1) to Mr. Mitchell in 1879. Mr. Mitchell sold it in 1883 to J. Wesley Stephens who had, until this time resided on tract S3 but now moved to the house in question in which he resided for many years and which became known as the Wes Stephens place. The residence of Mr. Wesley Stephens on tract S3 is also indicated on the 1878 map mentioned above.

The 1878 map shows no occupancy of the Albert Mitchell property which at that time was owned by the Green and Barren River Navigation Company. Undoubtedly, Albert Mitchell, at one time, lived on this land while at a later date Judge and Mrs. McKenzie Moss lived on part of this farm (M1) which later was the home of Mr. E. Travelstead and of the Stone family. Seemingly, Mr. John H. Hardcastle at one time lived on the tract designated by us as M2 but we have no specific knowledge at this time of either of these homes.

The J. Murray Hill Farm. The J. Murray Hill farm of approximately 500 acres some three miles northwest of Bowling Green in one of the many big bends in Big Barren River was purchased by General Sibert, the J.W. Stephens farm and the Albert Mitchell or Stone Brothers farm.

The J.W. Stephens farm of 274-1/2 acres was purchased by General Sibert from Josephine Stephens (widow of J.W. Stephens) and numerous other heirs of J.W. Stephens (see will of J.W. Stephens, Will Bk. 6, p. 110) by Will R. Speck, Commissioner on Jan. 10, 1916 (Deed Bk. 117, p. 377). This deed and the deed to Mr. Hill (Bk. 191, p. 59) indicate that the J.W. Stephens farm consists of three tracts hereinafter designated S1, S2 and S3 respectively.

S1 Tract No. 1 126-1/2 acres being lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of Thomas L. Stephens.

S2 Tract No. 2 Boat Island nine acres.

S3 Tract No. 3 138-1/2 acres being lot No. 2 in the division of the lands of Thomas L. Stephens.

Lot No. 1 in the division of the lands of Thomas L. Stephens was transferred to his son C.B. Stephens by L.L. Cooke, Commr. on April 27, 1876, and is recorded in Deed Bk. 51, p. 102 (recorded Dec. 10, 1879). The deed recites "being the land on which C.B. Stephens formerly lived."

Lot No. 2 in the division of lands of T.L. Stephens was deeded to J.W. Stephens, another son of T.L. Stephens by L.L. Cooke on April 27, 1879 (Deed Bk. 62, p. 174, recorded March 22, 1886).

Under the will of Thomas L. Stephens (Will Bk. 4, p. 81) lot No. 3 consisting of 156 acres was allotted to his son A.B. Stephens (Bk. 63, p. 401). This property constitutes a part of the farm now owned by Mrs. Ora Colista Nichols a great-granddaughter of A.B. Stephens. Similarly Lot No. 4 (344 acres) was allotted to T.L. Stephens, Jr. (Deed Bk. 73, p. 80). We have not traced the fate of lot No. 4 since it does not relate directly to the Sibert-Hill property. It was at one time part of the extensive holdings of Mr. C.G. Davenport, grandfather of Mrs. Nichols.

Tracts S1 (126-1/2 acres) and S2 (Boat Island) (9 acres) were sold on Dec. 11, 1879 by C.B. Stephens to D.N. Mitchell (Bk. 51, p. 106). This deed and a subsequent one from D.N. Mitchell to J.W. Stephens (Dec. 29, 1883, Bk. 58, p. 48) transfer not only tract S1 (126-1/2 acres) and tract S2 (Boat Island) but also Onion Island formerly Fishtrap Island (4 acres). These deeds set forth that Boat Island was purchased by C.B. Stephens from J.R. Underwood on Nov. 17, 1857 (Bk. 27, p. 533) and Onion Island by C.B. Stephens from J.R. Skiles on Sept. 23, 1857 (Bk. 27, p. 358). While mention is made of Boat Island (S2) in the deeds from Stephens heirs to Sibert and from Sibert heirs to Hill no further mention of Onion island has been noted.

The lands of T.L. Stephens divided as recited above by L.L. Cooke, Commissioner among four of the sons of T.L. Stephens as stipulated in T.L. Stephen's will were inherited for the most part from Mr. Stephen's father Isaac Stephens, Sr. (Will Bk. D, p. 31). In this will Isaac Stephens left to his son, Isaac, Jr. that part of his lands "on which I now reside." This land was later sold by Isaac Stephens, Jr. to Sarah C. Buckner (341 acres) (Nov. 21, 1843, Deed Bk. 19, p. 250). This farm is now known as the A.L. Douglas property. Isaac Stephens, Sr. is buried on the property.

Isaac Stephens, Sr. left to his son Thomas L. Stephens "the land on which he now lives." Thomas L. Stephens lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Nichols on the part of his (Thomas L.'s) allotted by L.L. Cooke to A.B. Stephens as recited above.

The lands of Isaac Stephens, Sr. divided between Isaac Stephens, Jr. and Thomas L. Stephens constituted 3/4 of an original military survey. This tract entered as 1000 acres on Barren River in Warren County was entered in the

name of G. Hite and patented in the names of Mary Stephens and Joseph L. Stephens, executrix and executor of George W. Stephens, Decd. (Deed Bk. 15, p. 419 Warren County). Mary was the widow and Joseph L. the brother of George W. Stephens whose will is of record in Bourbon County. The deed above mentioned states that at the date of the deed, Sept. 13, 1834 Mary Stephens was also dead and Joseph L. the surviving executor.

The original grant to Mary Stephens and Joseph L. Stephens from Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia, bearing the date of May 28, 1790, and based on a military survey dated Sept. 23, 1786, is in the possession of Mrs. Nichols who still owns part of the property included in the grant.

In the deed of Sept. 13, 1834 (Bk. 15, p. 419) Joseph L. Stephens, individually, and as executor of George W. Stephens transfers three fourths of the military tract to Isaac Stephens, Jr. and Thomas L. Stephens as devisees of Isaac Stephens, Sr. George W. Stephens had devised this tract to his four brothers, Bryant M., Jacob, Joseph and Isaac. Isaac Stephens, Sr. had purchased the interests of Jacob and of Joseph L. and had previously (Bk. 14, p. 117, Jan. 5, 1831) transferred to Joseph L. Stephens, son of Bryant M. Stephens the interest (one fourth) (260 acres) which Bryant M. had given to his son, Joseph L. (Bk. 13, p. 488). Joseph L. Stephens (son of Bryant M.) had also ceded to Isaac Stephens, Sr. through James Hines, Commr. 1069 acres as three fourths interest in the estate of George W. Stephens. Isaac Stephens, Sr. died shortly after this transaction (Deed Bk 14, p. 115, Jan. 5, 1831), hence the 1834 deed by Joseph L. Stephens was to Isaac, Jr. and Thomas L. as heirs of Isaac, Sr.

The one fourth interest ceded to Joseph L. Stephens, son of Bryant B. Stephens, as Bryant M. Stephens interest, was later sold by Joseph L. Stephens, son of Joseph L. Stephens and grandson of Bryant M. Stephens part to Albert Mitchell and part (222 acres) to Thomas L. Stephens. (Stephens to Mitchell Bk. 27, p. 359, Sept. 23, 1857 34 acres. Joseph L. Stephens to Thomas L. Stephens Bk. 29, p. 359, 222 acres.)

GRIMES FARM. The Grimes Farm, located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is owned by Ruth Richmond Grimes.

The farm was originally purchased in 1918, by Henry Tobe Richmond, father. William A. Richmond and Henry C. Grimes, brother and husband, obtained the farm in 1942. In 1947, the farm was owned by Henry C. Grimes, husband. Henry C. and Ruth Grimes became owners of the farm in 1980. Ruth became the owner in 1983.

The original purchase included 110 acres. Of the original purchase 70 acres, more or less, are presently retained. The farm now consists of 70 acres, more or less. They raise soybeans and grain.

The house of my grandmother, Ruth Richmond Grimes, is a model of Vernacular Architecture. The house itself is simple—a single pen log house with shed additions. Yet, it has so long been a part of the family.

The house sits on a 70 acre tract of land which is located on the north side of Hayner Road in rural Warren County. The Middle Fork of Drake's Creek is a nearby landmark.

My family first came to the place in the autumn of 1918 when my great-grandfather, Henry T. Richmond, bought the farm. My grandmother was a teenager when she first moved there. She left in 1927 when she married my grandfather, Henry Grimes. When my grandfather and my great-uncle, Willie Richmond, bought the farm from my great-grandfather in 1942, she returned home again and she and my grandfather raised their three children there so that the house has been "home" for three generations of my family.

The house and its builder: The builder of the house was probably a man by the name of John Billingsly. I found his name in an 1810 census of Warren County. In 1840, he was again counted. Two interesting statistics recorded about him were his age, 87 years, and the fact that he was a pensioned veteran of the Revolutionary War.

The first mention I found of Billingsly in connection with the area in which my grandmother lives was his purchase of a 175 acre tract of land in 1821. He continued adding to his property in the same Middle Fork area until at his death sometime in the early 1840s he owned in the vicinity of 1,000 acres. From inventory records of his personal estate, his possessions and farm assets (excluding the land and farm buildings) came to some $13,000. A portion of this (some $3,642.50) was the value of 13 slaves—men, women, and children, which he owned.

When my grandparents with their three children moved to the farm in 1942, my mother recalled that one of the fields was then known as the "new ground" and that stumps were still in the field. These are probably not the stumps of the trees used to construct my grandmother's log house, Mr. Billingsly probably used logs from his own property to build his house.

The house itself was built of yellow poplar. My great-uncle tells me they were notched using a V-notch. Billingsly's house was a story and a half tall with chimneys of brick in each gable end. The interior walls are paneled with yellow poplar boards which are beaded along the edge. A non-weight supporting wall divides the 26'x18' log house into two rooms, one slightly larger than the other. There is one large room upstairs. This is reached by a set of stairs in the corner of the larger room known to my family as the "front room." The smaller room is called the "house" by my family.

Since Mr. Billingsly owned slaves, it is likely they helped in the construction of the house. He centered the front door and placed one window on either side. Upstairs, two windows on either side of each chimney provides light. One could almost imagine a "hall" when entering the front door by Billingsly's division of the two rooms, one larger than the other. Thus, while Billingsly's house conforms to the norms of his culture, but it also accommodates for his own personal desires as well.

The materials: The house is built of yellow poplar logs and is paneled with yellow poplar boards on the interior. The floors were also of poplar upstairs and in the smaller room, possibly ash in the "front room." The floors downstairs were replaced the summer of 1959 with hardwood oak

floors. The upstairs floor remains the same as it was when my grandmother first moved there.

The sleepers were log though my grandmother did not specify what kind of wood they were. The sill logs were part oak, maybe some poplar and were ax hewn, with some bark remaining when they were removed in 1959.

The original foundation was stacks of limestone rock. The chimneys were and still remain constructed on a foundation of limestone rocks which appear to be roughly hewn. The foundation is now concrete blocks.

The chimneys are of fired brick. They are shouldered, diminishing from almost seven feet in width down to three and a half feet in width over a distance of some 30 inches. The chimneys now stand almost 25 feet tall and are straight without any corbelling. The pattern used is that of headers and stretchers with every eighth row composed of just headers.

Overhead, the joists were of poplar. Their ends can be seen in the attic. The roof was probably handmade boards. When my mother first moved to the house in 1918, the roof was made of oak boards. Later, my great-grandfather replaced these with a tin roof and it remains so today.

The original doors were also of poplar. The planks were tongue and groove. Two of these doors are still in the house. One is located between the "front room" and the smaller room, the other is hung on the cellar door. A third door is in use at the chicken house. The current outside doors in use were added in 1959.

Many of the windows are thought to be original. These include the front and upstairs windows. The downstairs front windows consist of two over two with the divider of the panes going from top to bottom rather than side to side. The upstairs windows are four over four. A six panel single window sash is located by the southeast chimney on one side and double sash window on the other side where a door is thought to have been. One of the kitchen windows once hung in the Cold Water Spring School which was located nearby. The other kitchen window along with the remainder of the windows was purchased new as added.

The changing house: By 1918, mother's house had been weather boarded and painted white with dark green trim. One of the first additions made to the house after my great-grandfather's family moved in was a front porch. Today's porch has much the same appearance as the one built by my great-grandfather.

In a second sketch by my uncle, an ell addition was made into the rear of the house. This was built as a new kitchen. The old kitchen become the dining room. In the late 1930s, this addition was torn away. The partially boxed porch was remodeled into a kitchen. A tin roof was added along the southeast side of the house sometime during this period. In the early 1940s my grandfather added a wooden floor, finishing out the side porch.

In addition to a well, water was obtained from a cistern constructed in 1943.

The house cellar located under the "front room" of the house was partially filled in when my grandmother moved in with her father and stepmother in 1918. A neighbor Mamie Hinton Williams told her about the cellar and she began looking and eventually found an opening on the northwest end of the house. Her father put a trap door in the front room at the foot of the upstairs steps for access to the cellar. When the floors were redone in 1959 the cellar opening was moved to the northwest end of the house and today the cellar is entered from the hall.

The house was heated by the fireplaces until the late 1930s or early 1940s when my great-grandfather installed a grate in the "house" and later my grandparents installed a grate in the front room. My mother said her father cut four foot logs for the fireplace but could not carry them by himself so when he had no help he had to roll them into the house. My mother can barely remember the fireplace before the grate was installed but does remember that they popped corn on the open fire. For many years my grandparents continued to use the grate for heat .

Sometime in the late 1940s my grandfather and great-uncle built a nook on the back kitchen wall to accommodate the sink. The early 1950s electricity was added to the house. The 1950s also brought the floor renovation and the installation of new doors in front, in the kitchen and in the dining room and at this time the dining room chimney was torn down. Running water was also added to the house in this period and my grandparents had a spring house and pump set up to provide water to the house and inside the barn.

In 1970, my grandparents added a bathroom and laundry room to the house on the northwest side.

The side porch was remodeled in the 1970s, creating a kind of solarium where my grandfather would sit and read and where my grandmother keeps her flowers.

The last major change came in 1975 when my grandparents added aluminum siding and shutters to the house.

The residents: I believe John Billingsly to be the first occupant of the house on Hayner Road. At his death, his children divided his estate and in a set of deeds recorded in 1846, John's daughter Margaret received a 100 acre tract of land with a spring and the house of her deceased father.

Margaret's sister, Malinda, and her brother-in-law, William Gee, bought Margaret's portion and another sister's portion in 1850 for a total of $1,000. Three years later Philip Ryan from Simpson County, Kentucky, bought 241 acres of land from William Gee.

Apparently he felt some permanence in staying there for in 1858, Philip Ryan buried his six year old son in a small cemetery in the field nearest the house. However, Philip Ryan proved to be not too permanent for sometime in the 1870s he moved on, selling the place to Elias Andrews. The Andrews family remained there until 1914.

My grandmother tells a story she heard about the Andrews. He decided to throw an ax at his wife. She was standing in the back door and closed it just in time. An ax mark can still be seen in the door which once hung there.

Members of the Ryan family smoked their names (possibly with a candle) on the plastered wall upstairs.

In 1914 the Andrews sold the farm to H.W. and Francis Barbee. They lived on the farm only four years, selling to my great-grandfather in 1918.

My research into the origins of my grandmother's house has caused my grandmother to think about things she hadn't thought about for a long while, inspired my uncle to do some sketches and drawings of structures as they used to be at my grandmother's and made me appreciate the efforts of those who have lived in the house on Hayner Road and cared enough to preserve it.

SALT LICK VALLEY HERMITAGE FARM. The Salt Lick Valley Hermitage Farm, located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is owned by David V. and Nita Lee Moyers.

The farm was originally purchased on November 15, 1909, by R.C. Moyers, grandfather. Ermal Davis Moyers, mother, obtained the farm on August 1, 1962. On February 12, 1990, David V. Moyers Sr. became owner of the farm.

The original purchase included about 200 acres. Of the original purchase about 200 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of about 200 acres with about 75 acres being actively farmed. They raise cattle and tobacco.



This is the house R.C. Moyers built in 1910. It became vacant in 1962 at the death of Mrs. Moyers.

Home of Robert Craddock "The Hermitage." This double log house located about seven miles west of Bowling Green, just off the Morgantown Road, was torn down several years ago. Anyone connected with the public school system of Warren County before the time of free textbooks is familiar with the name Robert Craddock. The interest from the money he left went to buy school books for Warren County children and literally thousands of children would have gone without an education had it not been for the generosity of Captain Craddock.

About 1797 Robert Craddock established himself on a 1400 acre tract in a wilderness several miles from the frontier settlement of Bowling Green. There he cleared a space for farming, built a double log house near a fine spring, erected slave quarters and planted an orchard of choice fruits. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and when he was settled he vowed he would never leave his "Hermitage," which is the name he gave to his home. And he never did—those who wished to see him, and he had much legal business, had to come to his place of retirement.

For 10 years in the early 1900s the John Corbin family occupied the home. The house had been weatherboarded but otherwise it was in its original state. There were two large rooms on the ground floor with wide hallway—the second floor similar in arrangement. The third floor was all one large panelled room which no doubt served as Robert Craddock's library and office. All floors were hand tongued and grooved.

A "smoke house" built by R.C. Moyers from the original logs of the Hermitage house is still in good condition on the property.

Mr. Craddock never married but a friend, a Frenchman, Peter Tardiveau from Revolutionary War days lived with him. His arrival prompted Craddock to erect a log school for the slaves and their children and Tardiveau acted as their teacher his remaining years. He died first and a few years later in 1837 Captain Craddock passed away and was buried on the farm beside his friend. Sixty years later Fiscal Court had both bodies moved to Fairview Cemetery. But it remained for the school children of Warren County in 1922, to erect his monument which reads: "Erected by the people of Warren County in grateful memory of Robert Craddock, Revolutionary War soldier, pioneer and philanthropist, founder of the Craddock Fund for the education of poor children."

Captain Craddock's will, made March 28, 1837, is one of the longest and most remarkable in Warren County. In it he set free all slaves owned by him, and there were many. He left money to the youngest female slaves for their maintenance and schooling until they reached 21. He left the 1,400 acres of the Hermitage, all cattle, hogs etc., to the female slaves with the stipulation that they should stay on the Hermitage for ten years and that they should work on the plantation during that time. All female slaves and two of the men slaves were emancipated immediately. One was bequeathed a house and lot in Danville and 500 acres. The other one 700 acres in Hardin County and 350 acres in Tennessee. He owned thousands of acres of land in Kentucky and Tennessee and much bank stock, as well as money in Virginia due him for his services in the Revolutionary War.

While we now have free text books the money left by Captain Craddock is still being used in other areas of education for the benefit of the underprivileged of Warren County.

FRED W. TABOR FARM. The Fred W. Tabor Farm, located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is owned by Fred W. and Helen S. Tabor.



The farm was originally purchased on December 1, 1904, by P.W. and Verda Tabor, grandfather. On February 26, 1934, the farm was owned by Melvin and W.F. Tabor, father and uncle. Mary Tabor, mother, obtained the farm on December 13, 1938. On January 10, 1974, Fred W. and Helen became owners of the farm.

The original purchase included 104-1/2 acres. Of the original purchase 103-1/2 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 103-1/2 acres with 99 acres being actively farmed. They raise hay.

Webster - Bicentennial Farms

ENCHANTED REALM. Enchanted Realm, located in Sebree, Kentucky, is owned by C.A. Ashby.

The farm was originally received as a land grant in 1809. Peter Ashby, great-great-grandfather by C.A. April 13, 1942. The original papers deal with "The water of Green River and Deer Creek" therefore, locations are hard to pinpoint.



The original purchase included 154 acres. Of the original purchase 54 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 84 acres with 83 acres being actively farmed. They raise corn, beans and wheat.

My family (with the exception of me) was born in a two story log house as was my grandfather and family. My great-grandfather is believed to have been born there. The log house was torn down in 1903 and a new one built.

My father's family attended school in a log cabin. The source of heat was an open fireplace. The fireplace had a stick and dirt chimney. One day the chimney caught fire, the source of water was Green River, the waterbucket was empty. The teacher, Miss Nan Jackson, began to cry. My uncle said Miss Nan, if you will take the girls and leave the room I believe we boys can put the fire out. Looking at him, she said, "See what you can do." Pretty soon Miss Nan was called back to the room and classes resumed. My father donated land for a new one room schoolhouse, and did a lot of charitable work with his sawmill.

Webster - Sesquicentennial Farms

TAPP-FULCHER FARM. The Tapp-Fulcher Farm, located in Dixon, Kentucky, is owned by Virginia (Fulcher) White, Albertine (Fulcher) Schafer and Emma Lou (Fulcher) Fuchs.

The farm was originally purchased in 1836 by Vincent Tapp, great-grandfather. Eli Tapp, grandfather, received proportionate share in 1842. Pete Tapp, father, was conveyed the farm in 1893. Maude Tapp Fulcher became owner of the farm after 1969. Maude passed away on June 23, 1992.

The original purchase included 750 acres. Of the original purchase 175 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of these 175 acres with 155 acres being actively farmed. They raise corn and soybeans.

Webster - Centennial Farms

CHRIS AND FRANK MITCHELL FARMS. The Chris and Frank Mitchell Farms, located in Clay, Kentucky, is owned by Frank Mitchell.



The farm was originally purchased before 1878 by Luke R. Mitchell, father. On December 27, 1878, Joseph B. Mitchell obtained the farm. W. John Mitchell became owner of the farm on May 14, 1935. On April 9, 1938, Charles A. Mitchell obtained the farm. Frank R. Mitchell became owner of the farm on July 18, 1967.

The original purchase included 76 acres. Of the original purchase 17 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 686 acres owned and 535 acres rented with 1,221 acres being actively farmed. They raise livestock, corn and soybeans.

MARK AND JOHN MITCHELL FARM. The Mark and John Mitchell Farm, located in Clay, Kentucky, is owned by Mark Ray Mitchell and wife Marilyn C. along with John Charles Mitchell and wife Sharon G.

The farm was originally purchased on October 20, 1887, by George Mitchell, great-grandfather. On February 23, 1937, Essel Wallace Mitchell, grandfather, obtained the farm. William Essel Mitchell, father, became owner of the farm on August 8, 1975. On April 17, 1978, Mark Mitchell and John Mitchell obtained the farm.

The original purchase included 138-1/4 acres. Of the original purchase all 138-1/4 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 937 acres with 900 acres being actively farmed. They raise corn, soybeans and wheat.

The first member of this family to come to Kentucky, Joseph B. Mitchell, arrived in what was at that time, Union County, on January 1, 1840. He had come from North Carolina with his 90 pound wife, Sarah who had lost her firstborn in childbirth and had buried it somewhere in the mountains during the trip. They camped on land adjacent to the 152 acre farm that he later bought from William James in 1857. They had eight more children, Penelope, Joseph, Mary C., James W., George, Nancy, Sarah and Jordan. Of these children, George became the original Centennial Farm family member.

George Mitchell bought 138-1/4 acres adjoining his father's farm in 1887 from Joel Carter. He married Susan Mooney in 1880 and they had five children, Minnie Dixon, Jennie Elizabeth, Essel Wallace, Vera Wynn, and Georgia Mae. During his lifetime George added 133 acres, making the farm 271 acres, which he sold to his son Essel Wallace

Figure I-7
Kentucky's Historic Farms
Barren Co.
I-66, 2003

Source: Turner Publishing
Kentucky's Historic Farms
Ky. Heritage Council/
Ky. Dept. of Agriculture
1994

Barren - Bicentennial Farms

ANCESTRAL ACRES. Ancestral Acres, located in Cave City, Kentucky, is owned by James H. Gardner. The farm was originally purchased in 1791 by great-great-great-grandfather, John Hall. The farm was then purchased by William O. Harlow, great-great-grandfather in 1815. In 1867 the farm was purchased by Joe Harlow, great-grandfather. Joe Harlow, great-uncle and S.M. Gardner, grandfather obtained the farm in 1899. R.B. Gardner, father, purchased the farm in 1929. In 1974, Jimmy Gardner, the present owner, purchased the farm.



The original purchase included 1,333 acres. Of the original purchase 119(?) acres are still retained. The farm presently consists of 1,120 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, corn, soybeans and swine.

The Gardner home is located on the Happy Valley Road between Glasgow and Cave City. John Hall, born in Scotland in 1749, emigrated to America and served in the Revolutionary War. For his services he was given a large grant of land about three miles north of what is now Glasgow and is reported to have been one of the first men to settle in Barren County. His home was built north of Beaver Creek near a large spring.

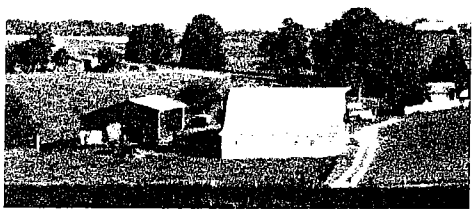


John Hall taught mathematics, was surveyor for Kentucky and died Sept. 25, 1809. The land was divided among his children at his death: James Hall, Michael Washington Hall, Edmund Hall, John Coffey Hall, Fanny Hall, Washington Hall, Edmund Hall, John Coffey Hall, Fanny Hall, and Penelope Hall. Michael Harlow, born in 1754, served in the Revolutionary War, married Lucy Davis in 1783, died June 17, 1837. They had one son William Davis Harlow, who married Fanny Hall in 1808. Their only child was William E. Harlow. William E. Harlow married Susan Jane Hudson June 3, 1851, and started housekeeping in what is now known as the Gardner Home. A daughter, Ella Maude Harlow, married Sim Mack Gardner in November, 1888. Three children who survived infancy were: Ruby Lee

(Mrs. George Pedigo); Russell Bryan and Henry E. Russell Bryan acquired the farm from his mother in 1929, where he lived until his death Oct. 28, 1973. His wife was Alyne Branstetter, who continues to live in the handsome home. There are thirteen rooms, three halls and two stories. Two of the original rooms remain. There have been additions and carefully planned reconstruction through the years. The front door is particularly attractive and a white paling fence adds charm.

Barren - Sesquicentennial Farms

ALLEN FARM. The Allen Farm, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by Stanley Allen and Maxine Allen. The farm was originally purchased on July 30, 1838 by great-grandfather Elijah William Allen. R.H. Allen by inheritance from father Elijah Allen (grandfather) then retained the farm. J.C. Allen, father, purchased the farm on July 10, 1909. Stanley Allen and Maxine Allen, the present owners, purchased 1/2 of the original farm, about 74 acres in December 1945. They then purchased the remaining original acres on March 25, 1974 and later purchased 50 additional acres.



The original purchase included 149-1/5 acres. The farm still retains all 149-1/5 of the original acres. It presently consists of 205 acres. All of the acreage is actively farmed. They raise hay, tobacco, corn and cattle.

There are two graveyards on the farm. My grandfather and great-grandfather are buried on the farm. There is also a tombstone for Rev. James Brooks who died in 1884. He was a well-known preacher of that time. Bro. Brooks pastored Mt. Taber Baptist Church located near our farm. The church was organized in 1798 and is the oldest Baptist church in Barren County.

The grave of William Allen, son of Elizah W. Allen, and markers for several slaves are on the farm.

My father, J.C. Allen always said there was never a mortgage on the farm.

GLADYS V. (MORRISON) CRADDOCK FARM. located in Horse Cave, Barren County, Kentucky, is owned by Gladys V. (Morrison) Craddock. The farm was originally purchased in 1820 by Cader K. Edwards, great great grandfather. In 1847 Edward S. Edwards, great grandfather, acquired the farm. Gidean Bailey Edwards, grandfather, acquired the farm in 1900, followed by Mary Willie Edwards Craddock (Taylor), father, in 1922. Bailey A. Craddock, mother, acquired the farm in 1981 and the present owner Gladys Vivian Craddock, wife of Bailey, acquired the farm in 1988.

The original purchase contained 600 acres. There are still 35 acres retained of the original purchase. The farm contains 35 acres with 25 acres being actively farmed in corn, hay and tobacco.

J-S-C FARM. The J-S-C Farm, located in Etoile, Kentucky, is owned by H.J. Spillman, Jr. and wife Anna J. Spillman. The farm was originally purchased in 1825 by great-great-great-grandparent, James D. Smith. The farm was then inherited by Margaret A. Smith Belle and husband W.W. Belle. In 1899 Annie M. Hawley Higdon and husband E.L. Higdon, grandparents, purchased the farm. Maurice Higdon Jones and husband Drewey L. Jones, parents, purchased the farm in 1945. The farm was then inherited by the present owners.

The original purchase included 125 acres. Of the original purchase 125 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 389 acres with 210 acres being actively farmed. They raise cattle and tobacco.

SMITH-HUMPHREY FARM. Consists of two separate farms totalling 223 acres on Tompkinsvile Road near Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, in which 160 acres are owned by William Elliot Humphrey and the remaining 63 acres belong to his son, Michael Lee Humphrey. While being separately owned tracts of land, "the farm" is worked together by this father-and-son team. All 223 acres are part of the original farm, initially consisting of 370 acres, that was owned by Basil Gaither Smith, who is the great-great-grandfather and great-great-great-grandfather of the current owners. The land as it is known today has been under the Smith Humphrey family ownership for approximately 161 years.

Currently, 180 acres are being used in raising beef cattle and tobacco. William Elliot's father, Tommie C. Humphrey, participated in a government-sponsored program which encouraged the increase in pastureland at the expense of timberland and this was followed, several years later, by devastating tornadoes which, collectively, these two events diminished the virgin forest that once stood on the farm. This earlier father-and-son team were successful in raising multiple hays, grains, corn, and tobacco crops in addition to dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and horses.

The original 370 acres owned by Basil Gaither Smith were purchased in 1833, 1837, and 1839. His son, Llewellyn "Lute" Holton Smith, received the land via two deeds dated 1882 and 1886 on the condition that he and his wife "look after" the parents. The reason for the second deed in 1886 is, reportedly, unclear. Basil Gaither Smith died in 1889. In 1916, the farm was traded for a house and land in Temple Hill to the daughter of "Lute" Smith, Annie Mary Smith Elliot, her husband, Luther Lee Elliott, and her husband's brother, Ed Elliott. Four years later, in 1920, Luther Lee Elliott died and the farm was divided, leaving 160 acres of the original farm to his widow, Annie Mary Smith Elliot, the

current owners' grandmother and great-grandmother. In 1939, the daughter and son-in-law of Mrs. Elliott, Tommie Hazel Elliott Humphrey and Tommie C. Humphrey, received the farm. Mrs. Elliott continued to live on the farm until her death in 1966. In 1953, sixty acres of the land belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey was deed to their son, William Elliott Humphrey and his wife Juanita Gass Humphrey. Note: Information presented to 'Historic Farms' did not stipulate how or when the younger Mr. Humphrey obtained the other 100 acres. His son, Michael Lee Humphrey, bought his 63 acres in 1973 from his great-great-aunt Ada Elliott's estate sale.

This land, which is located in a section of land called "Happy Hollow" is a land rich in water resources, a land that has been called "home" by a family for 161 years, and a land with many trees, but one which has had a child's swing hanging down from the very day it was strong enough to hold a swing until today, when it's being used by the grandchild and niece of the current owners.

Barren - Centennial Farms

HUGH B. ADAMS FARM. The Hugh B. Adams Farm, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by Robert A. Lessenberry. The farm was originally purchased on May 1, 1889 by William T. Adams, great-grandfather. Jesse J. Adams, grandfather, purchased the farm on July 6, 1904. The farm then passed to Hugh Barret Adams Lessenberry, mother. Lena Brown Adams Harpst, aunt, sold her interest to Robert A. Lessenberry, July 9, 1955.

The original purchase included 135 acres. Approximately 80-90 acres of the original purchase are presently retained. The farm now consists of 506 acres with 363 acres being actively farmed. They raise burley tobacco, corn and cattle.

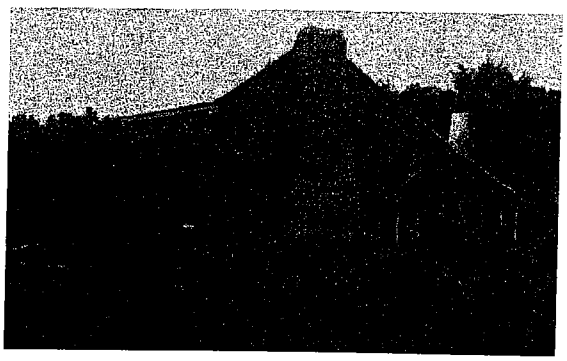
ALLEN BROTHERS FARM. Allen Brothers Farm, located in Park City, Kentucky, is owned by W.A. and Neil Allen. The farm was originally purchased on November 20, 1873 by great-great-grandfather John Allen. George B. and John William Allen, great-grandfather purchased the farm on November 6, 1883. On January 30, 1895 the farm was purchased by John William Allen, great-grandfather. A.E. Allen, grandfather, purchased the farm on May 9, 1949. Father, W.A. and Walter Allen, purchased the farm on April 26, 1963. On January 24, 1976 the farm was purchased by the present owners, W.A. and Neil Allen, father and son.

The original purchase included 375 acres. Of the original purchase 220 acres are still retained. The farm now consists of 220 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat and beef cattle.

H.H. BARLOW III FARM. The H.H. Barlow III Farm, located in Cave City, Kentucky, is owned by H.H. Barlow, III. The farm was originally purchased on January 18, 1884 by great-great-grandfather, John S. Barlow. J.P. Barlow, great-great-uncle, purchased the farm on March 25, 1884. On January 19, 1914 the farm was purchased by J.W. Barlow and Ella C. Barlow, great-uncle. H.H. Barlow, grandfather, purchased the farm on April 18, 1914. H.H. Barlow, Jr., father, purchased the farm on July 3, 1940. On April 2, 1986 the present owner, H.H. Barlow III and Virginia Clifford Brown, purchased the farm.

The original purchase included 236 acres. Of the original purchase 154 acres are presently retained. At present the farm consists of 154 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They produce dairy, alfalfa, tobacco and corn.

BARRICK FARM. The Marvis E. Barrick farm, located in Park City, Kentucky, is owned by Marvis E. Barrick and Jane Barrick. The farm was originally purchased on September 15, 1870 by William E. Barrick, great-grandfather (Tract 11). The farm was then purchased by Paul U. Barrick, grandfather on July 28, 1879. The Barrick heirs, sister, brother and cousins, obtained the farm on November 1, 1961.





Sixty-six acres of the original purchase are still retained. The farm presently consists of 175 acres of which 95 acres are being actively farmed. They produce milk, tobacco and hay.

There is also Tract #1 that is eligible to list which has been in the Barrick family longer, but is difficult to prove. Russell Barrick, Sr. owned land near the Sinking Creek in 1829, and actually was taxed on 297 acres in 1829. Parts of Tract #1 records indicate ownership prior to 1829. We do know that Russell Barrick, Sr., our great-great-grandfather arrived in what is known as Barren County between 1818 and 1819 because his daughter Harriet was born in 1818 in Virginia and daughter Permelia was born in Kentucky 1819.

Tract #2 which we are entering as a Centennial Farm did not have a deed written between 1879 until my ownership in the 1960s, due to the fact that my father Wendell deceased two years after my grandfather Paul and my grandmother Stella remained at the homestead or had possession until her death at age 86. I purchased the other heirs' parts who consisted of my sister and brother and two cousins.

THE DIXIE BRADLEY BIRGE FARM. The Dixie Bradley Birge farm, located in Summer Shade, Kentucky, is owned by Dixie Birge. The farm was originally purchased on November 18, 1870 by great-grandfather, John and Mary Bradley. On October 16, 1906 the farm was purchased by James David Bradley, grandfather. L.S. Reneau and Edna Reneau, aunt and uncle, purchased the farm on January 17, 1947. Mother, Pearl Bradley, purchased the farm on November 7, 1956. On November 27, 1959 the farm was purchased by the present owner, Dixie Bradley Birge.

The original purchase included 131-1/2 acres of which 74 are still retained. The farm presently consists of 74 acres with 40 of these acres being actively farmed. The Dixie Bradley Farm raises tobacco and is a dairy farm.

JOSEPH LESLIE AND MILDRED SHIPLEY BROWN FARM. The Joseph Leslie and Mildred Shipley Brown farm, located in Park City, Kentucky, is owned by Joseph Leslie and Mildred Shipley Brown. The farm was originally purchased on November 26, 1874 by James Calvin Shipley, grandfather. Timothy Jackman Shipley, father, purchased the farm on February 6, 1903. On March 9, 1938 the farm was purchased by Cora Byrd Shipley, mother; Mildred Shipley Brown, daughter; and Timothy Jackman Shipley, Jr., brother. The present owners, Joseph Leslie and Mildred Shipley Brown, purchased the farm on April 7, 1978.

The original purchase included 118 acres. The farm still retains 108-1/2 acres of those acres which are actively farmed. They raise tobacco, hay and beef cattle.

CHILDRESS FARM. The Childress farm, located in Lamb, Kentucky, is owned by Emma Laura Childress. The farm was originally purchased on January 11, 1875 by S.G. Childress, son-in-law of previous owners I.H. and Lucinda Smith. From S.G. Childress the farm went to Herbert Childress, et al, children and wife Judith Smith Childress, because he left her, February 20, 1923 by descent. It was then deeded to Ampsie Childress, brother, in 1923. Ampsie Childress by descent to Donnie, wife, and Dick S. Childress, son, in September 1961. Donnie Childress by descent to Dick Childress, son, December 9, 1971. Dick S. Childress to Emma Laura Childress, wife; Linda Jewel Childress, daughter; Sherrilyn Mutter, daughter; and John Richard Childress, son by descent on May 13, 1976. Linda J. Childress, Sherrilyn Mutter and John R. Childress, children of Dick S. Childress deeded their share of land to their mother, Emma L. Childress, present owner.

The original purchase consisted of 82 acres of which all are presently owned. The farm presently consists of 95 acres with 40 acres being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, corn, hay and cattle.

EVERETT ACRES. Everett Acres, located in Cave City, Kentucky, is owned by Mildred Everett Bunch. The farm was originally purchased on January 16, 1891 by grandparents J.F. and Susan Everett. On February 29, 1932 the farm was purchased by Edgar Everett, father. Roger M. and Mildred Bunch, present owners, purchased the farm on February 26, 1964.

The original purchase consisted of 120 acres more or less. Everett Acres retains 90 of those acres and they actively farm 80 acres. They raise tobacco, corn, soybeans and hay.

HICKORY HILL FARM. The Hickory Hill Farm, located in Cave City, Kentucky, is owned by William A. Terry and Dorothy Terry Shearer. The farm was originally purchased February 17, 1892 by W.A. Terry, grandfather. Jeanie E. Terry, grandmother, purchased the farm on December 7, 1895. Wm. Terry, Jr. and Georgia Terry Conneway, father and aunt, inherited the farm on June 12, 1941. Wm. Terry, Jr., father, purchased 1/2 of 145 acres from G. Conneway on June 11, 1947. Grace A. Terry, mother, inherited the farm on January 14, 1970. In November 1984 the present owners, Wm. A. Terry and Dorothy Terry Shearer, inherited the farm.

The original purchase included 54 acres of which all are still retained. The farm presently consists of 145 acres with all being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle and tobacco (leased).

THE JLB RANCH. The JLB Ranch, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by James Lawrence Botts. The farm was originally purchased by great-grandfather, William H. Botts on December 4, 1882. John S. Botts, grandfather, purchased the farm in 1897. In 1913 the farm was purchased by William E. Botts, father. James L. Botts, present owner, purchased the farm in 1979.

The original purchased included 176 acres. Eighteen of the original 176 acres are still retained. The farm presently consists of 18 acres with 15 acres being actively farmed.

They raise holstein heifers.



The J L B Ranch

LAND'S END FARM. Land's End Farm, located in Austin, Kentucky, is owned by J.C. Downing. The farm was originally purchased on May 28, 1880 by grandfather, Calloway Bewley. On March 18, 1902 the farm was purchased by Dollie Bewley and ten children, grandmother, aunts and uncles. Aunt Vinnie Bewley Grinstead purchased the farm on June 2 and 12, 1952. The present owner, J.C. Downing, purchased the farm on July 17, 1962.

The original purchase included approximately 126 acres. Ninety-eight acres of the original purchase are still retained. The farm presently consists of 98 acres with 46 of these acres being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle and hay.

The original farm consisted of at least two tracts totaling 130 acres. Calloway Bewley (grandfather of the present owner, J.C. Downing) inherited the farm from his mother, Lucy Franklin Bewley, on May 28, 1880. At his death in 1902 his will left equal shares of the farm to his wife, Darliska (Dollie) Bewley and his ten children. Dollie Bewley renounced the will and the resolution of the subsequent lawsuit was that 78 acres were granted to her as a homestead until her death. The remaining 52 acres were sold at the courthouse steps and bought by J.T. and Pernie Stewart, Pernie being one of Dollie's children. The Stewarts then deeded the 52 acres back to Dollie Bewley who held title to the property until April 1915 when she deeded that portion of the farm to D.B. Bewley, another of the children and the one most interested in farming. Upon D.B. Bewley's death in 1952, his 52 acres were passed on to his wife and three children. They deeded these acres to Vinnie Bewley Grinstead, their aunt and one of Calloway Bewley's children, on June 12, 1952. In 1952, after Dollie Bewley's death in 1951, her 78 acres were passed on to the 9 surviving children and D.B. Bewley's three children, who were her grandchildren. Also in June of 1952, these twelve heirs deeded the 78 acres to Vinnie Bewley Grinstead. Title to both tracts of land were once again held by one owner.

On July 17, 1962, Vinnie Bewley Grinstead deeded the combined tracts of land to her nephew, J.C. Downing, the present owner of the remaining 98 acres of the original farm.

LAUREL BLUFF FARMS. The Laurel Bluff Farms, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by Jo Jean Parker Scott (Mrs. L. Jack Scott). The farm was originally purchased on April 11, 1872 by great-grandfather, William Thomas Wilkinson. Francis Harlan Wilkinson, grandfather, inherited the farm in 1895. Dickey Wilkinson Parker, mother, inherited the farm in 1934. Jo Jean P. Scott and Jenna P. Begley, present owner and sister, received the farm in 1975 as a gift.



The original purchase included 1,140 acres. The farm still retains 190 acres of the original purchase. At present the farm consists of 300 acres, all of which are actively farmed. They raise tobacco, hay, and cattle.



Laurel Bluff Farms has been in the ownership of the Wilkinson-Parker-Scott family for 120 years. The small house in the enclosed photos, was built as the first home of Francis Harlan Wilkinson and his bride at the turn of the century. Fifty seven years ago, Dickey Wilkinson Parker brought her infant daughter, the farm's present owner, home from the hospital to this house. During the intervening years and at the present time, this house has provided shelter and warmth for many families.

Crops grown on Laurel Bluff Farms have included hay, tobacco and cattle. During the 1960s, a milking operation created the need for the silo built alongside an already existing barn.

Maintenance and preservation are two very important words in the vocabulary surrounding Laurel Bluff Farms. Events of historical significance may be on tomorrow's horizon but the past for this farm has been a parade of days filled with hard work, change, and the challenge of Kentucky farm life.

LITTRELL FARM. The Littrell Farm, located in Smiths Grove, Kentucky, is owned by Wallace Littrell. The farm was originally purchased in 1869 by Elias Littrell, great-grandfather. In 1889 the farm was purchased by John Littrell, grandfather. James G. Littrell, father, obtained the farm in 1905 (will). The present owner, Wallace Littrell, purchased the farm in 1945.

The original purchase included 200 acres. Littrell Farms still retains 99 acres of the original purchase all of which are actively farmed. They raise corn, wheat and hay.

MAPLELAWN FARM. The Maplelawn farm, located in Cave City, Kentucky, is owned by Jewell and Christine Barlow Colliver. The farm was originally purchased on January 18, 1884 by great-aunt Bettie A. Barlow Ritchie. Prior to that the farm was owned by great-grandfather John Smith Barlow, Sr. On August 17, 1908 the farm was purchased by H. Howard Barlow, father. Jewell and Christine Barlow Colliver, the present owners, purchased it on April 20, 1956.



The original purchased included 65 acres. The farm still retains all 65 acres of the original purchase. At present the farm has 183 acres of which 180 acres are actively farmed. They produce milk, and raise tobacco, corn, hay and soybeans.

MARTIN-JACKMAN FARM. The Martin-Jackman Farm, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by Eugene and Lula Martin along with Robert and Pat Martin. Eugene and Robert are brothers. The farm was originally purchased on October 20, 1843 by great-great-grandparents Wm. and Leah Jackman.



Prior to 1843 the farm was owned by, among others, John Hall and Jacob Locke, both prominent people in Barren County history. The farm then passed to Sarah Elsada and John L. Jackman (unmarried son and daughter), great-great-aunt and uncle, in 1899. In 1905 the farm was purchased by John Buckingham Martin, grandfather. John Burl Martin, father, purchased the farm on May 31, 1924. The farm then passed to Eugene and Lula Martin in 1950 (68-1/2 acres), Gilbert Lee Martin (son, 1953) and Robert J. Martin (115 acres) in 1958.

The deed does not state the number of acres in the original purchase. At present the farm consists of 184-1/2 acres. Presently 180 acres of this farm are actively farmed. They raise tobacco, dairy and beef cattle.

McGUIRE'S FARM. The McGuire's Farm, located in Temple Hills, Kentucky, is owned by Veachel McGuire. The farm was originally purchased September 28, 1881 by James Riley McGuire, grandfather. Joe C. McGuire, father, purchased the farm in 1935. In 1947 the farm was purchased by Veachel H. McGuire, the present owner.

The original purchase included 58 acres. Of the original purchase all 58 acres are still retained. At present the farm consists of 98 acres with 60 of these acres being actively farmed. They raise tobacco, hay and cattle.

THE MILLER FARM. The Miller Farm, located near Temple Hill, Kentucky on Skaggs Creek at Ritters Mill, is owned by Orval and Rebecca Brooks. The farm was originally purchased on March 23, 1889 by John J. Miller, grandfather. R. Henry Miller, father, purchased the farm on September 24, 1937.

The original purchase included 55 acres. Only 36 acres of the original purchase are still retained. The farm presently has 154 acres. There are 134 acres of crop land actively farmed at present. They raise tobacco, corn, hay and beef cattle.

IKE MORRISON FARM. The Ike Morrison Farm, located in Cave City, Kentucky, is owned by Wesley Morrison and Frank G. Morrison. The farm was originally purchased on August 1, 1881 by John H. Morrison, grandfather and Daniel Hatcher, great-grandfather. On December 15, 1930 Virgil Morrison, father and his wife, Clara Jones, mother, purchased the farm. Wesley Morrison and Frank G. Morrison, the present owners, purchased the farm on May 16, 1979 and January 17, 1992.

The original purchase included 99 acres. Fifteen acres of the original purchase are still retained. The farm presently consists of 15 acres with 14-1/2 of these acres being actively farmed. They raise hay and tobacco.

W.S. MOSS, JR. FARM. located in Cave City, Kentucky, Barren County, is owned by W.S. Moss, Jr. The farm was originally purchased June 7, 1864 by Henry Harrison Burks, great grandfather. Victoria Burks (Bethel) (Steen), grandmother (deed of gift) acquired the farm Sept. 16, 1889. Taylor and Nancy Bethel, 1st cousins (deed of gift) March 25, 1922. Ann Bethel, aunt acquired one half interest from Taylor Bethel, April 1, 1922. Janie Steen Moss, mother, (Deed of gift) acquired the farm March 25, 1922. Walter Scott Moss, Sr.,

father, acquired the farm Jan. 1, 1923. W.S. Moss, Jr., the present owner acquired the farm Dec. 31, 1969.

Henry Harrison Burks was born March 2, 1813, in Barren County, now Metcalfe County, Kentucky, where he grew up. When about 24 years of age, he removed to about two miles southwest of his present home, where he remained two years. He then moved a short distance, where he remained six years longer. In the fall of 1848 he removed to Missouri, and the next spring returned to Kentucky, and located on Blue Spring Creek, where he lived for two years and then removed to Hart County, where he remained until 1855, when again he returned to Barren County, and located on the farm where he has since resides. His father, John Burks, was born July 14, 1779, either in Kentucky or the state of Virginia - probably in the latter. He was a farmer and occasionally took contracts for building. He was a member for a number of years of the Baptist Church, and was a son of John Burks, Sr. who was a native of Virginia, a farmer and of Irish descent. John Burks, Jr. married July 21, 1803, Fannie, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Garnett. From this union sprang Garnett - Maria - William W. - John R.G. - Henry H. - Frances A. (Price) - Sarah T.W. (Thompson) - Mary E. (Thompson) - Marcella P. (Depp) - Richars S.

Henry H. has been twice married: first, to Jane (January 1836), daughter of David and Mary (Waller) Thompson. To them were born Nathan - Mary R. - Martha H. - Victoria - Sarah. Mrs. Jane Burks died December 3, 1848.

November 21, 1850, Mr. Burks married Louise C. daughter of William and Sophia (Strange) Day. To them have been born Emma L. - William H. - Sophia G. - Carrie L. - Louise C. - John E.

Mr. Burks received some aid in starting in life, but principally by industry, economy and perseverance, he has become the owner of about 1,800 acres of well improved land in a fine state of cultivation. He commenced life as a farmer and stock raiser, in which he is still engaged. He is also a large stock holder and director in the Merchants' Banking Company at Horse Cave. He is a member of the Methodist Church at Hiseville; is one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers in Barren County. In politics, he was formerly an old line Whig, but is now a Democrat.

John Burks Sr. was the son of a younger brother of Sir Edmund Burke, who changed the spelling of his name when he came to Virginia from Ireland. (This information came from Louise Burks Graham and she was informed of this from Louise C. Burks (Crow).

The original purchase contained 183 acres, 12 poles. There are 63.6 (tract 1 23.6 tract 2 40) acres still retained of the original purchase. The farm presently contains 267 acres with 267 acres being actively farmed. The farm's major crops or products include tobacco, soybeans, and alfalfa.

NEWBERRY BROTHERS, INC. Newberry Brothers, Inc., located in Glasgow, Kentucky is a corporation with stockholders being Emily Newberry, Frank and Louise Newberry, James and Carrie Newberry, F.P. Newberry, Jr., Emily N. Atchison, Jane L. Newberry, James H. Newberry, Jr. and Steven W. Newberry. The farm was originally purchased in 1848 by William Martin Winlock, great-grandfather. It was purchased by Edward Theodore Winlock, great-uncle, in 1886. T.P. and Willie Winlock Newberry, parents, purchased the farm in 1901. In 1947 the farm was purchased by W.M., Frank and James Newberry. Newberry Brothers, Inc., the present owners, purchased the farm in 1972.



The original purchase included 253 acres. All of the original acreage is still retained. At present the farm consists of 678 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle, tobacco and hay.

STRADER'S DAIRY, INC. Strader's Dairy, Inc., located in Hiseville, Kentucky, is owned by four shareholders including Mrs. Frances Strader Ward, Mrs. Bruce Strader, Mrs. Sam Strader and Mrs. B.W. Strader. A portion of the farm was originally purchased on May 13, 1888 by some members of the Strader family. This portion was combined with other tracts acquired through the years and with the total acreage being incorporated on March 25, 1955, into Strader's Dairy, Inc., the present owner.

The farm presently consists of 1700 acres. Actively farmed acreage is 1500 acres. The farm includes milk production and the growing of tobacco, corn, alfalfa, and soybeans.

WININGER HOMESTEAD. The Wininger Homestead, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Wininger. The farm was originally purchased in 1851 by Stephen Wininger, great-grandfather. Mike(?) Wininger, grandfather, purchased the farm in 1860 or 1866. In 1903 the farm was purchased by Nancy Wininger, grandmother. Ish. Wininger, father, purchased it in 1926. The present owner, Charles R. Wininger, purchased the farm in 1946.

The original purchase included 143 acres. All 143 of the original acres are still retained. The farm presently consists of 201 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise cattle, hay and tobacco.

YOUNG FARM. The Young Farm, located in Etoile, Kentucky, is owned by George Young. The farm was originally purchased August 16, 1855 by great-grandfather, A.P. Childress. On December 10, 1898 G.D. Young, grandfather, purchased the farm. Noel Young, father, purchased it on December 30, 1943. On October 7, 1987 the farm was purchased by George Young, the present owner.

The original purchase included 170 acres. Of these 170 acres all are presently retained. The farm presently has 175 acres. Actively farmed acreage includes all 175 acres. They raise tobacco, corn, wheat, hay and beef cattle.



Heers Farm

Barren - Heritage Farms

HEERS FARM. The Heers Farm, located in Scottsville, Kentucky, is owned by Harold and Kaye Heers. The Spillman House and farm were originally built by Oscar Bridges Sr. and passed to his son Oscar Jr. who sold it to Asa Ellis. The farm was later purchased by Alec Spillman. After Mr. Spillman's death the farm went to his heirs, Willis and Mattie Graham, who sold it to Kenneth and Ethel Sidwell in 1964. The farm was purchased in 1978 by the present owners, Harold and Kaye Heers.

The original purchase included 88 acres with 75 acres of the original purchase still being retained. The farm now includes 62 acres and has 56 acres that are actively farmed. They raise tobacco, corn and hay.

Spillman House Bruce—Built by Oscar Bridges Sr. and passed to his son Oscar Jr. who sold it to Asa Ellis.

The Sidwells did a lot of remodeling to the approximately 190-year-old home. In some rooms they exposed the beautiful hand hewn yellow poplar beams.

The present owners are in the process of remodeling and restoring the original beauty of the house.

SETTLE-PAGE PLACE. The Settle-Page Place, located in Glasgow, Kentucky, is owned by John and Jane Mutter. The farm was originally purchased on August 24, 1802 by fourth great-grandfather, William Settle. Prior to that the farm was owned by George Settle, fifth great-grandfather. The Settle heirs included Franklin Settle, fourth great-uncle, Susan B. Settle and Virginia F. Page.

The original purchase included 398 acres. Only 72 of the original acres are presently retained. At present the farm consists of 72 acres with all acreage being actively farmed. They raise beef cattle, tobacco and hay.

NEW FLINT VALLEY FARM. William and Mary Alice Newberry's New Flint Valley Farm on the Whitney Woods Road in Barren County, Kentucky, was originally purchased in 1787 by Mrs. Newberry's great-great-great-uncle, Samuel Vance.

The land, which was once in sections and then combined, was next owned by Samuel C. Vance, Mrs. Newberry's great-great-uncle, then grandparents, William C. and Betsy Maddox Vance, then by an uncle, Charles H. Vance and Sam Vance, then by parents, Tildon Scott and Lillie Vance Scott and, finally, by William M. and Mary Alice Scott Newberry.

The number of acres in the original purchase was 135 and the original acreage is still retained but the farm has grown to 335 acres with 290 acres actively farmed, producing corn, tobacco, hay, wheat, and dairy.

Lillie Vance Scott and Mary Alice were born on this farm. The family has several heirlooms by one, age undetermined, is a "rattletrap" which was used at shivarees in early Barren County.

The Newberrys have two children, a daughter, Betsy Vance McDaniel, and a son, Mac (William McKendree III) and three grandchildren.

From the Frances Bastien, Daily Times, Glasgow, KY, Wednesday, March 25, 1992.

Breckenridge - Bicentennial Farms

VALLEY HOME FARM. The Valley Home Farm, located on route 3, Hardinsburg, Kentucky, is owned by Mrs. Ida Owen. The farm was originally obtained by Revolutionary War Land Grant by Maj. Thomas Owen, Sr. Thomas Owen, Jr. obtained the farm at the death of his mother on November 9, 1838. Amy Owen Green and James Owen, children of Thomas, Jr., became owners of the farm on August 29, 1829. Isabelle Green and William Judson Owen, children of Amy and James, became owners of the farm on April 8, 1877. In 1917 Isabelle Green became the sole owner at the death of William Judson. Robert Sidney Owen and James Thomas Owen became owners of the farm on January 7, 1929, at Belle's death. James Thomas gave his part to Robert Sidney Owen's wife, Ola Owen Owen, to care for him in his old age. Ola Owen Owen and three sons, William Robert, R. Sidney, Jr. and Frank T. obtained the farm on December 16, 1960, at the time of Robert's death. William Robert and R. Sidney, Jr. and W.R.'s wife, Ida and Sid's wife, Margaret obtained the farm on May 15, 1961. William Robert Owen and wife, Ida Marie Haynes Owen became owners of the farm on February 4, 1976. Mrs. William Robert Owen, Sr. obtained the farm at the death of her husband on April 26, 1988.

The original purchase included 5,000 acres. Of the original purchase 376 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of 368 acres with all acreage tillable, some is woods. They raise tobacco, corn and cattle.

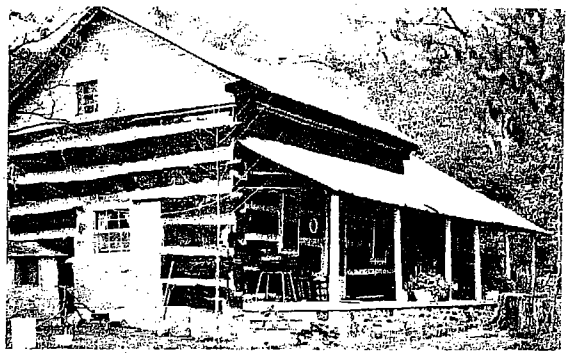
Figure I-7
Kentucky's Historic Farms
Edmonson Co.
I-66, 2003

Source: Turner Publishing
Kentucky's Historic Farms
Ky. Heritage Council/
Ky. Dept. of Agriculture
1994

Edmonson - Sesquicentennial Farms

WARNELL FARM. The Warnell Farm, located in Brownsville, Kentucky, is owned by Norman and Linda great-great-uncle of Linda Warnell purchased the farm March 1, 1858. Floyd James purchased the farm July 27, 1938. Roma Kelly purchased the farm March 8, 1958 and Norma and Linda Warnell purchased the farm February 28, 1973.

I-54



The original purchase contained 150 acres. The farm still retains 150 acres of the original purchase. The farm actively farms 40 acres. Major crops and products include corn, cattle and hogs.

This land contains the oldest school house in Edmonson County, a 152+ year old structure that is exceeded in age only by the Dripping Spring Church and the Ford House.

Grayson - Sesquicentennial Farms

THE GREEN FARMS. The Green Farms, located in Falls of Rough, Kentucky, is owned by Mary O'Neill and family. The farm was originally purchased prior to 1829 by Willis Green. It was then owned by Lafayette Green. The next owners were Willis Green, Preston Green, Jennie Green and Robert Green. It was then passed to Mary O'Neill, first cousin twice removed, who is the current owner.

The original purchase included 200 acres. Of the original purchase, all 200 acres are presently retained. The farm now consists of approximately 3,000 acres with 625 acres being actively farmed. They raise corn and soybeans.

Willis Green acquired the original piece of property in 1829 from Judge Benjamin Sebastian, who had bought it from Isaac Hite heirs in 1811. Sebastian was an associate of Aaron Burr and was involved with Burr, General James Wilkinson, and others in the Spanish Conspiracy, a plot which had as its purpose to establish an independent western state under the protection of the Spanish. Sebastian had been active in all the constitutional conventions prior to Kentucky's entry into the Union, but despite his and the "Court" party's efforts, statehood was achieved in 1792. His former sympathies did not seem to affect his career at the time; he was appointed one of three judges to the Kentucky Supreme Court. However, in 1806 the full extent of his activities on behalf of the Spanish came to light and he was forced to resign from the court.

Besides Willis, Lafayette had two other sons, Preston (1877-1944), and Robert (1882-1943), and a daughter, Jennie (1879-1965), none of whom married. The property remained undivided. It was principally under the management of four

II. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT AREA

Warren County

Warren County with an area of 546 square miles is located in south central Kentucky. It is bordered by Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, and Simpson counties. Bowling Green, the county seat is a transportation hub with its location on the main line of the CSX (formerly L&N) Railroad, US 31-W, US 68, US 231 and three divided four-lane highways. Interstate 65 runs north-south through Bowling Green, covering the 140 miles between Louisville and the state line below Franklin. The Green River Parkway, opened in 1972 is 70 miles long and connects Bowling Green to Owensboro on the west. The Cumberland Parkway, opened in 1973, is an 88-mile route which connects Bowling Green to Somerset and to Interstate 75 on the east. Bowling Green is home to Western Kentucky University which has an enrollment of 15,800 at its 200-acre campus. The population of Bowling Green in 1990 was 40,641 and Warren County 76,673.

Warren County was established in 1796 from part of Logan County and named for General Joseph Warren, the Massachusetts physician who dispatched William Dawes and Paul Revere on their midnight ride to warn the countryside of the approach of the British. Warren was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. The topography of Warren County is mostly undulating with some expanses of level land. The northeast and southwest sections of the county are characterized by flat terrain with small streams and contains large farms. The hilly quadrants of the county contain small farms with large patches of forest. The county's fertile soil produces tobacco, corn, and hay. The principal streams include the Green River which forms the northern boundary

of the county and its tributaries, the Barren and Gaspar Rivers, Drake's Creek, Bay's Fork and Jennings Creek. Among the incorporated communities in the county are Bowling Green, Oakland, Plum Springs, Smith's Grove, and Woodburn.

The first pioneers in the area were the Long Hunters who came in the 1770s. General Elijah Covington and George and Robert Moore were among the early landowners. One of the earliest settlements was McFadden's Station, established by Andrew McFadden circa 1785 on the north bank of the Barren River near its intersection with the Cumberland Trace. The trace was an important artery for the development of the region. It left the Wilderness Road in Lincoln County heading southwest to the Green River. From the Green River area, it connected the Barren River settlements via the Cumberland River to Nashville on the south and the Green River settlements to the northeast. When Kentucky achieved statehood in 1792, there were an undetermined number of settlers in the area. Four years later the area south of the Green River was opened to Virginia Revolutionary War veterans. The newcomers staked claims along the water courses and the heavily forested areas which supplied building materials and fuel. Settlers avoided the "Barrens", a woodless crescent shaped region (Caraco and Baird: 1).

From 1805 to 1809 there was a struggle in the county to determine which town, Bowling Green, or two communities proposed by speculators on the river, Newtown and Jeffersonville, should become the county seat. Bowling Green prevailed to become county seat, due to its position as the head of the navigation for the Green and Barren Rivers, both of which had been improved for steam boat navigation during the 1830s and 1840s. Bowling Green was dependent upon the river trade. In the winter when the

river was high, flatboats loaded with tobacco, hams, whiskey, and other local products were sent down stream. Goods for the Bowling Green shops came via wagon from Louisville (Caraco and Baird: 2).

To improve water transportation, the Green and Barren River Navigation Co. was authorized by the legislature to build docks, dams, basins, canals, chutes, along the channels. Bowling Green is located 30 miles from the merger of the Barren River with the Green River which is 170 miles from the Ohio River.

By the 1830s, Warren County was well-populated by settlers attracted to the rich farmland. In 1859, when the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (now CSX) was completed through Warren County. Bowling Green was 20 miles from the Kentucky-Tennessee line by rail, 114 miles from Louisville, and 70 miles from Nashville. The L&N entered Warren County from Edmonson County on the northeast, heading west through the towns of Smith's Grove, Oakland, Bristow, skirting Bowling Green to the north, then heading southwest through Memphis Junction, Rich Pond, and Woodburn and into Simpson County. Proving more profitable and convenient than steamboats, the railroad gradually replaced the Barren River boats as the prime mover of Bowling Green goods.

Bowling Green was established in 1798 on 2 acres donated by Robert and George Moore who arrived in the vicinity from Virginia circa 1794. The most likely source of the town's name was the seat of Caroline County, Virginia which had been named for the nearby estate of Col. John Hoomes where the game of bowls was played by country gentlemen. Many Warren County families originated from this section of Virginia.

By 1810, there were only 154 residents in Bowling Green, but the population began to grow with the initiation of the steamboat era. The construction of a series of locks and dams in the 1830s on the Barren River and Green Rivers improved river travel for steamboat navigation upriver to Bowling Green. A portage railroad was built in 1832 from the Barren River to what is now the site of the Warren County courthouse. Mule-drawn wagons carried goods and passengers from the wharf to the depot in town.

During the early nineteenth century, Warren County had developed strong commercial ties with the South and was a significant distribution point for a large area via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and slack water navigation. By 1860, Bowling Green was known as a manufacturing town with an iron foundry, woolen factory, candle factory and several flour mills. Bowling Green was 45 miles closer to Nashville than to Louisville. Consequently large portions of the surplus farm products from Warren County and manufactured goods of Bowling Green were shipped to Nashville.

Bowling Green, as a manufacturing center with its strategic position relative to Tennessee and the L&N Railroad, was a prime target of both the Confederate and Union armies. For five months from September 1861 until February 1862, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's troops occupied Warren County and made it the headquarters for the western armies of the Confederacy. Before leaving Bowling Green, the Confederate forces destroyed the bridges over the Barren River, the railroad depot, and other buildings in which supplies were stored. Garrisons of Union troops were in the area for more than three years while Warren County was subject to numerous raids and disruptions. In the summer of 1864, Union General Stephen Burbridge ordered the arrest of 22 men from Warren County on suspicion of treason. During the latter part of

the war, many residents were subject to harsh treatment from Federal authorities and became more sympathetic to the Southern cause.

After the Civil War, Bowling Green recovered rapidly. During the period of growth between 1870 and 1890, many of the city's historic commercial structures were erected in the central business district. In 1867-68 a new courthouse, the community's fourth one, was completed. The first Warren County courthouse, built in 1797-98, had been replaced in 1805 by a building adjacent to the Barren River in what was then the community of Jeffersonville, a competitor with Bowling Green for the position of county seat. The third Warren County courthouse was built in Bowling Green, which officially became the county seat in 1813. The period from 1870 through the 1890s was characterized by a wave of prosperity, which affected not only Bowling Green but also spurred the growth of several prosperous railroad towns in the county including Smiths Grove, Woodburn, Oakland, and Rich Pond. The L&N Railroad built a machine shop and roundhouse in Bowling Green. By 1868, the town's first water works system was operating. In 1872, Fountain Square park in the center of Bowling Green, which featured a fountain, stone statues, and shade trees, all enclosed by an iron fence, was dedicated.

By 1876, Bowling Green had gas lights. To serve the population of 6,000 people, Bowling Green initiated a street car system in 1889. The first rails were laid on Main Street from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot to the Morehead House at Main and State. Known as the Park City Railway Company, this line replaced its mule-drawn cars with electric ones in 1895. Bowling Green possessed of one of the first electric street railway systems in Kentucky.

In 1884, the Southern Normal School was founded in Bowling Green and followed in 1889 by Porter College for Women. Other schools of historical significance in Bowling Green during the late nineteenth century were the Methodist Warren College, Ogden College, and the Green River Female College, a boarding school for women. In 1862, St. Columbia's Academy was established in Bowling Green by the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth. In 1911 St. Joseph's School succeeded St. Columbia's Academy.

In 1906, the state of Kentucky decided to found two schools for the training of teachers, one at Richmond and another at Bowling Green. Southern Normal School became a state training school under the name Western Kentucky State Normal School. Property owned by the Southern Normal School and Bowling Green Business University was deeded to the Commonwealth for use by the Western Kentucky State Normal School. In 1909, the state of Kentucky bought the Porter College property and in 1911, the State Normal School was moved to College Heights. In 1922 , the Kentucky legislature changed the name of the school to the Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College. Ogden College leased its property to the institution, called Western Kentucky Teachers College by 1930.

Except for Bowling Green, Warren County was primarily agricultural until the completion of two interstates in the late 1960s and 1970s. Interstate 65 runs through the central and eastern part of the county while the Green River Parkway is located in the western part of the county. With the completion of the interstates, Warren County experienced an industrial boom that changed its landscape. Bowling Green, the largest city in south central Kentucky has become the industrial, commercial, and cultural

capital of the area.

The population of Warren County was 57,432 in 1970; 71,828 in 1980; and 76,673 in 1990. Bowling Green had a population of 36,253 in 1970; 40, 450 in 1980; and 40, 461 in 1990.

Barren County

Barren County lies in south-central Kentucky, approximately halfway between Louisville and Nashville. It covers an area of 482 square miles and is bordered by Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Allen, Monroe, and Metcalfe counties. Barren County was formed in 1798 from sections of Warren and Green counties. Originally, Barren County extended from the Green River on the north to the Tennessee line on the south. It is currently one-third of its original size because parts of Barren County have been used in the creation of the surrounding counties.

The county derives its name from the "barrens", a meadowland which covers the northern third of the county. Since many of the early settlers were of Scottish descent, the county seat was named Glasgow. Other principal towns in the county include Cave City, Park City (formerly Three Forks and Glasgow Junction), and Hiselville (formerly Goose Horn).

Stage lines linked the area to Nashville, Louisville, and Lexington.

Mammoth Cave lies outside of Barren County, but the first visitors to the cave reached it via Park City or Cave City. In the 1890s, a railroad ran from Park City (formerly Glasgow Junction) to the caves. When a spur railroad opened in 1870, Park City was connected to Glasgow and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The population of the county in 1970 was 28,677; 34,009 in 1980; and 34,001 in

1990.

Cave City

Cave City is located at the junction of US 31E and KY 70, approximately 7 miles north of Glasgow. In 1853, the Knob Land Company of Louisville acquired the site from Thomas T. Duke with the intent to create a resort attractive due to its proximity to Mammoth Cave. The tract was surveyed and laid off into lots. In 1860, the post office of Woodland which was established in 1850 was moved to the Knob City site by Beverly Curd, a storekeeper, and renamed for the many caves of various sizes in the area or for one large cave which was within the proposed town's city limits. The town was incorporated inn 1866 (Rennick: 53).

Park City

Park City is on US 31E west of its junction with Interstate 65 and 7.5 miles northwest of Glasgow. In the 1820s, a stagecoach relay station was located where the Glasgow and Bardstown roads joined the Louisville and Nashville turnpike. A post office known as Three Forks was established in 1827, with William Bell as the postmaster. Bell acquired a 1500-acre plantation in the vicinity upon which he established Bell's Tavern, which was a famous meeting place until it burned in 1860.

Part of Bell's plantation was later subdivided into lots and sold to the founders of Glasgow Junction which was incorporated in 1871. The spur from here on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's main line was extended eleven miles into Glasgow. The former Bell's Tavern became known as Glasgow Junction in 1863. In 1938, the name of the community changed to Park City to avoid confusion with Glasgow and because it was the closest railroad and highway stop to Mammoth Cave.

Edmonson County

Edmonson County is in south-central Kentucky and bordered by Barren, Butler, Hart, Grayson, and Warren Counties. The county was formed in 1825 out of sections of Hart, Grayson, and Warren Counties. The name honors Captain John Edmonson of Virginia who was killed at the Battle of River Raisin during the War of 1812.

The hilly terrain of the county is drained by the Green River which flows from east to west and the Nolin River which flows primarily south. The Nolin River joins the Green River just north of Brownsville. The Nolin River Lake, a 5,800-acre reservoir, was created in 1963 in the northeastern part of the county.

Along portions of Green and Nolin rivers, the topography is precipitous. Brownsville, the county seat, has an elevation of 537 feet above sea level, but ridge elevations to the southeast rise 250 to 300 feet higher. The minimum elevation of 405 feet is found on the Green River at the mouth of Bear Creek.

Due to its location near Bowling Green which was a Confederate stronghold during the Civil War, Edmonson County was the scene of several skirmishes. In November 1861, a Brig. General T.C. Hindman's Confederate detachment raided Brownsville to obtain medical supplies. They engaged a Union cavalry regiment under Colonel James S. Jackson in a small battle. The Union loss was 7 killed and 5 wounded. The Confederates had one wounded and succeeded in obtaining the medical supplies. In August 1862, Federal Home Guards defeated a Confederate guerilla force east of Brownsville and took 77 prisoners.

The population of Edmonson County was 8,751 in 1970; 9,962 in 1980; and 10,357 in 1990.

Mammoth Cave

Most of the present-day, 52,428-acre Mammoth Cave National Park, one of the nation's oldest tourist attractions, lies within the boundaries of Edmonson County. The park is located in a karst landscape which was produced by steadily flowing, slightly acidic water which eroded the alternating layers of sandstone and limestone to form spacious underground passageways or caves. Sites and districts within the boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park were listed on the National Register through the "Mammoth Cave National Park Historic Resource Study" prepared by Kelly A. Lally in 1990.

Mammoth Cave was originally viewed as a single cave accessed through its original, natural entrance (present-day Historic Entrance) or a variety of manmade entrances dating from the early twentieth century. During the 1950s, however, cave experts began to understand that the numerous caves in the area, previously thought to be separate from Mammoth Cave, were all connected as part of a larger cave system.

In the early to mid-nineteenth century, Mammoth Cave had an economic use as a source for saltpeter, which when combined with sulphur and charcoal, makes a good grade of gunpowder. Mammoth Cave later served as a church, hotel, and hospital for people suffering from tuberculosis.

After 1849, the tourism potential of Mammoth Cave was realized because of improvements in to the local transportation network. Lock Number 6 on the Green River opened the area to steamboat traffic. In the 1850s, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad brought travelers to Glasgow Junction where stagecoach lines ran to Mammoth Cave. To its patrons, the L&N offered special travel packages which included

train fare, hotel costs, and cave tour fees. From 1886 until the automobile put it out of business in 1931, the Mammoth Cave Railroad shuttled between the Mammoth Cave Hotel and Glasgow Junction.

The tourist business became highly competitive in the Mammoth Cave region resulting in the tragic death of local cave owner and explorer Floyd Collins in 1925. In the mid-nineteenth century, visitors to Mammoth Cave usually stayed at the hotel on cave property. The original Mammoth Cave Hotel, built in the 1830s, burned in 1916. A second hotel built in 1925 was demolished by the National Park Service in 1979 because of fire hazards. Guides and other workers built underground trails with bridges and rock stairways to make the cave more accessible to visitors.

The first formal attempts to create a National Park began after the organization of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association in 1924. The Association launched a promotional campaign to convince Congress to enact legislation and to win support from the local communities bordering on the proposed park area. In May 1926, President Calvin Coolidge signed an act of Congress, authorizing land acquisition for the creation of Mammoth Cave National Park. At the time that the park was created, it consisted of steep hillsides which were severely eroded from generations of intensive agriculture and timbering. At Mammoth Cave, the National Park Service wished to recreate the natural environment characteristic of the area prior to white settlement. Inhabitants within the proposed park area were relocated and all standing structures were razed except for three churches and numerous small family cemeteries.

Land acquisition for the park was achieved through purchase, condemnation, and donations. The participants in the four Civilian Conservation Corps camps located

in the park between 1933 and 1942 razed dwellings and farm buildings acquired by government, but also built structures for the park superintendent, park maintenance facilities, and ranger stations. The National Park Service formally assumed control of Mammoth Cave in 1941, but the formal dedication ceremony for the National Park occurred in 1946.

III. WINDSHIELD SURVEY

Structures within the corridor which appear to meet National Register criteria are briefly described in the paragraphs which follow. With each description is a preliminary evaluation of each property. A final evaluation relative to National Register eligibility can not be made until more in-depth research is done for the formal cultural-historical baseline study which will be submitted to the Kentucky Heritage Council or SHPO.

The sites are mapped on the oversize corridor maps in Figure III-1 which are in a pocket in the back cover of the report.

NR National Register: Buildings or districts which are either listed on the National Register or have been determined eligible for the National Register in previous compliance projects or nominations.

NRP National Register Potential: Buildings or districts when compared to others listed on the National Register appear to meet criteria A, B, or C. These structures may also be a property type which the SHPO has deemed eligible in other recent compliance projects.

S Survey: Buildings which will be documented in the baseline study, but, on the surface, appear to have no significant architectural characteristics or association with historic events or persons to meet National Register criteria.

Sites with an asterisk (*) were in the original wider study corridors, but are not in vicinity the refined corridors as shown on the maps in Figure III-1.

I-66: Bowling Green
Field Notes From Windshield Survey 10/30-10/31 2002
Information on File at SHPO

NR= Listed on the National Register
NRP= National Register Potential
S= Survey as part of baseline if within the APE

S 1. Cemetery enclosed by stone walls and with numerous 19th century monuments near US 231 and Natcher Parkway

Sites 2 through 7 could be combined in a potential NR historic district, see mapping for general location. Additional site work will be required for complete evaluation and more precise boundaries.

NRP 2. Edgewater Farm, long, continuous sections of stone fences, 5-bay house with double-leaf door and log outbuilding NRP as part of a potential district

NRP 3. Two-story T-plan, abandoned, survey level if considered alone or could be contributing element in potential district

NRP 4. Four square house, contributing element in potential district

NRP 5. Circa 1910-20 brick house built on the site of the original house which was moved approximately 50 feet. The original house, survey site WA-160, 450 Douglas Lane, would be a contributing element in potential district. The Stephens House (WA-160) is shown on the survey form as a two-story, three-bay structure with a central chimney. It is composed of a rectangular log pen on the first story which dates to the early nineteenth century. The second frame story was added at a later date. The farm is part of a land grant given to Isaac Stephens circa 1784.

See Attachment 41, page VI-126.

NRP 6. Four-bay frame house with chimneys with stone base and brick flue, contributing element in potential district

NRP 7. Typed as "K" on survey maps, 3-bay frame house with stone chimney in rear section and twentieth century bungalow with battered posts

S 8. T-plan w/ stone chimney, may have older section

NRP 9.* Highland Church c. 1939 made of stone, established in 1878 has associated cemetery.

S 10.* Log house (WA-155) in poor condition, chimney is gone, if eligible, would have to be criterion D. Nearby is Wand cemetery.

See Attachment 39, page VI-122.

S 11.* Dogtrot log house near Hadley, now covered with siding, interior chimney on one end. the house may have marginal eligibility, but would not have a large boundary.

S 12.* House does not face present-day road, but is survey level

S 13.* Survey structure

S 14.* Possible log structure, survey level

S 15. Structure has one stone chimney, survey level

NRP 16. Bungalow has National Register potential, KY 185

NR 17. Thomas Sterrett House (WA-169) on SR 526 near KY 185 is listed on the National Register.

Thomas Sterrett (1774-1846) served in the War of 1812 and came to Warren County circa 1817. He purchased this property, 220 acres on Ray's Branch. The dwelling built in the 1820s is a two-story, five-bay, side-gabled brick structure. Sterrett remained active in the State Militia and attained the rank of General. He and members of his family are buried in the cemetery across the road.

The current NR boundary is one acre centered on the house, but should be expanded to include family cemetery and associated outbuildings.

See Attachment 45, page VI-137.

NRP 18.* Thomas Richards House (WA-175) on Benleo Rd is a five-bay dwelling dating from 1850-1875. The community of Richardsville was named for the owner of the house.

See Attachment 48, page VI-147.

NRP 19.* The C. Cowan House (WA-176) on Benleo Rd. contains a log section.

See Attachment 49, page VI-150.

S 20.* Structure on Benleo Rd. has stone chimneys on the gable ends and could

be log. Much alteration has occurred.

S 21.* Site of the Young House (WA-172) c. 1830, which has been demolished. Associated outbuildings and farm could have marginal eligibility.

See Attachment 47, page VI-145.

S 22.* The Green River Union Meeting House (WA-171), built in 1845, is in poor condition. There is an associated cemetery.

See Attachment 46, page VI-142.

S 23.* The structure documented as WA-174 is gone unless the interior of the current house on the site is log. The structure is in poor condition. The survey form is not available.

NRP 24. The Jenkins House or Oak Hill (WA-13), 458 Girkin Rd., is a one-story, hip-roofed brick dwelling with Italianate detailing and dates from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. There are associated outbuildings.

See Attachment 23, page VI-76.

NR 25. The Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian Church (WA-191) which dates to 1845 and associated cemetery are listed on National Register.

See Attachment 52, page VI-158.

An adjacent structure documented as Survey Site WA-190 has been demolished.

See Attachment 51, page VI-155.

S 26.* Log house with two chimneys has marginal eligibility

S 27.* The church has been altered with the enclosure of the porch, KY 1320

S 28. The Campbell House (WA-168) is gone. It was a single, square log pen with a frame addition which was built in the first half of the nineteenth century and located on Campbell Lane which is west of KY 185.

See Attachment 44, page VI-135.

S 29. Front-gabled house, two-stories, three bays (lane west of KY 185)

S 30. One-story T-plan which exhibits much change with associated agricultural outbuildings on lane west of KY 185.

S 31. Structure in Garrett Hollow could be log on the interior and has stone chimney on gabled end. Marginal eligibility due to replacement of porch and modern siding.

S 32. The Doherty House (WA-192), located west of Plum Springs Rd., includes a log section. The dwelling has been changed with modern, attached 3-car garage, new siding, swimming pool.

See Attachment 53, page VI-166.

Note: Sites along US 31W, south to US 68/ I-65, and east to Warren-Barren Co. line could compose a large potential National Register Rural Historic District, including the many previously listed sites in the vicinity and Smiths Grove Historic District (Attachment 57, page VI-220). See mapping for general location. Additional site work will be required for complete evaluation and more precise boundaries for potential district.

NR 33. The Samuel Murrell House (WA-10), 9737 Louisville Rd. is listed on the National Register. In 1837, Murrell, who was a member of the state legislature, bought the property from the Madison family who operated a stage coach stop on the property. The dwelling, which is a five-bay, two-story, central passage, Flemish bond brick structure, was completed in 1841. Murrell operated an inn and stagecoach stop in the dwelling.

After the completion of the nearby Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1859, Murrell's stage coach stop went out of business.

Associated with the Murrell House to the north is the Susannah Henry Madison House, a large saddlebag log dwelling.

The present NR boundary is quite small and would need to be re-evaluated for expansion.

See Attachment 20, page VI-52.

NR 34. The Horse Shoe Camp (WA-220), 8241 Louisville Road, is listed on the National Register. Built circa 1935, the Horse Shoe Camp includes a tavern/ office building, cottage units, owners' residence, outbuildings, and well house arranged as a cottage or motor court, and ornamented with references to the Gothic Revival style.

The current NR boundary encloses 3.5 acres. See Attachment 56, page VI-196.

S 35. Site was noted in Transpark Study.

S 36. New house on site of old dwelling

NR 37. The Garnett Bryant House (WA-16) is listed on the National Register. The two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival house was built circa 1846.

The current NR boundary, one-acre centered on the house, needs to be re-evaluated.

See Attachment 25, page VI-80.

NRP 38. Davenport property was considered eligible in the Transpark Study.

NRP 39. The Sandy A. Gossom House or Brodway (WA-9) on north side of US 31W has National Register Potential. Built circa 1854 by Sandy Gossom (1809-1871), the dwelling is a two-story, three-bay, brick structure with a two-story, pedimented portico.

See Attachment 19, page VI-47.

NR 40. Peyton Cook House or Forest Home (WA-8) is listed on the National Register. The two-story, five-bay, central passage, Flemish bond brick dwelling was built circa 1824-1826. Associated with the property are a log building and cemetery.

The current NR boundary, one-acre centered on the house, needs to be re-evaluated.

See Attachment 18, page VI-44.

NR 41. The Thomas Allen House (WA-4) is listed on the National Register. It is a two-story, five-bay brick, Flemish bond brick dwelling which was completed in the 1860s by the local builder, Harrison Barner.

The present NR boundary, one acre centered on the house, should be re-evaluated and expanded

See Attachment 14, page VI-28.

NR 42. The Moses Shobe House (WA-5), 13628 Louisville Rd., is listed on the National Register. It is a two-story, five-bay, central passage dwelling which was built circa 1850.

The current NR boundary which is one acre centered on the house needs re-evaluation.

See Attachment 15, page VI-34.

NRP 43. The Columbus Tucker House (WA-6) meets National Register criteria. It is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed brick dwelling with a central passage plan and Greek Revival detailing.

See Attachment 16, page VI-37.

NR 44. The Jesse Middleton House (WA-7), 11251 Louisville Rd., is listed on the National Register. The two-story, three-bay brick dwelling has a central chimney. Built in the early nineteenth century, it is reported to have been used as a stagecoach stop by Jesse Middleton.

The present NR boundary, one acre centered upon the dwelling, would need to be re-evaluated.

See Attachment 17, page VI-39.

NR 45. The Dr. William Ford House (ED-13) is listed on the National Register. Dr. Ford (1793-1860) built the two-story, five-bay brick dwelling circa 1828. Ford was the only physician in an area extending 20 miles from the Green River to north of the Barren River. Ford, also a minister, helped with the construction of the nearby Dripping Springs Church (Site 46).

The present NR boundary needs to be re-evaluated.

See Attachment 59, page VI-233.

NRP 46. The Dripping Spring Church (ED-12) was built in 1831 and is the oldest standing church in Edmonson County.

See Attachment 58, page VI-228.

NR 47. The Mitchell-Estes Farmstead (WA-203) is listed on the National Register.

See Attachment 55, page VI-177.

NRP 48. Bed and Breakfast dwelling has National Register Potential.

S 49. Three-bay, one-story frame house with sidelights and transom

NRP 50. Twin Bridge Farm on the Old Scottsville Rd. includes one-story, four-bay, log house, and associated outbuildings.

NRP 51. Store with National Register Potential, Old Scottsville Rd.

NRP 52. Store and T-plan house with National Register Potential, near Hardcastle

NRP 53. Dwelling with National Register Potential.

S 54. The Cassidy Church exhibits a loss of integrity through much change.

S 55. 1940s house with associated cemetery and farm.

S 56. T-plan, near Greenhill

S 57. House has been changed considerably, also has a cemetery with headstone dating to 1886, marginal property, (west of KY 101, near Kepler)

NRP 58. Log house, National Register potential, south of 1297, east of Kepler

NR 59. The Old Zion Church (BN-185), established in 1856, is listed on the National Register. The front-gabled church has Flemish bond brick work on the main facade.

See Attachment 1, page VI-1.

S 60. Two-story, five-bay dwelling with marginal eligibility

S 61. The dwelling (BN-204) which was a two-story, five-bay frame I-house has collapsed and is in poor condition.

See Attachment 7, page VI-9.

NRP 62. The community of Rocky Hill, contains a potential Historic District. Nearby are a railroad section house and cemetery.

NRP 63. Dwelling only, marginal eligibility, KY 1339, Edmonson Co.

NRP 64. House KY80/ US 68 has National Register potential.

NRP 65. The Nathan P. Allen House (WA-32), 560 Hurt Road and adjacent to I-65, has National Register Potential. Dr. Allen, a dentist, was an authority on bee culture. The Allen House built in the 1860s is a two-story, five-bay, central passage, brick structure.

See Attachment 32, page VI-106.

NRP 66. House on the Eli Franklin Road, north of 1402, has National Register Potential.

S 67. Berea Church, Polkville

S 68. Dwelling may be log, marginal eligibility, north of Barren River in bend

NRP 69. Store at Gotts has National Register Potential

S 70. The Old Cotton Place (WA-71), which was a single square log pen house, has been demolished. A tenant house remains.

See Attachment 36, page VI-116.

NRP 71. Sunnyside, an African American rural hamlet has National Register Potential.

NRP 72. WA-66 has National Register Potential. Part of the structure is log.

See Attachment 35, page VI-114.

S 73. Site documented as WA-65 appears to have been demolished

See Attachment 34, page VI-111.

S 74. Friendship Church Cemetery. Church building is modern

NRP 75. T-plan, National Register Potential

IV. CONCLUSION

Within or near to the proposed project corridors for the Bowling Green Outer Beltline/ I-66 in Warren, Barren, and Edmonson Counties, are the 17 following sites listed on the National Register: Old Zion Methodist Church (BN-185); John Jackson Ford House (WA-2); Carter Allen House (WA-3);Thomas Allen House (WA-4); Moses Shobe House (WA-5); Jesse Middleton House (WA-7); Payton Cooke House (Wa-8); Samuel Murrell House (WA-10); Fairview Methodist Church (WA-12); Garret Bryant House (WA-16); Thomas Sterret House (WA-169); Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian Church (WA-191); Walnut Lawn (WA-193); Mitchell-Estes Farmsted (WA-203); Horse Shoe Camp (WA-220); and Smiths Grove Historic District.

After a windshield survey and review of the information on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, 20 additional properties (sites 24, 38, 39, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71, 72, and 75) appear to have potential to meet National Register criteria.

In addition, there are two potential rural historic districts, one west of Bowling Green and containing sites 2 through 7, and a second one east of Bowling Green including sections of US 31W, US 68, KY 101, Oakland, and Smiths Grove.

For the locations of these sites listed on the National Register or with National Register potential, see the oversize project maps (Figure III-1) which can be found in the back cover of the report.

A final determination of National Register eligibility will require additional research, photography, physical examination of the structures, an evaluation of these sites relative to the integrity standards established by similar properties in Warren,

Barren, and Edmonson County currently listed on the National Register, and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort.

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Attachment 1 VI-1

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. ~~185~~ Bn-185

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name
Old Zion Methodist Church

3. Location
1/8 miles east of Highway 255 on Highway 1297

4. Owner's Name Pastor Harold Squires

5. Owner's Address Route # 1, Park City, Ky.

6. Open to Public
Yes X No

7. Visible from road
Yes X No

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow –

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
1856 A. B.

14. Style
A. Vernacular
B.

15. Original Use
church

16. Present use
same

17. Condition
good

18. Description

Flemish bond front-Common bond sides-12/12 lights in window openings.

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories
one

Single Pile NA
Double Pile

Floor Plan
gable end

Structural Fabric
brick A. B.

Decorative Fabric
flemish bond A.
B.

Roof Form
gable

19. History

The Old Zion Church was built around 1856.

20. Significance

The Old Zion Methodist Church is the most intact nineteenth century brick church structure in the ~~county (outside of Glasgow)~~

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BRADD/Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') G.I.S. Mod.

24. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

25. Coordinate Accuracy

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

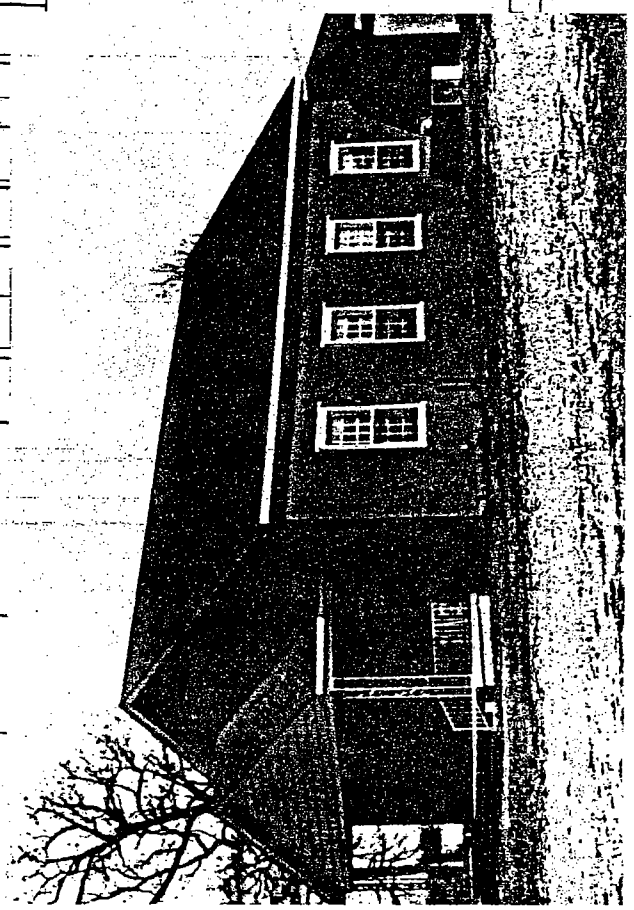
28. Significance Evaluation
National Register

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Historic Theme
Primary
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered
Yes
No

32. Preservation Project Status



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. BW - 185

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name: Old Zion Methodist Church

3. Location: 1/8m. E of Hwy 255 on Hwy 1297

4. Owner's Name: Pastor Harold Squires

5. Owner's Address: Rt # 1 Park City

6. Open to Public: Yes X No ____

7. Visible from road: Yes X No ____

8. Ownership: Private ____ Local ____ State ____ Federal ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date: 1856 A. 4 B. ____

14. Style: A. Vernacular B. ____

15. Original Use: church H

16. Present use: same

17. Condition: good B

18. Description: Flemish bond front - Common bond sides - 12/12 lights in window openings.

No. Stories: one A

Single Pile ____ NA ____

Double Pile ____

Floor Plan: gable end B

Structural Fabric: brick A. B B. ____

Decorative Fabric: Flemish bond. A. G B. ____

Roof Form: gable

(Continue on Back)

19. History: The Old Zion church was built around 1856.

20. Significance: The Old Zion Methodist church is the most intact nineteenth century brick church structure in the county. (outside of Glasgow)

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County: BRADD / Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Lucas G.I.S. Mod. ____

24. UTM Reference: Zone ____ Easting ____ Northing ____

25. Coordinate Accuracy ____

26. Prehistoric Site ____ Historic Site ____ Building ____ Object ____ Structure ____ Other ____

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation: National Register C

29. Status (Date)

		Date
National Landmark		
National Register		
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

30. Historic Theme: Primary ____ Secondary ____ Other ____

31. Endangered: Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status ____

Actual Cost in $1,000s ____



Roll No. 27

Picture No. Photo 101

Direction ____

34. Prepared by: Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization: SCKHS

36. Date: Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY SUPPLEMENT
BOUNDARY AND LOCATION INFORMATION

Historic Property Name Old Zion Church Site # BW-185

Multiple Resource/Thematic Nomination Title Barren County Multiple Resource

U.T.M. Coordinates - List multiple UTMs if property is ten or more acres.

A. 16 583240 4093240 D. ____ ____ ____

B. ____ ____ ____ E. ____ ____ ____

C. ____ ____ ____ F. ____ ____ ____

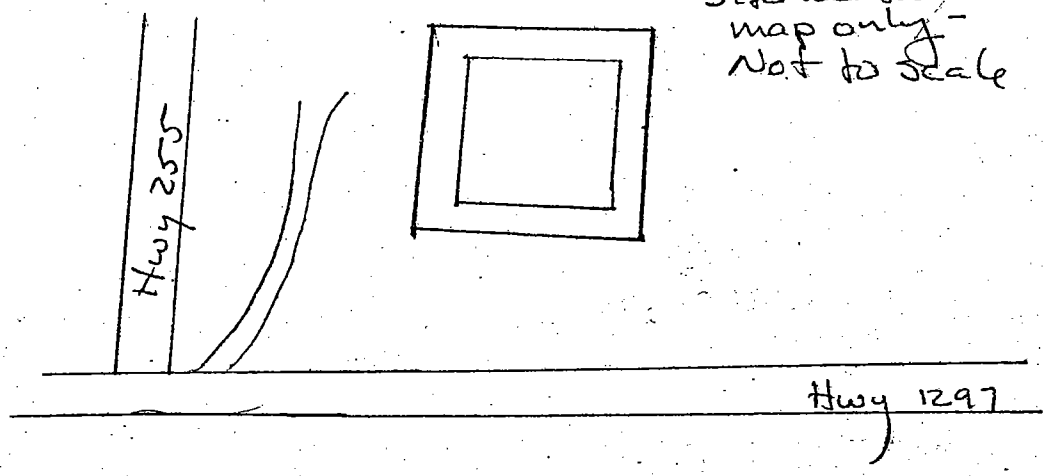
Verbal Boundary Description

See Map 5

Acreage less than one acre

The nominated area is an imaginary line 50 feet from and parallel to the foundation of the building. No outbuildings are included. Nominated area in red

Sketch of Site Plan (Showing outbuildings, structures, landscape features and the site boundary as described above.)



Official Courthouse Property Reference:

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. BN- 186

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location
Hwy 1297 - 1m W. of Beckton

4. Owner's Name
Travis Lyle

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public
Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road
Yes X No ____

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
4th/4 late c. A. 1ST B. ____

14. Style
A. Vernacular
B. ____

15. Original Use
dwelling A

16. Present use
same

17. Condition
good B

18. Description
Five bays wide - interior brick chimneys - nice one story porch with Victorian style trim. One story frame ell

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories
one A

Single Pile X NA ____
Double Pile ____

Floor Plan
central pass. II

Structural Fabric
frame A. D B. ____

Decorative Fabric
Sawn weatherboard A. J
B. ____

Roof Form
gable

19. History

20. Significance An intact late 19th c. vernacular with good millwork

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BRADD / Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') G.I.S. Mod.
Lucas

24. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

25. Coordinate Accuracy

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation
Survey E

29. Status Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status

Actual Cost in $1,000s





Roll No. 27
Picture No. ____
Direction ____

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCHS

36. Date
Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Attachment 3 VI-5

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. BN-187

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location
Hwy 1297 - 1/8 m W. of Hwy 685

4. Owner's Name
Travis Holman

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public
Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road
Yes X No ~~X~~

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
3rd 1/4 19th C. A. 4 B. ____

14. Style
A. Vernacular V
B. ____

15. Original Use
dwelling A

16. Present use
same

17. Condition
excellent A

18. Description
Exterior brick step-shouldered brick end chimneys - Side lights flank entrance and second floor door above - Flat headed windows with round arched openings within - later one story frame ell with central chimney

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories
two C

Single Pile X NA ____
Double Pile ____

Floor Plan
central passage I

Structural Fabric
frame A. D B. ____

Decorative Fabric
sawn weatherboard A. J
B. ____

Roof Form
~~gable~~ hipped

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BRADD / Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Lucas

G.I.S. Mod. ____

24. UTM Reference
Zone ____ Easting ____ Northing ____

25. Coordinate Accuracy ____

26. Prehistoric Site ____ Object ____
Historic Site ____ Structure ____
Building ____ Other ____

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation
Inv. G

29. Status
Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered
Yes ____
No ____

32. Preservation Project Status ____

Actual Cost in $1,000s ____

33. AT





Roll No. 27
Picture No. ____
Direction ____

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. BN 188

1. Historic Name(s) Beckton General Store
Original Owner
2. Present Name
3. Location Beckton - at Hwy 685
4. Owner's Name
5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public Yes ____ No X
7. Visible from road Yes X No ____
8. Ownership: Private X; Local ____; State ____; Federal ____
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date 4th 1/4 19th A. 5 B. ____
14. Style A. Vernacular B. ____
15. Original Use Store E
16. Present use none
17. Condition poor D

18. Description
No. Stories one A
Single Pile ____ NA ____
Double Pile ____
Floor Plan Single cell B
Structural Fabric frame A. D B. ____
Decorative Fabric weatherboard A. J B. ____
Roof Form gable

(Continue on Back)

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BRADD / Barren
23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Lucas G.I.S. Mod.
24. UTM Reference Zone Easting Northing
25. Coordinate Accuracy
26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building Object Structure Other
27. National Register District Name:
28. Significance Evaluation Inventory G

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Historic Theme
Primary
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____
32. Preservation Project Status
Actual Cost in $1,000s

33. ATTACH PHOTO



Roll No. 27
Picture No. ____
Direction ____

34. Prepared by: Jayne C. Henderson
35. Organization SCKHS
36. Date Fall 1981
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. BN- 189

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location Hwy 1297 - 1/8 m. W of Hwy 255

4. Owner's Name

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road Yes X No ____

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date mid 19th c. A. 3 B. 4

14. Style
A. Vernacular
B. ____

15. Original Use dwelling A

16. Present use barn storage

17. Condition poor D

18. Description
Left pen is rectangular with square notching - Right pen is square with half-dovetail notching - frame dogtrot - entire structure covered with weatherboard.

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories one A

Single Pile X NA ____

Double Pile ____

Floor Plan dogtrot/Cent. pass I

Structural Fabric log/w.b. A. A B. D

Decorative Fabric weatherboard A. J
B. ____

Roof Form gable

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BRADD/ Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Lucas G.I.S. Mod. ____

24. UTM Reference
Zone ____ Easting ____ Northing ____

25. Coordinate Accuracy ____

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory E

29. Status Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

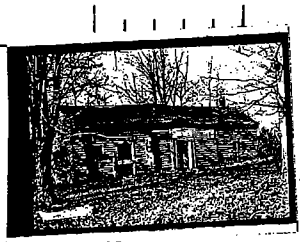
30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status ____

Actual Cost in $1,000s ____

33. ATTACH PHOTO





Roll ____

Picture No. ____

Direction Roll 27

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Bn - 190

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location
J. D. Richie Rd. - 1/2 m E. of Warren Co. line

4. Owner's Name

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public
Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road
Yes ____ No X

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
mid late A. 3 B. 4

14. Style
A. Vernacular
B.

15. Original Use
dwelling A

16. Present use
MOP

17. Condition
poor D

18. Description
Single square pen log - square notching - brick end chimney with cut stone foundation - partially fallen in - structure covered with board and batten.

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories
one A

Single Pile X NA ____
Double Pile ____

Floor Plan
Single cell B

Structural Fabric
log / b. + b. A. A B. ____

Decorative Fabric
board + batten A. K
B. ____

Roof Form
gable

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BRADD / Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Meador

G.I.S. Mod. ____

24. UTM Reference
Zone ____ Easting ____ Northing ____

25. Coordinate Accuracy ____

26. Prehistoric Site ____ Object ____
Historic Site ____ Structure ____
Building ____ Other ____

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory C

29. Status — Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered
Yes ____
No ____

32. Preservation Project Status ____

Actual Cost in $1,000s ____



Roll No. 27
Picture No. ____
Direction ____

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Bn 204

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location

4. Owner's Name David Kirk

5. Owner's Address Rt 1

6. Open to Public Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road Yes ____ No X

8. Ownership
Private X
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 4th/4 late 19c A. S B.

14. Style A. Vernacular B.

15. Original Use dwelling A

16. Present use same

17. Condition good B

18. Description
Five bay I-house - stepped shouldered brick end chimneys - one story rear ell with brick end chimney

No. Stories two C

Single Pile X NA ____

Double Pile ____

Floor Plan Central pass H

Structural Fabric frame A. D B.

Decorative Fabric weatherboard A. S B.

Roof Form hipped

(Continue on Back)

19. History

20. Significance A well preserved I-house

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BRADD / Barlen

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Lucas G.I.S. Mod.

24. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

25. Coordinate Accuracy

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation I G

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Historic Theme
Primary
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status

Actual Cost in $1,000s

33. ATT





Roll No. 29

Picture No.

Direction

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Attachment 8 **VI-10**

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Bn 205

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location
Beckton-Stovall Rd - 3/4 m. S. of 68-80

4. Owner's Name
Porter Reed

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public
Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road
Yes ____ No X

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
Mid 19th C A. 3 B. 4

14. Style
A. Vernacular
B.

15. Original Use
dwelling A

16. Present use
none

17. Condition
ruins E

18. Description
Five bay I-house - Flemish bond front - Common bond sides and rear facade - Semi-projecting, stepshoulder brick end chimneys - wood lintels top window openings - Standing seam roof

Simple mantles with a recessed panel flanked by plain pilasters - mantles are flanked by floor to ceiling cupboards.
(Continue on Back)

No. Stories
two C

Single Pile X NA ____
Double Pile ____

Floor Plan
Central passage I

Structural Fabric
brick A. C B. ____

Decorative Fabric
Flemish bond A. E
B. ____

Roof Form
gable

19. History

20. Significance One of few mid 19th century brick structures in this area of Barren.

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BRADD / Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Park City
G.I.S. Mod.

24. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

25. Coordinate Accuracy

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory 6

29. Status Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

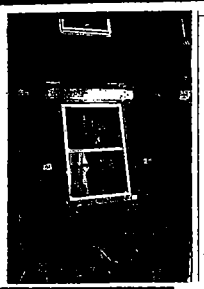
30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status

Actual Cost in $1,000s





Roll No. 29
Picture No. ____
Direction ____

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1991

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Bn 206

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location

4. Owner's Name
Doug Burgess

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public
Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road
Yes X No ____

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
last 1/4 19th C. A. ST B. ____

14. Style
A. vernacular
B. ____

15. Original Use
dwelling

16. Present use
same

17. Condition
excellent

18. Description
Brick chimneys flank main hall - projecting roof gable with fish-scale shingling in the tympanum - porch with Victorian style trim.

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories
one

Single Pile X NA ____
Double Pile ____

Floor Plan
Central pass

Structural Fabric
frame A. D B. ____

Decorative Fabric
weatherboard A. J
B. ____

Roof Form
gable

19. History

20. Significance
A well preserved late 19th century residence

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BEADD / Barren

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Lucas

G.I.S. Mod. ____

24. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

25. Coordinate Accuracy

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation
C

29. Status Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status

Actual Cost in $1,000s

33. ATTACH PHOTO





Roll 29

Picture No. ____

Direction ____

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1981

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Attachment 10

VI-12

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Bn 307

1. Historic Name(s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Location
lane off Young Rd - 1½ m S. of Hwy 1297

4. Owner's Name

5. Owner's Address

6. Open to Public
Yes ____ No X

7. Visible from road
Yes ____ No X

8. Ownership
Private X
Local . . . . . ____
State . . . . . ____
Federal . . . . . ____

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
c.1800 A. 1 B. 2

14. Style
A. ____
B. ____

15. Original Use
mill

16. Present use
ruins

17. Condition
ruins E

18. Description

(Continue on Back)

No. Stories ____

Single Pile ____ NA ____
Double Pile ____

Floor Plan ____

Structural Fabric
Stone A. A B. ____

Decorative Fabric
A. ____
B. ____

Roof Form

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County
BRADD

23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') G.I.S. Mod.
Lucas

24. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

25. Coordinate Accuracy

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building Other

27. National Register District Name:

28. Significance Evaluation
Inventory G

29. Status Date
National Landmark . . ____
National Register . . . ____
Landmark Certificate ____
Kentucky Survey . . . ____
Local Landmark . . . . ____
HABS/HAER . . . . . ____

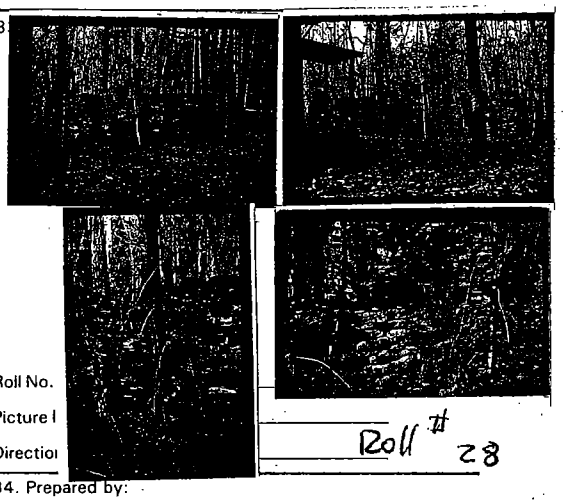
30. Historic Theme
Primary ____
Secondary ____
Other ____

31. Endangered Yes ____ No ____

32. Preservation Project Status

Actual Cost in $1,000s

3



Roll No.
Picture I
Directio

Roll # 28

34. Prepared by:
Jayne C. Henderson

35. Organization
SCKHS

36. Date Fall 1991

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Site No. Bn-307

BRADD - Barren

Historic Name: George Settles Grist Mill

Present Owner: James Albert Britt
Smiths Grove, Kentucky

History: Obidiah Olliphant was granted rights to establish mill at the head of Buck Creek in Warren County (prior to formation of Barren County).

In 1803 John Mayfield and in 1804 George Settles bought the site.

The mill was in service for many years and is in ruins - some of the foundation walls are still in place.

Attachment 11 VI-14

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-1
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION ___/
DESTROYED 3/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
HARDCASTLE HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: (HWY 101)
800 SMITHS GROVE-SCOTTSVILLE RD.

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/9/7/2/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/3/8/2/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: HAZAND MARY BALLANCE
13101 LOUISVILLE RD.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
JANET L. JOHNSTON / BG HPB

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/7/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: SURVEY

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/___/
DEMOLISHED/ARSON 9/5/95

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1850-1874 estimated
___/___/___/___/_____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
0/0/ UNDETERMINED original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width 9 Depth 3

16. PLAN:
H/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, DOUBLE PILE first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/1/ GREEK REV; 4/1/ ITALIANATE first
___/_____; ___/_____ second
___/_____; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
	0/ UNKNOWN	0/ UNKNOWN	original
	___/_____	___/_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/ WEATHERBOARD original
___/_____ replacement

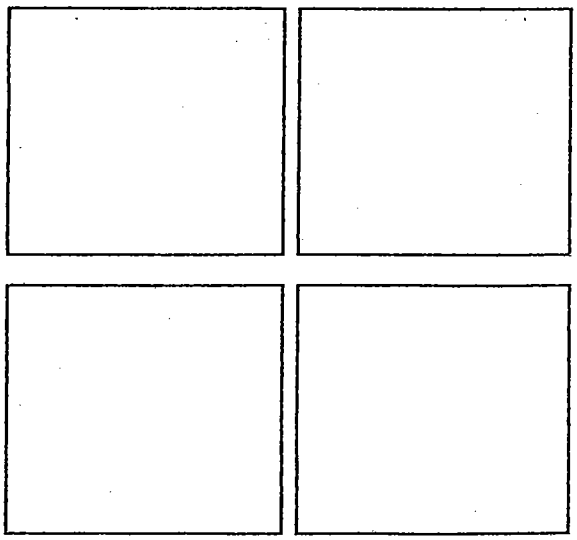
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
	I/ HIP	0/ UNDET	original
	___/_____	___/_____	replacement

22. CONDITION: 0/ NOT APPLICABLE

23. MODIFICATION: 0/ NOT APPLICABLE

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: ___/___/ NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-15
WA-1

Name (s)
Original Owner Hardcastle *
Present Name Hardcastle House

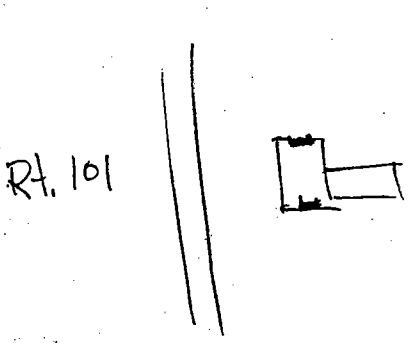
3. Owner's Name
Haz Ballance

4. Owner's Address
Rt 1 Oakland

5. Location
E. side Rt. 101; 2/3 m. S. of 31W

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date mid-19th C.
14. Style dec. cottage
15. Original Use house
16. Present Use house
17. Condition
Interior
Exterior excellent

18. Description 1 story five bay frame - double pile - central passage plan - hipped roof - iron cresting probably originally

19. History 1877 Beers Atlas - Jn. A. Hawks

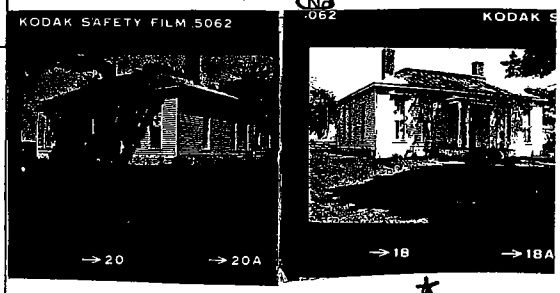
20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Irene Sumpter

22. ADD/County BARIV / WA
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove
25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey ●

29. Status		Date
National Landmark		
National Register		
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)



*

Roll No. 21
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date 5078
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-2
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION ___/
DESTROYED 4/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
JOHN JACKSON FORD HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
922 LITTLE KNOB ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/8/6/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/2/5/6/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: JOSEPH & MARILYN SCHNEIDER TRUSTEES
PO BOX 2250
BOWLING GREEN KY 42102

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE,

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/9/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/___/
DEMOLISHED 9/83

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1890-1874 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/3/FRAME CONST, TYPE UNK. original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width 4 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
H/CENTRAL PASSAGE, DOUBLE PILE first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/1/FEDERAL; 3/1/GREEK REV first
___/_____; ___/_____ second
___/_____; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE		MATERIAL	
2/	CONT.	B/	BRICK	original
___/		___/		replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/_____ replacement

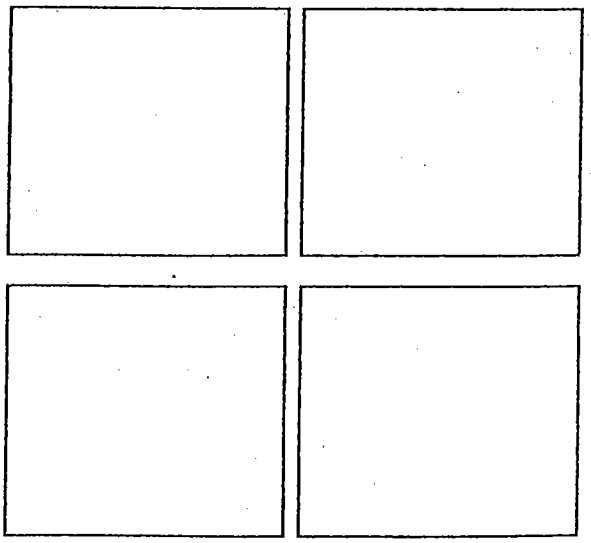
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION		COVERING	
A/	SIDEGABLE	O/	UNDET	original
___/		___/		replacement

22. CONDITION: O/NA

23. MODIFICATION: O/NA

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: ___/___/NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-17
WA-2

1. Historic Name (s) "FairView" / John Jackson Ford House
Original Owner John Jackson Ford
Present Name

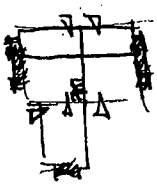
3. Owner's Name
Ronald Madison

4. Owner's Address
Rt 2 Smiths Grove

5. Location
½ m. N of Little Knob Rd; 1 m. W of Rt. 101

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: Yes (No)
8. Ownership: Private ✓ / Local / State / Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date: third ¼ of 19th cent
14. Style: Federal/Greek
15. Original Use: dwelling
16. Present Use: none
17. Condition: Interior fair; Exterior fair

18. Description: One story, four bay brick - American bond with - flemish bond basement - molded brick cornice - four exterior end chimneys - double - pile - flemish bond chimneys - wooden cornice on brick section was added at time of frame - addition. - basement openings segmental arched - South facade entirely flemish bond and probably main front - frame addition on ashlar foundation w/ partially exterior brick chimney - all windows and exterior doors replacem

19. History: Ferguson purchased house 50 yrs ago — Recessed door in frame addition - all chimneys probably stepped originally - doubly stepped rear two - triply stepped front (south) two - Basement entry on east end. - remaing south front window (right side) is 9 over 9 panes - two course cornices in cymacurve - new porch in angle of ell — flat arches of vertical ~~brick en~~ headers — hall + parlor plan (over)
History - 1st Section - brick was built by John Jackson Ford a son of a Revolutionary War soldier - He added the frame section for his second wife - After his death the house went to his son John William Ford.

20. Significance: Structure that embodies an early manner of building; particularly well preserved early structure.

21. Source of Information: County Landmarks; Sumpter - "An Album of Early Warren

22. ADD/County: BARI V/ WA
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District (3)
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Smiths Grove
25. UTM Reference: Zone 16 | Easting 568680 | Northing 4102560

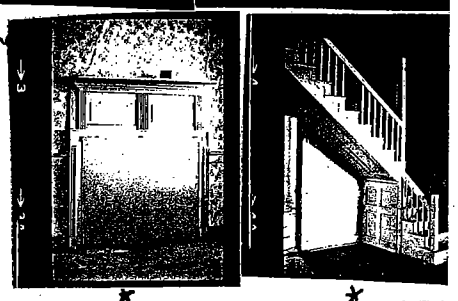
26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure
27. District: Yes (No) Name:
28. Significance Evaluation: NR ●
29. Status

		Date
National Landmark		
National Register	✓	12/18/79
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

30. Theme
Primary: Architecture
Secondary:
Other:
31. Endangered: (Yes) No
Abandoned

32.





Roll No.
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Rolls 15-16 Negative No.
34. Prepared by: JCH-KTG
35. Organization: KHC
36. Date: Spring 78
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

Home of John Jackson Ford "Fair View"

This is an unusual house as it was built in two different periods. The original brick part of two large and two smaller rooms and two rooms on the second floor was the first constructed. Later the white frame part was added. Four large chimneys served fireplaces in each room for the three floors. A panelled stairway leads from the family room to the girls' quarters on the second floor. The woodwork is lovely and all the mantels hand carved and reeded. When built, because of Indians, the outside steps to the house were unattached to the rest of the house so that they could be pulled inside at night. The entrance-way being about ten feet from the ground gave added protection. The original part of the house was built by John Jackson Ford who was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, 1792, a son of Revolutionary Soldier John Ford Sr. He and his wife Maria came to Warren County about 1823 and settled about one mile west of what was later Smiths Grove. Maria was the mother of his children and they had: Richard, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Rebecca and John W. Ford. Three of the Ford sisters married three Allen brothers. John Ford married, secondly, Elizabeth Royalty who was much younger, She wanted a "parlor" so the original house was enlarged with the frame addition. After the work was finished John went to Louisville to buy furniture for his new bride and "parlor" but unfortunately before it could be installed he died.

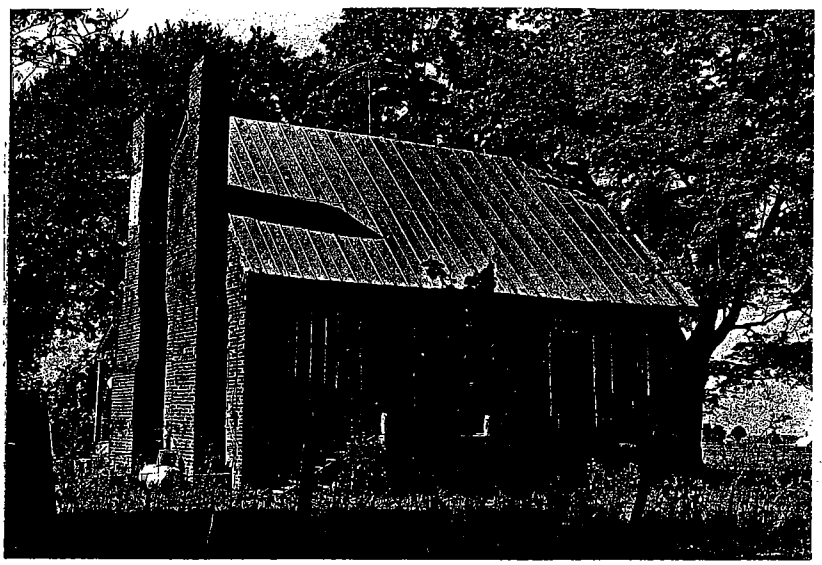
The home passed to son John William Ford who married Sallie Jane Callahan. Their eight children were all born and raised in the same house in which their grandfather had lived. They were: Jack, Joseph, Courtland T., Mattie, Mary E., Sara Frances, Margaret Ann and Rebecca Ford. The home was called "Fair View" and as the name implies the surrounding landscape is beautiful. In one corner of the flower garden was the family burying ground until the Smiths Grove Cemetery was started. At that time Will Ford's son had the bodies removed to that resting place. In 1904 Dr. Walter C. Simmons who married Martha Ford, one of Will's daughters, bought a number of acres of the property from the heirs. The farm and house are presently owned by the heirs of Mrs. T.C. Ferguson, of Smiths Grove.



VI-18

Fairview / John Jackson Ford House
Site # WA-2





KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-20

WA-2

1. Historic Name (s): John Jackson Ford House

Original Owner: John Jackson Ford

Present Name:

3. Owner's Name: Ronald Madison

4. Owner's Address: Rt 2 Smiths Grove

5. Location: ½ m. N of Little Knob Rd; 1 m. W of Rt. 101

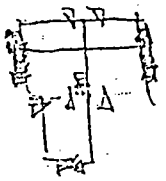
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓ / Local / State / Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization:

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house
No sign. outbuildings

11. Architect:

12. Builder:

13. Date: from 1st ~~(Exact)~~ ¼ of 19th Cent

14. Style: Federal/Greek

15. Original Use: dwelling

16. Present Use: none

17. Condition: Interior fair; Exterior fair

18. Description: One story, four bay brick - American bond with - flemish bond basement - molded brick cornice - four exterior end chimneys - double - pile - flemish bond chimneys - wooded cornice on brick section was added at time of frame - addition. - basement openings segmental arded - South facade entirely flemish bond and probably main front - frame addition on ashlar foundation - partially exterior brick chimney - all windows and exterior doors replacem

19. History: Ferguson purchased house 50 yrs ago — Recessed door in frame addition - all chimneys probably stepped originally - doubly stepped rear two - triply stepped front (south) two - Basement entry on east end. - remaing south front window (right) side) is 9 over 9 panes - two course cornices in cymacurve - new porch in angle of ell — flat arches of vertical ~~(brick on)~~ headers — hall + parlor plan (over)

History - 1st section - brick was built by John Jackson Ford a son of a Revolutionary War Soldier - He added the frame section for his second wife - After his death the house went to his son John William Ford.

20. Significance: Structure that embodies an early manner of building - particularly well preserved early structure. (over)

21. Source of Information: County Landmarks' Sumpter - "An Album of Early Warren

22. ADD/County: BARREN/WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference: Zone 16 | Easting 568680 | Northing 4106260

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation: NR

29. Status — Date

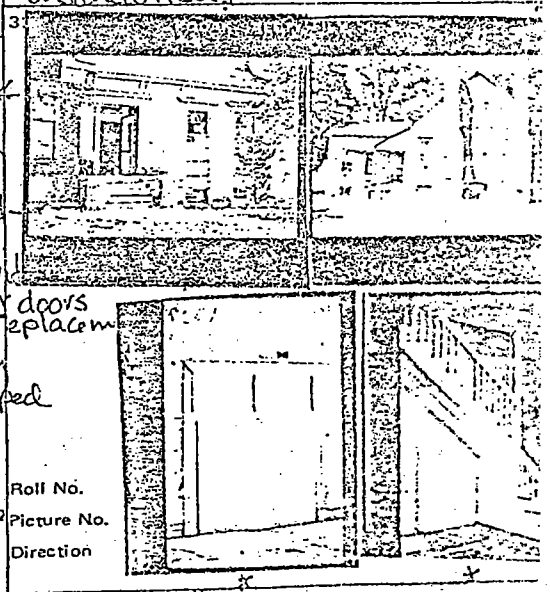
National Landmark	
National Register	
Landmark Certificate	
Kentucky Survey	
Local Landmark	
HABS/HAER	

30. Theme: Primary: Architecture; Secondary; Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

abandoned

32.



Roll No.
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Rolls 15-16 Negative No.

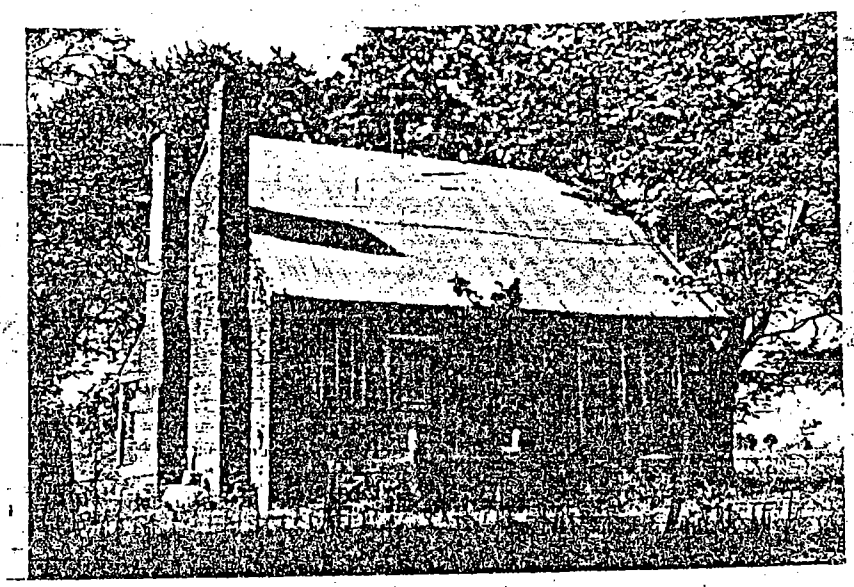
34. Prepared by: JCH-KTG

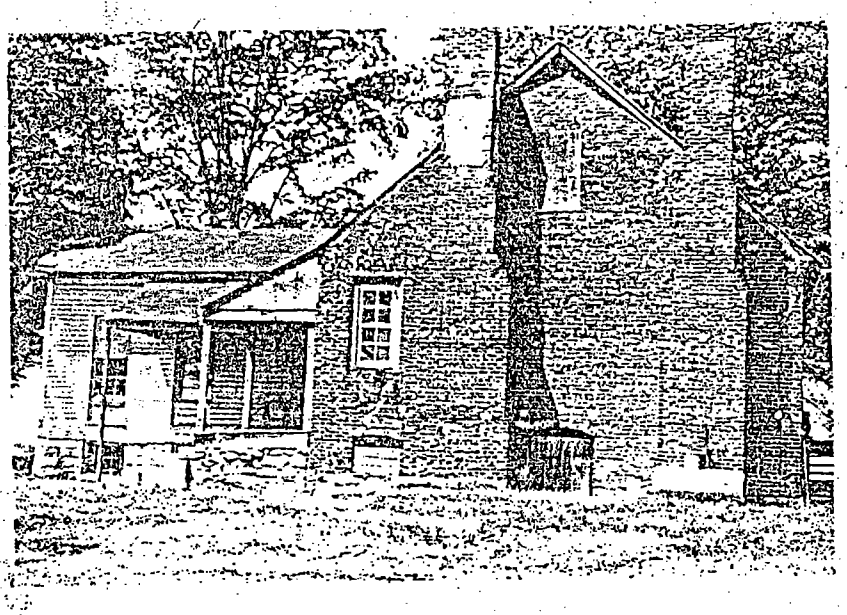
35. Organization: KHC

36. Date: Spring '78

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review





Architecture:

2. The significance of this house lies in its rare plan (double pile, hall and parlor plan type), in the intact interior woodwork (a rare, open corner staircase, Federal style mantels and chair rails) and in the exterior details that are reminiscent of eighteenth century work (double and triple shouldered chimneys, segmental headed basement openings, several surviving 9 over 9 pane windows

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-3
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
CARTER ALLEN HOME ("ALLENHURST")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
13790 LOUISVILLE ROAD (US 31W NORTH)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/8/6/2/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/3/7/8/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: JOSEPH HAYES
13790 LOUISVILLE RD
SMITHS GROVE KY 42171

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/9/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1870s estimated
___/___/___/___/ ___ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
___/___/ ___ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5(52') Depth 1(22')

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ ___ second
___/ ___ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC; 1/ GREEK REV first
___/ ___; ___/ ___ second
___/ ___; ___/ ___ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
O/ UNKNOWN S/ STONE original
___/ ___ ___/ ___ replacement

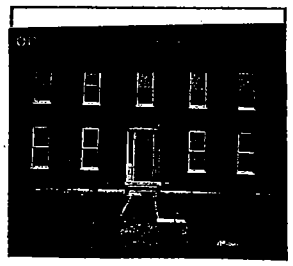
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
G/ BRICK, FLEMISH BOND original
___/ ___ replacement

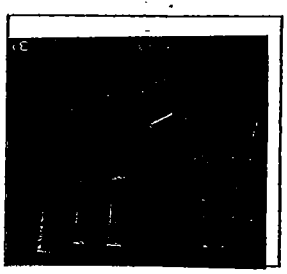
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ SIDE GABLE O/ UNKNOWN original
___/ ___ E/ ASP. SH. replacement

22. CONDITION: F/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/10/30-33
Write resource # on back of all prints.

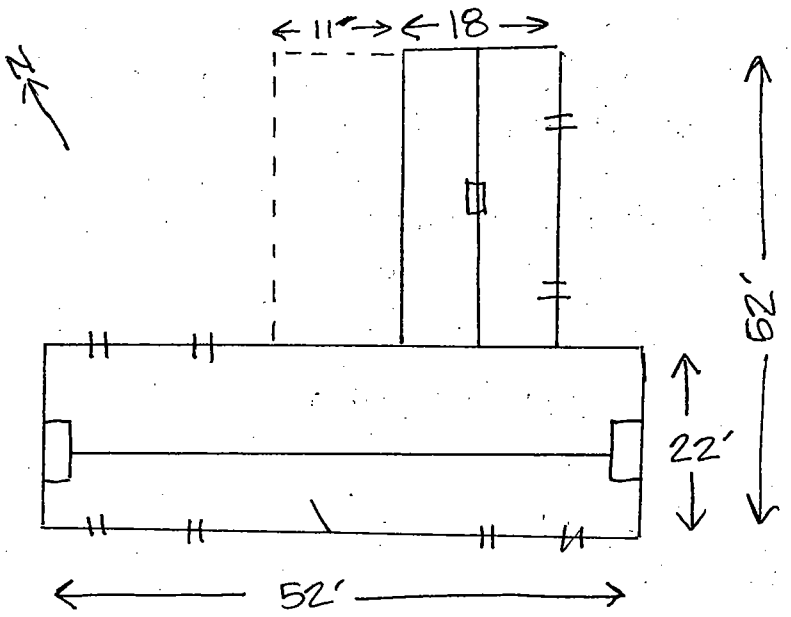




25. SUPPORT RESOURCES:

SITE PLAN KEY	FUNCTION	CONSTRUCTION DATE	METHOD/MATERIAL

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

WA-3

1. Historic Name (s) Carter Allen home

Original Owner Carter Allen

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name Pelly Dairy Farms, Inc.

4. Owner's Address Rt. 4 Smiths Grove 42171

5. Location 1/4 m. S of Rt. 31W; 1 1/4 m. from Edmonson Co. line

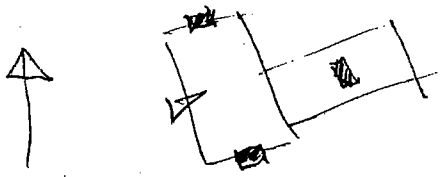
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder *Harrison Barner

13. Date late 19th c. - c. 1870s

14. Style late Greek Rev

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use none

17. Condition Interior ~~poor~~ fair Exterior ~~poor~~ fair

18. Description 2 story-five bay brick - segmental openings - flemish bond - two partially exterior end chimneys - transom and sidelights - original two story ell

19. History *Carter Allen (brother of Thomas Allen) of Wa-4 ~~(Ss-67)~~ born in 1833 ~~(built)~~ owned this home - died with no heirs - left this homeplace to nephew Harry Barner.

A Brother-in-law of Carter and Thomas Allen - Harrison Barner was a brick mason - he built both Allen homes plus - Potter's Opera House, and Warren Co. Court House.

20. Significance One of several structures in Warren Co. constructed by Harrison Barner, brick mason. Particularly clear illustration of a common style; significant building in the career of a builder.

21. Source of Information *Sumpter - An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARI V/WA

23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference Zone 16 Easting 568620 Northing 4103780

26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure (Building)

27. District Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark	[ ]	12/18/79
National Register	[✓]	
Landmark Certificate	[ ]	
Kentucky Survey	[ ]	
Local Landmark	[ ]	
HABS/HAER	[ ]	

30. Theme Primary architecture Secondary Other

31. Endangered (Yes) No abandoned



Roll No. 21

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

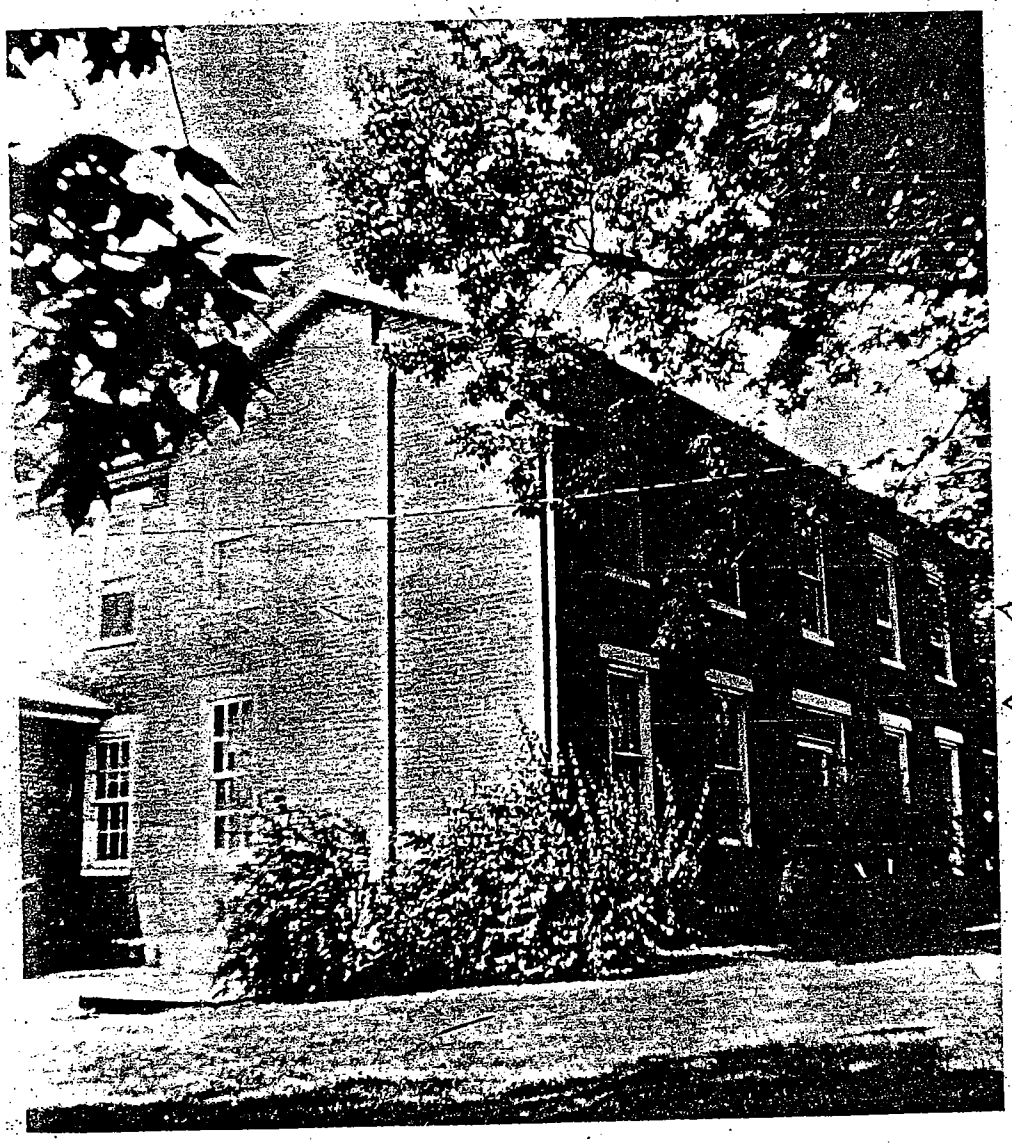
36. Date Spring 78

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

er Allen was born in 1833, married late in life Lucy nia Hope. There were no children and at his death e left his "homeplace" to his nephew Harry Barner, son of sister Catherine. Until recently the home was owned by Clarence Reed of Smiths Grove and occupied by tenants.

The Thomas Allen home is not far from the Carter Allen residence but nearer the highway. He was born 1819 and later married Elizabeth Ford, a daughter of neighbors John and Maria Ford. They raised a large family of children in this old house and after Mr. Allen's death daughter Mary, who had married John Stone went to live in the Thomas Allen home, as later, did their son Harry Stone. When the house was built it faced the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike but sometime through the years the road changed as did the entrance to the residence. A large porch was added to what had been the side of the house and that became the front. The structure is two story with eighteen inch thick walls. It has a central hall with staircase, panelled doors, carved mantels, cupboards and beautiful woodwork. After the death of Mr. Harry Stone his heirs sold the ancestral property in 1939 to the McDonald family and for the first time since pioneer days a deed to the land was made to an "outsider".



WA-4

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

WA-3

1. Historic Name (s) Carter Allen home

Original Owner Carter Allen

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Pelly Dairy Farms, Inc.

4. Owner's Address Rt. 4 Smiths Grove 42171

5. Location 1/4 m. S of Rt. 31W; 1 1/4 m. from Edmonson Co. line

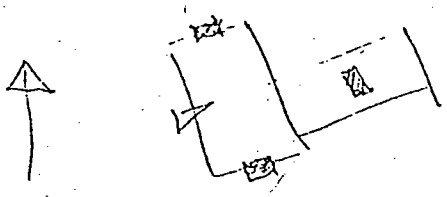
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership
Private [X]
Local [ ]
State [ ]
Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house. No outbuildings

11. Architect

12. Builder *Harrison Barner

13. Date late 19th c. - c. 1870s

14. Style late Greek Rev

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use none

17. Condition
Interior ~~poor~~ fair
Exterior ~~poor~~ fair

18. Description 2 story - five bay brick - segmental openings - flemish bond - two partially exterior end chimneys - transom and sidelights - original two story ell - central passage plan

19. History *Carter Allen (brother of Thomas Allen) of Wa-4 ~~(Wa-67)~~ born in 1833 ~~(built)~~ owned this home - died with no heirs - left this homeplace to nephew Harry Barner.

* Brother-in-law of Carter and Thomas Allen - Harrison Barner was a brick mason - he built both Allen homes plus - Potter's Opera House, and Warren Co. Court House.

20. Significance One of several structures in Warren Co. constructed by Harrison Barner, brick mason. Particularly clear illustration of a common style; significant building in the career of a builder.

(over)

21. Source of Information *Sumpter - An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BAPTV/WA

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

VI-26

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 Easting 568620 Northing 4103720

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

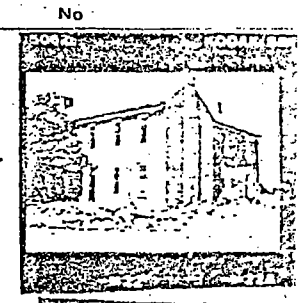
28. Significance Evaluation NR

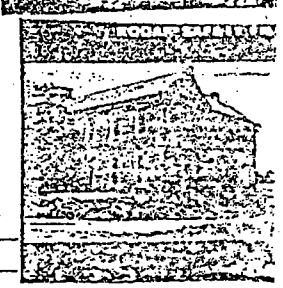
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered (Yes) No
abandoned

32.





Roll No. 21
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

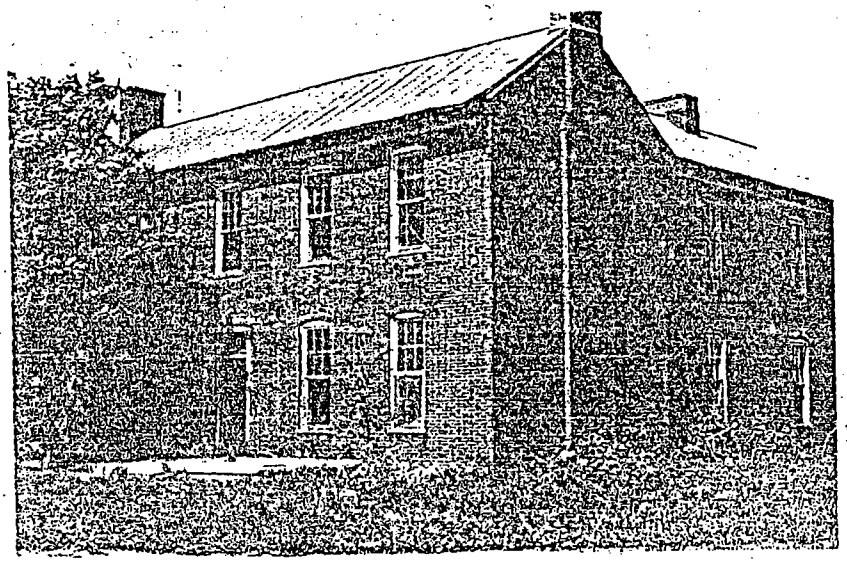
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 78

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review



Architecture

3. One of two houses constructed by the local builder Harrison Barner for his brothers-in-law Carter and Thomas Allen (see Wa-4), this house is a particularly clear example of the I-house format popular in the area during the Greek Revival period. The lack of later additions gives clarity to the proportions and massing of the building, and the unusual occurrence of segmental headed openings gives the house added distinction. The late Greek Revival moldings in the interior are original. The builder was responsible in part for major structures in Bowling Green, including the Warren County Courthouse and Potter's Opera House.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-4
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
THOMAS ALLEN HOME

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
240 UPPER DIXIE HIGHWAY

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/8/2/0/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/3/8/8/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: JOHN PERKINS & ALICE JONES
240 UPPER DIXIE HWY.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/9/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/ca.1855 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/0/BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5(54') Depth 1(22')
4(70')

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLEPILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC; 1/ GREEK REV first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/ CONT. B/ BRICK original
___/ ___/ replacement

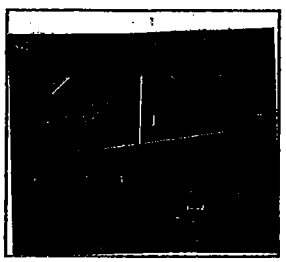
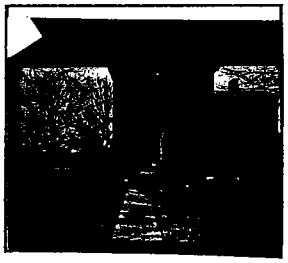
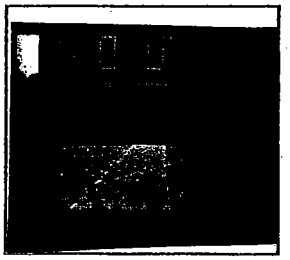
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
G/ BRICK, FLEMISH BOND original
___/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ SIDEGABLE 0/ UNDET original
___/ 5/ ASP. SH. replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/10/25-29
Write resource # on back of all prints.


KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

WA-4

1. Historic Name (s) Thomas Allen home
Original Owner Thomas Allen
Present Name

3. Owner's Name Lee McDonald

4. Owner's Address Rt 1 Oakland

5. Location S. side Rt. 31W; 1½ from Edmonson Co. line

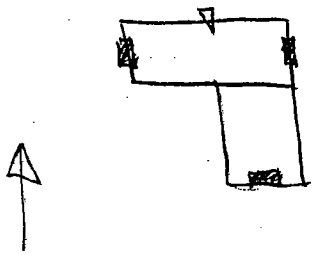
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ☒, Local, State, Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder *Harrison Barner

13. Date c. 1860s

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use

17. Condition
Interior
Exterior fair/good

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - flemish bond front - American bond sides - 2 partially exterior brick end chimneys - wooden lintels and sills with square bulls eye corners - transom and sidelights - Greek Revival door - original 2 story ell - with wooden lintels and sills and interior end chimney - later porch in angle of ell - central passage plan -

19. History * ~~Built~~ Owned by Thomas Allen who was born in 1819 - after his death the house went to his children and in 1939 was sold out of the family.

Thomas Allen was a brother of Carter Allen of ~~65-65~~ Wa-3.

The home was built by Harrison Barner who married Catherine ~~Carter~~ Allen - sister to Thomas + Carter Thomas Allen was.

20. Significance The elder of the two brothers that had similar homes built near to each other.
Particularly clear illustration of a common type. Significant structure in the career of a builder.

21. Source of Information *Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARI V/ WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-29
Magisterial District (6)

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference
16 | 568200 | 4103880
Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building Object Structure

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR

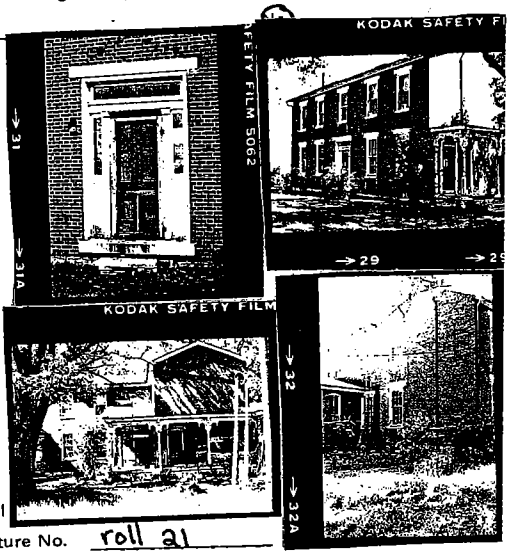
29. Status

		Date
National Landmark	J	12/18/79
National Register	J	
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.



Roll
Picture No. roll 21
Direction

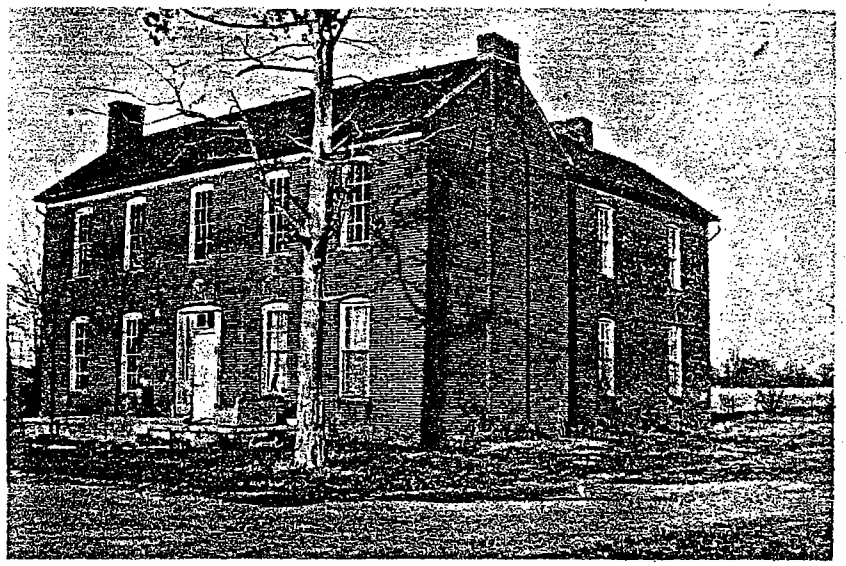
33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 78

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review



65 4

Allen Homes

About thirteen miles north of Bowling Green, just off Highway 31W, to the right stand homes of two brothers, Thomas A., and Carter Allen. They are large brick houses and in their day were fine residences. The Allen boys, sons of William and Polly Ford Allen, had six brothers and three sisters. One sister, Catherine, married Harrison P. Barner an early brick mason and contractor of note. Besides the two Allen houses his grandson reports that Harrison Barner also built the Odeon Hall (later Potter's Opera House), the old Baptist Church when it was on Main Street as well as the brick work on the Wilkins and Ewing residences and the Warren County Court House.



Thomas Allen Home
Site # WA-4

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-31 WA-4

1. Historic Name (s) Thomas Allen home

Original Owner Thomas Allen

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Lee McDonald

4. Owner's Address Rt1 Oakland

5. Location S. side Rt. 31W; 1½ from Edmonson Co. line

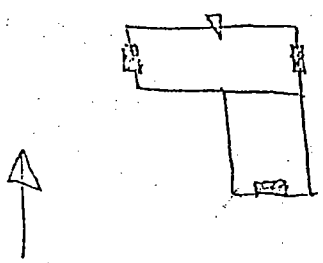
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership
Private [X]
Local [ ]
State [ ]
Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house No sign. outbldg.

11. Architect

12. Builder *Harrison Barner

13. Date c. 1860s

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use " "

17. Condition
Interior
Exterior fair/good

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - flemish bond front - American bond sides - 2 partially exterior brick end chimneys - wooden lintels and sills with square bullseye corners - transom and sidelights - Greek Revival door - original 2 story ell - with wooden lintels and sills and interior end chimney - later porch in angle of ell - central passage plan -

19. History * ~~Built~~ Owned by Thomas Allen who was born in 1819 - after his death the house went to his children and in 1939 was sold out of the family.

Thomas Allen was a brother of Carter Allen of ~~[illegible]~~ Wa-3.

The home was built by Harrison Barner who married Catherine ~~Carter~~ Allen - sister to Thomas + Carter ~~Thomas Allen was~~

20. Significance The elder of the two brothers that had similar homes built near to each other.
Particularly clear illustration of a common type, Significant structure in the career of a builder.

(over)

21. Source of Information *Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARLV/WA

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District (6)

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 Easting 568200 Northing 4103880

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

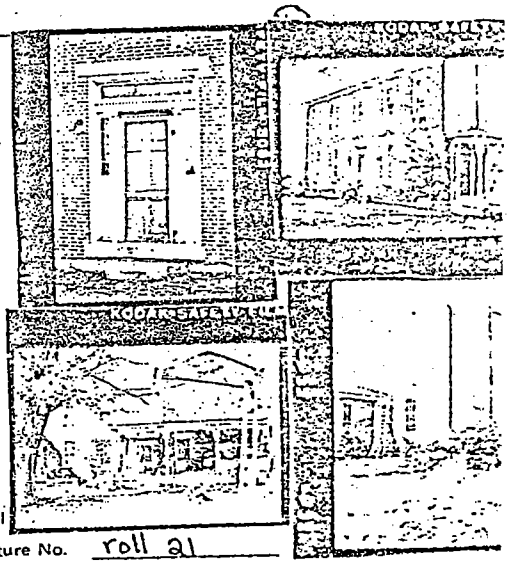
28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes

32.



Roll
Picture No. roll 21
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

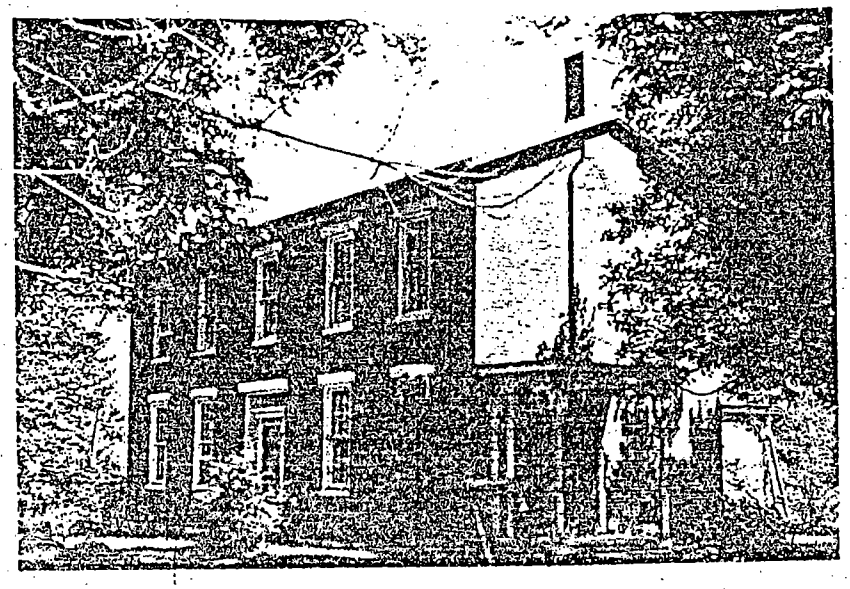
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 78

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review



Architecture

4. One of two houses constructed by the local builder Harrison Barner for his brothers-in-law Carter and Thomas Allen (see Wa-3), this house is in a sense the archetypal Warren County Greek Revival house. Features common in Greek houses in the area (I-house with two-storied ell, wooden lintels with bull's eye end blocks and rectilinear door units composed of transom and sidelights) are found here in an essentially intact structure. The interior woodwork is original.

Moses Shobe Home

About thirteen miles noth of Bowling Green, on Highway 31W, stands the old home of Moses Shobe and his wife Martha "Patsy" Dunn Shobe, a daughter of Lewis and Rebecca Elam Dunn. This lovely substantial brick home is about one hundred and twenty five years old having been built about 1850. At that time the road in front of the house was called the Louisville Turnpike. The house was built by slave labor and the bricks made on the place and fired in a kiln, as was customary in that early day. Moses Shobe was born in Virginia, 14 April 1806 and on July 21, 1829 he married Patsy Dunn who was born 1813. They are both buried in the family grave yard on the old original part of the Shobe farm.

Moses Shobe was a son of Jacob and Clorey Stookey Shobe who made their way, according to the obituary of Absalom Shobe (son of Jacob) in the possession of Vernon Andrew a great grandson of Jacob, to Kentucky by way of Ohio in 1816 or 1817. Jacob Shobe was a Revolutionary soldier and his will was probated in 1827.

Moses and Martha Dunn Shobe had the following children: Lewis D., Emily Ford, Amanda, Rebecca, Milton, Annie, Luther and W.C. Shobe. Luther Shobe married Ella Ford, a daughter of Dr. William Ford, of near Dripping Springs. They continued to live on the homeplace and their daughters Misses Ruth and Patsey Shobe also lived there.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-34 WA-5

Attachment 15

1. Historic Name (s) * Moses Shobe home

Original Owner Moses Shobe

Present Name

3. Owner's Name (Lloyd Cassidy) Ruth Shobe

4. Owner's Address Rt. 1 Oakland 42159

5. Location S. side Rt. 31W; 1/2 m. from Edmonson Co line (13 miles north of Bowling Green - 31W)

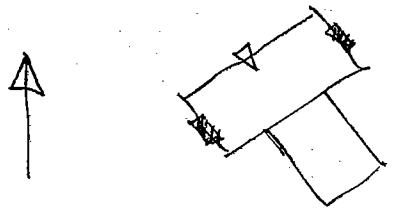
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X]; Local [ ]; State [ ]; Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1850*

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use " "

17. Condition

Interior -

Exterior excellent

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - unbonded front-American bond sides - wooden lintels on 1st and 2nd floor openings with bulls eye corners - transom and side lights - original 2 story ell - 2 partially exterior end chimneys - ell has shed addition - interior end chimney in ell - later porch - stone block at corner of end walls - eaves

19. History * Moses Shobe original owner of this home born in Va in 1806. His father Jacob Shobe was a Revolutionary War soldier who came to Ky around 1817 by way of Ohio.

20. Significance The Old Louisville Rd. became a highly travelled route in the early part of Warren County's history. This is evidenced by the many well-constructed homes in this area. Particulary clear illustration of a common style.

21. Source of Information * Sumpter's book

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District 6

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	568980	4104060

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

27. District: Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR ●

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark		
National Register	✓	12/18/79
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

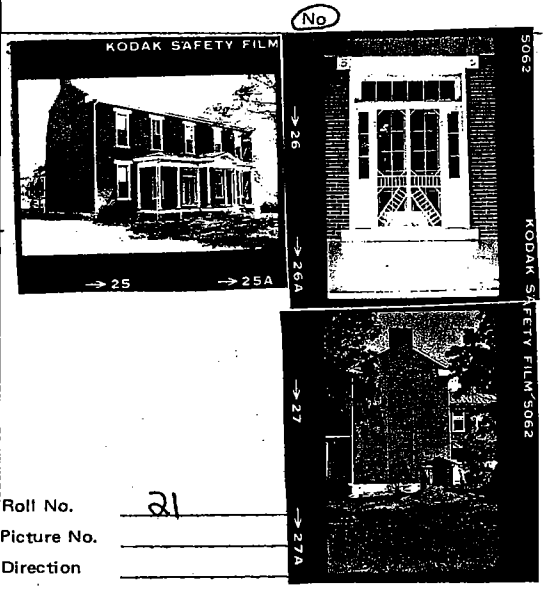
30. Theme

Primary architecture

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)



Roll No. 21

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-5
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
MOSES SHOBE HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
13628 LOUISVILLE ROAD (US 31W NORTH)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/8/9/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/4/0/6/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: LLOYD & MARTHA CASSADY
PO BOX 162
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/9/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1850 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/0/ BRICK original
___/___/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 (66') Depth 1 ORIGINAL

16. PLAN:
F/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ _____ second
___/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GR. REVIVAL first
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ second
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/	CONT	A/ STONE, CUT	original
___/		___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ _____ replacement

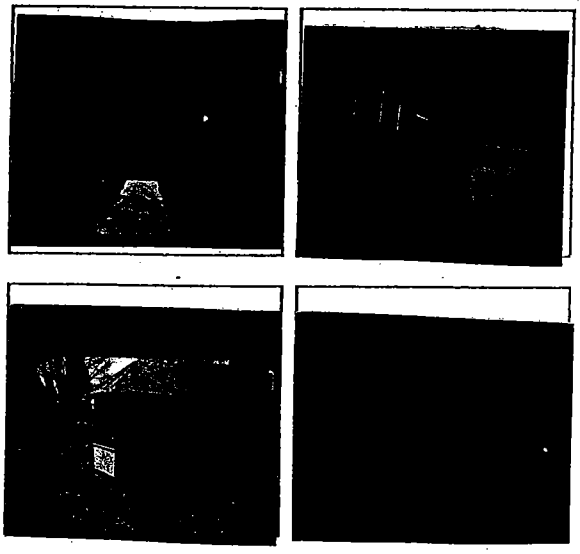
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/	SIDEGABLE	0/ UNDET	original
___/		7/ SEAM METAL	replacement

22. CONDITION: G/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/10/21-24
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

WA-5

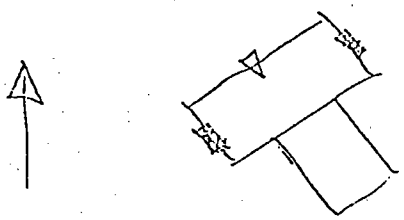
1. Historic Name (s) * Moses Shobe home
Original Owner Moses Shobe
Present Name

3. Owner's Name Ruth Shobe
4. Owner's Address Rt. 1 Oakland 42159

5. Location S. side Rt. 31W; 1/2 m. from Edmonson Co line (13 miles north of Bowling Green - 31W)

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private [X], Local [ ], State [ ], Federal [ ]
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house. No sign. otbldgs.

11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date 1850*
14. Style Greek Revival
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use " "
17. Condition
Interior -
Exterior excellent

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - unbonded front-American bond sides - wooden lintels on 1st and 2nd floor openings with bulls eye corners - transom and side lights - original 2 story ell - 2 partially exterior end chimneys - ell has shed addition - interior end chimney in ell - later porch - stone block at corner of end walls - eaves

19. History * Moses Shobe original owner of this home born in Va in 1806. His father Jacob Shobe was a Revolutionary War soldier who came to Ky around 1817 by way of Ohio.

20. Significance The Old Louisville Rd. became a highly travelled route in the early part of Warren County's history. This is evidenced by the many well-constructed homes in this area. Particularly clear illustration of a common style.

(over)

21. Source of Information * Sumpter's book

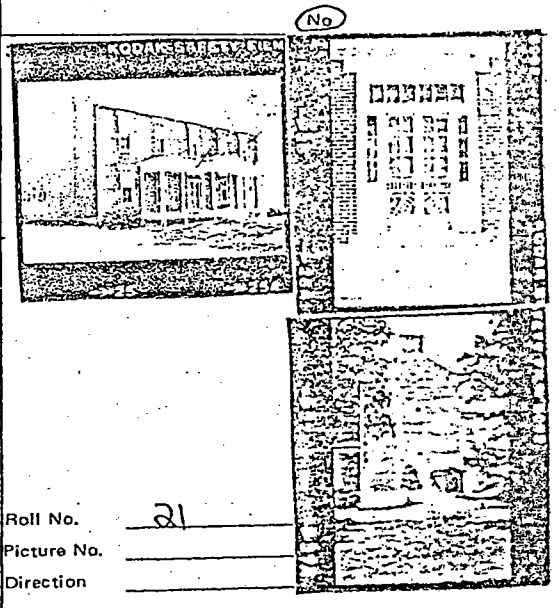
22. ADD/County WARREN
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District (5th) VI-36
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Smiths Grove
25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 | Easting 586980 | Northing 4106060

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure
27. District Yes (No)
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR
29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)



Roll No. 21
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-6
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION D /
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
COLUMBUS TUCKER HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
13101 LOUISVILLE ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/7/1/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/3/7/4/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: ELMER PENCE BALLANCE
13101 LOUISVILLE RD.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/9/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 5/1850s estimated
___/___/___/___/ ___ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/3/FRAME CONST, TYPE UNK. original
___/___/___ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3(60') Depth (27')
3(70')

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ ___ second
___/ ___ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GR. REVIVAL first
___/ ___ ; ___/ ___ second
___/ ___ ; ___/ ___ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE		MATERIAL		
2/	CONT	5/	STONE	original
___/		___/		replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ ___ replacement

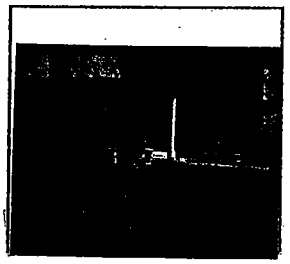
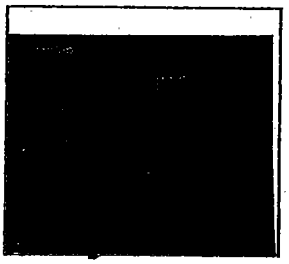
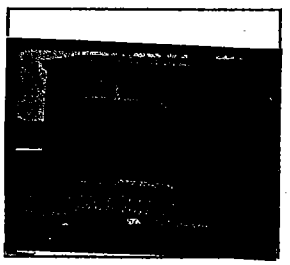
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION		COVERING		
I/	HIP	7/	SEAM METAL	original
___/		___/		replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

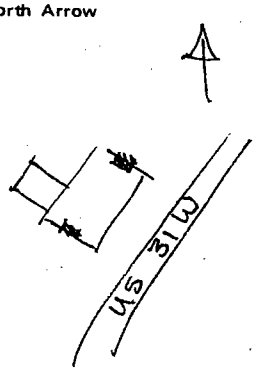
24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/10/16-19
Write resource # on back of all prints.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-38
Wa-6

Historic Name (s) Columbus Tucker House
Original Owner Columbus Tucker*
Present Name
3. Owner's Name Haz Ballance
4. Owner's Address Oakland Rt 1
5. Location N. side 31 W; 2 m. from Edmonson Co. line
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private [X], Local, State, Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization
10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date 3rd 1/4 19th C.
14. Style Greek Revival
15. Original Use house
16. Present Use house
17. Condition
Interior
Exterior good

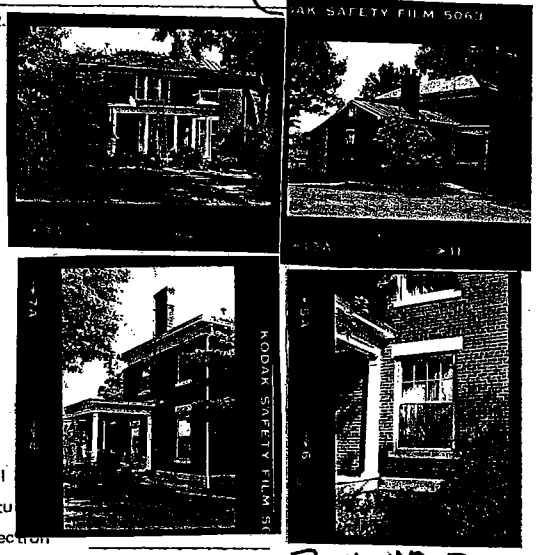
18. Description 2 story - 3 bay brick - stone lintels and sills - transom and sidelights - common bond - later one story ell - segmental arches - interior brick chimney in ell - 2 interior brick end chimneys in main block -

19. History 1877 atlas - J. M. Tucker

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Mrs. Roy Morningstar

22. ADD/County BARTV/WA
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District (5)
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove
25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site (Building) Object Structure
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)
32.



Roll
Pictu
Direction
Roll 42
33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Attachment 17 Wa-7

c Name (s) Jesse Middleton Hous

Original Owner William B. Smith* / Jesse Middleton

Present Name

3. Owner's Name
Ed Stout

4. Owner's Address
Rt 4 Bowling Green

5. Location
N. side Rt. 31W; cor. Rt. 1659 (Tuckertown Rd)

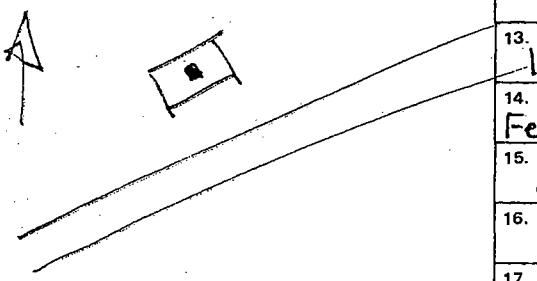
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



white
thr

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date
1st 1/4 19th c.

14. Style
Federal

15. Original Use
dwelling

16. Present Use
dwelling

17. Condition
Interior poor
Exterior poor

18. Description
2 story 3 bay brick — common bond — corbelled cornice — later 2 story frame ell — wooden lintels — enclosed corner staircase in SE corner — corner blocks — interior (central) brick chimney — very simple interior moldings — beaded vertical boards enclosing stair — beaded window surrounds — hall and parlor plan

19. History * This property was purchased by William B. Smith in 1846. It had previously been owned by Edmund Hall - This house was reported to have been used as a stagecoach stop, built by the Middleton family
minister Samuel Templeton 1840-41 } minister of First Presbyterian Church
Joseph Templeton 1841-43 }

20. Significance Two of William Smith's sons served as Ministers of the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green. Embodies an early manner of building; rare surviving example of an unusual type.

Bow

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-39
Magisterial District (MSD)

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Bristow

25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 | Easting 564880 | Northing 4102660

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

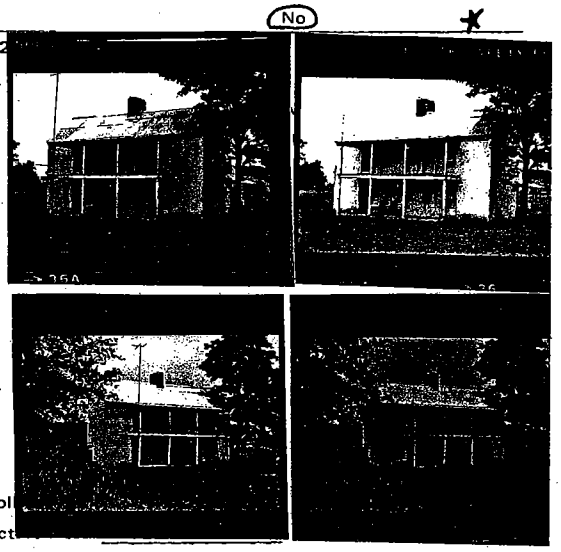
28. Significance Evaluation NR ●

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register ✓ 12/18/79
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary arch.
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No) *

32.



Roll
Pict
Direction Roll 41

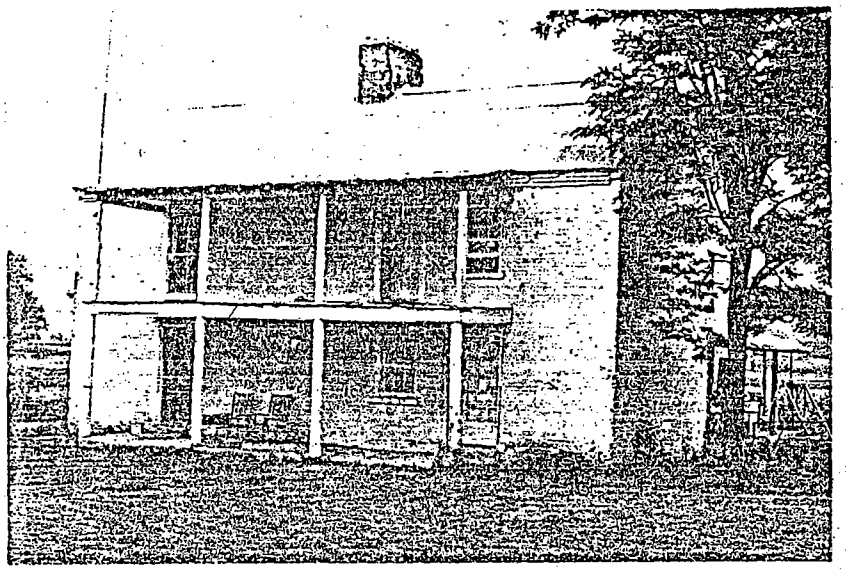
33. Tape No. Negative No. A

34. Prepared by:
KTG - JCH

35. Organization
KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review



Architecture:

7. Located on the historic main north-south route in the county, this structure is one of few in the state that reveal their original functions as stage coach stops. Unlike most buildings used as inns, taverns or stage coach stops, it was designed with a sense of informality and utility rather than in accordance with current notions of domestic styling. The central chimney is rare in Kentucky brick structures of this period, as is the use of a gallery in pre-Greek Revival architecture. The interior moldings are extremely simple.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN VI-41
RESOURCE# WA-7
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 3/
JESSE MIDDLETON HOUSE (SMITH-MIDDLETON HOUSE)

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
11251 LOUISVILLE ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/4/8/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/2/6/6/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: EDWARD B. STOUT JR.
11251 LOUISVILLE RD.
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 8/1800-1824 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/0/BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3(40') Depth 1
3 (62')

16. PLAN:
E/ HALL-PARLOR first
N/ T-PLAN second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
2/ REPUBLIC ; 1/ FEDERAL first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT.	S/ STONE	original
___/	___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ replacement

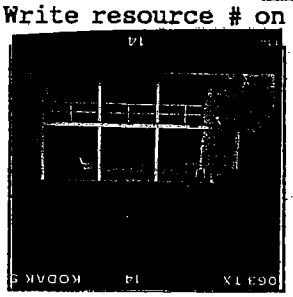
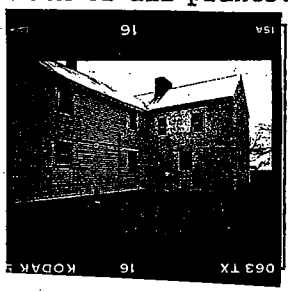
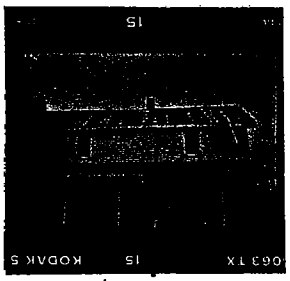
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

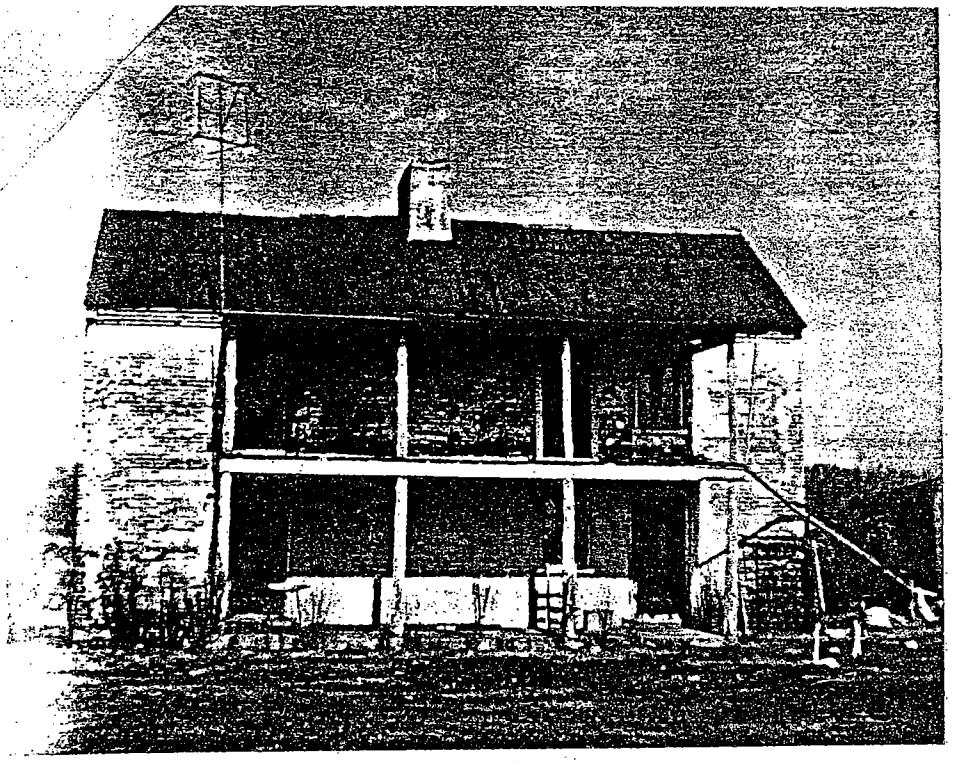
CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/ SIDE GABLE	2/ TIN	original
___/	___/	replacement

22. CONDITION: P/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/11/W-16
Write resource # on back of all prints.



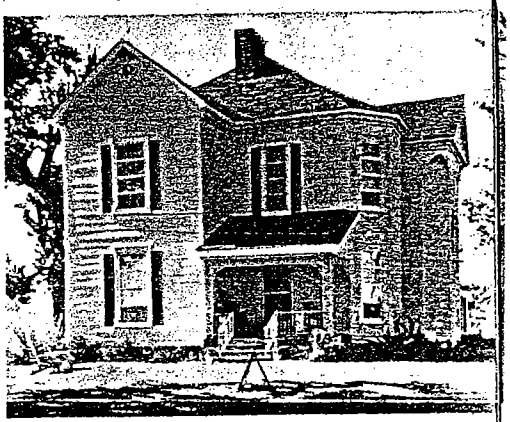
Smith-Middleton Home

This property on 31W north of Bowling Green about eleven miles has been in the family of Mrs. Edward Stout Sr., for many years. According to court records her great grandfather William B. Smith began acquiring land in the county in 1811. In 1846 he bought the land of the widow of Edmund Hall which joined his own property. The Hall home was just back of this house on the Otter Gap Road. The above two story brick residence is known to all of us who travel the highway north of Bowling Green. Tradition through the years has been that it was an old stage coach stop and built early by the Middleton family. But according to the late Mrs. Stout the Middletons did not live there until her mother Alice Templeton, the widow Smith, married secondly, Jesse Middleton and since that time it has been confused as an "old" Middleton home. Mrs. Stout also stated that her mother, a granddaughter of William B. Smith, the first owner, lived there during the Civil War. She recalled a story of those days, often related by her mother, of returning from Dripping Springs on horseback, with a baby, when stopped by Yankee Soldiers. They wanted to know if she had carried messages to the Southern Soldiers. She told them, "You will have to find that out for yourselves!" The Middletons were Southern sympathizers, however, they kept and gave aid to at least one Yankee Soldier who was very ill.

In 1890 the Jesse Middletons built the house known as the Stout home and until recently occupied by Mrs. Stout and her sister Miss Rita Middleton. When the mother married, secondly, they moved to Louisville where Mr. Middleton was quite successful in the merchandizing business. In later years they came back to the Templeton-Smith-Middleton's old home and acquired additional land, much across the road from the first tract. Mr. Middleton raised fine horses and built a race track across from his home.

William B. Smith, a native of Mississippi, whose wife died before he came to Kentucky, and the first owner of the property, is buried behind this old brick house. His stone reads: b. 1779, d. 1852. His daughter Olivia married Samuel Templeton who was Minister of the First Presbyterian Church 1840-1841. After the local pastorate he served in Natchez, Mississippi; and died 1 December 1850. His brother, Joseph Templeton, followed him at the Bowling Green Church 1841-1843.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Stout Jr., have recently remodeled and occupied the 1890 residence of his mother and grandmother.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-7

1. Historic Name (s) Jesse Middleton House

Original Owner William B. Smith* / Jesse Middleton

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Ed Stout

4. Owner's Address Rt 7 Bowling Green

5. Location N. side Rt. 31W; cor. Rt. 1659 (Tuckertown Rd)

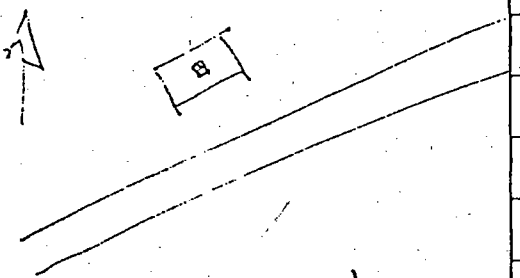
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership
Private ✓
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house. No sign. outbldgs.

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1st 1/4 19th c.

14. Style Federal

15. Original Use dwelling - inn

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition
Interior poor
Exterior poor

18. Description 2 story 3 bay brick — common bond — corbelled cornice — later 2 story frame ell — wooden lintels — enclosed corner staircase in SE corner — corner blocks — interior (central) brick chimney — very simple interior moldings — beaded vertical boards enclosing stair — beaded window surrounds — hall and parlor plan

19. History * This property was purchased by William B. Smith in 1846. It had previously been owned by Edmund Hall - This house was reported to have been used as a stagecoach stop. built by the Middleton family
Minister Samuel Templeton 1840-41 } ministers of
Joseph Templeton 1841-43 } First Presbyterian Church

20. Significance Two of William Smith's sons served as Ministers of the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green. Embodies an early manner of building; rare surviving example of an unusual type.

(over)

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District VI-43

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 Easting 564880 Northing 4102660

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

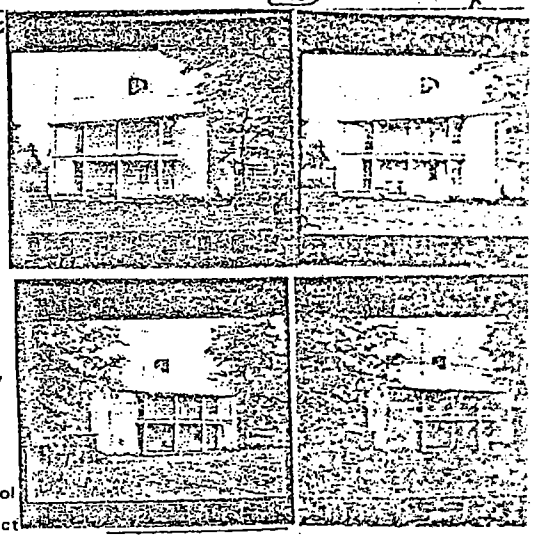
28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary arch.
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.



Roll
Pict
Direction Roll 41

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Attachment 18

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN VI-44
RESOURCE# WA-8
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 3/
PEYTON COOKE HOUSE ("FOREST HOME")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
1056 OAKLAND ROAD (OAKLAND)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/5/4/6/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/1/1/2/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: COL. ROBERT & CORA JANE EPILLER
1056 OAKLAND RD.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1824-1826 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/0/ BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5(46') Depth 1
2(50')

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE-PILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
2/ REPUBLIC; 1/ FEDERAL first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE		MATERIAL		
2/	CONT	S/	STONE	original
___/		___/		replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
G/ BRICK, FLEMISH BOND original
___/ replacement

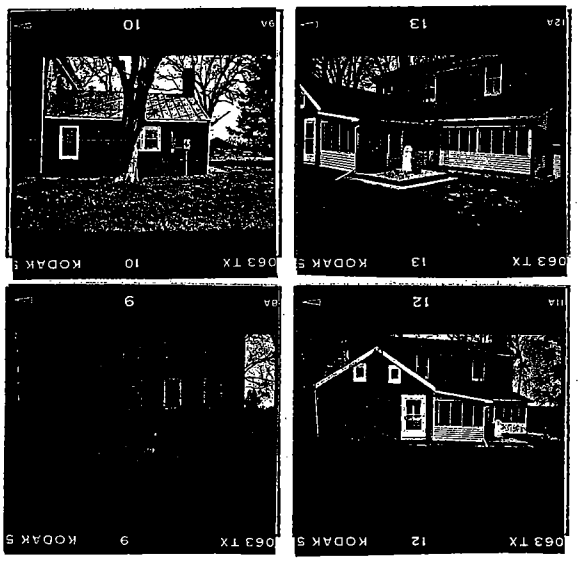
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION		COVERING		
A/	SIDE GABLE	7/	SEAM METAL	original
___/		___/		replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/11/9-13
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

1. Historic Name (s) Forest Home / Peyton Cooke House

Original Owner Peyton Cooke

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Mrs. Frank Grimes

4. Owner's Address Oakland

5. Location N side Oakland-31W Rd (Rt. 179); 1 m. E of 31W

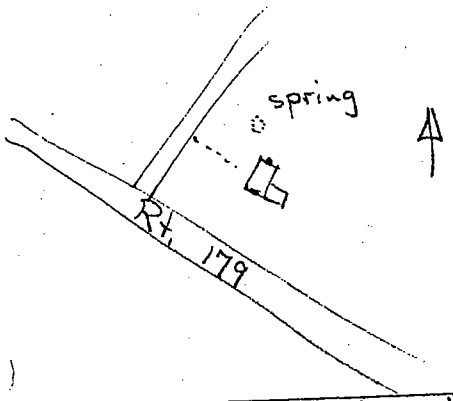
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1824 + 1826 *

14. Style Federal

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use house

17. Condition Interior excellent Exterior good

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - flemish bond - ~~jack arches~~ - segmental door opening - flat row of headers over openings - reeded Federal style mantles - splayed window cases - reeded window cases - chair rail throughout - original cupboards in west rooms - both floors - central passage plan - reeded mantle in ell with another cupboard - on back over rear door - flat arch of streachers with pseudo keystone

19. History *Peyton Cooke, the builder of this structure came from Va. It remained in the family until 1929 when the present owners purchased it Cooke born 1791 - died 1858.

(a character in) + The story ~~of Kentucky Tragedy~~ World Enough and Time (Robt. Penn Warren)

based upon Peyton Cooke sister and Solomon P Sharpe the Solicitor General of Ky in 1824

20. Significance ~~a Kentucky Tragedy~~ was the true story of a triangular love affair which involved Peyton Cookes sister. It became a regional theme in American literature. Particularly clear illustration of a common type and style; particularly well preserved early structure.

21. Source of Information

+ Antiques Magazine - March 1974

Sumpters book * - An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-45

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference Zone 16 Easting 565460 Northing 4101120

26. Prehistoric Site Object

Historic Site Structure

Building

27. District Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status — Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate ✓ Nov. 28, 1973

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

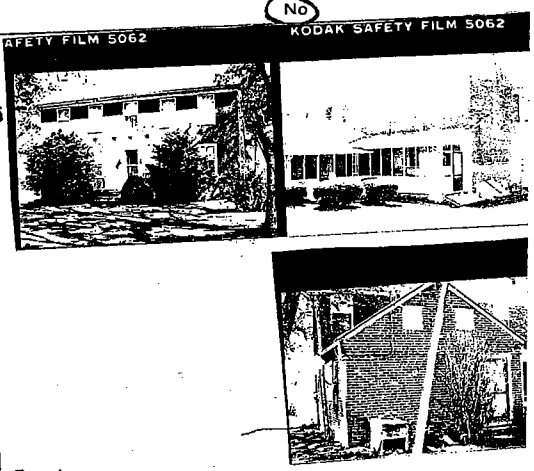
30. Theme

Primary arch

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32. 

Roll No. 21

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 78

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet or same size

State Kentucky
County Warren
Town Near Oakland, northeast of Bowling Green just off 31-W
Street No. Vicinity

Original owner Peyton Cooke
Original use Residence
Present owner Frank Grimes
Present use Residence
Wall construction Brick
No. of stories Two

Inventory WA-8

2. Name "Forest Home" (Peyton Cooke House)

Date or period 1824
Style
Architect
Builder Peyton Cooke

VI-46

3. For Library of Congress Use

Open to public No

4. Notable features, historical significance and description

This substantial, lovely old brick home is one of the oldest in the county. According to Mr. Frank Grimes, the present owner it was built by Peyton Cooke who came here from Va., and it remained in that family until purchased by Mr. Grimes in 1929 from Wilsford Hines a grandson of Peyton Cooke. The window panes have been replaced and a stoop added but other than minor changes the house is in its original condition.

Mr. Cooke was a large land and slave owner. He was from an aristocratic Virginia family being the son of Giles and Alicia Cooke of Fairfax Co., who lived adjacent to "Ravensworth" the Fitzhugh manorial estate.

In renovating and restoring the house Mr. Grimes found many papers and letters written through the years by members of the Cooke family. He also has in his possession contract papers for adding the second story to the house two years after the first story was constructed.

Anne Cooke who figured in the famous Sharp-Beauchamp tragedy was a [illegible] relative of Peyton Cooke but she did not live in this home.

(She has his sister)

5. Physical condition of structure Endangered Interior Exterior

Excellent

6. Location map (plan optional)

7. Photograph

8. Published sources (author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

Family papers in possession of Frank Grimes
Family Graveyard: Repose Graveyard in B.G.
The Paynes of Va. by Brooke Payne, 1937, p.244
Will of Peyton Cooke, Warren Co., Will Bk.D, p.480
The Oakland Country by Jennie Cole in Ky. Lib. of W.K.U.
Descendants of Mordecai Cooke, p.102, by Dr. & Mrs. Wm. Carter Stubbs. 1923

9. Name, address & title of recorder

Mr. and Mrs. Ward C. Sumpter
1352 Chestnut St.,
Bowling Green, Ky.

Date of record November 23, 1973

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-9
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION D/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
SANDY A. GOSSOM HOUSE ("BRODWAY")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
10683 LOUISVILLE ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/3/9/0/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/2/2/0/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: LLOYD & MARY JANE CASSADY
10683 LOUISVILLE RD.
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey
___ KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1854 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
1/1991; ell/garage addition
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
___/___/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3(50') Depth 2(38')
4(100')

16. PLAN:
H/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, DOUBLE PILE first
___/ _____ second
___/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GREEK REV first
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ second
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT	5/ STONE	original
___/	___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ replacement

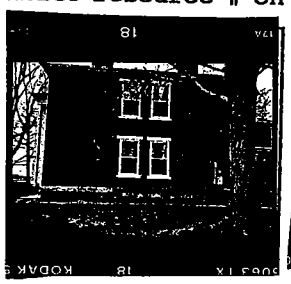
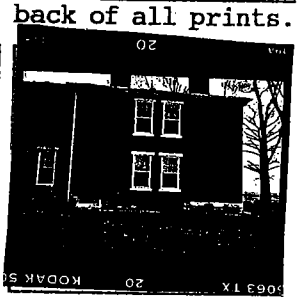
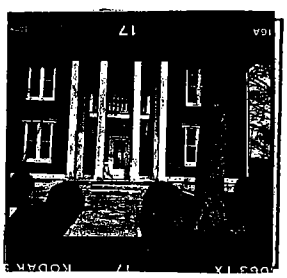
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
I/ HIP	0/ UNDET	original
___/	5/ ASP. SH	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/11/17-20
Write resource # on back of all prints.


KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-9

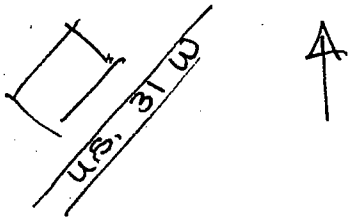
1. Historic Name (s) Sandy Gossom House/"Brodway"
Original Owner Sandy A. Gossom *
Present Name

3. Owner's Name C.L. ~~Cutliff~~ Cutliff
4. Owner's Address

5. Location N. side 31 W. 1/4 m. W. of Rt. 179

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date mid-19th c
14. Style Greek Revival
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use dwelling
17. Condition
Interior
Exterior good

18. Description 2 story - 3 bay brick - unbonded Front - common bond sides - 2 exterior (partially) brick chimneys at each end - wooden lintels and sills - new frame ell - 1 story - transom and sidelights - original double portico removed - double pile, central passage plan

19. History * William Gossom gave this land to son Sandy - he married Elizabeth Mitchell in 1833 - later this home and property passed to their son Tandy Gossom *

"Brodway"
1877 Beers Atlas - S.C. Gossom - 322a. -

20. Significance

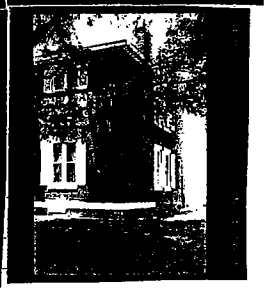
ber. 187

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARTV/WA
23. Zoning Classification VI-48
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow
25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)

32 *



Roll
Pict
Dire

33. Tape No. Roll 41 Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review



Sandy A. Gossom Home

One of the handsomest and best preserved houses in the county was built by Sandy A. and Elizabeth Mitchell Gossom. He was born 1809 and she in 1811. They were married in 1833. The house is located about ten miles north of Bowling Green on Highway 31W on land given to Sandy A. Gossom by his father William Gossom. Sandy and Elizabeth Gossom raised a large family of children in this lovely spot among them Tandy Gossom who was born 1856 and who later inherited the property. Tandy married Magnolia Rone, a daughter of George W. Rone Sr., and his second wife Mary Anderson Rone. The Rones lived in Bowling Green in the home once located where the Telephone Company now stands. A part of the house is now occupied by the Masonic Lodge. At one time it was a colonial mansion set on a lot that reached from State to Chestnut Street. The back yard was an extensive flower garden with a long row of lilacs near the street serving as a screen for this area. Four large columns supported the front part of the house and two cast iron dogs guarded the entrance steps. When the Rone's gave up the house in Bowling Green Magnolia Gossom took the dogs for her country place where they remained until Tandy Gossom's daughter Grace (Mrs. W. Virgil Bell) passed away in 1968.

Other children of the Sandy Gossom's were: Sandy, William, Charles, James, Bell, Martin and Edmund. Martin married Mildred Ballenger and Cora Jane Morningstar Spiller is a descendant of this couple. Edmund Hall Gossom married Mary Tucker, when he died she married secondly, Judge John E. Halsell and they became the grandparents of Mrs. L.F. Settle.

Sandy A. and Elizabeth Mitchell Gossom died within a year of each other. 1871 and 1872, and were laid to rest in the family graveyard not far from their beloved home which is presently owned by C.L. Cutliff.

H.C. 3-28-74 Wa-9

State Kentucky County Warren Town Street No. Vicinity Louisville Road ten miles north-east of Bowling Green. Original owner Sandy A. Gossom Original use Residence Present owner C. L. Cutliff Present use Residence Wall construction Brick No. of stories Two	Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory VI-50 2. Name Sandy A. Gossom House Date or period Ca 1852-1854 Style Colonial Architect Builder 3. For Library of Congress Use

4. Notable features, historical significance and description Open to public No

This impressive two story brick residence on the Louisville Road, US 31-W, ten miles north of Bowling Green, was built by Sandy A. Gossom as a home for his wife, Elizabeth (Eliza Jane) Mitchell Gossom and their seven children about 1854. Their eighth child, Tandy M. Gossom, was born in their new home on Feb. 16, 1856.

Sandy A. Gossom was born July 27, 1809 on the farm of his parents, William (Billy) Gossom and Elizabeth Buckley Gossom on the Louisville Road some seven miles westward. The land on which he built his home was given him by his father from his extensive holdings, several tracts of which were acquired as grants.

Sandy A. Gossom died May 25, 1871 and is buried in the family graveyard on the farm as is his wife who was born in 1811 and died in 1872.

The house represents that of a well-to-do family with a central hall and stairway leading to the four bedrooms on the second floor. It has thick brick outside walls and brick inside partition walls. The windows between the two chimneys on each side of the house on both the first and second floors are an interesting feature, placing one window in the corner of each of the downstairs rooms and one window in each of the upstairs rooms in the same position in the main portion of the house. A onetime breezeway or passage between the main dwelling and an outside kitchen has been enclosed by frame construction to form an ell on the west side.

A pair of iron Laborador Retriever dogs mounted on stone slabs and a pair of iron flower urns on pedestal bases enhanced the lawn at the front steps which lead to a columned porch and a formal doorway

5. Physical condition of structure Endangered Interior Exterior

6. Location map (plan optional) 7. Photograph

8. Published sources (author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

Family Records, Perrin's History
Park City Daily News, Bowling Green, Ky.

Will recorded in Warren County Court house.

9. Name, address & title of recorder

Jane Hines Morningstar (Mrs. Roy B.)
621 E. 13th Street
Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

Date of record Nov. 28, 1973

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet of same size

framed by leaded colored glass panels.

The property remained in the Gossom family as the home of Tandy M. Gossom and then as the property of his widow and daughter, until 1969 when it was sold to settle the estate of the daughter, Mrs. Grayce Gossom Bell, who had no children and who died without a will. The dogs sold at auction in the estate settlement sale December 15, 1968, brought $7,400.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-10
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
SAMUEL MURRELL HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
9737 LOUISVILLE ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/2/5/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/1/4/5/5/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: RONALD & PAULETTE MADISON
9737 LOUISVILLE RD.
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1841 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
4/1920s; REAR ELL ADDITION
1/1990s; GARAGE ADDITION

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width (56') Depth 2
6(70')

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC; 1/ GR. REV. first
___/_____; ___/_____ second
___/_____; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT.	S/ STONE	original
___/_____	___/_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
G/ BRICK, FLEMISH BOND original
___/_____ replacement

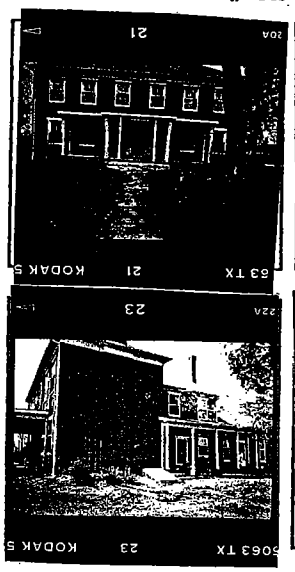
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
I/ HIP	7/ STANMETAL	original
___/_____	___/_____	replacement

22. CONDITION: G/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/11/21-25
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Name (s) Davenport Farm */ Samuel Murrel House

Original Owner Samuel Murrel / Henry Cowles *

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Joseph E Davenport

4. Owner's Address Louisville Rd - 31W at intersection w/ Ky 743

5. Location 31W

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder Samuel Murrell *

13. Date mid 19th cent - 1841 *

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition: Interior ; Exterior good

22. ADD/County BARTV/WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District (Est) VI-53

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference: Zone ; Easting ; Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure: (Building)

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

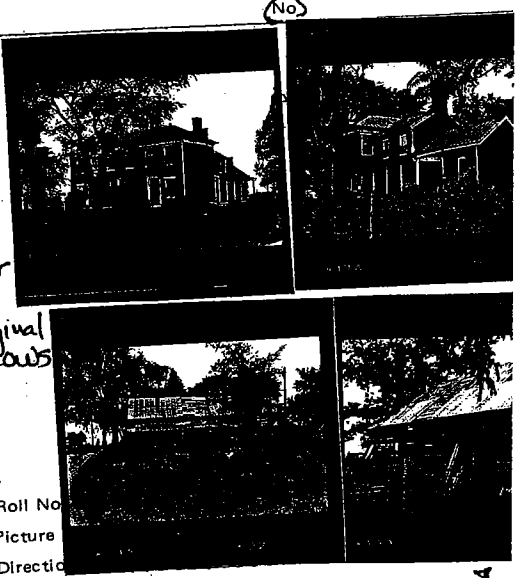
28. Significance Evaluation: National Register

29. Status — Date:
- National Landmark [ ]
- National Register [✓] Mar 26, 1976
- Landmark Certificate [ ]
- Kentucky Survey [✓] 3-28-74
- Local Landmark [ ]
- HABS/HAER [ ]

30. Theme: Primary log houses; Secondary arch; Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32. *



Roll No. Picture Direction

33. Tape No. Roll 41 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

see NR files

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - flemish bond front - common bond sides - 2 partially exterior brick end chimneys - wooden lintels with bulls eye corners - wood sills - later porch - transom and sidelights - original ell - 2 story with interior end chimney - then later ~~original~~ one story addition to ell with interior chimney - segmental openings - 12/12 panes in original windows

19. History - log out building - saddle bag - U-notched -

* Land was owned in 1816 by the Madison family - Was a stagecoach stop - Land was sold to Samuel Murrell in 1837 - member of the State legislature - lived to 98 yrs of age - In 1883 the property was sold to Henry Cowles. The house itself was built by Samuel Murrell in 1841

20. Significance Susannah Henry Madison, sister of Patrick Henry is thought to be the original owner of the land, She was buried here in 1831 - Later moved to the Smiths Grove Cemetary

21. Source of Information * Sumpter An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks'

State Kentucky	Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
County Warren	2. Name "Murrell's" **VI-54**
Town Bowling Green	
Street No.	Date or period 1841
Vicinity	Style
	Architect
Original owner Samuel Murrell	Builder Samuel Murrell
Original use Coach Stop and Inn	3. For Library of Congress Use
Present owner Joseph E.Davenport	
Present use Rental	
Wall construction Brick	
No. of stories Two	

4. Notable features, historical significance and description — Open to public

The woodwork in this house is a beautiful as any that can be found in the county.The door facings and floors are solid walnut.Lumber was sawed by hand with a whip-saw.Rafters put together at top and bottom with wooden pins.

In the early days of the county the land on which the house stands was owned by the Middletons,but by 1816 it was in the possession of the Madison family.In 1837 Samuel Murrell purchased the property from Patrick Henry Madison who had inherited it from his Mother,Susannah Madison.Susannah being the sister of Patrick Henry.The present house was built in 1841 by Samuel Murrell who established it as an Inn and Stage Coach Stop.Mr.Murrell was a native of Barren County, and a prominent man of his day having served as Sheriff of that county before coming to Warren. He was also a member of the State Legislature.His wife was Elizabeth Sterrett,a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Brooks Sterrett.Susannah Henry Madison was buried near the site of the present house but a number of years ago moved to the Smith Grove Cemetery,by the Cowles family,and an appropriate marker placed there.

No

5. Physical condition of structure — Endangered — Interior — Exterior

Good

6. Location map (plan optional)

7. Photograph

8. Published sources(author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

The Oakland Country by Jennie Cole(Unpub.WKU-Ky.Lib)
Will Susannah Madison.Will Bk.D,p.40,Warren Co.Ky.
Will Bk.5,p.18.Will Samuel Murrell,Warren Co.,Ky.
Smith Grove Cemetery: 1850 Census
Warren County Deeds:Interview Mrs Goodson Reynolds.
[illegible] Family Graveyard: Hardlaw Family Graveyard.
[illegible] Dr.Kathan Allen-Western Ky.U.-Ky.Lib.
[illegible] Joseph E.Davenport.

9. Name, address & title of recorder

Mrs Ward C.Sumpter
1352 Chestnut Street
Bowling Green,Ky.42101

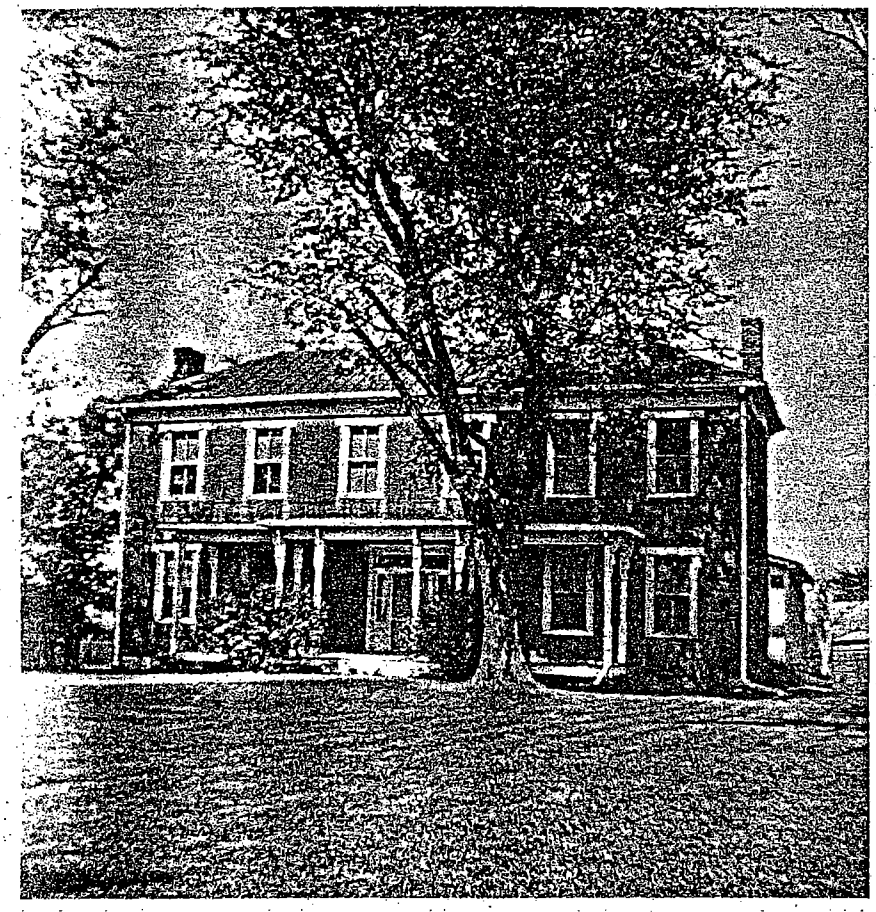
Date of record Nov.23,1973

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet of same size

Listed March 26-76

10 164
VI-55

Samuel Murrel-Henry Cowles Home



This handsome two story brick home which has just been placed on the National Register of Historic Places was built in 1841 by Samuel Murrell. The woodwork in the house is as lovely as can be found in the county. Some years ago, in 1945, when the property was purchased by Joseph E. Davenport it was renovated and made into two apartments. One of the workman on the job reported that all the door facings and floors were solid walnut, that the lumber in the original part of the house was sawed by hand with a whip saw and the saw marks visible. The rafters were put together at top and bottom with wooden pins.

The house is located about eight miles north of Bowling Green on Highway 31-W. In the early days of the county the land on which the house stands was owned by the Middletons but by 1816 it was in the possession of the Madison family. Both Miss Jennie Cole and Dr. Nathan Allen left the information that this was once an inn and stage coach stop. Dr. Allen, who was born in 1831, wrote that the stage coach stops were placed eight and ten miles apart Murrell's being the first stop north of Bowling Green. Next came Dripping Springs, Bell's Tavern, Woodland and Munfordsville. One stage traveling north and one south every twenty four hours. When Dr. Allen was twenty years old he traveled by stage coach to Louisville, it took him twelve hours and cost nine dollars.

In 1837 Samuel Murrell purchased the property from Patrick Henry Madison who had inherited it from his mother. Patrick's inheritance is set forth in the will of Susannah Madison in the local court house. Mr. Murrell was a native of Barren County and a prominent man in his day having served as Sheriff of that county before moving to Warren. He was also a member of the State Legislature. About 1824 he married Elizabeth Sterrett. The 1850 Census lists their children as follows: Mary Ann, Sallie B., Maria S., Ellen Jane, Eliza F., Chalia and George M. Murrell. Also in the household in 1850 was Mrs. Mary Sterrett, mother of Mrs. Murrell.

Mr. Samuel Murrell lived to be ninety eight years of age. His will of 1890 is recorded in the local court house and he recites that he is "now 98 years old" and living with his grand son-in-law C.B. Amos. Apparently he had outlived most of his family as only one daughter, Mary Ann Young, is mentioned in the will.

After Mr. Murrell sold the property it changed hands several times. In 1883 it was purchased by Mr. Henry Cowles whose family made it their home for many years. It was a relative of Mr. Cowles who had the body of Susannah Henry Madison, the wife of General Thomas Madison, moved from the grave on the place to the Smiths Grove Cemetery and an appropriate marker placed.

Samuel and Elizabeth B. Murrell are buried in the old Wardlaw family graveyard.

Antic. 3-26-76

State KY.	Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
County WARREN	2. Name SAMUEL MURRELL-HENRY COWLES HOUSE
Town	Date or period 1841 VI-56
Street No. 31W	Style
Vicinity BOWLING GREEN	Architect
Original owner	Builder
Original use RESIDENCE	3. For Library of Congress Use
Present owner JOSEPH E. DAVENPORT	
Present use APARTMENTS	
Wall construction BRICK	
No. of stories TWO	

Listed-3-26-76

4. Notable features, historical significance and description — Open to public NO

THIS TWO-STORY ~~BRICK~~ RESIDENCE WAS BUILT IN 1841, THE BRICKWORK BEING AMERICAN COMMON BOND IN CONFIGURATION. SUSANNAH HENRY MADISON, SISTER OF PATRIOT PATRICK HENRY, PURCHASED THIS PROPERTY IN 1818, FEATURES OF INTEREST IN THIS HOME INCLUDE WALNUT WOODWORK, WIDE ~~POPLAR~~ PLANK ~~FLOOR~~ POPLAR FLOORS, EIGHTEEN-INCH-HIGH BASEBOARDS, AND A SMALL CLOSED STAIRWAY BEHIND THE FRONT PARLOR. THE HOME WAS AN INN AND STAGECOACH STOP IN EARLIER DAYS, AND WAS CALLED "MURRELL'S".

5. Physical condition of structure — Endangered — Interior — Exterior

See N. R. form for inf. & photo

6. Location map (plan optional) — 7. Photograph

8. Published sources (author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

9. Name, address & title of recorder

MRS. WARD C. SUMPTER

Date of record

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet of same size

Susannah Henry Madison House

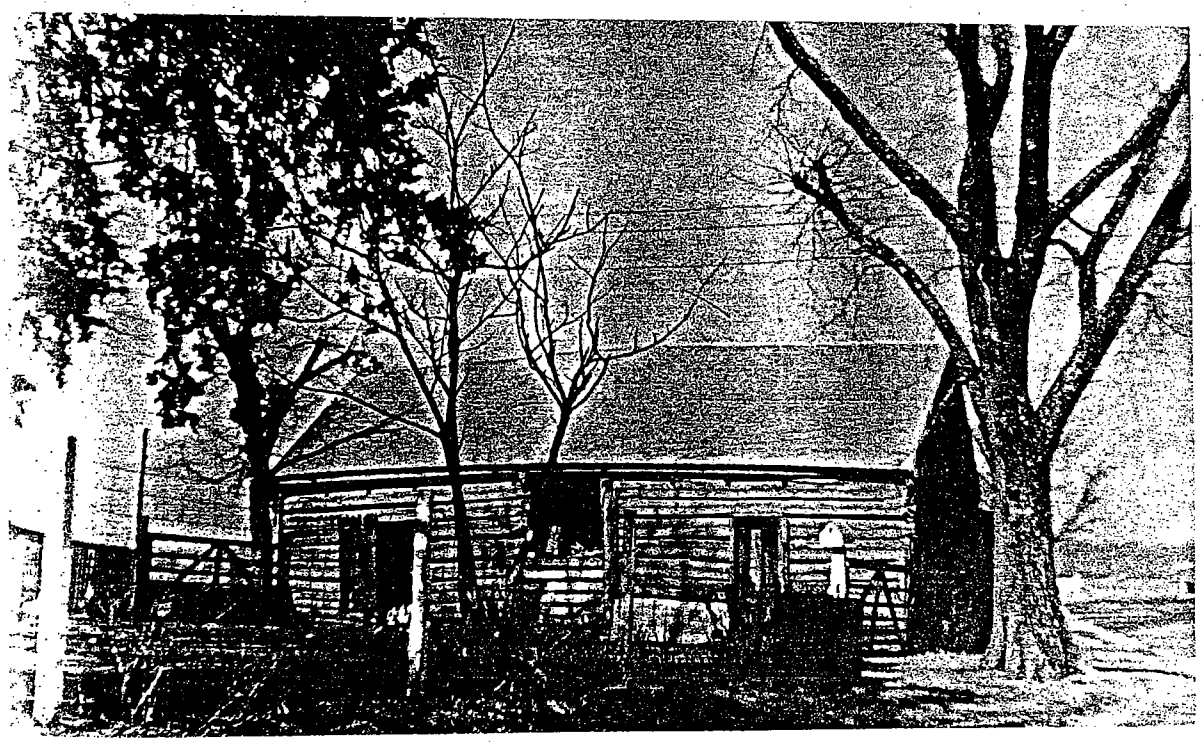
In 1975 Mr. Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian and Assistant Director of the Kentucky Heritage Commission, wrote "I visited the site last week on a trip to Western Kentucky, and it is indeed a 'saddlebag' log house, with that vast and magnificent stone-and-brick chimney in the center, rather than at the ends. In spite of its present use and condition, it remains one of the most impressive and historically important structures in the area."

About nine miles north of Bowling Green on Highway 31W, in the re of the brick house built by the Murrell family and known locally as t old "Cowles place", is this large double log house. Typical of the ea 1800's this log house was no doubt the first Kentucky home of Susann Madison, widow of General Thomas Madison. A deed in 1818 mentio the house "where Mrs. Madison now lives". It was very near this hou that Susannah was first buried in 1831.

Several conflicting stories have been reported concerning the property which Susannah was buried. It being the property presently owned by Jose E. Davenport who purchased it in 1945 from J. Brack Amos. Many old residents of the community say that in the early days of the county t present large brick house, in front of the log house, was a stage coa stop, tavern and inn, that Susannah Madison, a sister of Patrick Hen was visiting here, became ill died and hence was buried on the pla After a search of the local court records we find this statement part leger It is true that Susannah Madison was buried on that spot. Many ye later Eugene Cowles, who was an undertaker and indirectly connected wi the family, along with John Cowles, moved the body to the Smiths Gro Cemetery where an appropriate marker was placed befitting the sister our beloved patriot Patrick Henry.

It is also true that the present brick house once served as a stage coa stop and Inn. But that house was built many years after the death Susannah Madison. It was built 1841 by Samuel Murrell, from whose s Henry Cowles purchased the property and was not in existence during Susann Madison's lifetime.

The traditional story that Mrs. Madison was in Warren County on visit is contradicted by court records. These records recite early purcha of land by both Mrs. Madison and her son Thomas Madison. The fi of these deeds appears in 1816 when Thomas Madison purchases 664 ac of land from Thomas Middleton and Dicey, his wife. Five months lat

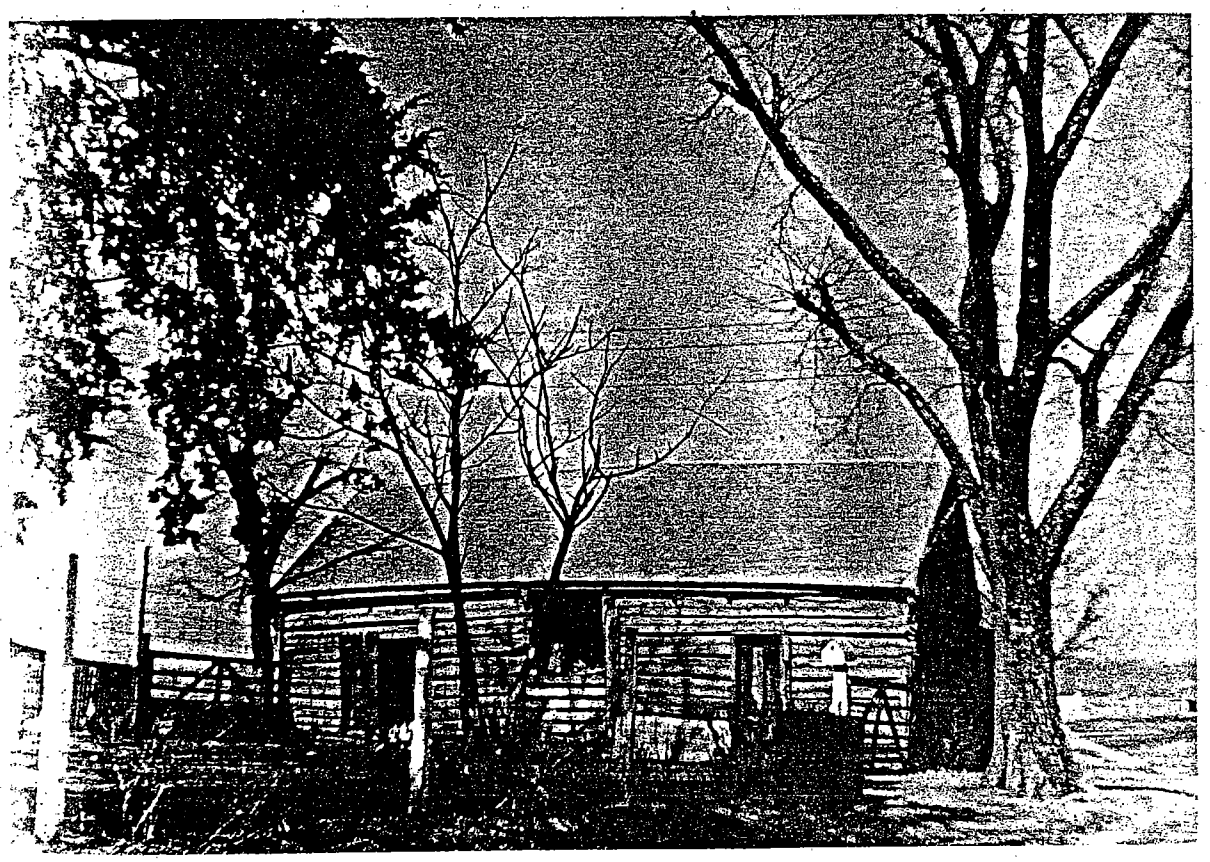


Susannah Madison was recited as "of the County of Warren and ... Kentucky" and purchasing land of E.M. Covington. That deed ... in part "one certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and ...g in the County of Warren aforesaid on the main road leading from ...wling Green to the Dripping Springs containing 398¼ acres and bounded ...as follows to wit: beginning at a stone at the spring on the road near where Mrs. Madison now lives." This deed certainly places Patrick Henry's sister as a resident of Warren County in 1817.

Several weeks before the Middleton purchase Susannah had sold property to one John Taylor, of Washington City, which was left to her lifetime by her late husband Thomas Madison. This deed divulges the fact that Susannah's husband's will was admitted for probate in Bottetout County, Virginia, 1798. This, too, helps establish the fact that in the interim between 1798 and 1816 she and her children had left their home "Stone House" in Bottetout County and made the trek westward with other hardy pioneer families, finally settling and buying land in Warren County. Susannah Madison was the daughter of Col. John and Sarah Henry.

The will of Susannah Madison was made 1825 and probated 1831 in which she left to her son Patrick Henry Madison the tract on which she "now lives". She mentions her deceased son Thomas, who had died in 1823 and who was buried in Repose Park, in Bowling Green. She also mentions her daughter Susan Henry Smith; daughter Agatha Henry, wife of Henry Bowyer, who remained in Virginia, and deceased daughter Anne. She also had a daughter Margaret, who married Sylvanus Johnson, and a son John who married a Miss Hancock of South Carolina. There are no male descendants of Susannah Madison in the area as John's family moved to Missouri and his descendants still live there.

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, are now engaged in restoration of this historic old cabin.



Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Kentucky
COUNTY: Warren
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Henry Cowles House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Susannah Henry Madison Property. Murrell's Stage Coach Stop.

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Intersection of U.S. 31W and Ky. 743 (8 miles northeast of Bowling Green)

CITY OR TOWN: Near Bowling Green

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 02

STATE: Kentucky — CODE: 21

COUNTY: Warren — CODE: 227

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Joseph E. Davenport

STREET AND NUMBER: Louisville Road

CITY OR TOWN: Bowling Green

STATE: Kentucky — CODE: 21

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: County Court Clerk's Office

STREET AND NUMBER: Warren County Court House

CITY OR TOWN: Bowling Green

STATE: Kentucky — CODE: 21

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE OF SURVEY: 1971 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: 401 Wapping Street

CITY OR TOWN: Frankfort

STATE: Kentucky — CODE: 21

STATE | COUNTY | FOR NPS USE ONLY | ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Murrell's Inn consists of a long, relatively low two-story block across the front built as Murrell's stagecoach stopover in about 1841. To the rear is a two-story ell and behind that an older one-story wing of slightly thicker brick. Back of the brick house is a two-room log structure with a runway or "dogtrot" in which Susannah Madison might have lived, although there is no proof of this.

The front of the house, set on a plateau looking out across the highroad and distant hills, has an unusually broad and substantial look emphasized by the low hipped roof. The block is quite shallow, with bare brick end walls broken only by the slight projection of the central chimneys. The facade has six full bays instead of the usual five, although on the first story the almost square entrance door with plain sidelights and transom occupies the space of two bays. All the openings are widely spaced and seem almost square, even with the Victorian single-mullioned sash (the two-story wing at the rear has twelve-over-twelve sash).

The windows and doorways on the two-story sections have stone lintels that project on either side of the openings far enough for end-blocks of concentric circles. The cornice, which continues around the main block, consists of a single flat board, except for the widely spaced paired brackets. These were probably added about the same time as the somewhat severe late 19th-century Carpenter's Gothic porch that spans four bays of the facade with a slight projection before the entrance. The rearmost wing has tall narrow openings with segmental-arched tops, a small chimney and, like the rest of the house, a metal roof. The side porch that links all three sections of the house has much simpler chamfered wooden posts. The structure of the house has a stone foundation.

The interior woodwork is solid walnut and the baseboards about eighteen inches high. The floors are wide poplar plank and the rafters are put together at the top and bottom with wooden pins, except in one room. Some twelve-over-twelve pane windows are intact while others have been replaced with much larger pane glass. The main house is in its original condition with wide front hall and large twenty-four by twenty-four foot rooms on each side upstairs and downstairs.

The interior woodwork of the main block is a fascinating local variation on the Greek Revival. The unusually wide doors have deep vertical panelling with two narrow horizontal slots above terminated, like the exterior lintels, by grooved rosettes. The widely projecting overdoor cornice is apparently supported by fluted Ionic pilasters of the most primitive but appealing kind: the capitals are reduced to mere ornamental incidents between the horizontals and verticals of the frame.

The building is a handsome example of a simple but substantial type of Western Kentucky house. The interiors represent an especially intriguing combination of provincialism and sophistication.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1818-1831; 1841

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☒ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

This residence is situated eight miles northeast of Bowling Green, Kentucky, on U. S. 31W, originally the turnpike between Louisville and Nashville. It was once a stagecoach stop and inn called Murrell's Stage Coach Stop.

The structure stands on property that once belonged to Susannah Henry Madison, sister to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia. She was the widow of General Thomas Madison. General Madison was a first cousin of President James Madison and a brother of George Madison, Governor of Kentucky. Another brother, James, was one-time Bishop of William and Mary College.

General Madison served in the Revolutionary War and died in 1798. After his death, his widow, Susannah Henry Madison, came to Kentucky to live with or be near her daughter Margaret. Susannah Madison began buying land in Warren County and in 1818 sold 1,132 acres in Washington City which was left to her by her late husband.

To the rear of the present structure is a two-room log structure in which Susannah Madison no doubt lived--although there is no proof except that she resided on this land and was buried in the yard nearby. Susannah Madison reared six children to maturity. After her death in 1831, she left 400 acres of land, including the property where she resided, to her son Patrick Henry. Her will is of public record in the Warren County Courthouse. In November, 1916 Susannah Madison's remains were moved to the nearby cemetery in Smith's Grove, Kentucky.

In 1837 Samuel Murrell purchased the property and in 1841 built the main block of the house that still stands. It became a stagecoach stop and inn. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad nearby was completed in 1859 and Murrell's Stage Coach Stop phased out soon after that date. Murrell was a native of Barren County and a prominent man of his day, having served as a member of the State Legislature and Sheriff of that county before moving to Warren County. In 1883 the property was purchased by Henry J. Cowles, one of the largest land owners and wealthiest citizens of Warren County.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

VI-62

Cole, Jennie B. "The Oakland Country" Western Kentucky University.

Daughters, American Lineage, Vol. 89, P. 55.

Redd, John. "Reminisces of Western Virginia" Virginia Historical Magazine, VII, pp. 242-253.

(Continued on "Continuation Sheet")

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		37 °	03 '	13 "	86 °	17 '	48 "
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Mrs. Ward Sumter, Warren County Representative

ORGANIZATION: Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE: June 8, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 1352 Chestnut

CITY OR TOWN: Bowling Green

STATE: Kentucky

CODE: 21

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name Edred W Melton

Title State Liaison Officer

Date 7-26-74

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 931-894

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Strange, Mrs. Agatha Rochester. House of Rochester in Kentucky. Harrodsburg, Kentucky: Democrat Printing Company, 1899.

Strange, Mrs. Agatha Rochester. "Madison Family Papers" (unpublished Journal) Bowling Green: Western Kentucky University, 1880, pp. 112-131.

Warren County, Kentucky Court Records: Deed Book 16, P. 279; Book 53, P. 494; Book 57, P. 297; Book 165, P. 263; Book 205, P. 12.

Warren County, Kentucky Court Records. Will of Thomas Madison, Jr. Deed Book 11, P. 230.

Form No. 10-301
Rev. 7-72

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Kentucky	VI-64
COUNTY	
Warren	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Henry Cowles House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Susannah Henry Madison Property/Murrell's Stage Coach Stop

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Intersection of U. S. 31W and Ky. 743 (8 miles northeast of Bowling Green)

CITY OR TOWN:
Near Bowling Green

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Kentucky	21	Warren	227

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: U. S. G. S. Series 7. 5 Bristow Quadrangle

SCALE: 1:24000

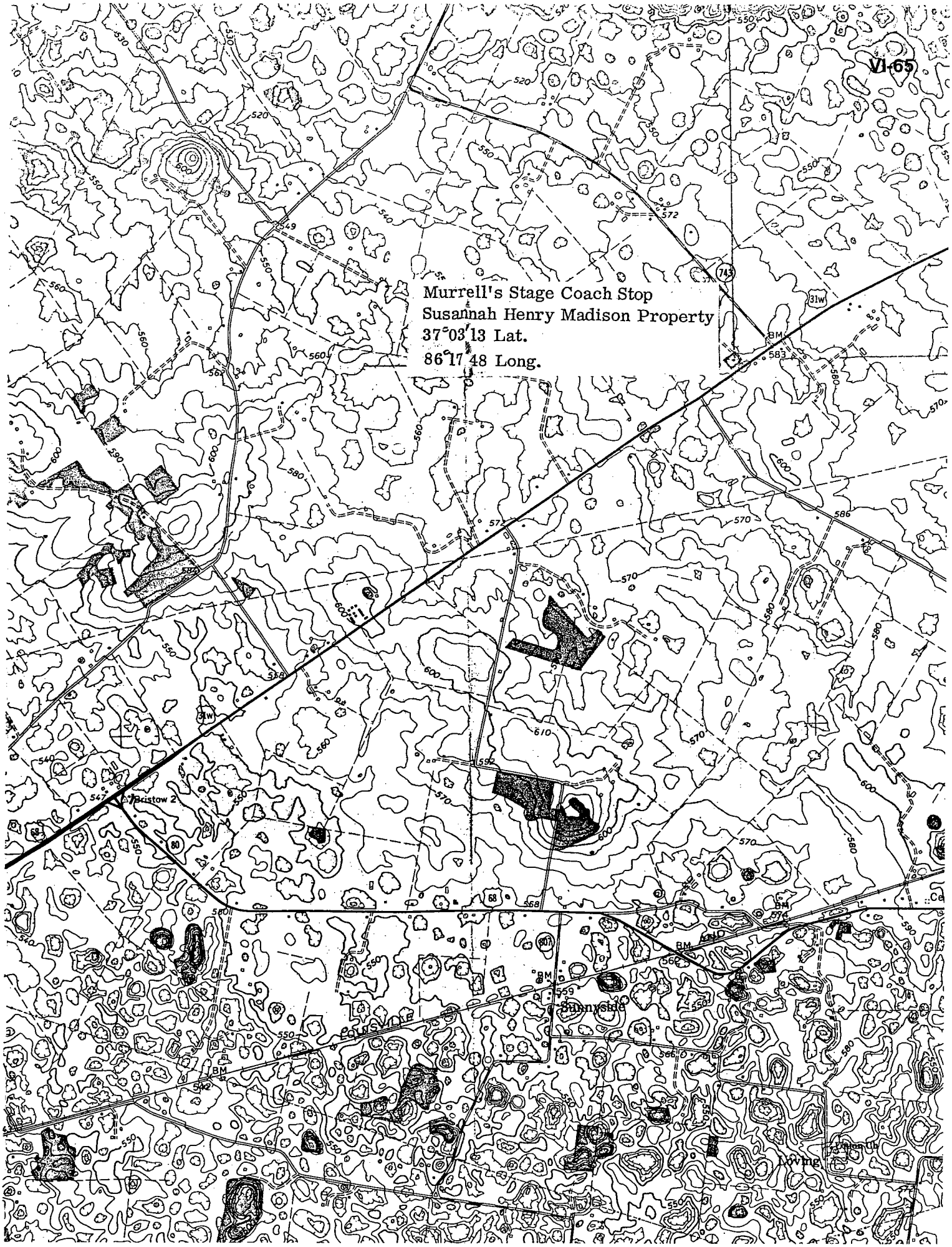
DATE: 1965

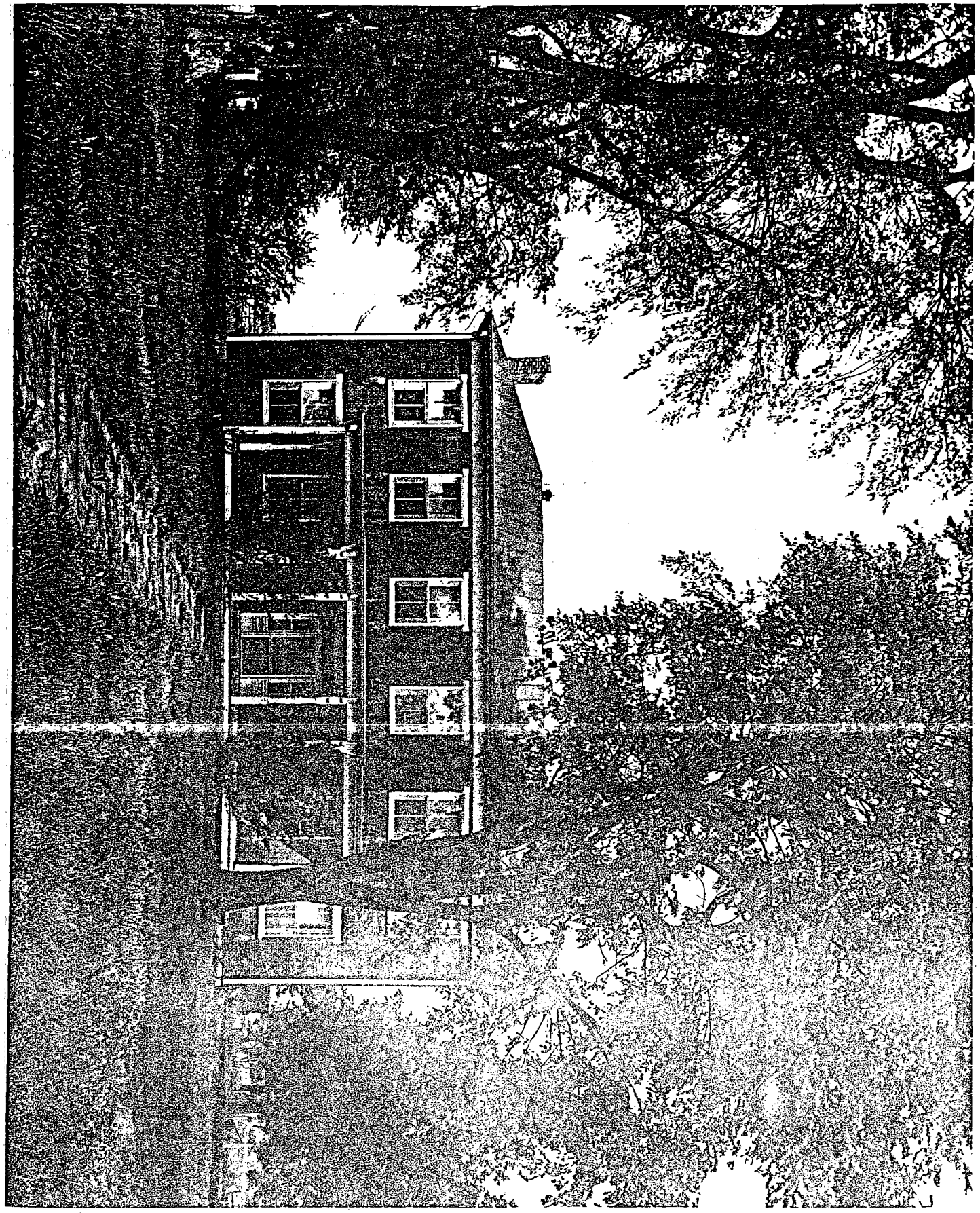
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973—729-148/1441 3-1


Murrell's Stage Coach Stop
Susannah Henry Madison Property
37°03'13 Lat.
86°17'48 Long.
Bristow 2
Sunnyside
Louisville
Union Ch
Loving



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-67

Wa-11

1. Historic Name (s) Wardlaw Homestead

Original Owner Andrew J Wardlaw**

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Frank Emit Strode

4. Owner's Address Rt. 1, Oakland Box 283

5. Location ½ m S. of Rt. 31W; E. side Sunnyside-31W Rd.

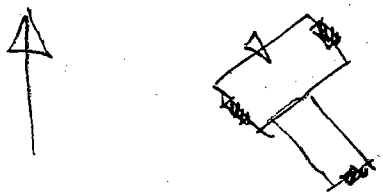
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership
- Private [X]
- Local [ ]
- State [ ]
- Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder Andrew James Wardlaw**

13. Date 1869*

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition
- Interior
- Exterior fair

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay - brick - unbonded front - common bond sides - 2 partially exterior brick end chimneys - original 2 story ell - stone lintels and sills - transom and sidelights - partially exterior chimney at end of ell -

19. History** Built in 1869 by Andrew James Wardlaw after the original home burned in 1868 - His Grandfather Andrew Wardlaw came to Warren from Va. in 1818. - They purchased this property from Robert Lucas and it remained in the family until 1956. The Elder Andrew Wardlaw, Sr. was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green - Later his son John Wardlaw (in 1853) built the Mispah ~~School~~ Church and school on his farm in ~~[illegible]~~ 1865.

20. Significance Both Andrew Wardlaw Sr and his son John Wardlaw were elders in the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green Particularly clear illustration of a common style.

21. Source of Information * ~~(plaque)~~ *Stone lintel above door
** Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County Attachment 21 BARI V/WA

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District ~~[illegible]~~

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
16	561940	4099980

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure / (Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation National Register

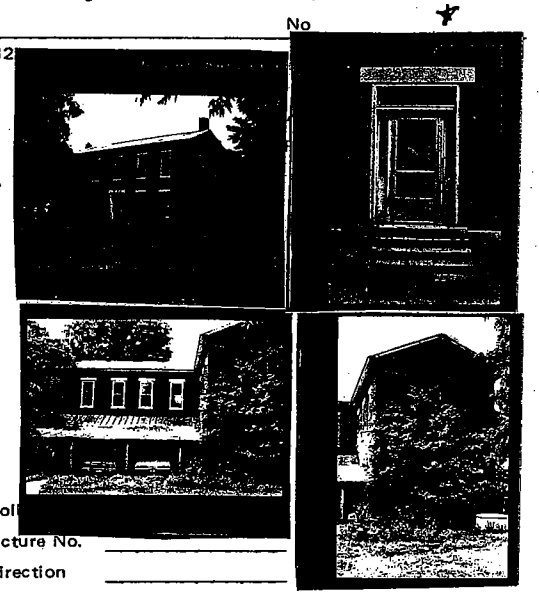
29. Status

		Date
National Landmark	[ ]	12/18/79
National Register	[✓]	
Landmark Certificate	[ ]	
Kentucky Survey	[ ]	
Local Landmark	[ ]	
HABS/HAER	[ ]	

30. Theme
- Primary
- Secondary
- Other

31. Endangered Yes No *

32. *



Roll
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Roll 40-41 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

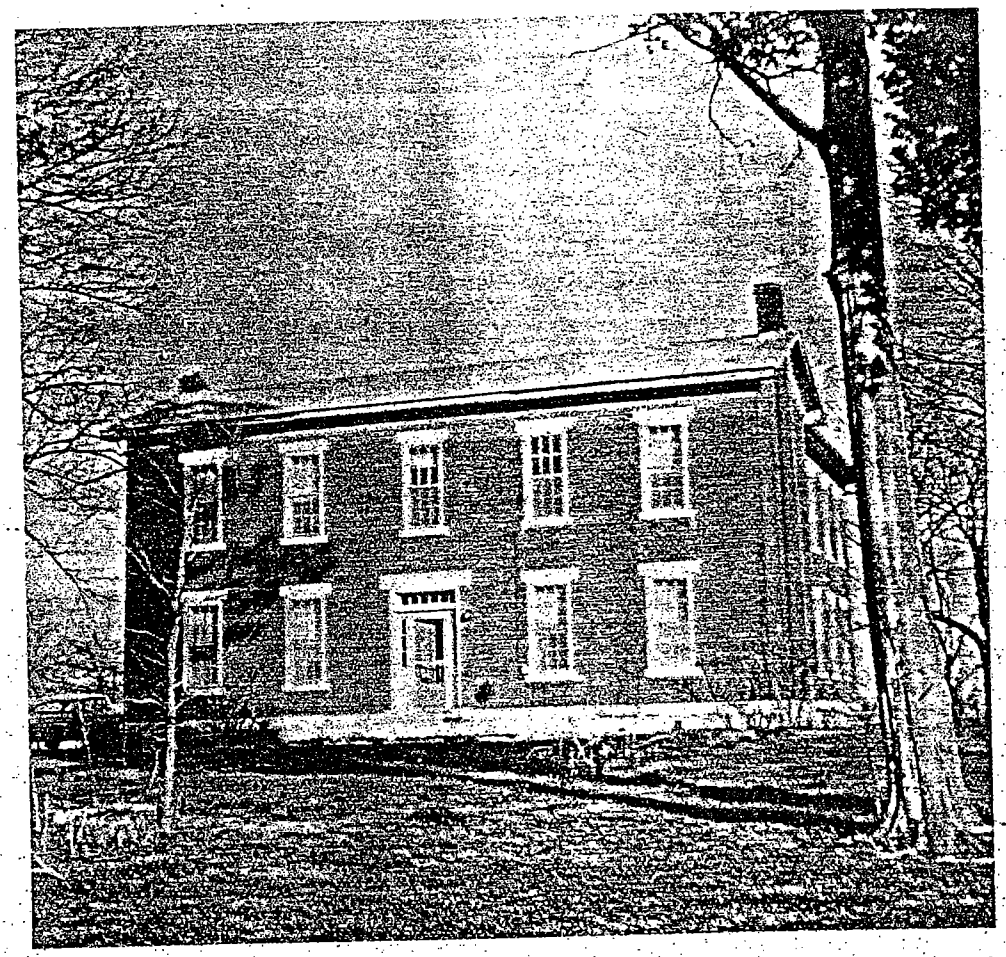
36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Wardlaw Homestead

VI-68





Known locally as the old Wardlaw place, and with good reason, this fine brick residence is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Strode. In 1818 Andrew Wardlaw (1764-1844), a son of James and Martha Steele Wardlaw, and his wife Margaret Fulton Wardlaw moved to Warren County from Rockbridge County, Virginia. They had been married on July 31, 1792 in Augusta County, Virginia, Margaret Fulton's home.

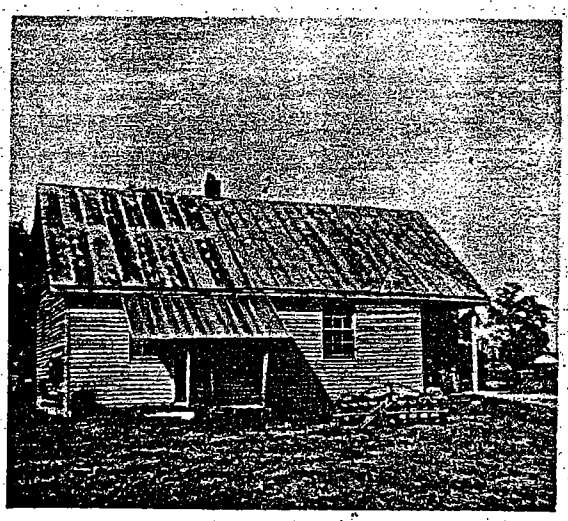
Mr. Wardlaw, in 1819, bought this farm from Robert Lucas, son of Nathaniel Lucas, and lived on it the remainder of his life. Andrew and Margaret Wardlaw upon their arrival in Warren County immediately threw their energies into community affairs. Andrew was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green, a charter member and one of the first four elders appointed. They had three children all born in Virginia: Martha Jane, John Fulton and Andrew Wardlaw Jr. After the death of Andrew Wardlaw Sr., the son, John Fulton Wardlaw, then became owner of the place. He was born 1798 and came with his parents to Kentucky where later he married Mary Caldwell. He, as his father, was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green. Later, in 1853, John Wardlaw built the Mispah Church on his farm and became an elder in that organization. The Mispah school house across the road from the church was built in 1865. When the schools in the county were consolidated Mrs. Charlie Isbell bought the school building and converted it into a residence.

John Wardlaw in addition to being a farmer was also a pork packer. He slaughtered from six to eight thousand hogs a year. About all this meat, except the smoked hams, was pickled and with the lard hauled to Graham's Landing on Barren River and shipped to New Orleans. John Fulton and Mary Campbell Wardlaw had the following children: John A., Margaret, Sally, Andrew James, William Thomas, Fulton Bryant, Mary, William Dickey, and Martha Jane Wardlaw.

After John Fulton Wardlaw's death, his son Andrew James Wardlaw became owner of the home and farm. But in 1868, after many years and the third generation occupying it the home burned. The very next year, however, A.J. Wardlaw built the present lovely brick home. The date 1869 is carved in stone above the front door making it built well over a hundred years ago. The place remained in the hands of the descendants of A.J. Wardlaw, including the family of Herschel Allen, great, great grandson of the original owner of the land, until 1956 when it was sold to an "outsider" — Chester Jones. Mr. Jones, in turn, in 1959 sold the handsome old place to Frank Emmett Strode, the present owner, who has it in an excellent state of preservation.

The old family graveyard located near the house is the final resting place of the following members of the family: Andrew Wardlaw, John C. Wardlaw, John F. Wardlaw, Margaret Wardlaw, Mary Caldwell Wardlaw and Garnett Bryant.





Mispah Schoolhouse

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-11

1. Historic Name (s) Andrew James Wardlaw House
Original Owner Andrew J Wardlaw* *
Present Name

3. Owner's Name Frank Emit Strode

4. Owner's Address Rt. 1, Oakland Box 283

5. Location ½ m S. of Rt. 31W; E. side Sunnyside-31W Rd.

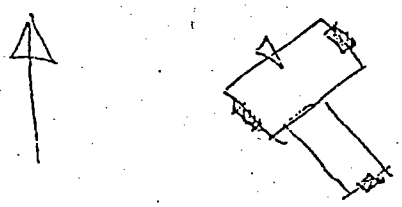
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private [X], Local [ ], State [ ], Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house. No sig. outbldgs

11. Architect

12. Builder * *
Andrew James Wardlaw

13. Date
1869*

14. Style
Greek Revival

15. Original Use
dwelling

16. Present Use
dwelling

17. Condition
Interior good
Exterior fair-good

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay - brick - unbonded
Front - common bond sides - 2 partially exterior
brick end chimneys - original 2 story ell - stone
lintels and sills - transom and sidelights -
partially exterior chimney at end of ell - central
passage plan

19. History * * Built in 1869 by Andrew James Wardlaw after the original home burned in 1868 - His grandfather Andrew Wardlaw came to Warren from Va. in 1818. - They purchased this property from Robert Lucas and it remained in the family until 1956. The Elder Andrew Wardlaw, Sr. was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in Bowling Green - Later his son John Wardlaw (in 1853) built the Mizpah Church and school on his farm in 1865.

20. Significance both Andrew Wardlaw Sr and his son John Wardlaw were elders in the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green. Particularly clear illustration of a common style.

(over)

21. Source of Information * Stone lintel above door
* Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County
BARREN

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District VI-70

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/7½')
Bristow

25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 Easting 561940 Northing 4100[illegible]

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

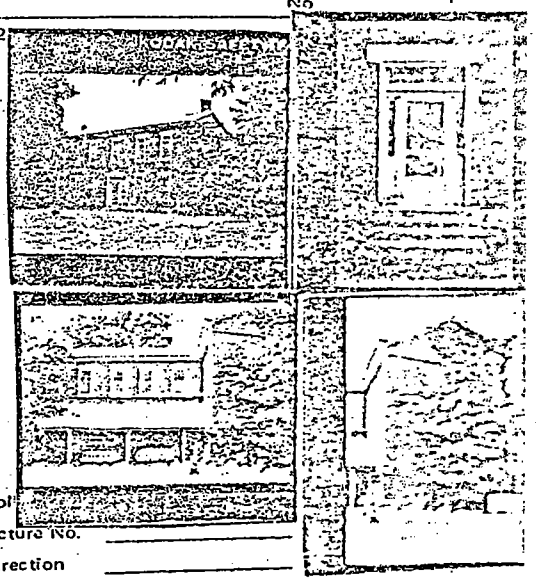
28. Significance Evaluation
National Register

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary arch.
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes / No *

32.



Roll
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Roll 40-41

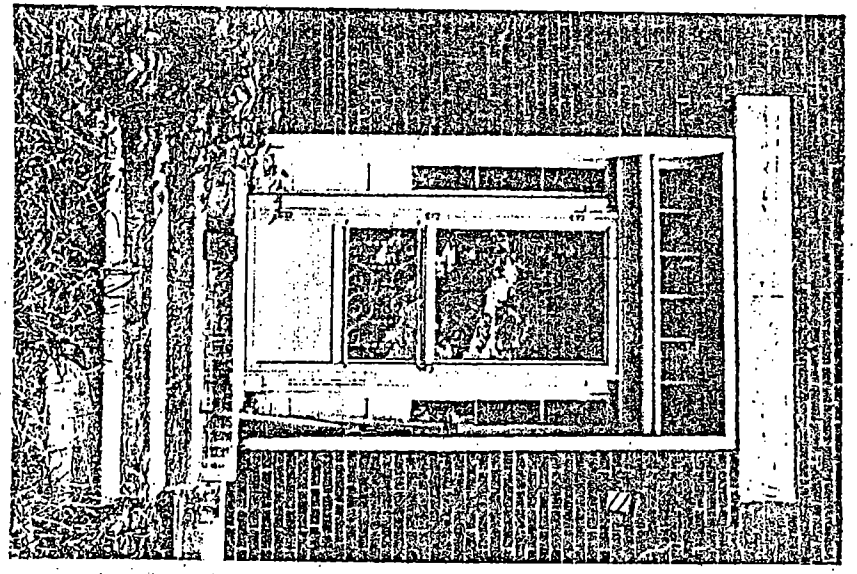
34. Prepared by:
KTG-JCH

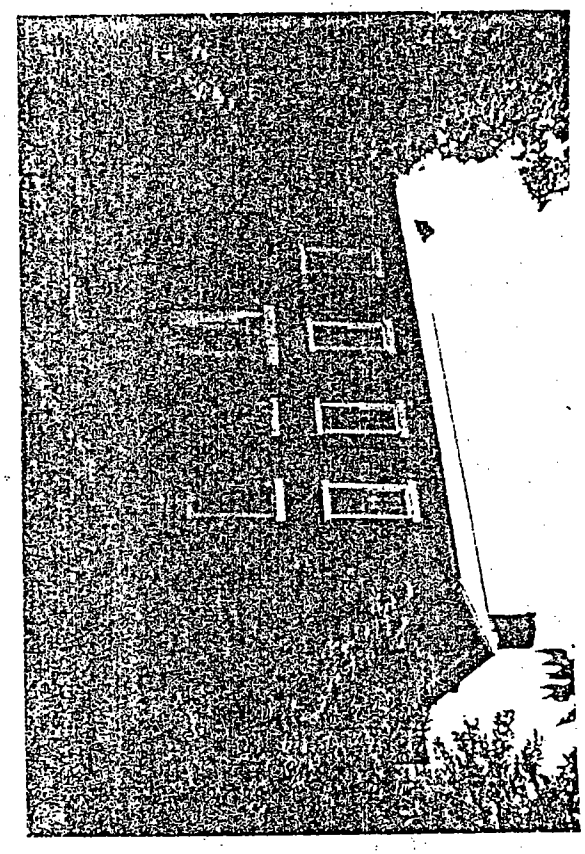
35. Organization
KHC

36. Date
Spring 1975

37. Revision Dates

38. Survey





Architecture

11. The most popular form in Greek Revival houses in this area--the I-house with a two-storied ell--is clearly evident in this well-proportioned houses because of the lack of later additions. It is one of the few houses in the county that carries its own date of construction, in the main entry lintel. The almost formulaic flat lintels of local Greek Revival houses are here rendered in stone.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 22 VI-72

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-12
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 5/
FAIRVIEW METHODIST CHURCH

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
236 MT. OLIVET ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/5/8/3/8/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/9/0/8/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: TRUSTEES, FAIRVIEW METHODIST CHURCH
236 MT. OLIVET ROAD
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
- ✓ Survey
- ___ KY Land
- ✓ NR
- ___ NHL
- ___ HABS/HAER
- ___ Local Land
- ___ R&C

Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/6/A/
CHURCH

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/6/A/
CHURCH

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 5/1875-1899 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
1/FRAME ADDITION-WEST FLANK
1/REAR ADDITION

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/3/FRAME CONST, TYPE UNK, original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1½ Width 32' Depth 76'

16. PLAN:
U/NOT APPLICABLE first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
4/VICTORIAN; 9/GOTHIC first
___/_____; ___/_____ second
___/_____; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
	2/CONT	S/STONE	original
	___/_____	___/_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/WEATHERBOARD original
___/_____ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
	B/FRONT GABLE	O/UNDET	original
	___/_____	5/ASP. SH.	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/

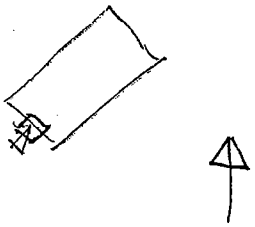
24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/11/26-29
Write resource # on back of all prints.



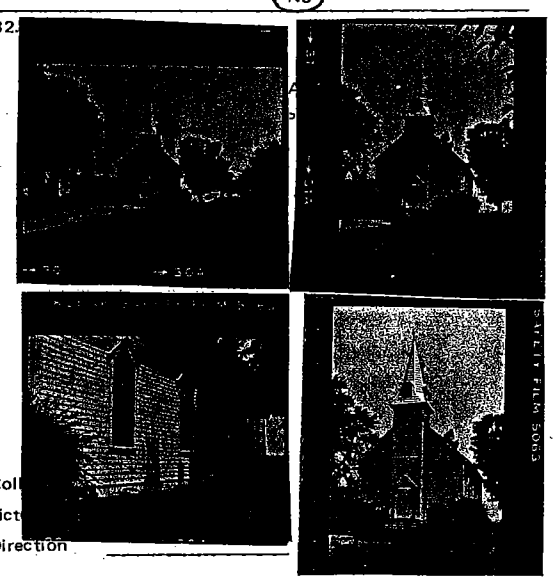
KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-12

1. Historic Name (s) Fairview Methodist Church
2. Original Owner Trustees
2. Present Name Fairview United Methodist Church
3. Owner's Name Trustees
4. Owner's Address Rt. 1 Bowling Green
5. Location E. side Rt. 526; 1/4 m. N. of 31 W
6. Open to Public (Yes) No
7. Visible from road (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]
9. Local Contact/Organization
10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date 4th 1/4 19th c.
14. Style Victorian Gothic
15. Original Use church
16. Present Use church
17. Condition: Interior / Exterior excellent
18. Description 1 1/2 story frame; nave-end entrance; 4-bay flanks; simplified pointed windows; central projecting entrance tower with spire; recent frame addition on West flank.
19. History
20. Significance Particularly clear illustration of a common type and style; significant visual focus in landscape.
21. Source of Information
22. ADD/County BARLY/WA
23. Zoning Classification VI-73
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow
25. UTM Reference: Zone 16 Easting 558380 Northing 4099080
26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure / (Building)
27. District Yes (No) Name:
28. Significance Evaluation NR
29. Status / Date
National Landmark [ ] 12/18/79
National Register [✓]
Landmark Certificate [ ]
Kentucky Survey [ ]
Local Landmark [ ]
HABS/HAER [ ]
30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)
32.

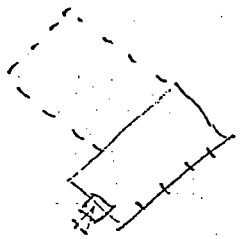


Roll
Pict
Direction
33. Tape No. Roll 40 Negative No. *
34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-12

1. Historic Name (s) Fairview Methodist Church
Original Owner Trustees of Fairview Methodist Church
Present Name Fairview United Methodist Church
3. Owner's Name c/o Trustees of Fairview Methodist Church
4. Owner's Address Rt. 1 Bowling Green
5. Location E. side Rt. 526; 1/4 m. N. of 31 W
6. Open to Public (Yes) No
7. Visible from road (Yes) No
8. Ownership Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]
9. Local Contact/Organization
10. Site Plan with North Arrow



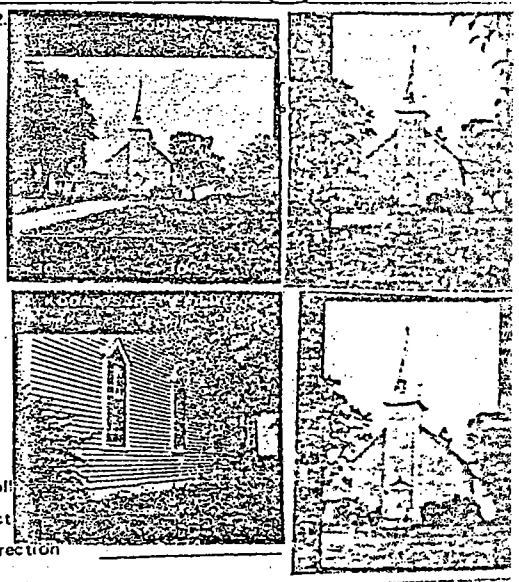
Lane centered on church.

11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date 4th 1/4 19th C.
14. Style Victorian Gothic
15. Original Use church
16. Present Use church
17. Condition
Interior
Exterior excellent
18. Description 1½ story frame; nave-end entrance; 4-bay flanks; simplified pointed windows; central projecting entrance tower with spire; recent frame addition on west flank.
19. History
20. Significance Particularly clear illustration of a common type and style; significant visual focus in landscape.

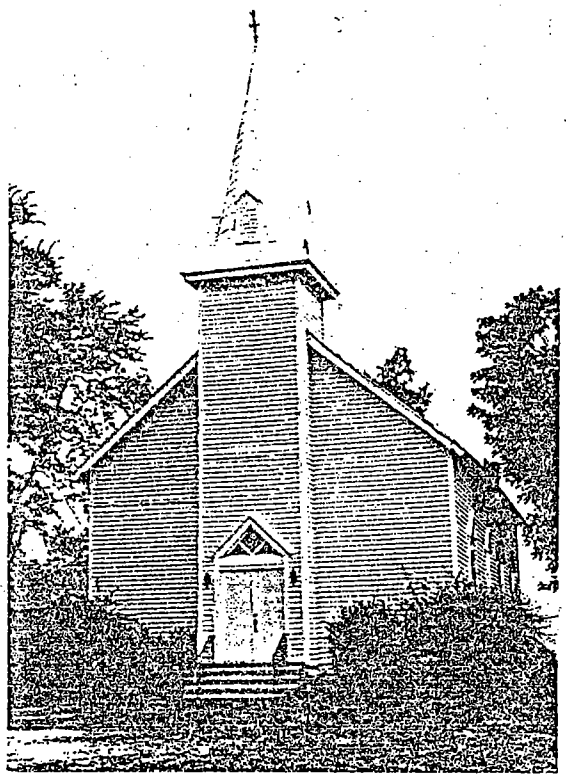
(over)

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARREN
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District VI-74
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow
25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 Easting 585380 Northing 4099080
26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation NR
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)
32.



Roll
Pict
Direction
33. Tape No. Roll 40 Negative No. x
34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review



architecture

12. The significance of this church lies in its fine state of preservation and in its strength of design, perhaps the best in the county's late nineteenth century frame churches. It is traditional in form and representative of vernacular wooden church architecture. Because of its siting on a flat, intensively cultivated plain, it is a visual focus on the landscape for miles around.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 23

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-13
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION D/
DESTROYED ___/

VI-76

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 5/
JENKINS HOUSE ("OAK HILL")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
458 GIRKIN ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/5/7/7/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/0/3/6/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: RAY MEREDITH
1740 GOSHEN CHURCH RD SOUTH
BOWLING GREEN KY 42103

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 3/26/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
- ✓ Survey
- ___ KY Land
- ___ NR
- ___ NHL
- ___ HABS/HAER
- ___ Local Land
- ___ R&C

Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 5/1870s estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width ___ Depth ___

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 0/ GREEK REV. first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT	A/ STONE, CUT	original
___/	___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ replacement

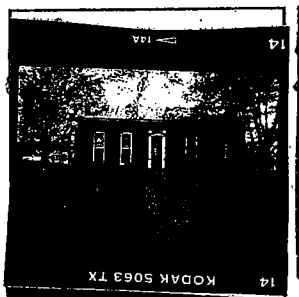
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
I/ HIP	0/ UNDET	original
___/	7/ SEAM MET	replacement

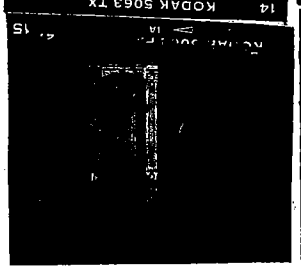
22. CONDITION: F/

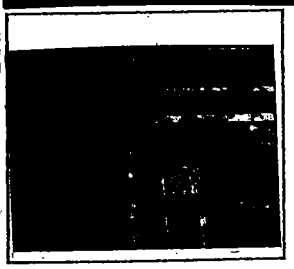
23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/12/14-15
Write resource # on back of all prints.









KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-13

Historic Name (s) Jenkins House/"Oak Hill

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name

4. Owner's Address

5. Location E. side Rt. 185; 1 m. N. of US. 31W

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X]; Local [ ]; State [ ]; Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date last 1/4 of 19th

14. Style

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use house

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior excellent

faces road

18. Description 1 story brick. unbonded front - common-bond sides - segmental openings - hipped roof - brackets - original ell + later porch - interior end chimneys -

19. History 1877 Beers Atlas — J. Jenkins - 400 a — Oak Hill
Perhaps a different house on same site. *

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARTV/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-77
Magisterial District (3)

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site (Building) Object Structure

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

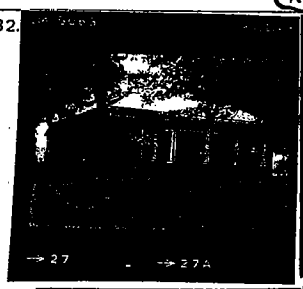
28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.









Roll N
Pictur
Direct

33. Tape No. Roll 40 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 24

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-15
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION ___/
DESTROYED 4/

VI-78

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 5/
NATHANIEL HENRY LUCAS HOUSE("GLENDALIA")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
1354 GLASGOW ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/1/0/8/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/8/6/0/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: TERRY & BRENDA HALE
1354 GLASGOW RD
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/___/
DESTROYED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1850-1874 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
0/0/UNDETERMINED original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 Depth 1 ORIG.
3 SUBS.

16. PLAN:
K/CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ROMANTIC; 1/GREEK REV. first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
0/UNKNOWN 0/UNKNOWN original
___/ ___/ replacement

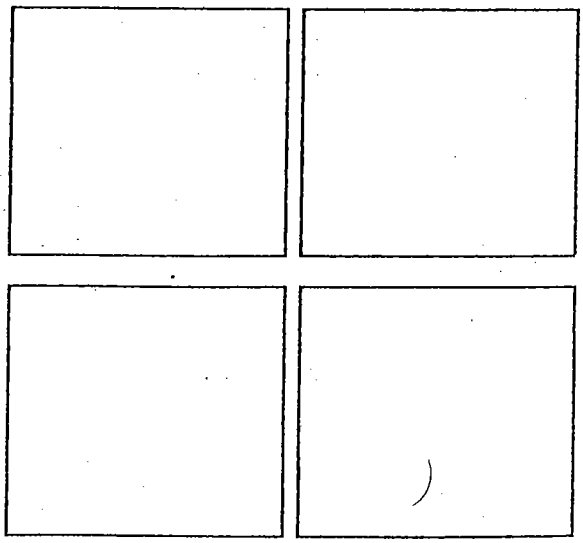
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/WEATHERBOARD original
___/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/SIDE GABLE 0/UNKNOWN original
___/ ___/ replacement

22. CONDITION: ___/NA

23. MODIFICATION: ___/NA

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: ___/___/NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

demolished
Wa-15

Historic Name (s)

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name

4. Owner's Address

5. Location N. side US 68; 1¼ m. E. of US 31W

6. Open to Public: Yes / (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) / No

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 3rd ¼ 19th c

14. Style Greek Rev

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use none

17. Condition

Interior

Exterior poor

18. Description 2 story five bay - I house - two partially exterior end chimneys - 2 story ell-probably original - later porch - open well square plan stair case - probably originally frame

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARTV/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-79

Magisterial District (3)

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference

Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site (Building) Object Structure

27. District Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory

29. Status

	Date
National Landmark	
National Register	
Landmark Certificate	
Kentucky Survey	
Local Landmark	
HABS/HAER	

30. Theme

Primary architecture

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered demolished Yes / No

32.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. 14

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Attachment 25

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-16
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED ___/

VI-80

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 5/
GARNETT BRYANT HOUSE ("GLEN PLACE")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
1188 MIZPAH ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/1/8/8/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/9/3/0/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: MAURY & DOROTHY HERRINGTON
1188 MIZPAH RD.
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/18/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
___✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___✓ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1840s estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5(50') Depth 1 ORIG
4(64') SDBS.

16. PLAN:
F/CENTRAL PLAN, SINGLE PILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/MID 19TH ; 1/GREEK REV. first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE		MATERIAL	
2/	CONT	S/	STONE	original
___/		___/		replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ replacement

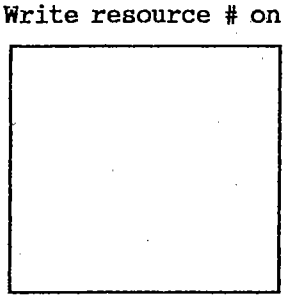
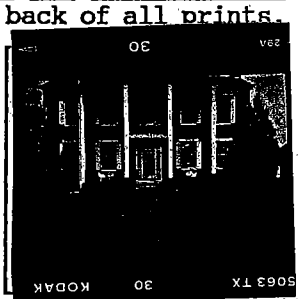
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

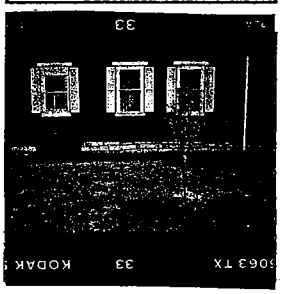
	CONFIGURATION		COVERING	
A/	SIDE GABLE	O/	UNDET	original
___/		5/	ASP. SH	replacement

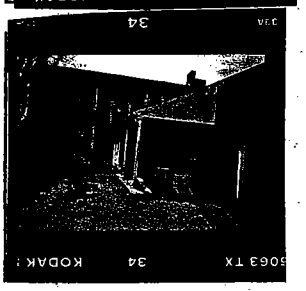
22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/11/30-34
Write resource # on back of all prints.





KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

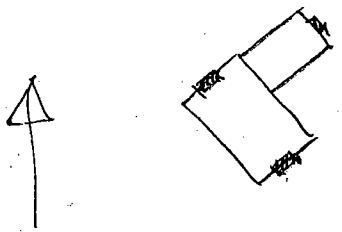
Wa-16

1. Historic Name (s) "Glen Place" * / Garnett Bryant House
Original Owner Garnett Bryant *
2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name Maury Herrington
4. Owner's Address Rt 7 Box 89
5. Location E. side Sunnyside-31 W Rd.

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: Yes (No)
8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder Veet Patillo * Garnett Bryant
13. Date c. 1846 *
14. Style Greek Revival
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use dwelling
17. Condition
Interior
Exterior excellent

18. Description Two story - five bay brick - unbonded front - American bond sides - Two partially exterior end chimneys - wooden lintels above windows and front doors stone blocks at end of cornices - recent porch - bullseye corner blocks at second floor lintels - signs in brick of (original?) portico - 2 story in central bay, 3 bays across - one story original ell

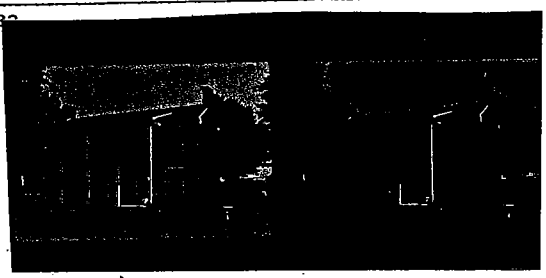
19. History * Originally part of the Andrew Wardlaw, Sr. estate. 326 acres was purchased in 1831 by Andrew Wardlaw Jr. from his father. He lived on this property until 1842. Andrew Wardlaw Jr. was an abolitionist and troubles over the slavery issue persuaded him to move to Ill. The present home was built by Garnett Bryant before the Civil War. The brick was fired on the property. He died in 1846 before the house was complete - His widow finished the home and later remarried Col. Henry Grider - who was a U.S. Congressman at the time of his death.

The Grider Family was an integral part of Bowling Green and Warren County's history.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks'

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA
23. Zoning Classification VI-81
Magisterial District #2
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow
25. UTM Reference
16 (Zone) 561880 (Easting) 4093000 (Northing)
26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation ● ✓
29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate ✓ Nov. 28, 1973
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary History
Secondary Architecture
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)



* Roll 49

Roll No. 14 (back)
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review



APR • 69

GARNETT BRYANT RESIDENCE



KC 3-28-74 WA-14

Historic American Buildings Survey
Inventory

State Kentucky
County Warren
Town
Street No. 10 Miles north of Bowling Green on Highway 68 Vicinity

2. Name "Glen Place" **VI-83**

Date or period About 1846
Style
Architect
Builder Mr.and Mrs Garnett Bryant

Original owner Garnett Bryant
Original use Residence
Present owner Maury Herrington
Present use Residence
Wall construction Brick
No. of stories Two

3. For Library of Congress Use

4. Notable features, historical significance and description

Open to public
No

This handsome old brick home just off Highway 68 on a hill to the left is on what was once a part of the Andrew Wardlaw Sr., estate. But about 1842 the land was purchased by Garnett Bryant and his wife Sallie who began building their residence. Before the house was finished,however,Garnett Bryant became ill and died in 1846.His wife,Sallie,completed the structure and some years later,in 1857,as the widow Bryant,married Col.Henry Grider. Col.Grider,a member of the U.S.Congress at the time of his death made his home at "Glen Place" from the time of his marriage to the widow Bryant until his death.

Col.Grider and his first wife,Rachel Covington,were the grandparents of Warren County's renowned jurist Hon.John B.Rodes.

5. Physical condition of structure Endangered Interior Exterior

Excellent

6. Location map (plan optional)

7. Photograph

8. Published sources(author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

Will of Garnett Bryant,Warren Co.Bk.D,p.203
Interviews:Mrs Herschel Allen,Mr.& Mrs Maury Herrington
Warren Co.,Mar.Bk.D,p.377;Bk.G,p.63;Bk.G,p.87;Bk.A,p.90
Wardlaw Family Graveyard;1850 Census
"Genealogy-Grider Fam."Vert.File,Ky.Lib.W.K.U.Lib.
"The Oakland Country"by Jennie Cole .Unpub.copy Ky.Lib.of W.K.U.

9. Name, address & title of recorder

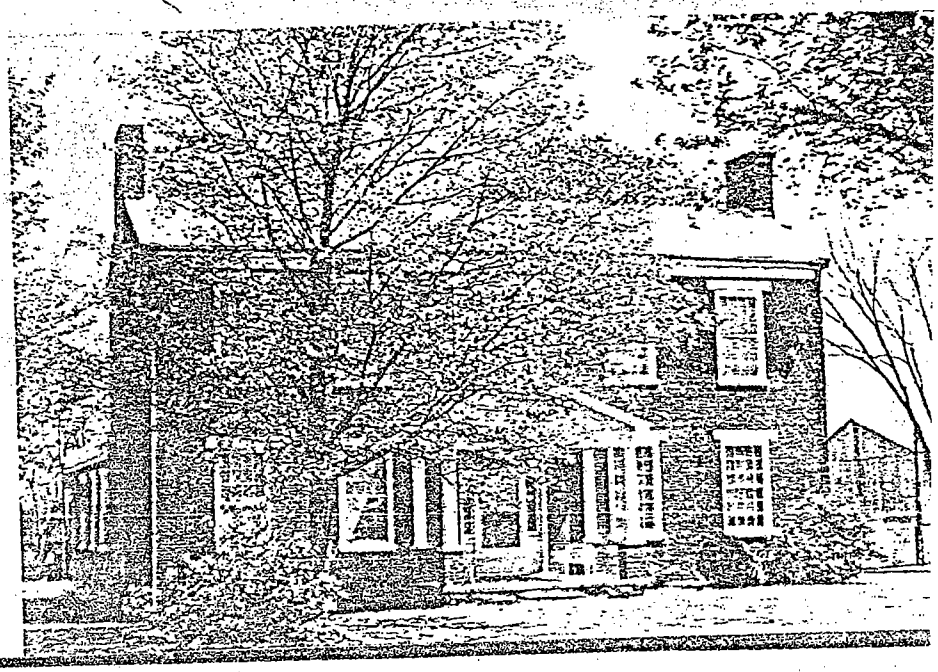
Mr.and Mrs Ward C.Sumpter
1352 Chestnut Street
Bowling Green,Ky.42101

Date of record November 28,1973

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet of same size

Garnett Bryant Home

This handsome old brick home off Highway 68, on a hill to the left, is on what was once a part of the Andrew Wardlaw Sr., estate. In 1831 Andrew Wardlaw Jr., purchased 326 acres of this property from his father and lived on the land until rumbles of the slavery question began to cause trouble. Andrew Jr., was an abolitionist and in 1824 married Artimissi Dickey, a daughter of Rev. William Dickey, of Ohio. Consequently about 1842 he sold his property and moved to Illinois.



The above house was built by Garnett Bryant and his wife Sallie, who bought the Andrew Wardlaw Jr., home and farm when Mr. Wardlaw moved to Illinois. Sometime after purchasing the property Mr. Bryant began building the brick house on the hill. It is one of the beautiful old brick homes in the county still in a good state of preservation. It was built long before the Civil War of brick made and fired on the place. The spacious rooms are separated by a wide hall up and down stairs. The home once went by the name "Glen Place".

Before the house was finished Garnett Bryant became ill and died in 1846. His wife Sallie completed the structure and some years later, 1857, as the widow Bryant, married Col. Henry Grider, a member of the United States Congress at the time of his death. He made his home at "Glen Place" from the time of his marriage to the widow Bryant until his death. Col. Grider's first wife was Rachel Covington, whom he had married in 1822 and by whom he had several children. Mrs. Grider had a daughter Jennie, by her first marriage, who made her home with her mother and step-father. In 1862 she married James Asher Graham, a son of David and Frances (widow Gary) Graham. Later Mr. Graham bought Mrs. Grider's interest in the farm. After that the property changed ownership several times until it came into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Maury Herrington.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-16

1. Historic Name (s) "* Garnett Bryant House

Original Owner Garnett Bryant *

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Maury Herrington

4. Owner's Address Rt 7 Box 89

5. Location E. side Sunnyside-31 W Rd.

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-85

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference: Zone 16 | Easting 516118810 | Northing 4101919310

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

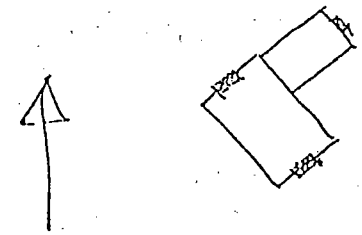
27. District Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation ✓

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark		
National Register		
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey	✓	Nov. 28, 1973
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



1 acre centered on house. No sign. outbldgs.

11. Architect

12. Builder Veet Patillo * Garnett Bryant

13. Date

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition

Interior

Exterior excellent

30. Theme

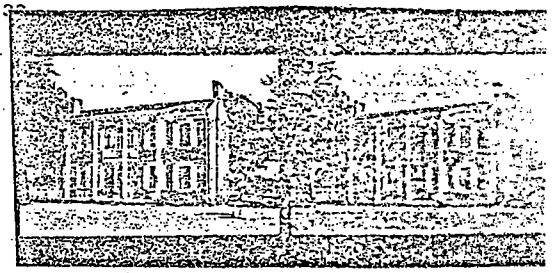
Primary History

Secondary Architecture

Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

18. Description Two story - five bay brick - unbonded front - American bond sides - Two partially exterior end chimneys - wooden lintels above windows and front door - stone blocks at end of cornices - recent porch - bullseye corner blocks at second floor lintels - signs in brick of (original?) portico - 2 story in central bay, 3 bays across - one story original ell



*

Roll 49

19. History * Originally part of the Andrew Wardlaw, Sr. estate. 326 acres was purchased in 1831 by Andrew Wardlaw, Jr. from his father. He lived on this property until 1842. Andrew Ward law Jr. was an abolitionist and troubles over the slavery issue persuaded him to move to Ill. The present home was built by Garnett Bryant before the Civil War. The brick was fired on the property. He died in 1846 before the house was complete - His widow

Roll No. 14 (back)

Picture No.

Direction

20. Significance finished the home and later remarried Col. Henry Grider - who was a U.S. Congressman at the time of his death.

The Grider Family was an integral part of Bowling Green and Warren County's history. Particularly clear illustration of a common type and style.

(over)

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

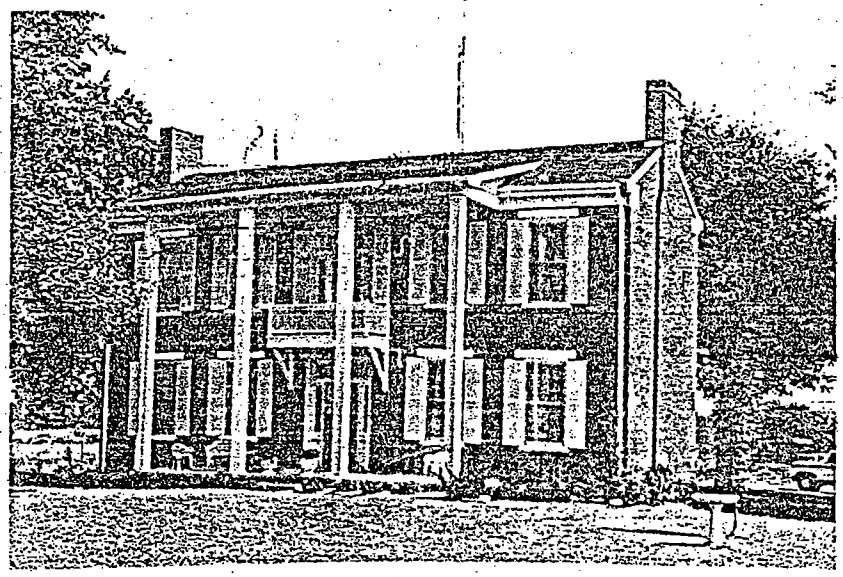
36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

Architecture

16. Despite the recent addition of a monumental portico to the main facade, the I-house format and architectural details that typically constitute ~~the~~ Greek Revival styling in Warren County are clearly visible. The stone blocks at the ends of the cornices seem to link the house with the nearby Moses Shobe House (Wa-5) and with the Clark House in Bowling Green (Wa-B-167). A prominent early owner of the house was Col. Henry Grider, a US Congressman.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Attachment 26 Wa-17

1. Historic Name (s) * John Hendricks Home

Original Owner John Hendricks – Will Allen

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Ray Garrison

4. Owner's Address Oakland

5. Location ½ m. W. of Rt. 1182 on lane 1 m. S. of US 68

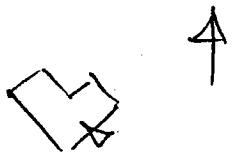
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder John Hendricks

13. Date 2nd ¼ 19th c.

14. Style transitional

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use none

17. Condition

Interior

Exterior poor/good

18. Description 2 story 3 bay flemish bond brick - two interior end chimneys - jack arched windows - hipped roof - American bond sides - transom-no side lights - stair case looks 1880's

19. History *The original owner and builder of this structure was John Hendricks who came from Va. with his brothers. He was a well-known carpenter and brick mason. This property was sold in 1852 to Woodford Dunn of Edmonson Co. It remained in that family until 1863 when sold to the Wardlaw family - later came into the possession of Will Allen. 1877 Beers Atlas – J. W. C.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information *Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District VI-87

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference

Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object

Historic Site Structure

Building

27. District Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey

29. Status Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

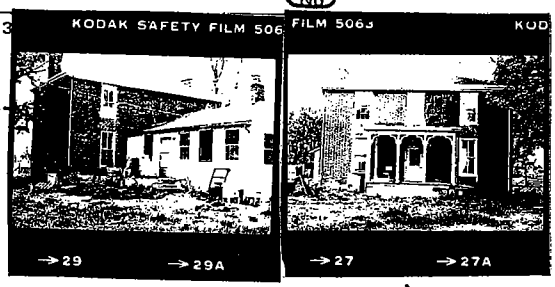
30. Theme

Primary architecture

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)



*

Roll No. 16 (negor)

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG – JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring – 78

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

John Hendricks-Will Allen Home

This old brick home off the Glasgow Road, on a lane from the Upper Polkville Road, according to notes left by Miss Jennie Cole in 1941, was built by John Hendricks. Three Hendricks Brothers made the trek from Virginia and settled on adjoining farms. It is said that John Hendricks was one of the best carpenters and brick men in the county. He certainly built a home that has weathered the elements for about one hundred and fifty years, making it as old as any in the county. In 1852 John Hendricks sold over four hundred acres in two tracts, to one Woodford Dunn, of Edmonson County. One tract "being the same on which said Hendricks resides." Mary and Woodford Dunn did not live here long as in 1863 the property came into the possession of the Wardlaw family. Here it remained among the relatives of William T. Wardlaw and his wife Sallie, until 1948, a period of eighty three years, when the homeplace was sold to Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Stephens, of Glasgow.

William Thomas Wardlaw married Sallie Smith and after his death his widow became the wife of his brother Andrew James Wardlaw. Margaret Wardlaw, a sister of William T. in 1856 married James W. Cole and they lived at the place for a short time while their residence on the Glasgow Road, on the same farm of four hundred and twenty seven acres, was being built in 1867. In that period it was known as a Cole residence until daughter Margaret Cole married William R. Allen, a son of Robert and Rebecca Ford Allen. Then the old brick homestead became the "Will Allen Place". After the death of Elizabeth Cole Allen, Mr. Allen married, secondly, his first wife's sister Nannie. In 1901 it came into the possession of Mrs. Nannie Cole Allen in the division of the estate of her parents James and Margaret Wardlaw Cole. Many residents in the area still refer to it as the Will Allen farm, even though for a short period it was owned by the Stephens and later Garnett Hackney.

William R. Allen had five children by his first wife Elizabeth "Lizzie" Cole Allen: James R., Andrew C., Bryant, Fulton and W. Herschel Allen. There was one daughter Elizabeth Allen by his second wife Nannie Cole Allen.

When the picture was made the property was owned by Estil Mansfield who keeps the farm in a good state of preservation. Originally the house had a brick ell but when Mr. Cole's son-in-law, W.R. Allen, came into possession of the place he replaced the back with a frame structure and added the front porch.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 27 VI-89

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-18
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION ___/
DESTROYED 1/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 7/
SINGLE PEN LOG HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: NORTH SIDE OF OAKLAND STREET (1/2 MILE WEST OF OAKLAND)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/6/1/0/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/9/3/4/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: EARL & FRANCIS ISENBERG
PO BOX 75
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/___/
DEMOLISHED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1850-1874 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/LOG, NOTCH UNKNOWN original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width 1 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
A/ SINGLE PEN, SQUARE first
___/ _____ second
___/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/ UNKNOWN; 0/ UNKNOWN first
___/ _____; ___/ _____ second
___/ _____; ___/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
0/	UNKNOWN	0/ UNKNOWN	original
___/		___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/ WEATHERBOARD original
___/ replacement

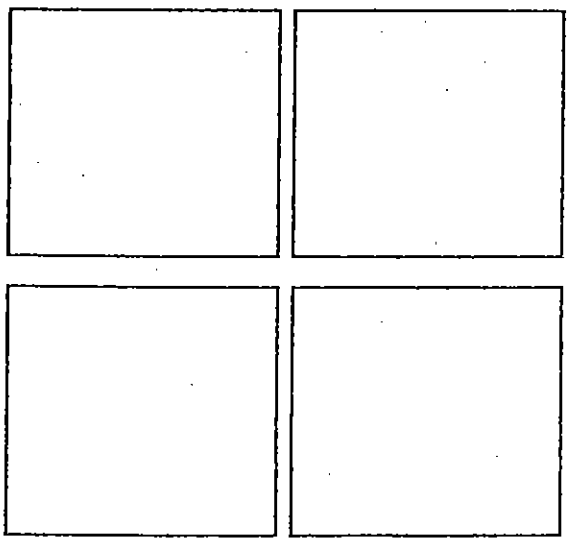
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/	SIDE GABLE	0/ UNDET	original
___/		___/	replacement

22. CONDITION: ___/ NA

23. MODIFICATION: ___/ NA

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: ___/___/ NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-90 Wa-18

Historic Name (s)

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name

4. Owner's Address

5. Location ½ m. W. of Oakland

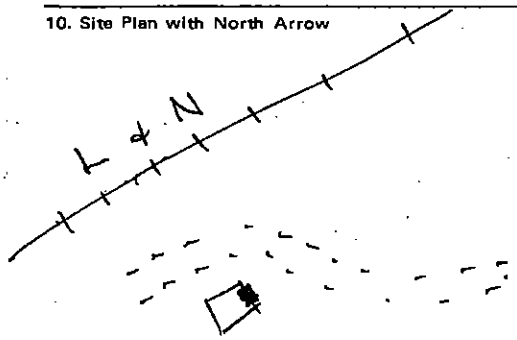
6. Open to Public: Yes / No

7. Visible from road: Yes / (No)

8. Ownership: Private / Local / State / Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date third 1/4 cent

14. Style

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use none

17. Condition: Interior poor; Exterior poor

18. Description One story - one bay frame - oddly proportioned - very broad gable end - stone exterior end chimney - removed room on west side - slope shouldered chimney - oh even coursed stone work

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARI V / WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bristow

25. UTM Reference: Zone / Easting / Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / (Building) — Object / Structure

27. District: Yes / (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory

29. Status — Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme

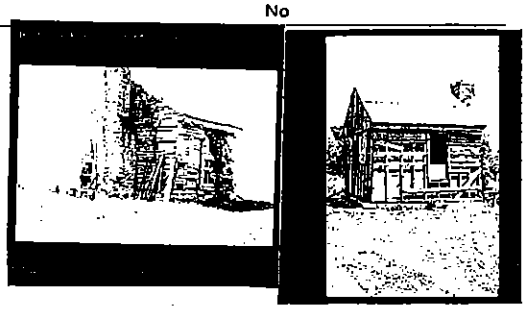
Primary architecture

Secondary (log houses)

Other

31. Endangered: (Yes) / No

32.



Roll No. 15

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: JCH-KT G

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES **Attachment 28**
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN **VI-91**
RESOURCE# WA-20
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION N /
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
WILLIAM MANSFIELD HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
502 VINE STREET, OAKLAND

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/6/6/8/0/
Northing: 4/1/9/9/9/2/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: DANIEL & RITA STOREY
502 VINE ST.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
THOMAS WOOTEN & KRISTINA THOMAS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1860s-1870 estimated
___/___/___/___/_____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/2/ BALLOON FRAME original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 Depth 1 ORIG
3 SDES.

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ MID 19TH ; 1/ GREEK REV first
___/_____ ; ___/_____ second
___/_____ ; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/	CONT	S/ STONE	original
___/		___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/ WEATHERBOARD original
___/_____ replacement

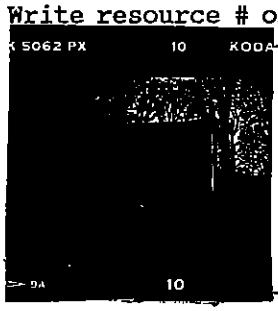
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

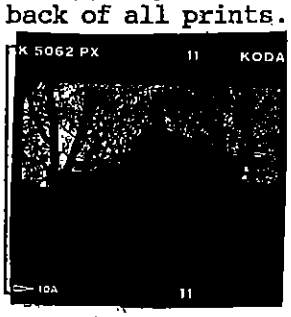
	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/	SIDEGABLE	0/ UNDET.	original
___/		5/ ASP. SH.	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/42/ 10-11
Write resource # on back of all prints.





KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-92 Wa-20

me (s) Mansfield House

l Owner W.P. Mansfield

nt Name

Owner's Name Clive Young

4. Owner's Address Oakland

5. Location E. side Rt. 179; Oakland

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder William P. Mansfield *

13. Date 1860's - 1870's *

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior good

faces road

18. Description 2 story - five bay frame - two partially exterior end chimneys - 3x5 yellow poplar

19. History* The builder and owner of this home was William Poindexter Mansfield - 1817-1910 - After his death the property went to his youngest child Grace Mansfield - he husband is the present owner.

1877 Beers Atlas - W. P. Mansfield

20. Significance

21. Source of information* Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARI V/ WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') ~~Smiths Grove~~ Bristow

25. UTM Reference

Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) Object / Structure

27. District: Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey ●✓

29. Status — Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme

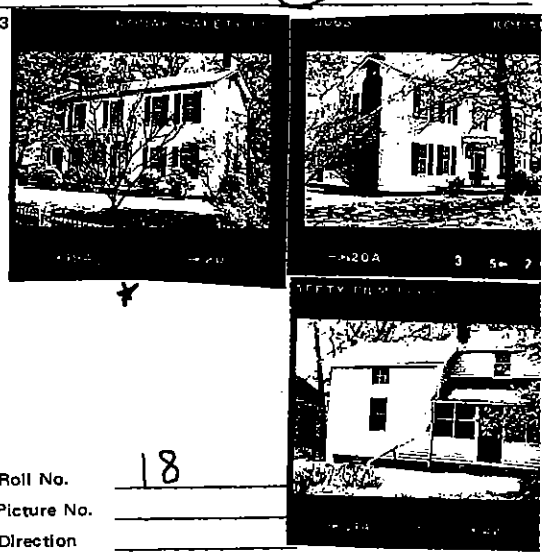
Primary architecture

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

3



Roll No. 18

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring-78

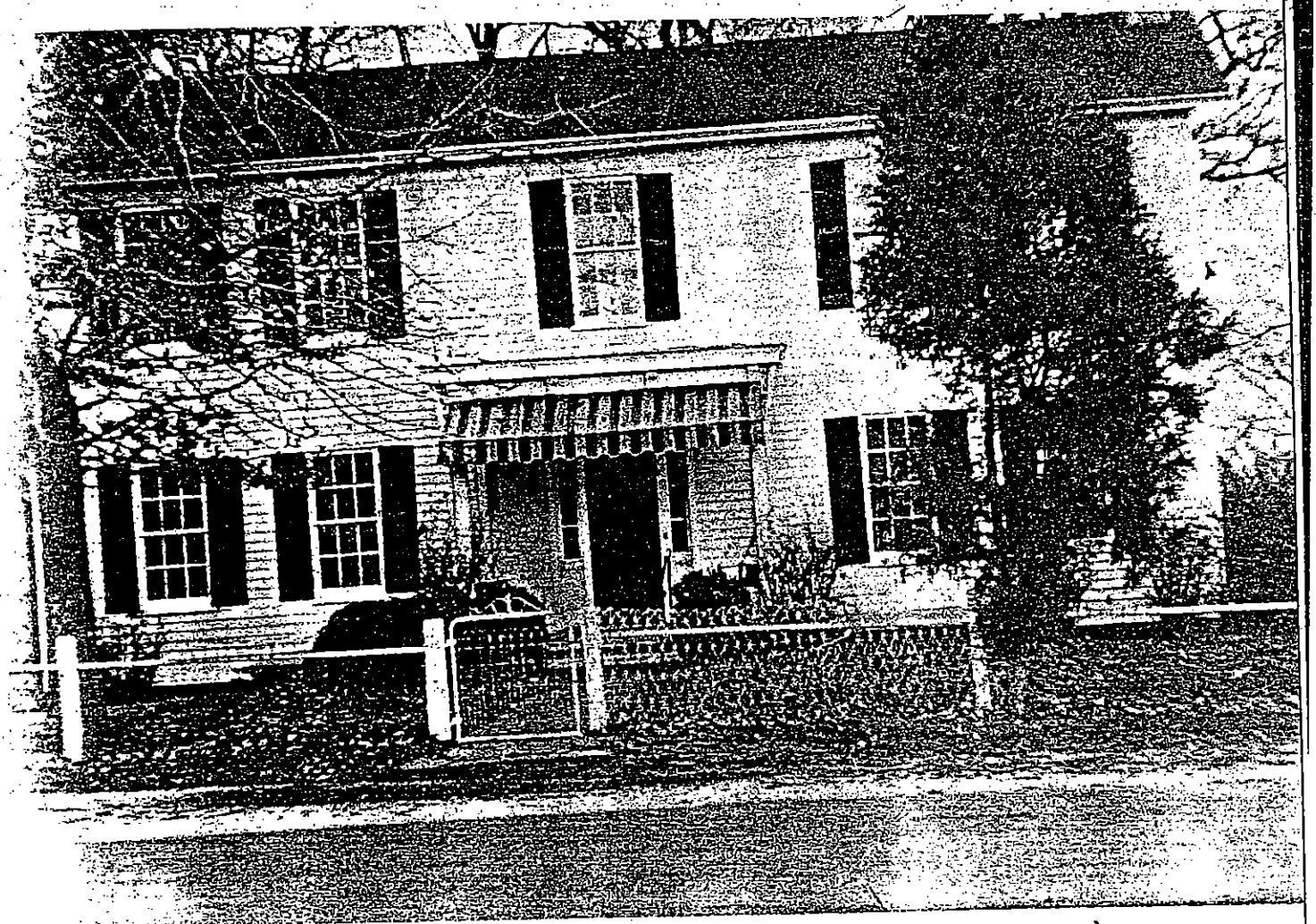
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

William P. Mansfield Home

40
20
VI-93

...ce, at Oakland, has been the home of ...d family since its erection almost one ...ars ago. It was the home of the youngest ...he builder, the late Grace Mansfield, and ...cupied by her husband Clive Young. William ...xter Mansfield, the builder was born in 1817, ... of William and Grace Mansfield of Hart County. ... married three times, his first wife being Mary ...nn Heatherly. Two years after the death of his first ...ife he married Martha Ann Parker. Martha Ann ...id not survive long after her marriage and left no children. In 1862 he took unto himself a third wife, Annie Shobe, a daughter of Moses Shobe Sr. Theirs was a long and happy marriage and they celebrated their forty eighth wedding anniversary. Their large family of children included: Virgil, Martha Ann, Emma, Ellen, Lola, William Paul, Walter, Zelma, Bettie, Rebie, Jesse Smith and Grace Mansfield.

Mr. Mansfield passed away in 1910. His wife survived him four years, they are both buried in the Smiths Grove Cemetery.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-29
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION S/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 3/
JAMES THOMAS HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: SOUTH SIDE OF GLASGOW ROAD (US 68/HWY 80); 1/4 MILE EAST OF I-65

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/8/0/0/5/
Northing: 4/0/9/8/3/5/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: PHILLIP & DON SIMON
9073 LOUISVILLE RD
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/10/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1830 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDET/ 2-1 STORY WING ADDITIONS
0/ UNDET./ REAR ADDITION

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/3/ FRAME CONST, TYPE UNK. original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3 (76') Depth 1 ORIG. 3 (44') SUBS

16. PLAN:
E/ HALL-PARLOR first
[redacted] second
___/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
2/ REPUBLIC ; 1/ FEDERAL first
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ second
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/	CONT	6/ STONE	original
___/		___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
6/ BRICK, FLEMISH BOND original
___/ _____ replacement

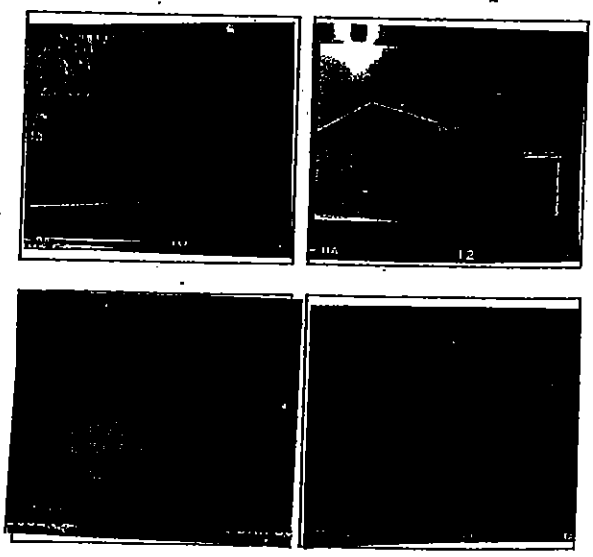
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/	SIDE GABLE	0/ UNDET	original
___/		7/ SD, METAL	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/9/10-13
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY VI-95 Wa-29

1. Historic Name (s) James Thomas House
Original Owner James Thomas/John C Smith
2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name Phil and Don Simon
4. Owner's Address US 31
5. Location S. side U.S. 68; 1/4 m. E. of I-65
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder Suretus "Veet" Patillo*
13. Date Circa 1830*
14. Style Federal
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use dwelling
17. Condition
Interior good
Exterior good

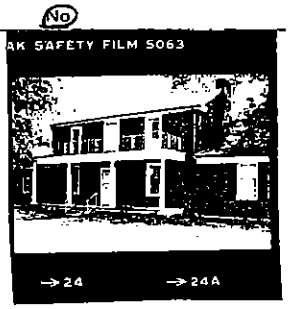
18. Description 2 story - 3 bay brick enclosed corner stair in left corner and in right corner - hall and parlor plan - flemish bond - later mantle on left - fireplace removed on right - central door enters hall - two recent one story wings - two exterior end chimneys - right upper door perhaps a door originally - right window - 1st floor perhaps a door originally - later one story frame ell

19. History* This home was built by James Thomas - who had Veet Patillo a brick mason to erect the structure - James Thomas was the great-grandfather of one of Bowling Greens Judges R.C.P. Thomas - Thought to be one of the oldest houses in the area - later owned by John C Smith

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

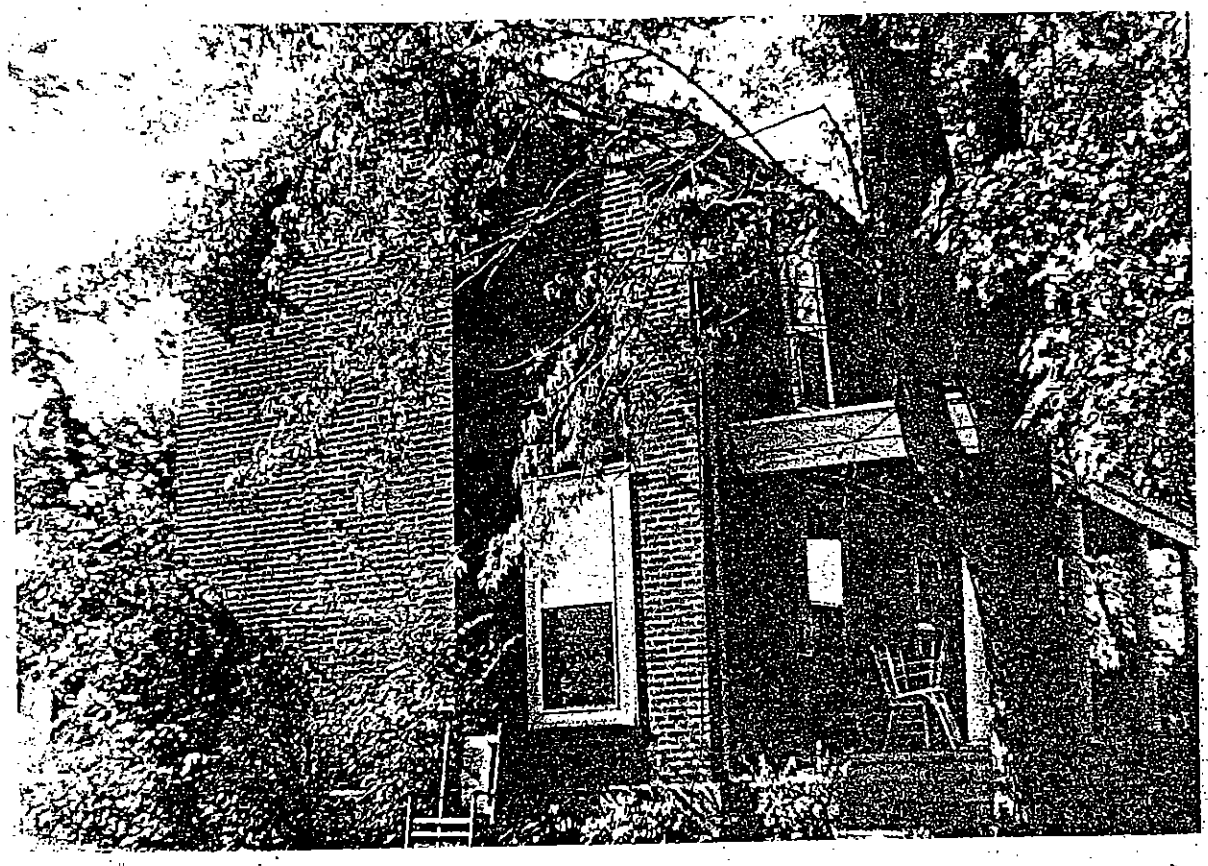
22. ADD/County BARI V/WA
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District (2)
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75')
Smiths Grove
25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site (Building) Object Structure
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey ● ✓
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary architects
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)
32.



Roll No. 16 neg OK
Picture No.
Direction
33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

VI-96 22
29

Home of James Thomas



We have been told by a number of local residents that this is one of the oldest houses in the area. Miss Jennie Cole in her notes on "The Oakland Country" records that the house was built by a Mr. Thomas, "great grandfather of the late Judge R.C.P. Thomas of Bowling Green", and deeds at the court house substantiate this statement. Judge Thomas' grandfather was Hezikiah K. Thomas who came to Kentucky in 1811 and became the third husband of Elvira Morehead. Hezikiah was a son of James Thomas builder of this home. The house is located on the Glasgow Road and until recently owned by Beckham Martin who had added a wing to each side of the original structure. In an interview with Mr. William J. Hendricks we learned that the house was built by Suvetus "Veet" Patillo after 1827. Mr. Patillo came to Warren County from Shakertown, in Logan County, where he had learned the brick laying trade. He used the Flemish Bond method which made the thirteen inches thick. He built several substantial brick homes in this community recognizable by the style the bricks were laid.

For some years the house was the residence of the John C. Smith family. Mr. Smith born in 1804 and married Sarah Dudley Guerhart who was born 1813. The only Hannibal Alexander Smith, in a local newspaper at the time of his death, gives information relative to this family. It said that he was a son of John C. Smith. That history of the county John C. Smith came from Virginia with his young wife of their infant son Hannibal and settled on what later became known as one Hendricks farm. In 1858 Hannibal Alexander Smith married Rebecca Shobe Moses Shobe. Thirteen children were born to this union and they all lived t

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-30
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION 2S/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
WILLIAM WRIGHT HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: (HWY 101)
4415 SMITHS GROVE-SCOTTSVILLE ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1966 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/9/7/6/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/8/6/9/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: RICHARD & WANDA KIRBY
4415 SMITHS GROVE-SCOTTSVILLE RD
SMITHS GROVE KY 42171

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/10/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: ___/ ___ estimated
1/8/3/1/ 1831 documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDET/ 2 STORY ELL ADDITION/PORTICO
0/ UNDET/ ALTERED FRONT DOOR

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/0/ BRICK original
___/___/ ___ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3 Depth ___

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ ___ second
___/ ___ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
2/ REPUBLIC ; 1/ FEDERAL first
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GREEK REV. second
___/ ___ ; ___/ ___ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first A/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT.	G/ STONE	original
___/ ___	___/ ___	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
G/ BRCK, FLEMISH BOND original
___/ ___ replacement

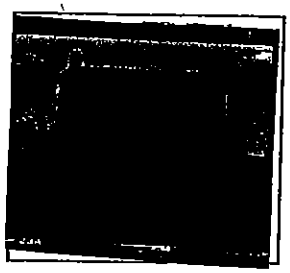
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

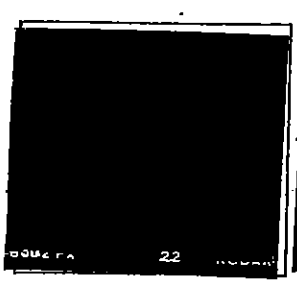
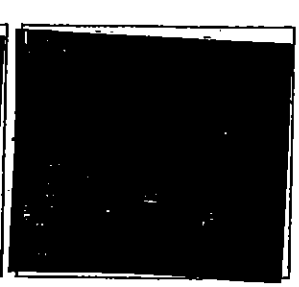
CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/ SIDE GABLE	0/ UNDET	original
___/ ___	5/ ASP. SH.	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/9/22-25
Write resource # on back of all prints.



1. Historic Name (s) William Wright House

Original Owner William Wright

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name Richard Kirby

4. Owner's Address Smiths Grove - Rt 2

5. Location S. side US 68 at cor. Rt. 101

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership
Private ✓
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder - William Wright *

13. Date 1831 *

14. Style Federal/trans.

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition
Interior excellent
Exterior excellent

18. Description Two story - 3 bay brick - central hall plan - Federal style mantles - with reeded detail - other mantle also Federal - Greek Revival - Bullseye molding - doors - quarter round molding - later 2 story brick ell in American bond - Original front in Flemish bond with Jack arches - main door reworked - probably originally a transom.

19. History ** Used to be old Tavern after Wrights death - Builder William Wright was born in Barren Co. about 1794 - built this home in 1831 - died in 1845 - Later known as the Arch Howard home. William Wright's son George built Wa-7 just down the road.

1877 Beers Atlas - A. J. Howard

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * brick - owners also listed in Sumpter's An Album of Warren Co Landmarks. **

22. ADD/County BARI V/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-98
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation ✓
Ky. survey

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

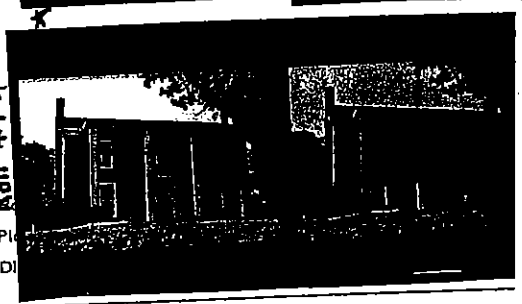
30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

Roll #4



Roll #9



33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: JCH - KTG

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

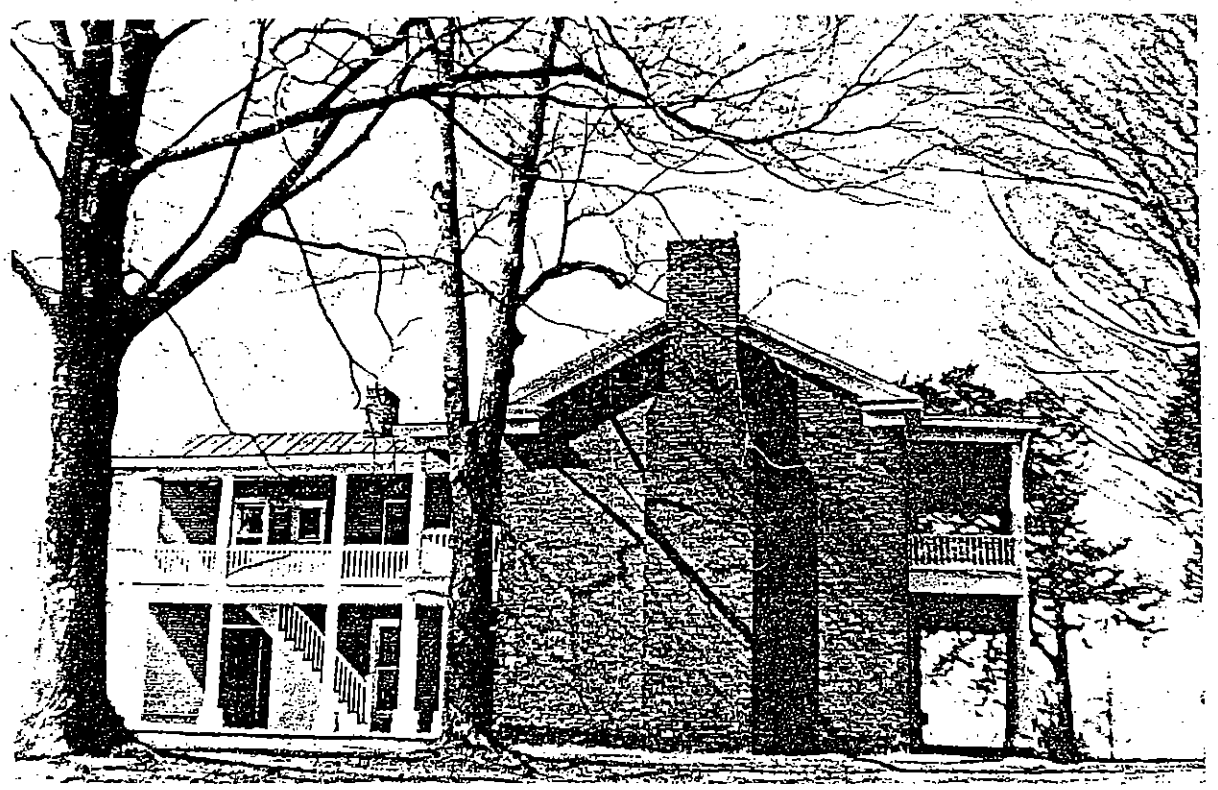
38. Staff Review

William Wright Home

William Wright, son of Levin and Ann Wright was born in Barren County about 1794 where his parents had emigrated. Later he moved to Warren County and in 1831 (the date is on the house) built this magnificient brick home on a rise which later became the intersection of Highway 68 and the Smiths Grove Road. Here he resided until his death and here he was buried. On 19 June 1817 William Wright married Mary Lair, of Charlottsville, Virginia. She was born 1799 a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lair. William and Mary Lair Wright had the following children: George, Mary Elizabeth, Matthew, Helen, James Fountain, William Whitman, Joseph Lair, Mary Katherine, Francis Marion, Susan Alina and Darilla May Wright. William Wright died in 1845 and Mary Wright in 1872, both are buried in the family graveyard a few feet south of their home.

It was George Wright, born 1818, eldest son of William and Mary Wright, who built the substantial brick home down the road from his father. George Wright married Martha Craig. That fine old home for many years occupied by the Kirby family is presently owned by the James McQuirks.

In later years this William Wright home has changed ownership several times. Some older residents of the community remember it as the Arch Howard home. According to Warren County marriage records he married Darilla Wright 23 May 1864 at the home of Mrs. May Wright. Others remember that it belonged to the Duke family. This is a large brick home simply designed with few changes through the years save the front porch and possibly some addition in the rear. Basically it is the same handsome brick home built according to the date in the upper north corner, 1831, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Beard Kirby.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-31
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION D /
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1 /
GEORGE WRIGHT HOUSE ("SMOKEY ROW")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
7171 GLASGOW ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/7/0/1/8/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/8/7/0/0/
Accuracy: A /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: JAMES & MARTHA McGDIRK
7171 GLASGOW RD
SMITHS GROVE KY 42171

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/10/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
___ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
V NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1/1840s-1850 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/0/ BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5(54') Depth 1(18') ORIG
4(60') SUBS.

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GREEK REV first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT.	S/ STONE	original
___/	___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/ SIDE GABLE	0/ UNDET	original
___/	5/ ASP. SH.	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/9/27-31
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-31

(s) Smokey Row / George Wright House

Owner George Wright

Name Smokey Row

Owner's Name James McGuirk

Owner's Address Rt. 2, Smith's Grove

5. Location S. side Rt. 68; 1/4 m. E of Rt. 101

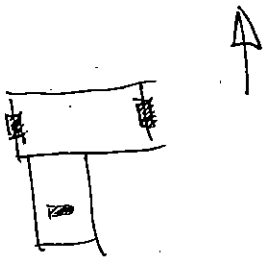
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private ✓ / Local / State / Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder George Wright *

13. Date 1852*

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition Interior / Exterior excellent

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - central passage plan - unbonded front - American bond sides - two partially exterior end chimneys - ~~[illegible]~~ stone lintels - apparently no porch originally - two story original brick ell - original gallery in angle of ell - partially enclosed recently.

19. History ** The builder of this home, George Wright, served in the State Senate from 1854 to 1870. He was also a member of U.S. Congress where he earned the nickname "Watch-dog of the Treasury" because of his faithfullness to the Greenback Party. He died in 1884 - James Kirby purchased the house and property in 1880

20. Significance George Wright served in the State Senate for 16 years, from 1854 to 1870. Particularly clear illustration of a common type and style.

21. Source of Information * Richard Kirby
** Sumpter, An Album of Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARLV/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-101
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference: Zone 16 / Easting 570180 / Northing 4098700

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure / (Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark		
National Register		
Landmark Certificate	✓	Nov. 28, 1973
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

30. Theme
Primary Politics
Secondary architecture
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32. Roll 49



*

Roll No. 14 & 49
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review



GEORGE WRIGHT



App. by K.H.C. 7-28-74

Wa-31

Historic American Buildings Survey
Inventory VI-103

State	Kentucky
County	Warren
Town	Near Smiths Grove,Ky.
Street No.	On Hwy.68 near Smiths Grove Intersect. Vicinity
Original owner	George Wright
Original use	Residence
Present owner	Mr and Mrs James McGuirk
Present use	Residence
Wall construction	Brick
No. of stories	Two

2. Name "Smokey Row"
Date or period Between 1842 and 1858
Style
Architect
Builder George Wright

3. For Library of Congress Use

4. Notable features, historical significance and description

Open to public: No

Located on Highway 68,on the right,near the Smiths Grove intersection stands "Smokey Row".This lovely brick home was built by George Wright,a son of William and Mary Wright,who was born 1818. Besides farming and steering the upbringing of his children George Wright found time to devote to politics. In 1854 he was elected to the United States Senate and served sixteen years.Later he was a member of the United States Congress for one year.

It is thought the house was built soon after 1842,the birth of George Wright's first child. But a granddaughter reports that her father was born there 1858 so the house definitely was built between those dates (1842-1858)

George Wright died 1884 and just before his death in 1880 James R.Kirby purchased the fertile farm of two hundred acres on which was situated this fine brick residence.Besides farming,Mr Kirby made a specialty of breeding Morgan horses. The place stayed in possession of the Kirby family until recently when it was purchased by James McGuirk.

Just below this home is located the fine brick residence built 1831 (date on the house) by George Wright's father William Wright.

5. Physical condition of structure: Excellent
Endangered: Interior: Exterior:

6. Location map (plan optional)

7. Photograph

8. Published sources(author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

Perrin's Hist.of Ky. p.203
Interview:Mrs Mac Kirby(gd.dau.of builder)
Obituary of Geo.Wright
Deeds: Census records
The Kirby Family by Maurice H.Kirby
Unpub.Hist.of Wright Family by Silas B.Wright(1956)

9. Name, address & title of recorder

Mr.and Mrs Ward C.Sumpter
1352 Chestnut Street
Bowling Green,Ky. 42101

Date of record Nov.28,1973

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet of same size

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-31

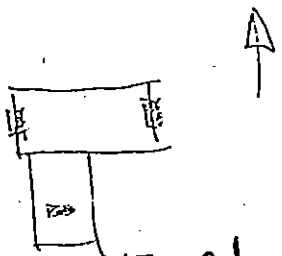
1. Historic Name (s) / George Wright House
Original Owner George Wright
Present Name Smokey Row
3. Owner's Name James McGuirk
4. Owner's Address Rt. 2, Smith's Grove
5. Location S. side Rt. 68; ¼ m. E of Rt. 101

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

22. ADD/County BRNW/WA
23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District VI-104
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove
25. UTM Reference: Zone 16; Easting 517011810; Northing 4109812010

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site; Object / Structure / (Building)
27. District: Yes (No) Name:
28. Significance Evaluation NR

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



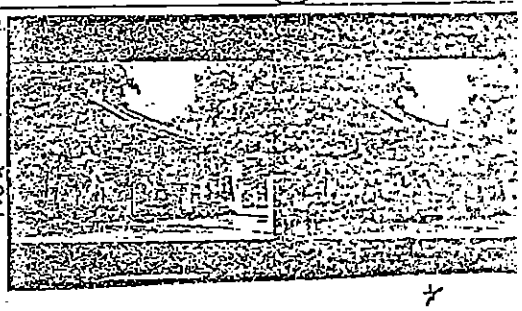
1 acre centered on house. No sign. outbldgs

11. Architect
12. Builder George Wright *
13. Date 1852 *
14. Style Greek Revival
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use dwelling
17. Condition: Interior good; Exterior excellent

29. Status (Date)
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey ✓ Nov. 25, 1973
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Politics
Secondary Architecture
Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32. 

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - central passage plan - unbonded front - American bond sides - two partially exterior end chimneys — ~~stone~~ lintels - apparently no porch originally — two story original brick ell - original gallery in angle of ell - partially enclosed recently.

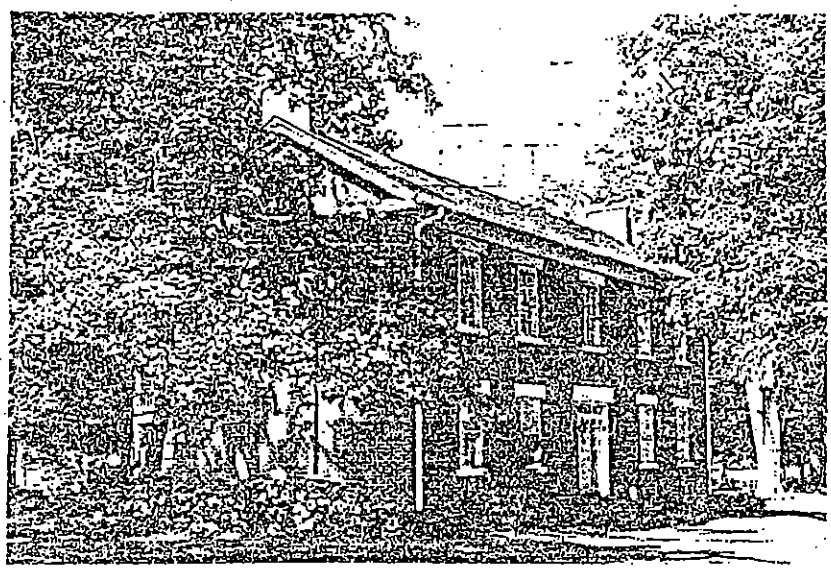
19. History * The builder of this home, George Wright, served in the State Senate from 1854 to 1870. He was also a member of U.S. Congress where he earned the nickname "Watch-dog of the Treasury" because of his faithfullness to the Greenback Party. He died in 1884 - James Kirby purchased the house and property in 1880

20. Significance George Wright served in the State Senate for 16 years, from 1854 to 1870. Particularly clear illustration of a common type and style.

21. Source of Information * Richard Kirby
** Sumpter An Album of Warren County Landmarks

Roll No. 14 & 49
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1975
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review



Architecture & Politics/Government

31. This house clearly exhibits the most popular form in Greek Revival farmhouses in the area--the I-house with a two-storied ell. The formulaic flat lintels are of stone and the the double gallery in the angle of the ell is original to the house. The original owner served in the Kentucky Senate and in the US Congress from the mid-nineteenth century.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 32

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-32
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION B /
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
NATHAN P. ALLEN HOUSE ("EVERGREEN HOME")

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
560 HURT ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: SMITHS GROVE
Date: 1969 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/7/1/2/1/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/9/4/F/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: RONNIE D. THOMAS
560 HURT RD.
SMITHS GROVE KY 42171

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
KELLY HAWTHORNE & TERRY ADAMS/WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/10/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1860s estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 (54') Depth ___

16. PLAN:
K/ CENTRAL PASSAGE, SINGLE PILE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GREEK REV. first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/	CONT.	5/ STONE	original
___/		___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK, COMMON BOND original
___/ replacement

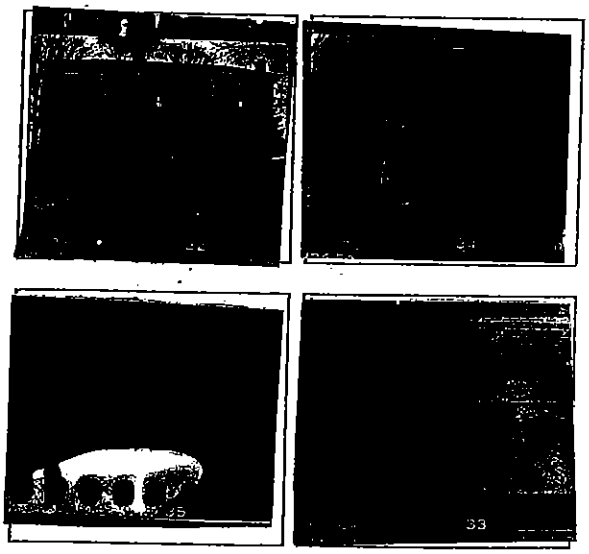
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
I/	HIP	0/ UNDET	original
___/		5/ ASPSH.	replacement

22. CONDITION: F/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/9/32-35
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-32

...me (s) Nathan P. Allen House — Evergreen Home

...l Owner ~~[illegible]~~ Nathan P. Allen

...nt Name

...wner's Name Fay Martin

4. Owner's Address Rt #3 Smiths Grove

5. Location

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership
Private ✓
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1855 - 1865 *

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition
Interior
Exterior good

18. Description Two story - five bay brick - wooden lintels - two partially exterior end chimneys - course of headers above lintels - American bond - central passage plan - later porch recently removed

19. History * Nathan P Allen the original owner of this property was a dentist in Glasgow in Barren Co. Later for health reasons he gave up his practice and moved near Smiths Grove. Dr Allen also wrote articles for the Bowling Green and Glasgow papers under the pen name "Rip-E-To"

1877 Beers Atlas - Dr. N.P. Allen - Evergreen Home

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter An Album of Warren County Land marks

22. ADD/County BARI V/WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-107
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)

27. District Yes (No)
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey ✓

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. 14
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Nathan P. Allen Home

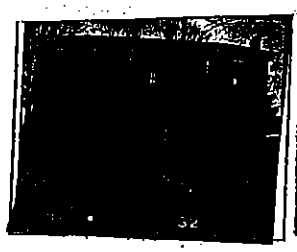
Situated to the left, just off the Glasgow Road, past the old Knowles property is the former home of Dr. and Mrs. Nathan P. Allen. Nathan Allen, the father of Nathan Perry Allen, had married in Virginia Sarah Gleaves and settled first on Marrabone Creek in Cumberland County. Later, about 1835, the family moved to Warren County, and in 1855 Dr. Allen married in Barren County, Miss Kate E. Edmunds. He opened a dental office in Glasgow but poor health forced him to give up the close confinement. He moved his little family to a farm near Smiths Grove and as the family grew so did their home. Six sons and four daughters were born, raised and educated on this old homestead: James C., W.E., Emma, Edmonia, Kate, Ora, Hiram P., Frank B., George R. and Mary E. Allen.

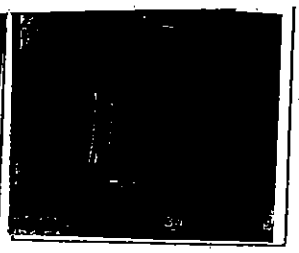
Dr. Allen had many interests besides denistry. He was an authority on bee culture and wrote many articles on the subject. In his later years he wrote articles for the Bowling Green and Glasgow papers under the nom-de-plume "Rip-E-To".

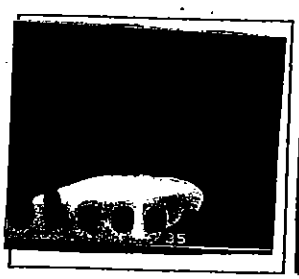
In 1905 Dr. and Mrs. Allen celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The minister who performed the original ceremony, Rev. J.S. Grider, was present for this event as was the best man, Squire W.W. Smith and the other attendants: Miss Agnes Waller, Virginia Bates and R.A. Alexander.

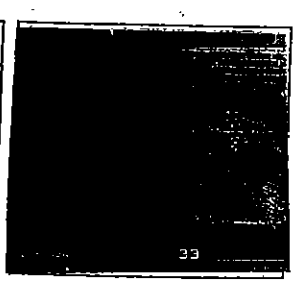
The home was built sometime between 1855 and 1865 and is presently owned by Ralph T. Hurt who purchased it about thirty five years ago.











SECTION: C / 1 / A /

SINGLE DWELLING

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6 / 1860s estimated
__/__/__/__/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0 / UNDETERMINED
__/ _____

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
B/O/BRICK original
__/__/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 (54') Depth ____

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-63
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. /
EVALUATION D/
DESTROYED /

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 3/
J.C. BECKHAM HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
4630 GOTTS-HYDRO ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: MEADOR
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/8/2/3/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/2/3/0/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: LARRY & LINDA MEADOR
101 NAVAHO TRAIL
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
ROYCE GHERRARD, MIKE HENNING, / WKU
AND MATT STEWART

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/11/96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey
___ KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/V/

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/MID 19th estimated
__/__/__/__/ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
__/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/2/BALLOON FRAME original
__/__/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3 Depth 1 ORIG
3 SUBS.

16. PLAN:
L/ SIDE PASSAGE first
__/ second
__/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ ROMANTIC ; 1/ GREEK REV. first
__/ ; __/ second
__/ ; __/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
P/ first __/ second __/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
	2/ CONT	6/ STONE	original
	__/	__/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/ WEATHERBOARD original
__/ replacement

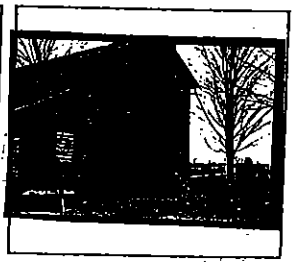
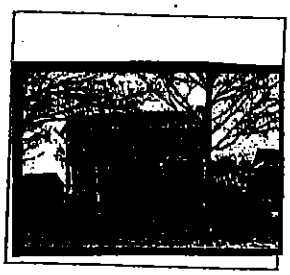
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
	A/ SIDE GABLE	2/ TIN	original
	__/	__/	replacement

22. CONDITION: F/

23. MODIFICATION: 0/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/13/18-20
Write resource # on back of all prints.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-63

Historic Name (s) J. C. Beckham House

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Marvin Meaders

4. Owner's Address Rt 1 Oakland

5. Location N. side Rt. 1297; ½ m. E. of Flat Rock Ch.

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X], Local [ ], State [ ], Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date mid-19th c.

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use house

17. Condition: Interior

Exterior good

faces road

18. Description 2 story - 3 bay frame - original one story porch - 1 step shouldered chimney - on right side - side passage plan - original 2 story ell - step shouldered chimney at end of ell - probably later porch in angle of ell

19. History 1877 Beers Atlas - J. C. Beckham

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARI V/ WA

23. Zoning Classification VI-110

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Meador

25. UTM Reference

Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object

Historic Site Structure

(Building)

27. District Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey ✓

29. Status Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme

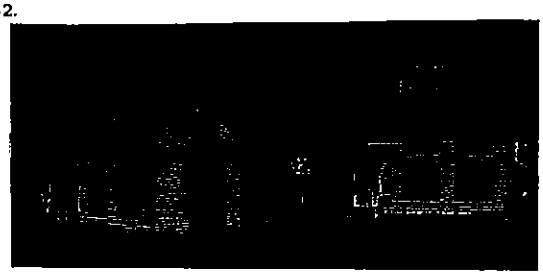
Primary architecture

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.



Roll No. 49

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring '78

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 34

VI-111

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-65
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION S/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
OLD SIDNEY GREATHOUSE HOME

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: EAST SIDE OF CARL JORDAN ROAD, APPROX. 2 MILES NORTH OF POLKVILLE

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: POLKVILLE
Date: 1954 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/9/7/9/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/4/4/2/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: MARY E. PEARSON
1755 LOWER OAKLAND RD.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
ROYCE SHERRARD, MIKE HENNING & MATT STEWART /WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4-11-96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey
___ KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/V/

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1862 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/3/ LOG, HALF DOVETAIL. original
___/___/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1½ Width 2 Depth 1 OR 2
2 SUBS.

16. PLAN:
A/ SINGLE PEN, SQUARE first
___/ _____ second
___/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/ NA ; 0/ NA first
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ second
___/ _____ ; ___/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
P/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT	F/ FIELDSTONE	original
___/	___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ LOG original
I/ WEATHERBOARD replacement

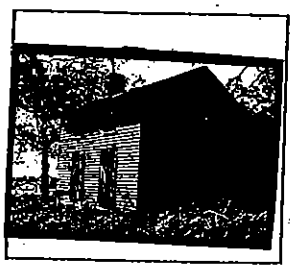
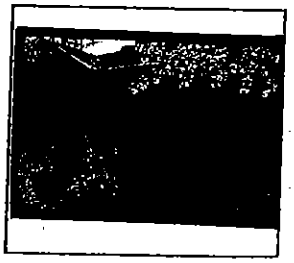
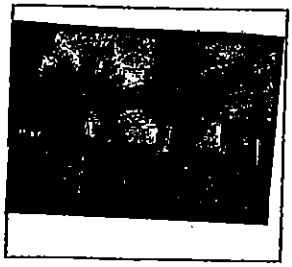
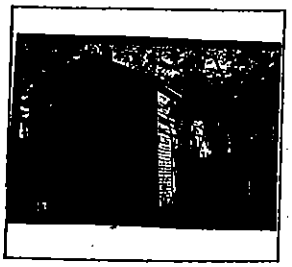
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/ SIDE GABLE	2/ TIN	original
___/	___/	replacement

22. CONDITION: P/

23. MODIFICATION: 0/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/14/9-12
Write resource # on back of all prints.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-112

Wa-65

1. Historic Name (s) * Old Greathouse home

Original Owner Sidney A Greathouse

Present Name Pearson Farm no.4

3. Owner's Name Howard Pearson

4. Owner's Address

5. Location E. side Rt. 1182; 2 m. N. of Polkville

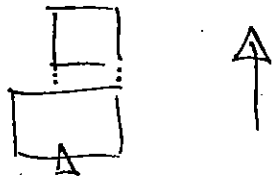
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 2nd 1/4 19th C.

14. Style

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use ~~dwelling~~

17. Condition: Interior fair; Exterior fair

18. Description 2-block log ~~Dog trot farm~~ Consisting of 1½ story single pen with a 1 story single pen in an ell alignment ~~with dogtrot~~ — smaller pen V-notched with projecting timber ends — larger block is half-dovetail — two step shouldered chimneys at end of each log section - perhaps later chimneys

19. History * The original owner of this property was Sidney A. Greathouse who purchased it in 1862. They added to a partially finished one room log house. The property eventually came to Miss Lois Greathouse the granddaughter of the original owner.

1877 Beers Atlas - G. G.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter - An Album of Early Wayne County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Polkville

25. UTM Reference: Zone; Easting; Northing

26. Prehistoric Site; Historic Site (Building); Object; Structure

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey

29. Status — Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme

Primary log houses

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)



*

Roll No. 160 negak

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

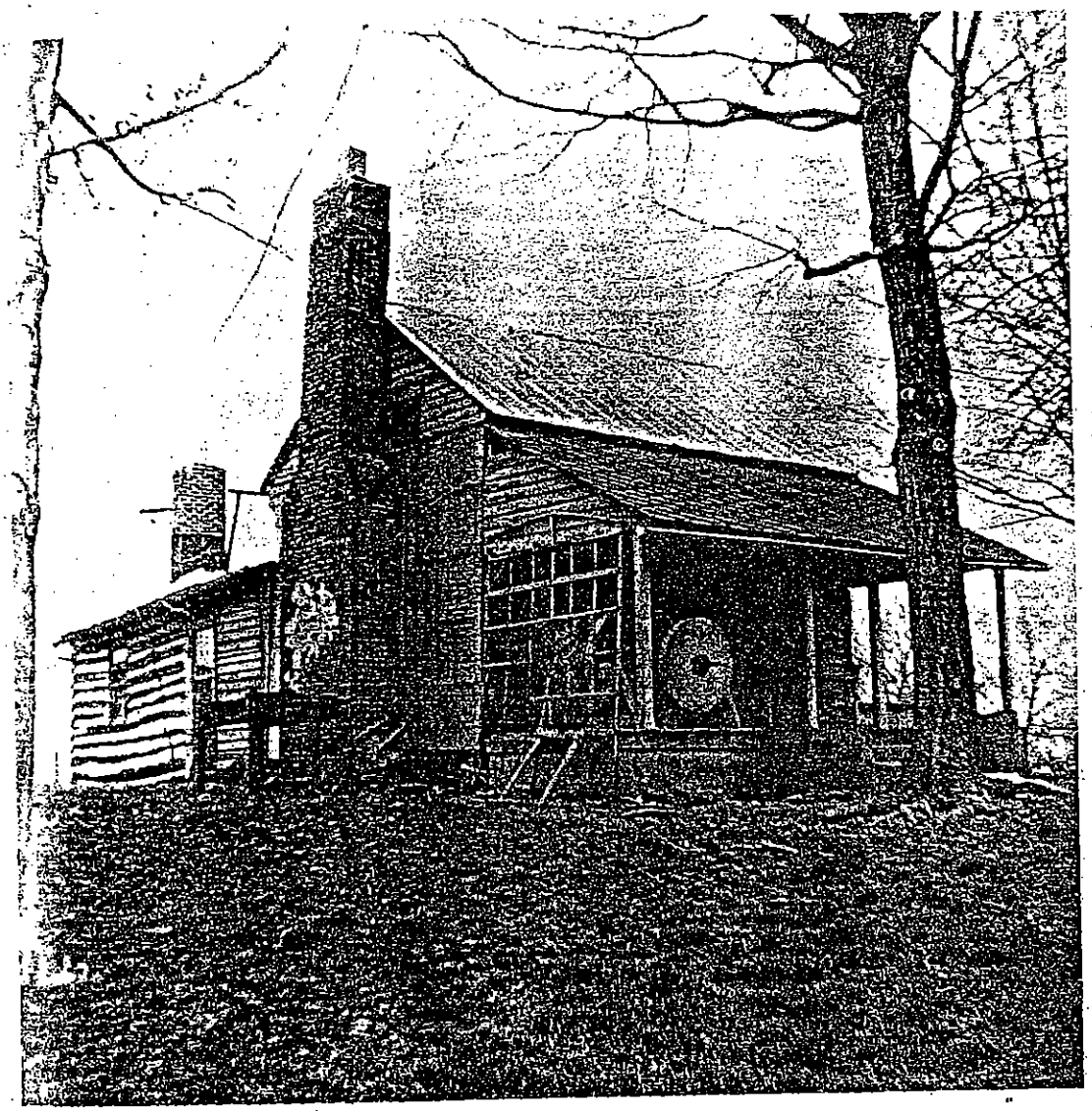
35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring '78

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Old Greathouse Home

VI-113 65



This log residence, off Highway 68 on the old Polkville Road, was for fifty years the home of Miss Lois Greathouse, of Smiths Grove. Her grandfather purchased the property from John Gaines. The grandfather was Sidney A. Greathouse and Grandmother Josephine Strange Greathouse, a daughter of William Strange and his wife who was a Miss Davis. They bought the property in 1862 when the house was an unfinished one room log structure and added other rooms and an ell. After Lois Greathouse left the residence it was occupied by her brother and his family.

Sidney A., and Josephine Strange Greathouse had three children, Perry Andrew, Drillie B., and Joseph Edgar Greathouse.

Inside the house is typical of the times with hugh fireplace, closed stairway to upstairs bedrooms and wide plank floors. There is a pond nearby for stock and a family graveyard not far away.

Sidney A. Greathouse was a son of Samuel (1812-1881) and Mary Arnold Greathouse. Samuel is buried on the Ernest Rector farm on the Polkville Road. The property is presently owned by Howard Pearson.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-66
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION ___/
DESTROYED 0/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 7/
FRAME DOUBLE PEN HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
2925 CARL JORDAN ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: POLKVILLE
Date: 1954 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/4/8/6/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/4/8/0/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: EUGENE & EVELYN MOSIER
2925 CARL JORDAN RD.
OAKLAND KY 42159

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
ROYCE SHERRARD, MATT STEWART & MIKE HENNING /WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4-11-96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
__✓__ Survey ____ HABS/HAER
____ KY Land ____ Local Land
____ NR ____ R&C
____ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/__/
DEMOLISHED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/MID 19TH estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDET.
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/LOG, NOTCH UNKNOWN original
___/___/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 1 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
C/ DOUBLE PEN first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/NA ; 0/NA first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE	MATERIAL	
	0/ UNKNOWN	0/ UNKNOWN	original
	___/	___/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ LOG original
I/ WEATHERBOARD replacement

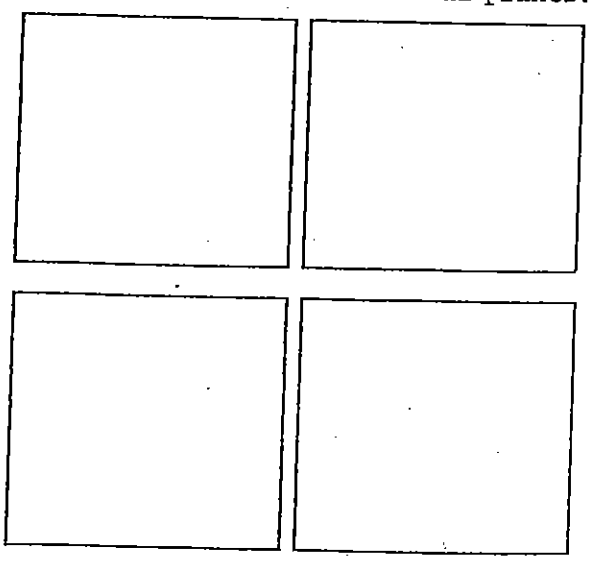
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
	0/ UNKNOWN	0/ UNKNOWN	original
	___/	___/	replacement

22. CONDITION: ___/ NA

23. MODIFICATION: ___/ NA

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: ___/___/ NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-66

1. Historic Name (s)

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Mosier

4. Owner's Address

5. Location W. side Rt. H82 ; 2 m. N. of Polkville

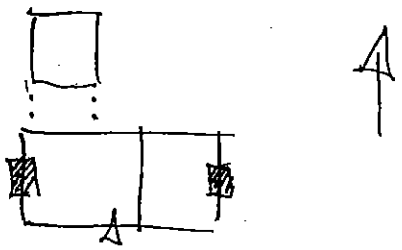
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓ / Local / State / Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date mid-19th c.

14. Style

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use house

17. Condition: Interior / Exterior good

18. Description 2-Stage frame—main house with detached single pen log in ell alignment - 1½ story block with interior end chimney on east with 2 bay facade - 2 story block on west with partially exterior chimney - east chimney unbounded - west american - break in weatherboarding to right of door and window above - N. log pen - single bay on all sides - stove flue only

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARIV/WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District VI-115

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/7½') Polkville

25. UTM Reference: Zone / Easting / Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Building — Object / Structure

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory

29. Status — Date

National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary log houses
Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No.
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: JCH-KTG

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 36 VI-116

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-71
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. /
EVALUATION /
DESTROYED 0/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 3/
OLD COTTON PLACE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: WESTSIDE OF SUNNYSIDE-GOTT ROAD, APPROX. 1 MILE FROM BETHEL LANE

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: POLKVILLE
Date: 1954 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/0/5/6/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/4/6/5/0/
Accuracy: /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: EDDIE & JOY HANKS
PO BOX 2590
BOWLING GREEN KY 42102

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Royce Sherrard, Matt Stewart WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4-11-96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
___ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: INVENTORY SITE

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/ /
DEMOLISHED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1/1826-1849 estimated
/ / / / documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/LOG original
/ / subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3 Depth 2

16. PLAN:
A/ SINGLE PEN, SQUARE first
D/ DOGTROT second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/ NA ; / first
/ ; / second
/ ; / third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
P/ first / second / third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
0/ UNKNOWN / original
/ / replacement

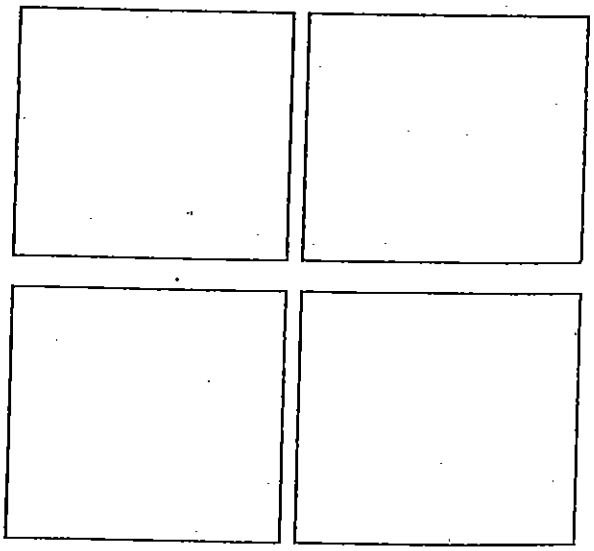
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ LOG original
I/ WEATHERBOARD replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ SIDE GABLE 0/ UNDET original
/ / replacement

22. CONDITION: 0/ NA

23. MODIFICATION: 0/ NA

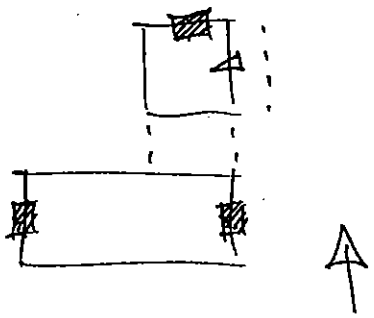
24. NEGATIVE FILE #: / / NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-71

1. Historic Name (s) Old Cotton Place
   Original Owner Cotton family (neighbor)
   Present Name
2.
3. Owner's Name Cermack heirs
4. Owner's Address California
5. Location 1/2 m. W. of Rt. 807; 1 1/2 m. N. of Bethel Church
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: Yes (No)
8. Ownership: Private [X], Local, State, Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization
10. Site Plan with North Arrow

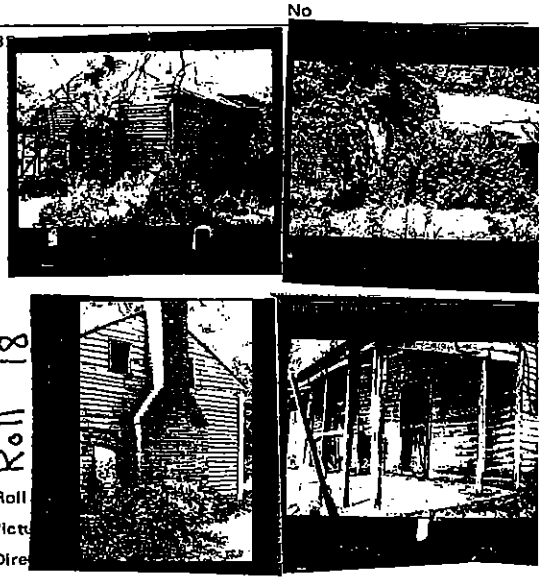


11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date
14. Style
15. Original Use: dwelling
16. Present Use: house
17. Condition: Interior poor; Exterior poor
18. Description: Square single pen log to a two story frame - dogtrot enclosed - step shouldered brick end chimney - two step shouldered brick chimneys at each end of frame section - later porch on log section - central door in east of log - central window in west - log outbuilding
19. History: 1877 Beers Atlas - J. Adams (or J. Hendricks)
20. Significance
21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County: BARI V/ WA
23. Zoning Classification / Magisterial District: VI-117
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Polkville
25. UTM Reference: Zone / Easting / Northing
26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure
27. District: Yes (No) Name:
28. Significance Evaluation: Inventory
29. Status — Date

National Landmark	
National Register	
Landmark Certificate	
Kentucky Survey	
Local Landmark	
HABS/HAER	

30. Theme: Primary: log houses; Secondary; Other
31. Endangered: (Yes) No
32.



Roll 1 8
Roll
Pict
Dire
33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization: KHC
36. Date: Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

Form KHC1985-2
Page 1 of 3 pages

Attachment 37 VI-118

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
Individual Inventory Form

Resource # WA 77
Warren County

1. **Name of Resource:** Atchison Home
2. **Original Owner:** Andrew Atchison
3. **Other Names:**

4. **Prehistoric Site** / **Historic Site** — (Building) / Structure — Object / Other

5. **Location:** 1500' SW of US 231; 1.6 mi. W of the junction of US 231 & US 68

6. **Owner's Name:** Rondall Ray Bryant (1968) [P]

7. **Owner's Address:** Route 13, Box 151, Bowling Green, KY 42101

8. **Evaluation:** NR [N]

9. **Recognition & Date:**
   Nat.Landmark _____ Local Landmark _____
   Nat.Register _____ HABS/HAER _____
   Highway Marker _____ KY Inventory _____
   KY Landmark Certificate

10. **N.R.Status & Date:**

11. **N.R.Group:**
   District Name: [ ]
   Mult.Resource Area: [ ]
   Thematic Name: [ ]

12. **Historical Theme:**
   Primary: Architecture [030]
   Secondary: [ ]
   Other: [ ]

13. **Statement of Significance:**
   architecture - double T plan brick construction
   [C]

14. **History:**
   Originally the site of a log house...The present house was constructed on the foundation of an earlier brich house that burned.

15. **Source of historical information and/or contact person:**
   Irene Sumpter — Early Warren County Landmarks

16. **Date:**
   Original Building Ca1891 [5]
   Addition 1975- [1]

17. **Style:** Victorian vernacular [4V] [ ]

18. **Architect/Builder:**

19. **No. of Stories:** 2 [2.0]

20. **Original Floor Plan:** T plan [TP]

21. **Single Pile** X **Double Pile** **N.A.**

22. **Roof Form & Material:** gable-stamped tin — Original X / Not Original

23. **Structural Material:** brick [B]

24. **Exterior Material:** brick-American bond [B] [ ]

25. **Foundation Material:** cut limestone [S]

26. **Major Alterations:** None / Moved/Rebuilt / (Additions) / Other

27. **Special Features:**

28. **Outbuildings:** [NC]

29. **Original Function:** single dwelling [01A]

30. **Present Use:** single dwelling [01A]

31. **Condition:** excellent [E]

32. **Endangered:** Yes ____ No X

33. **Attach Photos:**

Roll:	Photo Nos:	No. of Slides:
#1	30-36	
	1-2	





34. **Prepared by:** Albert Petersen, Jr.
35. **Organization:** Western Kentucky University
36. **Date:** July 1985
37. **New Survey** X **Resurvey** _____

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
Individual Inventory Form

Resource # _____

38. UTM Point of Primary Building: Zone 16 Easting 545095 Northing 4093290 39. G.I.S. Mod.
Quadrant: Bowling Green South, 40. Coordi.Accuracy

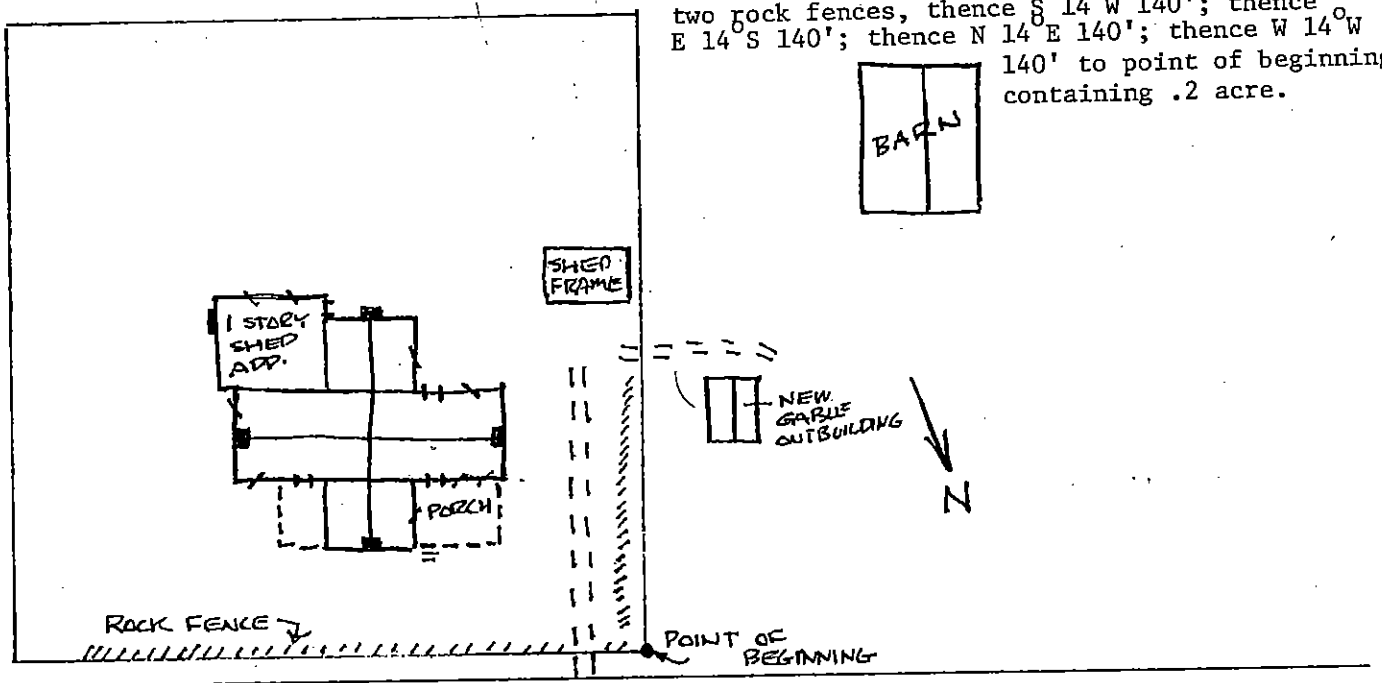
41. UTM Points of Boundary (for N. R. eligible sites only):

A. -- ------ -------
B. -- ------ -------
C. -- ------ -------
D. -- ------ -------
E. -- ------ -------
F. -- ------ -------

42. Total Acreage in Present Property: 43. Acreage included in proposed N.R. boundary:

44. Site Plan (and boundary description and justification for N.R. sites):

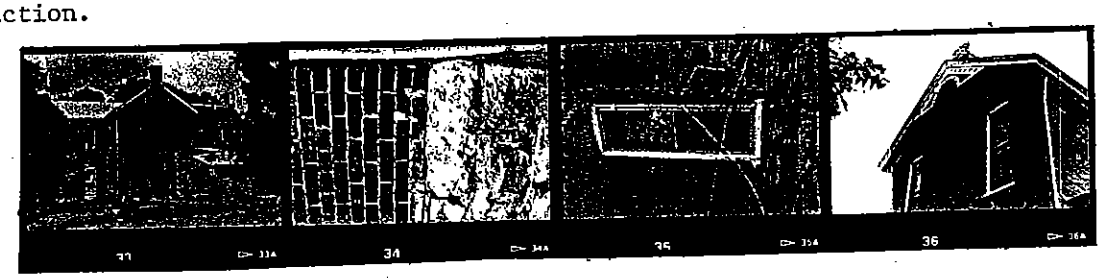
Beginning at a point at the intersection if two rock fences, thence S 14°W 140'; thence E 14°S 140'; thence N 14°E 140'; thence W 14°W 140' to point of beginning containing .2 acre.

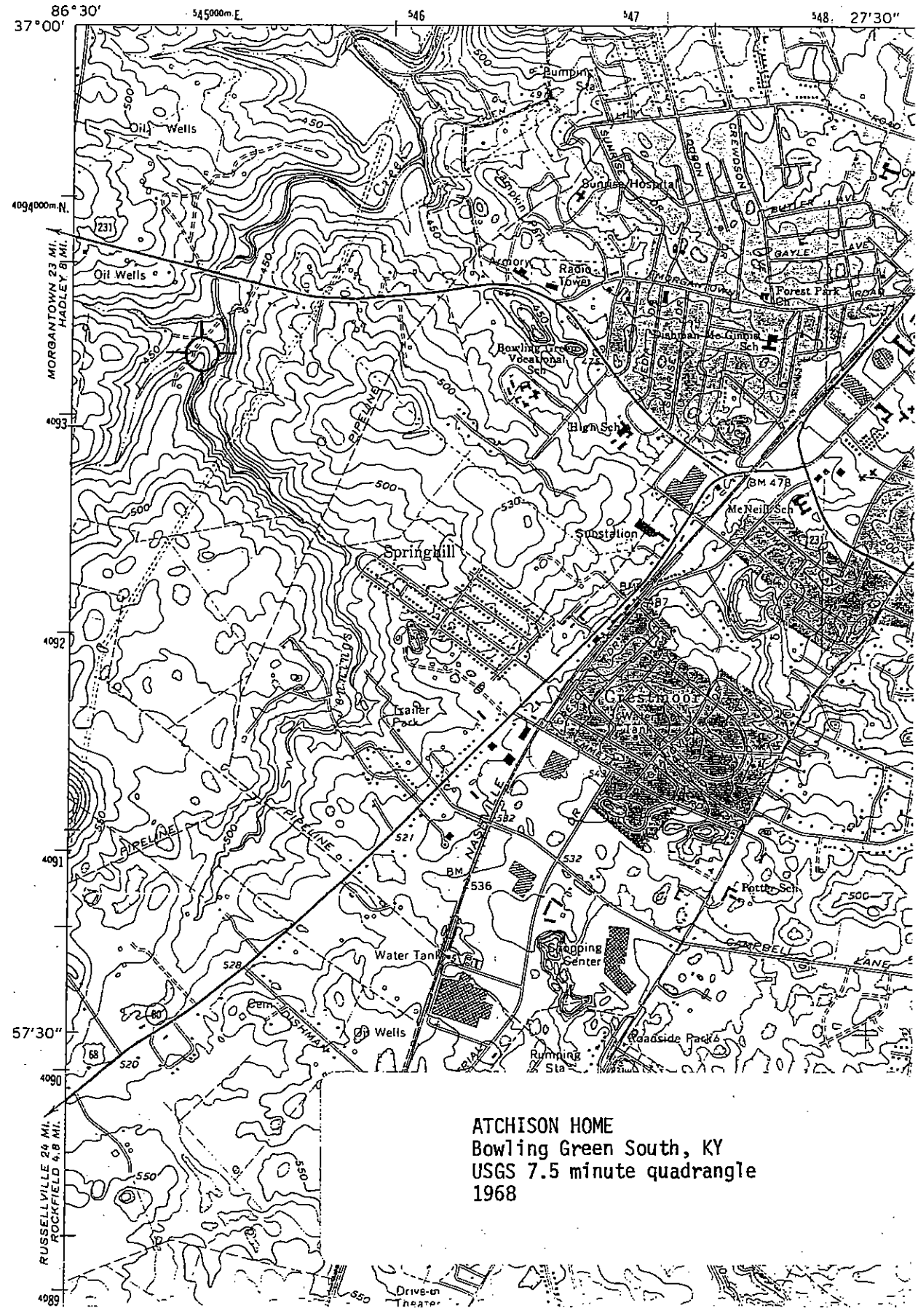


45. Description and House Plan:

6 bay 2 story brick Victorian T plan house with new brick rear shed roof addition. Cut limestone foundation with basement...American bond brick. Gable roof with stamped tin shingles and decorative ridge flashing...elaborate Victorian gingerbread gable and cornice detail. Large 8' front door with elaborate carving...1/1 window sash. Relieving arch brickwork over windows and doors. The basic brick structure is 60' x 18' extending E and W...front and rear T protusions (18' x 15') are slightly offset from center 5' to E. A square (22' x 22') brick shed roof single story addition has been added to the SE rear of the original structure. Open covered front porch on W front with screened covered porch on E front. Internal brick chimneys on N.E.W gable ends...S gable has external brick chimney.

Outbuildings include a frame shed roof garage of vertical oak boards...and batten gable roof shed (new)...large rectangular 2 story tobacco barn of vertical oak siding and post construction.





ATCHISON HOME
Bowling Green South, KY
USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle
1968

Page 1 of ____ pages

/

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
Individual Inventory Form

VI-121 Resource # Ba 136
Barren County
Attachment 38

1. Name of Resource: Old Quarry Office
2. Original Owner: the rock quarry
3. Other Names:

4. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site — Building ✓ / Structure — Object / Other

5. Location: W side Ky 185 1 mi N of Barren R.

6. Owner's Name: Mrs Martha Burch [P]

7. Owner's Address: Rt 16 Box 458 Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

8. Evaluation: [B]

9. Recognition & Date:
   Nat.Landmark ____ Local Landmark ____
   Nat.Register ____ HABS/HAER ____
   Highway Marker ____ KY Inventory ____
   KY Landmark Certificate

10. Status & Date:

11. N.R.Group:
   District Name: [ ]
   Mult.Resource Area: [ ]
   Thematic Name: ESB [ ]

12. Historical Theme:
   Primary: arch [030]
   Secondary: quarrying ind. [160]
   Other: [ ]

13. Statement of Significance:

attached

[ ]

14. History:

See Individual National Register Nomination-Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky TR Nomination Part II

15. Source of historical information and/or contact person:

16. Date:
   Original Building mid 19th C [6]
   Addition [ ]

17. Style: Industrial Vern. [4X] [ ]

18. Architect/Builder: ?

19. No. of Stories: 1 [1.0]

20. Original Floor Plan: hall parlor [HP]

21. Single Pile ✓ Double Pile N.A.

22. Roof Form & Material: gable Original ____ Not Original ____

23. Structural Material: [S]

24. Exterior Material: [S] [ ]

25. Foundation Material: [S]

26. Major Alterations:
   Moved
   Additions ✓
   Reconstructed
   Wall Treatment
   None

27. Special Features:

28. Outbuildings: [0]

29. Original Function: office [ ]

30. Present Use: [ ]

31. Condition: fair [F]

32. Endangered: Yes ____ No ✓

33. Attach Photos:
   Roll: Photo Nos: No. of Slides:

35.
Bowling Green, N.
16.550000.4099860

34. Prepared by: CMH
35. Organization: KHC
36. Date: Dec 83
37. New Survey ✓ Resurvey ____

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Ukirsen
RESOURCE # Wa-155
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. /
EVALUATION S /
DESTROYED /

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): /
B. Ward House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: South side of Ward Cemetery Rd. 1/2 mile east of Highland Church Rd (HWY 626)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Hadley
Date: 1973 Zone: 16
Easting: 5 / 3 / 6 / 9 / 1 / 5 /
Northing: 4 / 1 / 0 / 2 / 3 / 0 / 0 /
Accuracy: A /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Dorothy Scott Crawford
109 Whispering Hills
Bowling Green KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Allen Martin + Dennis McCracklin - WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 3-15-96

7. SPONSOR: KHC/WKU

8. INITIATION: I /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey
___ KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0 / 1 / A /

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9 / 9 / V /

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1 / 1825-185? estimated
___/___/___/___/_____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0 / Und.
___/_____

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
V / 1 / log, notch unknown original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 1/2 Width 5 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
D / Dogtrot first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0 / NA ; 0 / NA first
___/_____ ; ___/_____ second
___/_____ ; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R / first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
0 / Und.	0 / Und.	original
___/_____	___/_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L / Log original
I / Weatherboard replacement

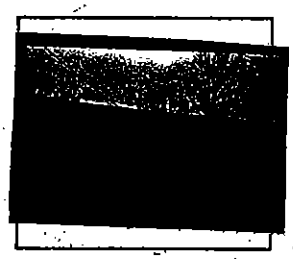
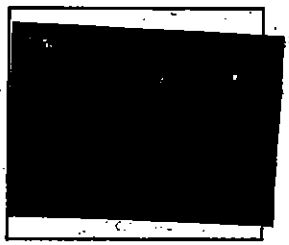
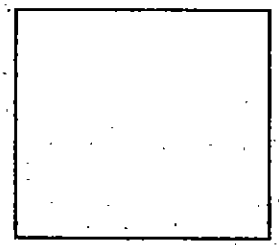
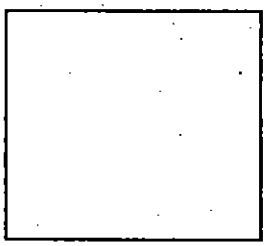
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A / Side gable	0 / Unset	original
___/_____	___/_____	replacement

22. CONDITION: R /

23. MODIFICATION: 1 /

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96 / 4 / 2-3
Write resource # on back of all prints.

COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

1.5 story log house

House in ruins and unrepairable.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-123 Wa-155

1. Historic Name (s)

Original Owner

2. Present Name

3. Owner's Name

4. Owner's Address

5. Location ½ m. E. of Ky. 626 above Gaspar Riv.

6. Open to Public: Yes / No (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (Yes) / No

8. Ownership: Private (X) / Local / State / Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

faces road

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 2nd ¼ 19th C

14. Style

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use house

17. Condition: Interior / Exterior

18. Description 1½ story log - dogtrot form - two exterior stone chimneys - dogtrot enclosed - covered with weather boarding -

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARTV / WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District (3rd)

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Hadley

25. UTM Reference

Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure

Building

27. ~~District~~ Yes / No (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey

29. Status — Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

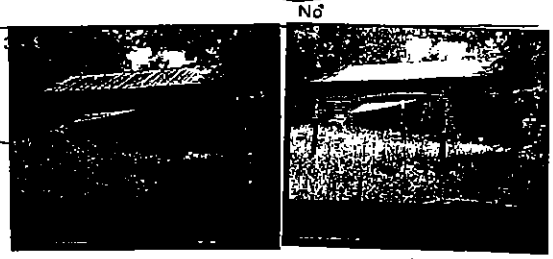
30. Theme

Primary log houses

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered: Yes / No



Roll No. 31

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 78

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES **Attachment 40**
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Warren **VI-124**
RESOURCE# 128
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION S/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
Old Shield's Place

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
730 Jenkins Road

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Hadley
Date: ~~1956~~ 1973 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/2/8/2/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/1/9/2/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Willie Clark 730 Jenkins Rd. BG KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Allen Martin Dennis McCracklin / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 3/15/96

7. SPONSOR: Western KY University

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
- ✓ Survey
- ___ KY Land
- ___ NR
- ___ NHL
- ___ HABS/HAER
- ___ Local Land
- ___ R&C

Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
Single family dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
Single family dwelling

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1825-1849s estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
2/ Addition
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/log notch unknown original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1½ Width 5 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
D/ dogtrot first
___/ _____ second
___/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/NA ; 0/NA first
___/_____ ; ___/_____ second
___/_____ ; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

	TYPE		MATERIAL	
2/	Cont.	S/	Stone	original
___/	_____	___/	_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
1/ log original
Y/ vinyl siding replacement

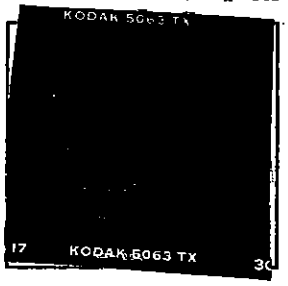
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

	CONFIGURATION		COVERING	
A/	Sidegable	2/	tin shingle	original
___/	_____	___/	_____	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/ moderate

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/8/29-31
Write resource # on back of all prints.







KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-158

1. Historic Name (s): Old Shields Place *
Original Owner: Virgil Horton / J. J. Shields
Present Name:

3. Owner's Name: Willie Clark

4. Owner's Address: Rt 8 Bowling Green

5. Location: W. side Jenkins Rd. – ½ m. N. of Ky 1435

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓ / Local / State / Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization:

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect:

12. Builder:

13. Date: 2nd ¼ 19thc

14. Style: dogtrot

15. Original Use: dwelling

16. Present Use:

17. Condition: Interior fair / Exterior fair

18. Description: 1½ story dogtrot log - dogtrot enclosed - far right section log - with dogtrot enclosed - stone chimney on east - one on west removed.

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information: *Sumpter An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County: BARTV / WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District VI-125

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Hadley

25. UTM Reference: Zone / Easting / Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

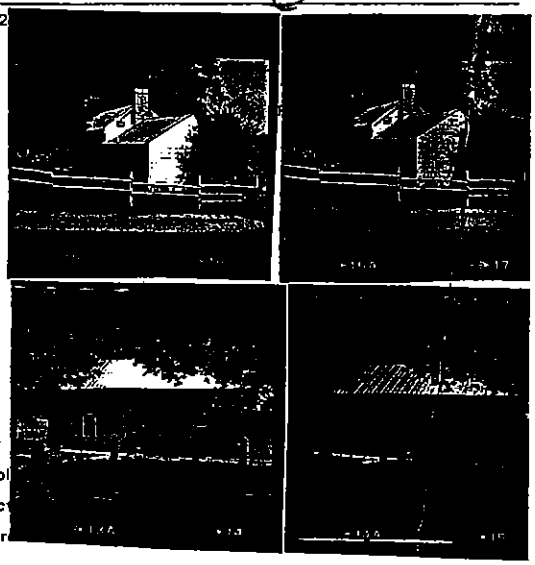
28. Significance Evaluation: Inventory

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary: log structures
Secondary:
Other:

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.



Roll
Pic
Dir

33. Tape No. Roll 35 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization: KHC

36. Date: Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Warren
RESOURCE # Wa - 1160
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. /
EVALUATION S /
DESTROYED /

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1 /
STEPHENS HOUSE (ISAAC STEPHENS HOUSE)

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
450 DOUGLAS LN

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BOWLING GREEN NORTH
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/6/0/0/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/7/8/9/0/
Accuracy: /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
A. RAY DOUGLAS, 439 DOUGLAS LN.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
RICHARD ZOELLNER, JASON STREET / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED:
SPRING 1996

7. SPONSOR:
WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

8. INITIATION: 1 /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
X KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other: Inventory site

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE FAMILY

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE FAMILY

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 8/1800-1824 estimated
___/___/___/___/_____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
4/ 1920.
0/ 2nd Story added

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/ LOG original
___/___/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 3 Depth 3

16. PLAN:
B/ SINGLE PEN, RECTANGULAR first
___/_____ second
___/_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
00/ UNKNOWN ; ___/_____ first
___/_____ ; ___/_____ second
___/_____ ; ___/_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
0/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT	5/ STONE	original
___/_____	___/_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ LOG original
I/ Weatherboard replacement

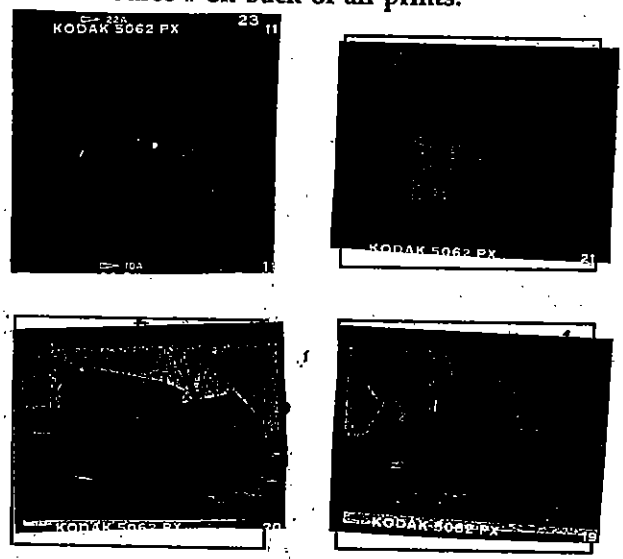
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/ SIDE GABLE	0/ Und.	original
___/_____	5/ ASPHALT	replacement

22. CONDITION: E/ EXCELLENT

23. MODIFICATION: 6/ MOVED

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/6/11-15
Write resource # on back of all prints.



COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:
LAND GRANT GIVEN TO ISSAC STEPHENS IN 1784 BY BEVERLY RANDOLPH, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. THE ORIGINAL LOG HOUSE WAS MOVED FROM ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION TO PRESENT LOCATION DURING OIL RUSH

R SUMPTER, AN ALBUMN OF EARLY WARREN COUNTY LANDMARKS

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-160

1. Name (s) Stephens House
Original Owner Isaac Stephens*
Present Name

3. Owner's Name Mary Alice Douglas

4. Owner's Address Taylorsville

5. Location N. side Ky. 1435; 2 m. W. of Bowling Green

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1st ½ 19th C

14. Style

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior poor-good altered

18. Description 1 rectangular pen log - 1story - 2nd story (frame) added - stove flue in middle - end chimney(s) removed - has been moved about 100 feet.

19. History * Land grant given to Isaac Stephens in 1784 by Beverly Randolph then Governor of Va. - Revolutionary War Services - the original log house was moved from its original location to a spot about 50 feet away. Another brick house was erected on the original spot.
1877 Beers Atlas - W. Stephens

20. Significance

21. Source of Information permission for photos required
* Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARREN/WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District (5) VI-127

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference: Zone; Easting; Northing

26. Prehistoric Site; Historic Site (Building); Object; Structure

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary log houses
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.



Roll No.
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Attachment 42

1. Historic Name (s) Richardsville Rd. Bridge

Original Owner

Present Name Iron Bridge (over Barren River)

3. Owner's Name Warren County

4. Owner's Address c/o Judge Basil Griffin - Warren Co. Courthouse

5. Location Barren R./Ironwood Rd./Old Richardsville Rd.

6. Open to Public (Yes) No

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private; Local [X]; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date early 20th c.

14. Style bowstring

15. Original Use highway bridge

16. Present Use highway bridge

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior good

less than 1 acre -- entire bridge induded.

18. Description triple span bowstring arch-truss with a light through truss added to the center of each span

19. History

20. Significance particularly clear illustration of an unusual structural technique.

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District VI-128

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/7.5') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference: Zone 16; Easting 514911; Northing 4109210

26. Prehistoric Site; Historic Site; Building; Object; (Structure)

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR

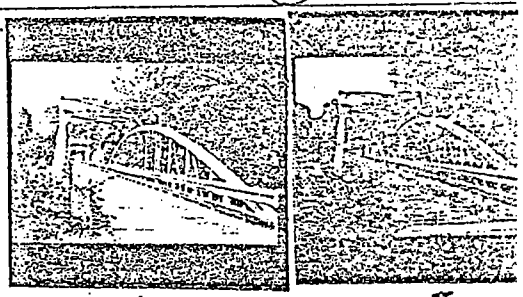
29. Status — Date

National Landmark	
National Register	
Landmark Certificate	
Kentucky Survey	
Local Landmark	
HABS/HAER	

30. Theme: Primary Engineering; Secondary metal truss bridges; Other transportation

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.



Roll No. 36

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

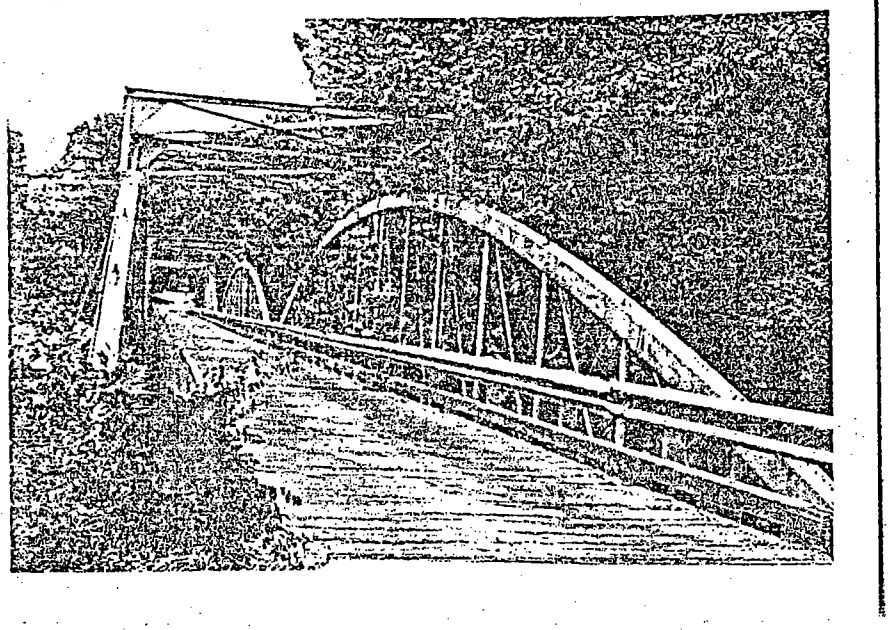
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review



Engineering & Transportation

166. Consisting of a truss type that is highly unusual in Kentucky, this metal truss bridge spans the Barren River at the Old Richardsville Road, formerly one of the principal access routes to the northwestern section of the county.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Warren County Multiple Resource Area
Warren County, Kentucky

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER PAGE

ADDENDUM

Wa-166

The Old Richardsville Road Bridge is the only bridge of its truss type remaining in the county and probably one of very few in the state. It is one of nine metal truss bridges surviving in the county.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY **Attachment 43** Wa-167

1. Historic Name (s) Iron Wood

Original Owner Joseph P. Underwood *

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Mr. + Mrs James Herschel Webb

4. Owner's Address Iron wood, Old Richardsville Rd.

5. Location

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder J. B. Clark *

13. Date 1852-53 **

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior excellent

18. Description see NR files; plans drawn by Sen. + Mrs. Underwood in consultation with Thomas U. Walter.** 3-bay, center passage, double pile.

19. History * Joseph Underwood the original owner was a Congressman from 1835-1843 - He was married twice - He married Eliza Trotter and later in 1839 Elizabeth Cox - daughter of Col. John Cox the then Mayor of Georgetown, D.C. - Joseph Underwood graduated from Transylvania in 1811 and studied law under Robert Wickliffe - Represented Barren and Warren Counties in the Legislature - In 1829 was made Judge of the State Court of Appeals - died in 1876 at the age of 85. U.S. Senate 1847-1853

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks
** NR. Files

22. ADD/County BARREN/WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District VI-131

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference: Zone; Easting; Northing

26. Prehistoric Site; Historic Site (Building); Object; Structure

27. District Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation National Register

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark		
National Register	✓	July 3, 1973
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey		
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

30. Theme: Primary architecture; Secondary; Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32. ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No. see NR files
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Form 10-445 (5/62)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY VI-132

1. STATE Kentucky
COUNTY Warren
TOWN B. Green VICINITY county
STREET NO. [redacted] Richardsville Road

ORIGINAL OWNER Senator Joseph Rogers
ORIGINAL USE Underwood Residence
PRESENT OWNER J. H. Webb
PRESENT USE Residence
WALL CONSTRUCTION Red brick
NO. OF STORIES 2

2. NAME "Ironwood" (from trees on farm) (J. R. Underwood House)
DATE OR PERIOD 1853
STYLE colonial
ARCHITECT
BUILDER Lt. Joseph Rogers Underwood

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION — OPEN TO PUBLIC no

This house was built by Joseph Rogers Underwood, Lieutenant in War of 1812, lawyer, judge on Kentucky Court of Appeals, member of the Kentucky Legislature and U. S. Senator. The land around it consists of 1500 acres.

The brick was manufactured on the place, and all the timber was cut on the farm. The woodwork is entirely made of walnut.

It was extensively remodeled by Mr. Robin Rodes about 1910-1920, by adding Colonial columns and a portico there.

The property has changed hands many times since the death of Senator Underwood.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered no Interior good Exterior good

Richardsville [redacted] Road, about one mile from Bowling Green.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC. clippings, Ky. Lib. at W. Ky. University. Beard, M.H.-Old In & Around Bowling Green, c.1964 and page 63-64. Collins, History of Kentucky. Vol. 2

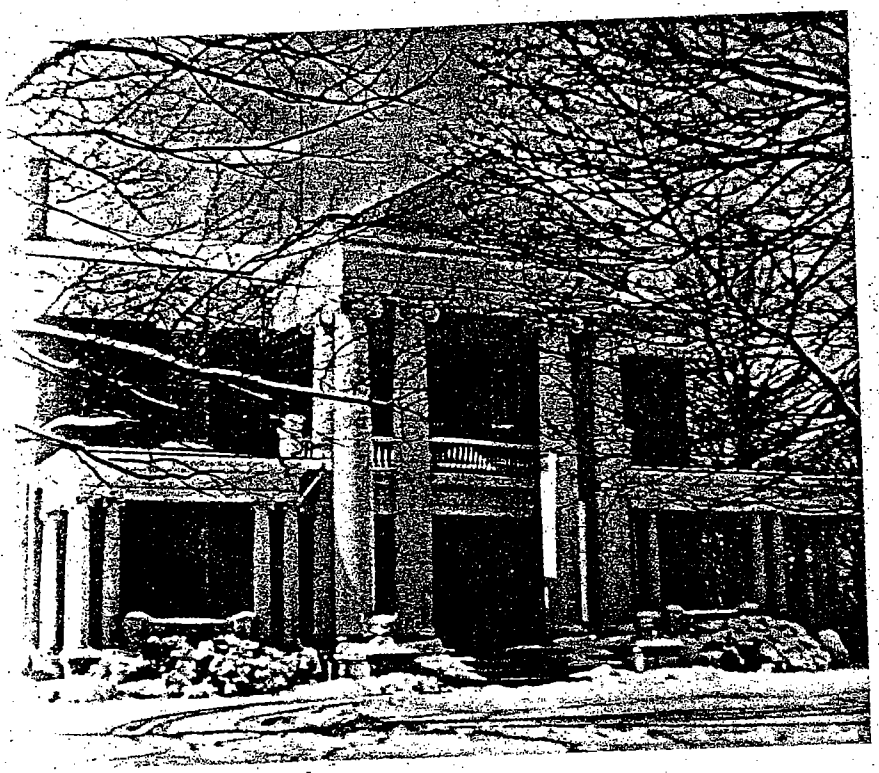
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
Elizabeth Coombs
1140 Chestnut Street
Bowling Green, Kentucky

DATE OF RECORD June 24, 1970

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

...n R. Underwood Home
"Ironwood"

167
VI-133



Two of the outstanding homes in the county were built by brothers. They were Warner L. and Joseph R. Underwood, sons of John and Frances Rogers Underwood. Joseph R. Underwood was born 1791 in Goochland County, Virginia, and was brought to Barren County Kentucky, in the spring of 1803 by his Uncle Edmund Rogers, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Warner Underwood's home "Mt. Ayr" was destroyed during the Civil War and the rebuilt house was later razed by a new owner. "Ironwood" still stands on the Richardsville Road about three miles from Bowling Green, as strong and majestically as when built by Joseph R. Underwood over a hundred years ago. This historic old

home on the west bank of Barren River was owned for twenty five years by Mr. and Mrs. Herschel Webb and was the first landmark in Warren County to be put on the National Register of Historic Places. During the residency of the Webbs their home was noted for its hospitality and friends and family were always welcome.

Joseph Underwood was a Congressman and spent much of his time in Washington. He was elected in February of 1835 and served as a member there until 1843. He married first Eliza M. Trotter, by whom he had several children among them Eliza born 1827 and Jane born 1829. Eliza M. Trotter was a daughter of John Trotter, of Glasgow, and granddaughter on her mother's side, of the Rev. David Rice. After the death of his first wife Joseph married, in 1839, a much younger woman, Elizabeth Cox, a native of the District of Columbia and daughter of Col. John Cox, the then Mayor of Georgetown, D.C. According to the 1850 Census they had at that time four children: John Cox, Thomas, Robert and Edith, all born in the District. It was Joseph and his second wife who built "Ironwood."

The planning of their home is minutely described in letters which they wrote to each other while Congress was still in session and she was in Bowling Green with the children. The letters are in the Kentucky Library of Western Kentucky University.

Collin's, in his *History of Kentucky*, pays high tribute to Joseph R. Underwood. He tells of Joseph's early education by learned teachers of that day, finishing at Transylvania University in 1811. "On leaving the University he commenced the study of law in Lexington, with Robert Wickliffe, Esq., and under the instructions of this learned and accomplished lawyer, he completed his course of Elementary reading." In 1816 he represented Barren County in the Legislature and in 1825 after removing to Bowling Green he represented this county for two years. In 1829 he was made a Judge of the State Court of Appeals, which office he held for the next six years then resigned and was elected to Congress. From 1845 until 1863 he was again in public life serving in one capacity or another until his death 23 August 1876 at ths age of eighty five, "honored and beloved by all."

After the death of Joseph R. Underwood and the settlement of his estate "Ironwood" was purchased by his son Eugene Underwood. Later it changed ownership several times. For some years the property was owned by the Robert Rodes family during which time Mr. Rodes added the colonial columns and the beautiful serpentine balcony. The original porch was one story extending across the front of the house with small columns connected by carved wood arches. The outer brick walls are two feet thick while the partition walls are eighteen inches. The woodwork throughout the house is solid walnut cut from the farm. From the old letters we learn that Mr. Underwood consulted architect Thomas U. Walter, in Washington, but the contractor of the large brick home was J.B. Clark.

This charming home of hospitality has recently passed into the possession of Dr. John C. Tapp.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Warren
RESOURCE #WA-168
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. __/
EVALUATION S/
DESTROYED __/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1 /
GW. CAMPBELL HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
EAST SIDE OF N. CAMPBELL RD., 2 MILES SOUTH OF RICHARDSVILLE

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BOWLING GREEN NORTH
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/8/1/1/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/2/7/6/0/
Accuracy: __/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: CALVIN ALFORD
TRUSTEE OF REVOCABLE TRUST
PO BOX 3280
BOWLING GREEN KY 42102

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
RICHARD ZOELLNER, JASON STREET / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: SPRING 1996

7. SPONSOR: WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

8. INITIATION: 1 /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
___ KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
SINGLE FAMILY

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/V/
ABANDONED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 8/1820'S estimated
__/__/__/__/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0/ UNDETERMINED
__/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/3/ LOG, HALF DOVETAIL original
__/__/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width 2 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
A/ SINGLE PEN, SQUARE first
__/ _____ second
__/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/ _____ ; 0/ UNKNOWN first
__/ _____ ; __/ _____ second
__/ _____ ; __/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
B/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE / MATERIAL
2/ CONT. / F/ FIELDSTONE original
__/ / __/ replacement

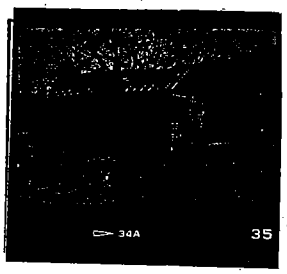
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ LOG original
J/ HORIZ. BOARD replacement

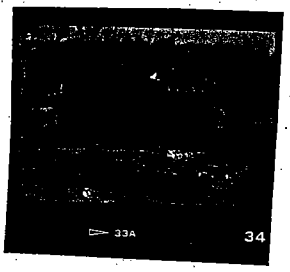
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION / COVERING
A/ GABLE / 0/ UNDETERMINED original
__/ / __/ replacement

22. CONDITION: R/ RUINED

23. MODIFICATION: 0/ UNDETERMINED

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/80/ 34-35
Write resource # on back of all prints.



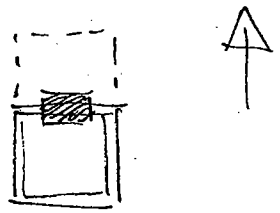


COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

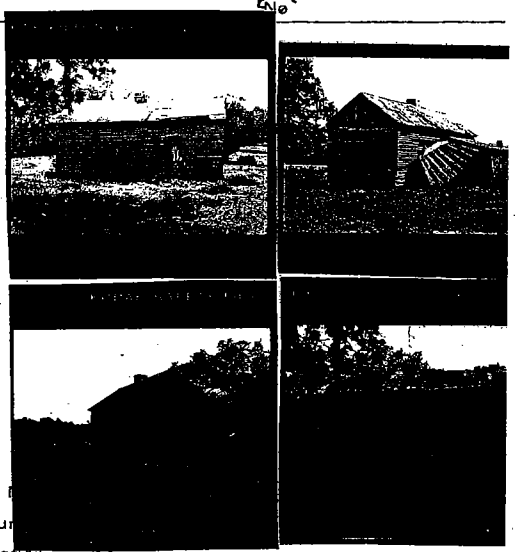
VI-136 Wa-168

1. Historic Name (s) Campbell House
Original Owner
Present Name
3. Owner's Name
4. Owner's Address
5. Location E. side Campbell Rd.; 2 m. S. of Richardsville
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]
9. Local Contact/Organization
10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder
13. Date 1st 1/3 19th C.
14. Style
15. Original Use house
16. Present Use none
17. Condition
Interior
Exterior poor
18. Description Single square log pen with frame addition on north end - interior chimney - single opening in each face: W=S+E; D=N+W - half-dovetail notching
19. History 1877 Beers Atlas - G. W. Campbell
20. Significance
21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARREN
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North
25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Object Structure
(Building)
27. District Yes (No)
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation Inventory
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary log houses
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered (Yes) No
32.



Roll
Pictur
Direction
Roll 38
33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Warren
RESOURCE #WA-169
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. __/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED __/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1 /
Thomas Sterrett House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
5989 KY Highway 185

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Bowling Green North
Date: ACS Zone: 16
Easting: 5 / 4 / 8 / 1 / 1 / 0 /
Northing: 4 / 1 / 0 / 2 / 7 / 6 / 0 /
Accuracy: A /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Young & Young Partnership
1056 Richardsville Rd.
Bowling Green KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Richard Zoellner Jason Street / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: Spring 1996

7. SPONSOR: Western Kentucky University

8. INITIATION: 1 /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
X KY Land
X NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: D / 1 / A /
Single Family

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: D / 1 / A /
Single Family

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 8 / 1820's estimated
__/__/__/__/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
__/ None
__/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
IN / 2 / Balloon Frame original
__/__/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 Depth 4

16. PLAN:
E / Hall Parlor first
__/ second
__/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
2 / Early Rep. ; 1 / Federal first
__/ ; __/ second
__/ ; __/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
? / first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2 / cont.	5 / Stone	original
__/	__/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E / Brick common original
__/ replacement

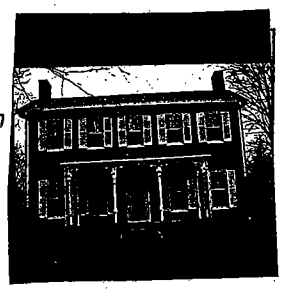
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A / Side Gable	5 / Shingle	original
__/	__/	replacement

22. CONDITION: E / Excellent

23. MODIFICATION: 1 / Little

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 00150 / 14-21
Write resource # on back of all prints.






COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

Built by Thomas Sterrett using slave labor, bricks were built on site. Sterrett was born in 1774 and was captain in War of 1812

* Sumpter, An Albumn of Early Warren County

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

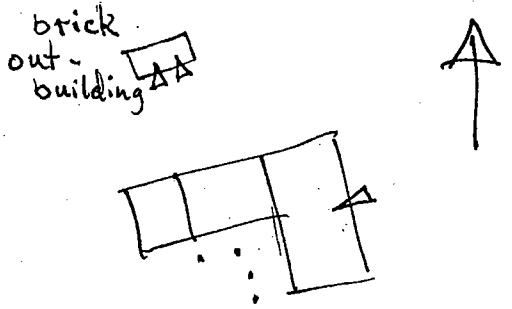
VI-138 Wa-169

1. Name (s) Sterrett House
Original Owner Thomas Sterrett*
Present Name

3. Owner's Name Carol Gott - Mr Buddy Bush
4. Owner's Address Rt 10 Box 68
5. Location W. side Rt. 526; 1/4 m. W. of Rt. 185
6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: (Yes) No
8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

22. ADD/County BARTV/WA
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North
25. UTM Reference: Zone 16; Easting 549560; Northing 4103000
26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure / (Building)
27. District: Yes (No) Name:
28. Significance Evaluation NR
29. Status — Date
National Landmark ✓ 1st 18 78
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

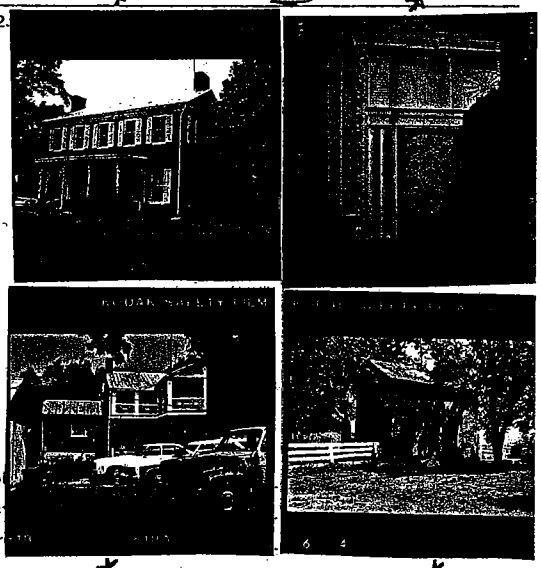
10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect
12. Builder Thomas Sterrett*
13. Date c. 1820s
14. Style Federal
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use dwelling
17. Condition
Interior excellent
Exterior excellent

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.



18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - federal mantles - rear central passage door moved forward - flemish bond front with - jack arches - wooden sills - two interior brick end chimneys - jack arches - 1st floor over - row of headers above 2nd floor openings - original 2 story graduated to 1 story ell in rear - gallery in angle of ell recent - exterior brick chimney at end of ell and another interior brick chimney at end of 2nd story ell (between 2nd and 1st graduation - original outside stair in angle of ell removed - later front door surround and porch - (probably late 1800) - transom only in door - interior moldings around door and left parlor are fancier and possibly later. For similar style + form, see Wa-8, 133, B-20 and B-123.

19. History

20. Significance *Built by Thomas Sterrett using slave labor and bricks burned on the property - Sterrett was born in 1774 and served in the War of 1812 as a Captain - he purchased this property in 1817 - attained rank of General by remaining active in the State Militia - Died in 1846. Particularly clear illustration of a common style.

21. Source of Information *Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

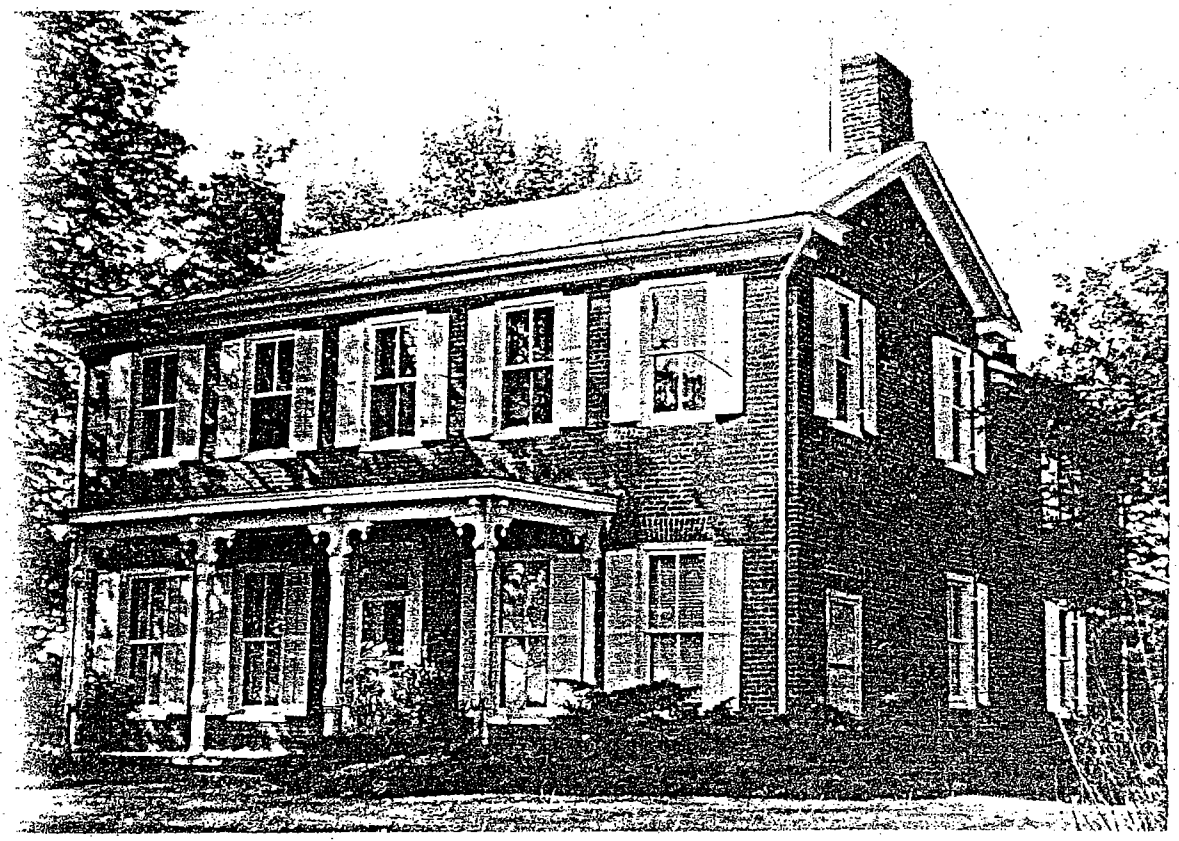
33. Tape No. Roll 38 Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG-SCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

Thomas Sterrett Home

...ery old home located on the Richardsville Road about four ... from Bowling Green was built by Thomas Sterrett. It is a beautiful ...k structure which has had few additions through the years. The ...cks were made in a kiln on the place by slave labor. The house ...sts something few of that day contained — a basement for the ...use slaves. No doubt the family lived first in a log house while the ...sent one was being constructed. Thomas Sterrett was born May 10, ...4. He served in the War of 1812. His service record in the General ...rvice Administration, Washington, D.C. states that he was an Ensign ...d later Captain. Before the war he had married Mary Ann Brooks, ... daughter of James and Elizabeth Woods Brooks. They raised the ...llowing children listed in the will of Thomas Sterritt in 1845: Elizabeth, ...bert, Thomas Jr., Jane and Maria Woods Sterrett. Apparently Thomas ...errett came to Warren County after his service in the War of 1812 ... in 1817 he purchased this property, amounting to two hundred and ...venty acres, on Ray's Branch, from Polly Nugen. After the war he ...mained active in the State Militia and attained the rank of General, ... his tombstone in the family graveyard across the road from the ...use reads: "In Memory of General Thomas Sterrett". His wife and ...veral members of their family are also buried in the same graveyard. ...ary Sterrett survived her husband five years as shown by her will in 1851.

In 1843 Thomas Sterrett and his wife Mary sell the tract of four ...ndred acres on Ray's Branch "Whereon said Sterrett now lives" to ...hn Dabney Alexander, of Cumberland County. The Alexanders lived ...re for many years and old timers in the community refer to it ... the "old Alexander place". This deed was recorded in 1843 but ... 1846 when Thomas Sterrett passed away he was taken back to ...s old home for burial.

During the years the property has changed ownership several times. ...t present it is the home of Mrs. H.A. Honaker.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY **VI-140** Wa-169

1. Historic Name (s) Sterrett House

Original Owner Thomas Sterrett*

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Carol Gott - Mr Buddy Bush

4. Owner's Address Rt 10 Box 68

5. Location W. side Rt. 526; 1/4 m. W. of Rt. 185

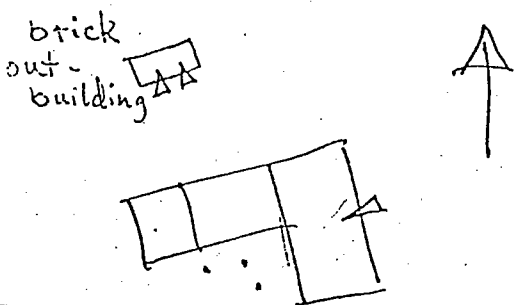
6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership Private ✓ Local State Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



Both structures incl. in 1 acre centered on house

11. Architect

12. Builder Thomas Sterrett*

13. Date c. 1820s

14. Style Federal

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - federal mantles - rear central passage door moved forward - flemish bond front with jack arches - wooden sills - two interior brick end chimneys - jack arches - 1st floor lever - row of headers above 2nd floor openings - original 2 story graduated to 1 story ell in rear - gallery in angle of ell recent - exterior brick chimney

19. History at end of ell and another interior brick chimney at end of 2nd story ell (between 2nd and 1st graduation - original outside stair in angle of ell removed - later front door surround and porch - (probably late 1800) - transom only in door - interior moldings around door and left parlor are fancier and possibly later. For similar style + form, see Wa-8, 133, B-20 and B-123.

20. Significance Built by Thomas Sterrett using slave labor and bricks burned on the property - Sterrett was born 1774 and served in the War of 1812 as a Captain - purchased this property in 1817 - attained rank of general by remaining active in the State Militia - Died in 1846. Particularly clear illustration of a common style.

21. Source of Information *Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARLV/WA

23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference Zone 16 Easting 549560 Northing 4103000

26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure (Building)

27. District Yes (No) Name:

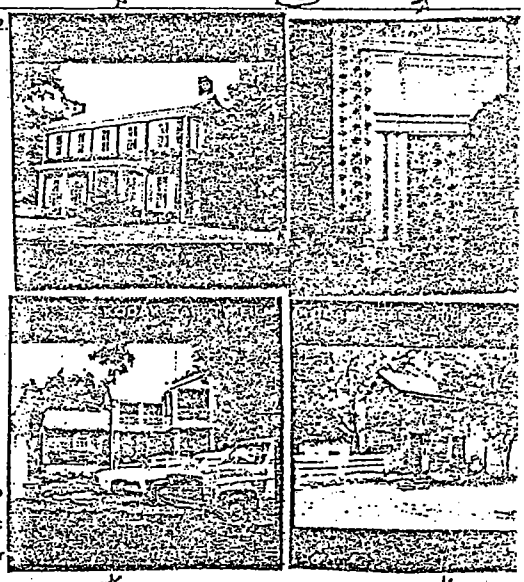
28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme Primary architecture Secondary Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.



Ro Pic Dir

33. Tape No. Roll 38 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-SCH

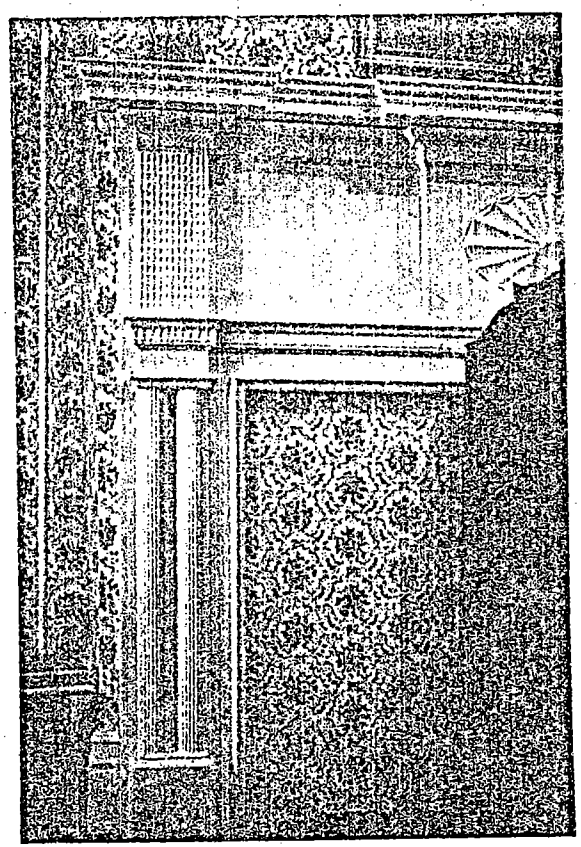
35. Organization KHC

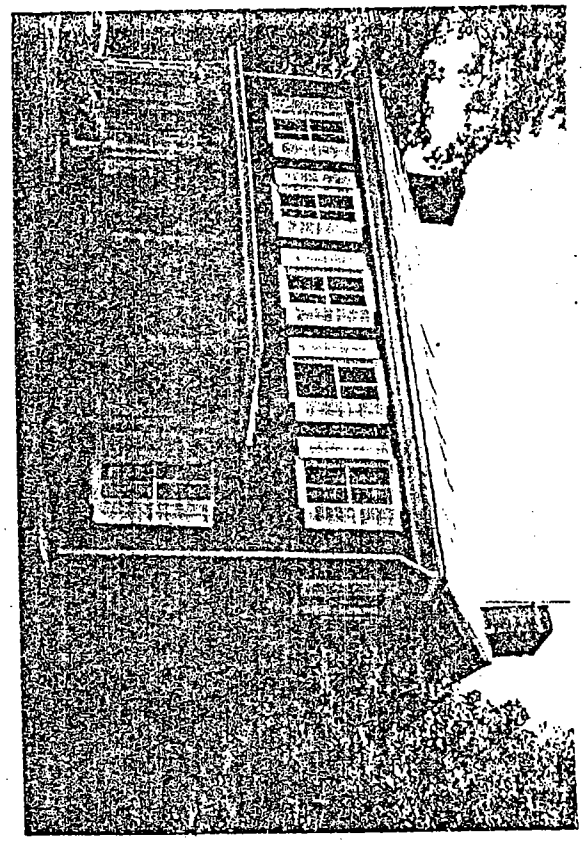
36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review







Architecture

169. This house is a particularly clear illustration of a fully developed Federal style I-house. The interior moldings are unusually ornate for the county, and the overall proportions and massing of the house are evident despite later additions of porches. The house is prominently sited on a hill above one of the main roads.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Wa
RESOURCE # 171
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. /
EVALUATION D/
DESTROYED /

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): B /
GREEN RIVER UNION MEETING HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 2830 Lodge Hall Road
10 MILES NORTH OF BOWLING GREEN
(RICHARDSVILLE)

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Bowling Green North
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/3/5/1/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/6/9/7/0/
Accuracy: /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Trustees, Green River Union Meeting House
2830 Lodge Hall Rd
BG KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
RICHARD TOELLNER, JASON STREET (W.K.U.)

6. DATE RECORDED: SPRING 1996

7. SPONSOR: WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

8. INITIATION: 1 /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
X KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/6/A/
CHURCH

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/V/
VACANT ABANDONED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1845 estimated
1/8/4/5/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0/ UNDETERMINED
/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/2/ BALLOON FRAME original
/ / subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width 2 Depth 4

16. PLAN:
U/ NA first
/ second
/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/ _____ ; 0/ UNKNOWN first
/ _____ ; / _____ second
/ _____ ; / _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/ CONT.	S/ STONE	original
/_____	/_____	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/ WEATHERBOARD original
/_____ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
B/ GABLE	5/ SHINGLE	original
/_____	/_____	replacement

22. CONDITION: R/ RUINS

23. MODIFICATION: 0/ UNDETERMINED

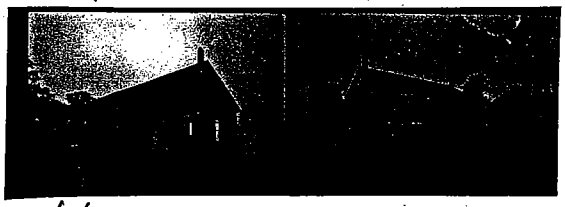
24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/7/ 24-27
Write resource # on back of all prints.






COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

BUILT IN 1845, GREEN RIVER CHURCH SERVED AS A MEETING HALL FOR BAPTISTS, PRESBYTERIANS AND METHODISTS. 1964 IT WAS PLACED IN THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO HONOR ITS EARLY EXISTENCE



95/2/1-2

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY WA-111

Green River Union Meeting House

22. ADD/County BR/ Warren

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District VI-143

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference
Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure
Building

27. District Yes No
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation

29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary religion
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes / No

Owner's Name

Owner's Address

5. Location near Richardsville

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1845

14. Style

15. Original Use church

16. Present Use abandoned

17. Condition
Interior
Exterior poor



18. Description One story frame gable-end church

19. History One of the oldest churches in the county. Formed by a group of Huguenots who fled from France in 1685. Joseph Taylor - a Huguenot descendant came with others from N. Carolina to help est the church Building built in 1845.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

Roll No. 51
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by:
JCH

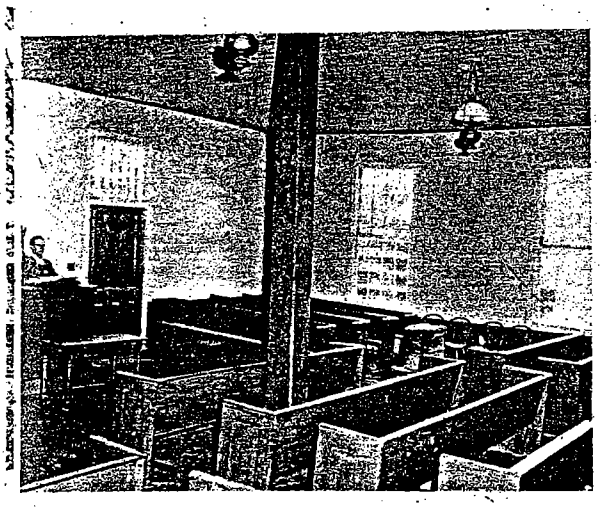
35. Organization KHC

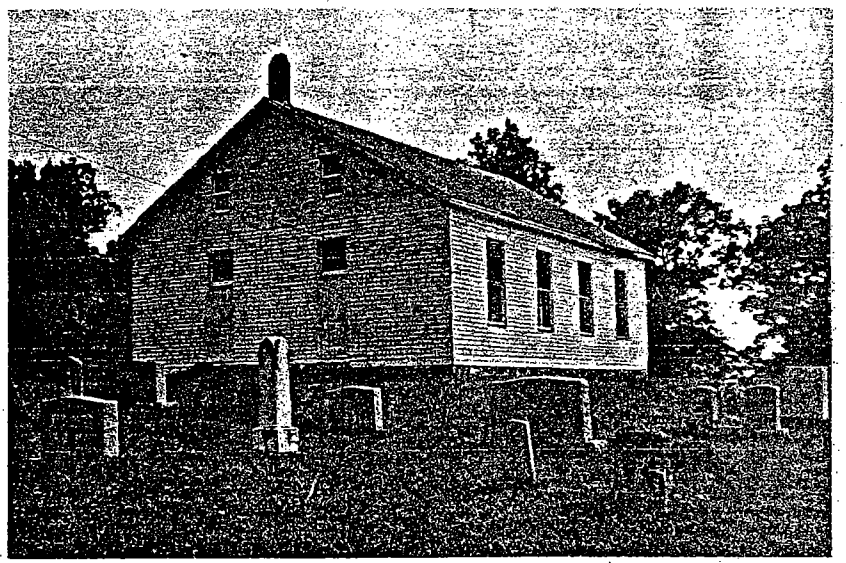
36. Date Spring 1979

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

VI-144

Green River Union Meeting House





Green River Union Meeting House located about ten miles north of Bowling Green, near Richardsville, is one of the oldest churches in the county. It was formed by descendants of a group of Huguenots who had fled from France after the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, some of whom finally made their way to this section in the early eighteen hundreds.

The first meeting of this group was held in the home of James Hudnall Jr., and his wife Rhoda Chastain Hudnall soon after they migrated from Buckingham County, Virginia, to Warren County. They had a grant of two hundred acres on Swan Creek in 1814. The first mention of the Green River Union Chapel in the Warren County court records is of a road meeting held in the Green River Union Chapel in the home of James Hudnall.

Joseph Taylor, a Revolutionary patriot, came to the area about 1806 from Edgecomb County, North Carolina. He also was a Huguenot descendant and his children intermarried with the Hudnall offspring and helped with the establishment of the Meeting House as well as the Penners, Millers, Youngs, Runners and others.

A daughter of Jacob Miller married John Honaker of Butler County, Kentucky. When she died they brought her body back to be buried on her father's land. She was the first woman buried in what is now Green River Union Cemetery.

Soon after the organization of the Green River Union Meeting House a small log structure was built on the land near the above mentioned grave. On the twenty first day of August 1835 Joseph Herrell and his wife Peggy Lindsey Herrell deeded two acres of land to Matthew Young, John Young, Elijah Upton, Allen Taylor and Peter Penner, acting trustees of the Green River Union Meeting House. However, the present church was not built until 1845.

Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists all worshipped in the same meeting place until each denomination could build a church of its own. This was the time of the great revival and religious upheaval. In due time the Presbyterians built Mt. Olivet, the Christians Mt. Zion and the Baptists Oak Forest, in this general area.

In 1964 the State Historical Society placed a marker near this old structure honoring its early existence.

Attachment 47 VI-145

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Wa
RESOURCE # 172
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. /
EVALUATION S /
DESTROYED /

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1 /
YOUNG HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: west side of Richardsville Rd (KY 263); approx ½ mile west of Richardsville

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BOWLING GREEN NORTH
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/6/2/4/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/7/7/5/0/
Accuracy: /

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Flora Russell
291 Youngs Ferry Rd
BGKY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
RICHARD ZOELLNER, JASON STREET (W.K.U.)

6. DATE RECORDED: SPRING 1996

7. SPONSOR: WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

8. INITIATION: 1 /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
X KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: D/1/A/
SINGLE FAMILY

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/V/
ABANDONED

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: B/1830 estimated
___/___/___/___ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
O/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/4/ LOG - V-NOTCH original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 Depth 3

16. PLAN:
D/ DOGTROT first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
O/ ___ ; O/ UNKNOWN first
___/ ___ ; ___/ ___ second
___/ ___ ; ___/ ___ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
O/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/ CONT F/ FIELDSTONE original
___/ ___/ replacement

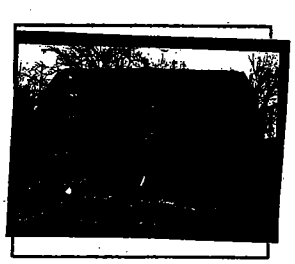
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ LOG original
___/ replacement

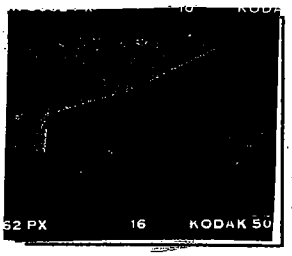
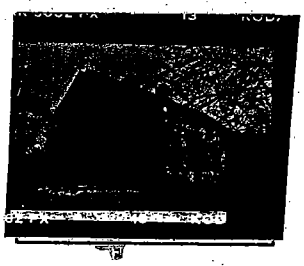
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ GABLE 7/ SHEAM METAL original
___/ ___/ replacement

22. CONDITION: R/ RUINS

23. MODIFICATION: O/ UNDETERMINED

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/2/ 9-15
Write resource # on back of all prints.



COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

2 STORY LOG DOG TROT - V NOTCHED, BEADED FLOOR JOISTS IN EACH PEN

* 1877 BEERS ATLAS, MRS. YOUNG

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY VI-146 Wa-172

Young House

Owner
Name

3. Owner's Name: Clarence E. Miller

4. Owner's Address: Rt 10 Box 151

5. Location: W. side Ky. 263; 1/2 m. N. Richardsville

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date: 1st 1/3 19th C.

14. Style: dog-trot log

15. Original Use: house

16. Present Use

17. Condition: Interior / Exterior

18. Description: faces road
2 story log- dogtrot form- enclosed- slope shouldered stone chimney- exterior- on right pen- chimney on left pen removed - V-notched- beaded floor joists in each pen- single opening in all faces except front- interior enclosed corner stair cases in NE of North pen + in NW of South pen-

19. History: 1877 Beers Atlas - Mrs. Young

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County: BARREN

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference
Zone. Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / Object / Structure / Building

27. District: Yes (No)
Name:

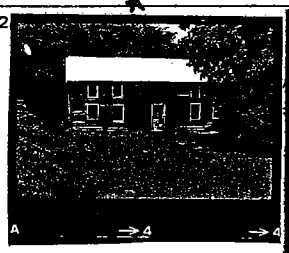
28. Significance Evaluation: Ky. Survey

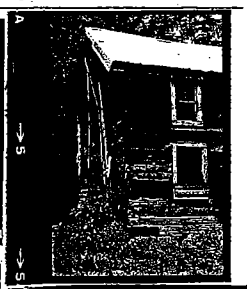
29. Status — Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary: log houses
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.









Roll
Picture No.
Direction: Roll 39

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization: KHC

36. Date: Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 48 VI-147

COUNTY Warren
RESOURCE# 175
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION D/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): ___/
Thomas Richards House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
1697 Benleo Road Richardsville

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Hadley
Date: ~~1988~~ 1973 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/3/1/7/5/
Northing: 4/1/0/7/5/6/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: Maurice Davenport
1697 Benleo Rd.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Allen Martin/Dennis McCrocklin

6. DATE RECORDED: 3/22/96

7. SPONSOR: Western KY Ken University

8. INITIATION: L/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: O/1/A/
single family

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: O/1/A/
Single Family

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1850-74 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
O/ Und.
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W2/ Balloon Frame original
___/___/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 Depth 2

16. PLAN:
E/ central passage, single pile first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ mid 19th ; 1/ Greek Revival first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
P/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/ contin. C/ concrete block original
___/ ___/ replacement

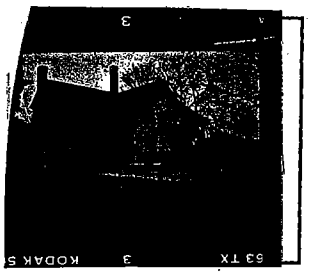
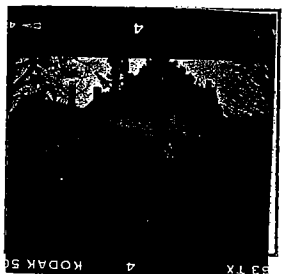
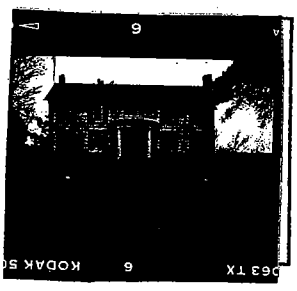
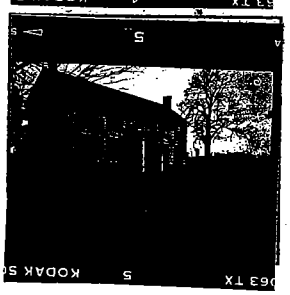
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
I/ Weatherboard original
___/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ side gable 2/ Tin original
___/ ___/ replacement

22. CONDITION: F/ Fair

23. MODIFICATION: L/ Little

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/5 B-6
Write resource # on back of all prints.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-148

Wa 175

Name (s)
Original Owner Thomas Richards *
Present Name Thomas Richards House

3. Owner's Name Davenport farm / "Clifty Creek"
Maurice Davenport

4. Owner's Address

5. Location S. side Beulea Rd.; ½ m. W. of Mt. Zion Church Rd.

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)
7. Visible from road: Yes (No)
8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal
9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder Thomas Richards *
13. Date mid-19th C.
14. Style
15. Original Use dwelling
16. Present Use dwelling
17. Condition: Interior; Exterior good

18. Description faces road
2 story - 5 bay frame - slope-shouldered chimney (stone) on west end - one story frame ell

19. History * Richardsville was named for the builder of this home, Thomas Richards. - In 1846 the man who ran the mill at Green Castle got Tom Richards, who was a blacksmith to come to Green Castle - He gave Richards 15 acres of land on "The Hill" "In 1875 Squire Granville Speck got a post office on "The Hill" and was considering naming the town Speckville but that didn't sound right so therefore it was Richardsville after the blacksmith.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARREN WA
23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Hadley
25. UTM Reference
Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site | Historic Site | Object | Structure
Building

27. District: Yes (No)
Name:

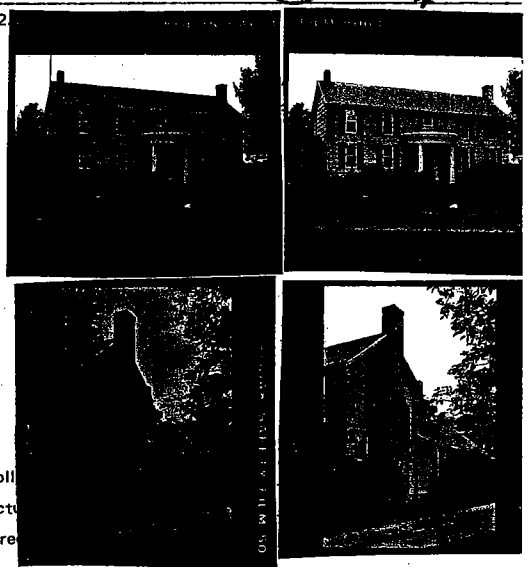
28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey

29. Status / Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary Early Settlement
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No) *

32.



Roll
Pict
Dire

33. Tape No. Roll 36 Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization KHC
36. Date Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

VI-149 ~~155~~ 175

Richards Home



Thomas Richards, for whom Richardsville was named, built this home. It is located in the Riverside neighborhood not far from Richardsville. Until recently it was in the possession of H.I. Stewart, a great grandson of Thomas Richards-H.I.'s mother being Dora Richards, a daughter of William Richards, son of Thomas. Thomas Richards later moved to the town that honored him.

Sometime ago Bert Borrone wrote an article in the *Park City Daily News* about Baltimore Orioles Manager Paul Richards and the naming of Richardsville for his great-grandfather. "It was around 1846 that Uncle Billy Brown, who ran the mill at Green Castle, went to Evansville to search for a wagon maker. That's what they called a blacksmith in those days. He ran into Uncle Tom Richards, who had recently arrived from England. He got him to move to Green Castle by offering him fifteen acres on 'The Hill'. Uncle Tom lived and prospered there and raised his family. About 1875 Squire Granville E. Speck, a member of the State Legislature, got a post office on The Hill. He thought about naming the new town Speckville, but felt that might not sound just right. 'We'll name it' said Squire Speck,' after the wagonmaker. We'll call it Richardsville.'"

Thomas Richards was born 1812 in England; died in Richardsville and was buried in Green River Union Cemetery. He married Susan Barnes who was born 1811 also in England. Their children were: Ann, Susan, Sarah, Hannah, John,Thomas J., Edward, William and Bell Richards. The home is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Davenport, which they call "Clifty Creek Farm."

Attachment 49 VI-150

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Warren
RESOURCE# 176
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION S/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
C. Cowan House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 3288 Benleo Rd
N side Benleo Rd 1/2 mile east Benleo

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Hadley
Date: ~~1986~~ 1973 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/4/1/5/2/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/7/7/3/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: William & Jenny Davenport
124 Ridge Road
B.G. KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Dennis McCracklin / Allen Martin / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: 4/8/96

7. SPONSOR: WKU

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
single family

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/
single family

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6/1850-75 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ Undetermined
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
W/2/ balloon Frame original
___/___/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width 5 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
A/ single pen, square, first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ mid 19th ; 4/ other first
___/ ; ___/ second
___/ ; ___/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/ Continuous C/ Concrete block original
___/ ___/ replacement

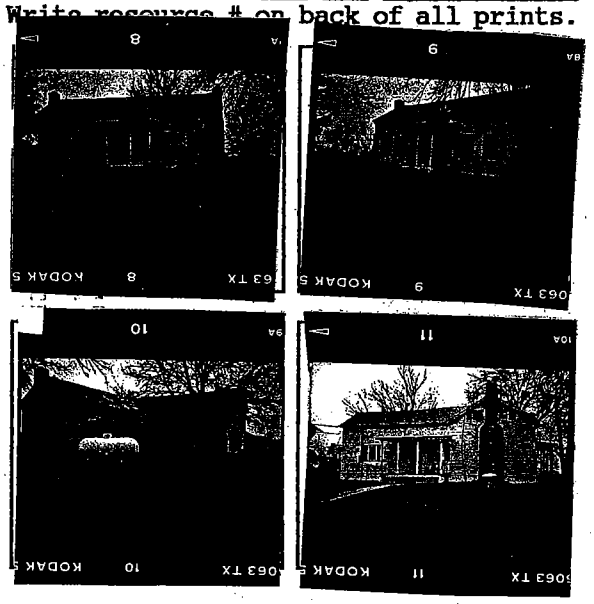
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/ Log original
Y/ vinyl siding replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ side Gable 2/ tin shingle original
___/ ___/ replacement

22. CONDITION: E/ Excellent

23. MODIFICATION: 2/ moderate altercation

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/5/8-11
Write resource # on back of all prints.



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-151 Wa-176

Name (s) Cowan House

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name

4. Owner's Address

5. Location N. side Benleo Rd., ½ m. E. Benleo

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X], Local [ ], State [ ], Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

faces road from summit of high hill - dramatic vista square

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date: mid-19th C

14. Style

15. Original Use: house

16. Present Use: house

17. Condition: Interior

Exterior: good

18. Description: 1 story single pen log - with frame addition — 2 exterior slope shouldered stone chimneys - log pen on right

19. History: 1877 Beers Atlas - C. Cowan

20. Significance

21. Source of information

22. ADD/County: BARTV / WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Hadley

25. UTM Reference

Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site (Building) / Object / Structure

27. District: Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation: Inventory

29. Status

	Date
National Landmark	
National Register	
Landmark Certificate	
Kentucky Survey	
Local Landmark	
HABS/HAER	

30. Theme

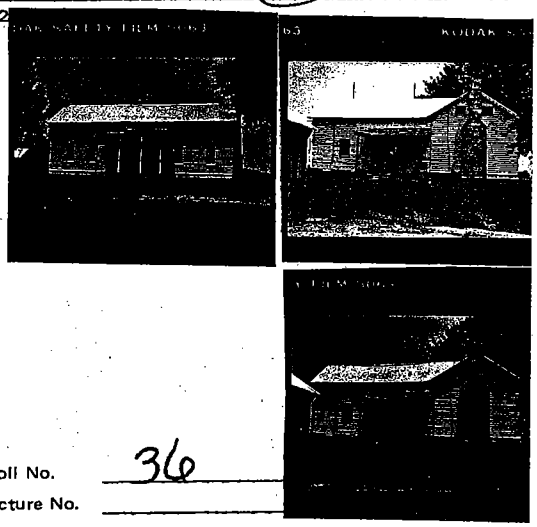
Primary: log houses

Secondary:

Other:

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.



Roll No. 36

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization: KHC

36. Date: Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Wa
RESOURCE # 183
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. __/
EVALUATION 5/
DESTROYED __/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 2/
R. F. Simpson House / Single Pen House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
527 James Elkins Rd.

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Riverside, KY
Date: 1954 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/3/7/5/2/5/
Northing: 4/1/1/3/0/8/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Donald Wayne Simpson / 527 James Elkins Rd.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Margaret Stirling, Thomas Pritchard / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: April 29, 1996

7. SPONSOR: Kentucky Heritage Council

8. INITIATION: L/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
✓ Survey
___ KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A/

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 5/1880 estimated
__/__/__/__/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0/ Undetermined
__/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/ Log Notch Unknown original
__/__/ _____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 6 Depth 2

16. PLAN:
A/ 2 Story Single pen Square first
O/ frame one Story Ell second
__/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
5/ ToC ; 0/ Regional first
6/ 20th Century; 2/ Regional second
__/ _____; __/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first P/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
1/ piers	5/ Stone	original
__/	__/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
0/ Undetermined original
M/ Stucco on Wood replacement

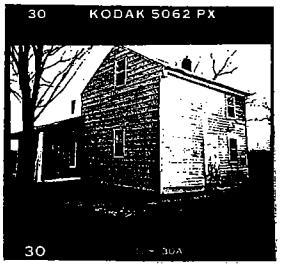
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

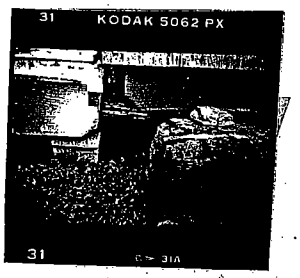
CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/ gabled	1/ Wood Shingle	original
A/	1/ Wood Shingle	replacement

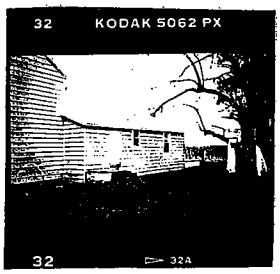
22. CONDITION: G/

23. MODIFICATION: 2/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/01/ 29 - 34
Write resource # on back of all prints.





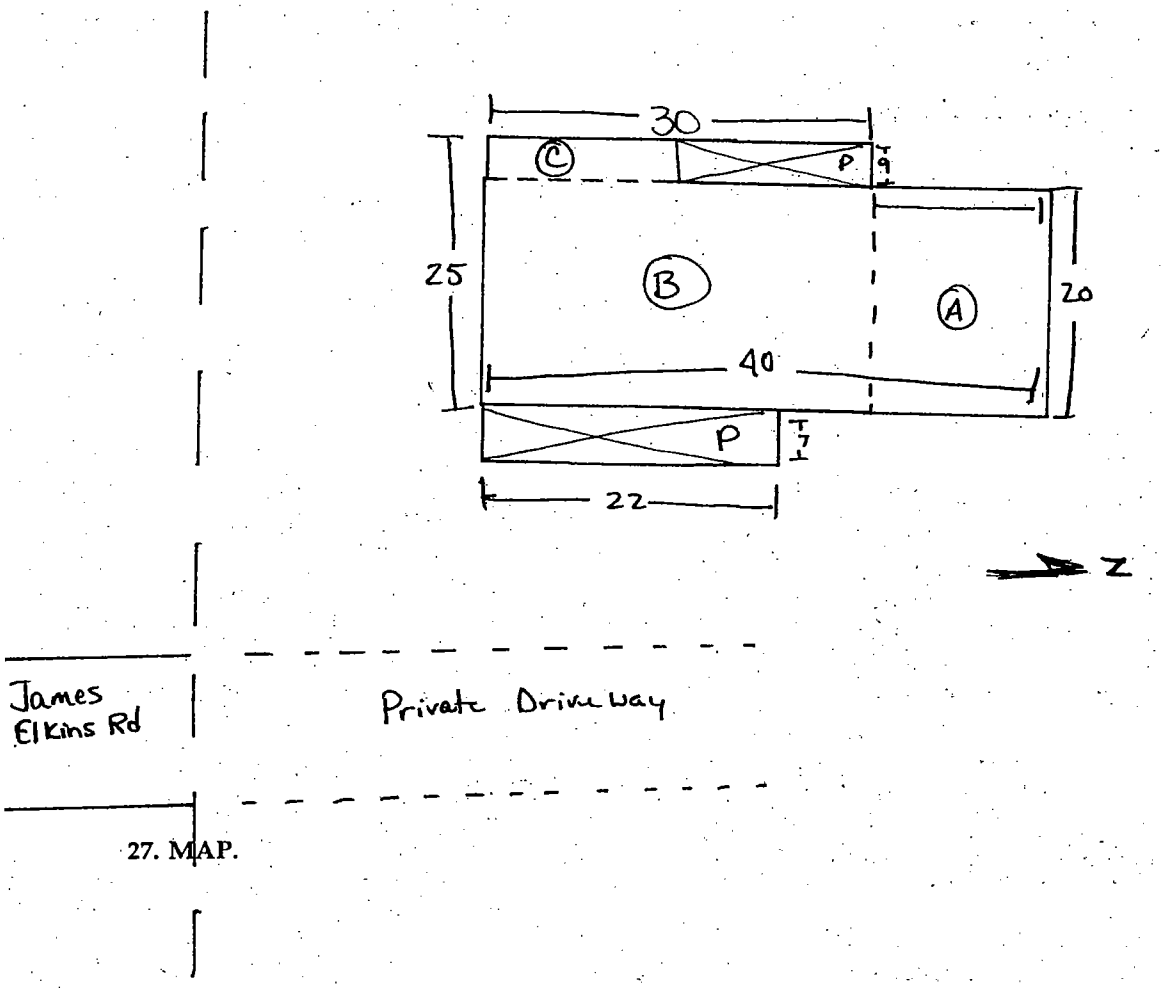




COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

25. SUPPORT RESOURCES: SITE PLAN KEY | FUNCTION | CONSTRUCTION DATE | METHOD

26. SITE PLAN (Complete if #25 was answered).



27. MAP.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-154 Wa-183

1. Historic Name (s)

Original Owner

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Gasdon Simpson

4. Owner's Address Rt 10 Bowling Green

5. Location W. side Upton Rd.; ½ m. N. of Ky. 263

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private [X]; Local [ ]; State [ ]; Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 3rd ¼ 19th C

14. Style

15. Original Use house

16. Present Use house

17. Condition

Interior

Exterior good/altered

18. Description 2 story single pen log - square — frame one story ell —

19. History

20. Significance

21. Source of Information

22. ADD/County BARIV / WA

23. Zoning Classification

Magisterial District #3

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Riverside

25. UTM Reference

Zone | Easting | Northing

26. Prehistoric Site | Historic Site | Object | Structure

Building

27. District: Yes (No)

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Inventory

29. Status — Date

National Landmark

National Register

Landmark Certificate

Kentucky Survey

Local Landmark

HABS/HAER

30. Theme

Primary log houses

Secondary

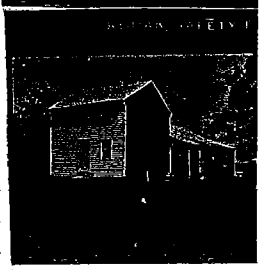
Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No)

32.







Roll No. 37

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Attachment 51 VI-155

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Warren
RESOURCE # 190
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. __/
EVALUATION
DESTROYED __/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1/
George Bratton House

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
North side of Mt. Olivet Road (KY 526); at intersection of Mt. Olivet-Girkin Rd.

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Bowling Green North
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/5/4/9/6/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/0/9/9/0/
Accuracy: __/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Charles Meriweth / 3195 Garrett Hollow Rd.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
Jason Street & Richard Zoellner "WKU"

6. DATE RECORDED: Spring 96

7. SPONSOR: Western Kentucky University

8. INITIATION: __/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
___ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 01/1/A/
Single Family Dwelling

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/__/
Demolished

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 7/1830s estimated
__/__/__/__/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0/ Undetermined
__/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/4/Log, V-notch original
__/__/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 1/2 Width 4 Depth 1

16. PLAN:
C/ Double pen first
__/ second
__/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
0/NA ; __/ first
__/ ; __/ second
__/ ; __/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
R/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
0/Unknown	__/	original
__/	__/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L/Log original
__/ replacement

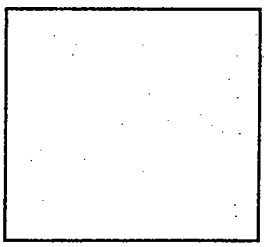
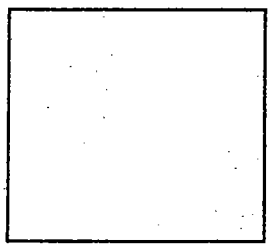
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

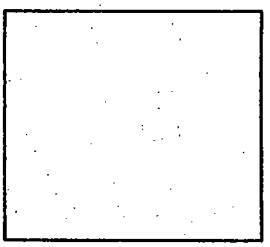
CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A/Side gable	0/Unknown	original
__/	__/	replacement

22. CONDITION: 0/NA

23. MODIFICATION: 0/NA

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: __/__/NA
Write resource # on back of all prints.



COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY VI-156 Wa-190

Historic Name (s) George Bratton House

Original Owner George Bratton *

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Charles Meredith (mailbox)

4. Owner's Address Rt. 6 Bowling Green

5. Location N. side Ky. 526 at Mt. Olive-Girkin Road

6. Open to Public: Yes (No)

7. Visible from road: (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private ✓; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder George Bratton *

13. Date 1830's -circa *

14. Style

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior fair-good

22. ADD/County BARREN WA

23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference: Zone; Easting; Northing

26. Prehistoric Site; Historic Site; Object; Structure; (Building)

27. District: Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation Ky. Survey

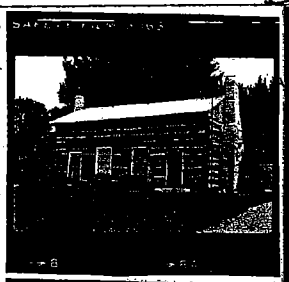
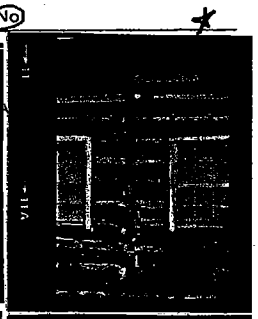
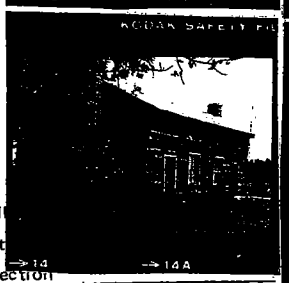
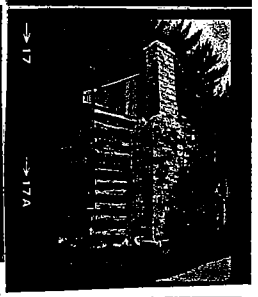
29. Status — Date

National Landmark	
National Register	
Landmark Certificate	
Kentucky Survey	
Local Landmark	
HABS/HAER	

30. Theme: Primary log houses; Secondary; Other

31. Endangered: Yes (No) *

32. *

Roll
Pict
Direction

33. Tape No. Roll 40 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG-JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

faces Ky. 526

18. Description 1 story - double pen log - step shouldered stone chimney on West end - slope shouldered chimney on east end - V-notching each pen - both square pens — frame rear addition

19. History * This house was built by George Bratton who came to Warren from Va in the early 1800's - He was born in 1786 and married Elizabeth Thomson of Butler Co in 1823.

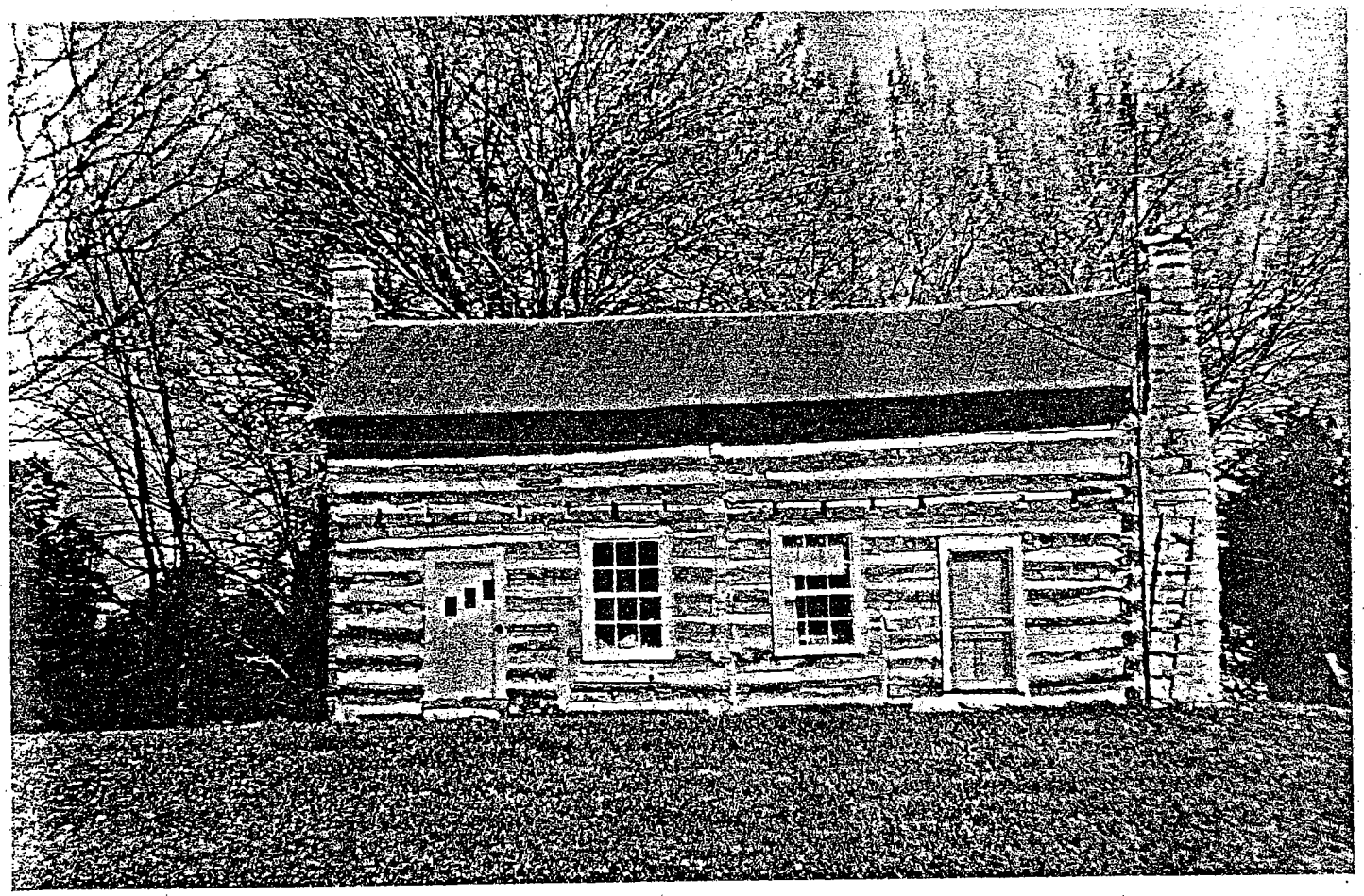
The bricks for Mt. Olivet church were burned in a kiln on George Bratton's land.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

~~179~~
190

VI-157



George Bratton Home

The Bratton family came early to Warren County from Virginia and settled in the area that later became Mt. Olivet, about six miles north of Bowling Green. Brothers Adam and George began buying land before 1814. They had sisters Jane Bratton who married Aaron Lewis in 1810 and Nancy who never married, there may have been others. George Bratton was born in 1786 and in 1823 he married Elizabeth Ann Thomson of Butler County. Apparently, not long after that he built this home. It is a large double house and one of the very few left in the county that has not been weatherboarded. They had a family of seven children all raised in this house: Margaret Jane, William Thomson, Mary Elizabeth, Alexander Chapman, Sarah Rebecca, John R.B. and Nancy Bratton. Elizabeth Ann Bratton received the house as her part of her husband's estate. She lived there until her death in 1872. She was buried at Mt. Olivet beside her husband. After the death of Elizabeth Bratton the property passed to the youngest daughter, Nancy D. who married Milton Omer White. Nancy lived her entire life in this house, passing away in 1903.

The brick with which Mt. Olivet Church was built in 1845 was burned in a kiln in George Bratton's field adjoining the church. Until 1951 the property was in the possession of Bonnie White Baird, great granddaughter of George Bratton, when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Ross Roberts the parents of the present owners.

Attachment 52

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Wa
RESOURCE # 191
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. __/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED __/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): B/
MT. OLIVET CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
2640 MT. OLIVET ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BOWLING GREEN NORTH
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/5/5/1/4/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/0/5/4/0/
Accuracy: __/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
TRUSTEES -
2640 MT. OLIVET RD.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
RICHARD ZOELLNER, JASON STREET / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: SPRING 1996

7. SPONSOR: WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

8. INITIATION: 1/

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
X KY Land
X NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/6/A/
CHURCH

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/6/A/
CHURCH

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: __/____ estimated
1/8/4/5/ 1845 documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
0/ UNDETERMINED
__/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
0/0/ UNDETERMINED original
__/__/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width _ Depth _

16. PLAN:
U/ NOT APPLICABLE first
__/ second
__/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3/ Mid 19th ; 1/ GREEK REV first
__/ ; __/ second
__/ ; __/ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
A/ first __/ second __/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2/	5/ STONE	original
__/	__/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
E/ BRICK/COMMON BOND original
__/ replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
3/ GABLE	0/	original
__/	5/ SHINGLE	replacement

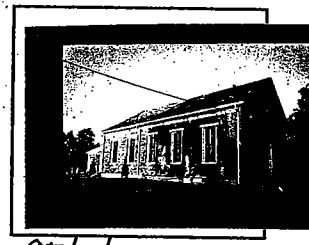
22. CONDITION: E/ EXCELLENT

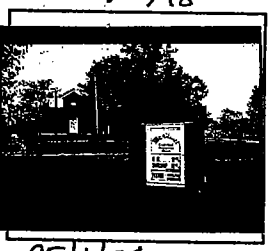
23. MODIFICATION: 0/ UNDETERMINED

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/14/ 17-18
Write resource # on back of all prints.


96/14/17


96/14/18


95/1/23


95/1/24

COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

THE LAND WHICH THE CHURCH RESTS UPON WAS USED IN EARLY 1800'S FOR CAMP MEETING SITE. IT WAS USED AND ATTENDED BY ALL DENOMINATIONS. EARLY MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH HELPED CONSTRUCTION THE BRICK AND MORTAR WORK WAS DONE BY C.A. CARTER AND VEET PADILLO ONE OF THE EARLIEST RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES STILL STANDING IN WARREN COUNTY

* SUMPTER, AN ALBUMN OF EARLY WARREN COUNTY

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

WA-141

Name (s) Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian

Original Owner Trustees

Present Name Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian

3. Owner's Name Trustees

4. Owner's Address Rt. 6 Bowling Green

5. Location N. side Rt. 526 at Plum Springs Rd (Rt. 957)

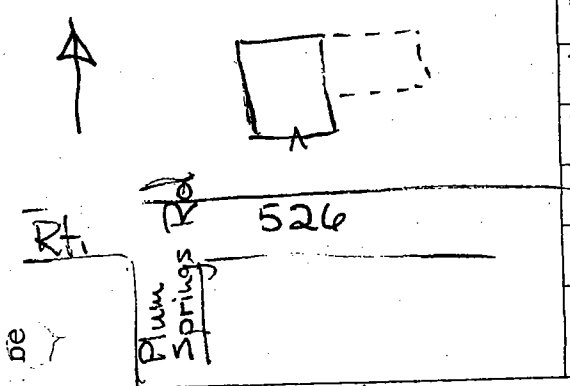
6. Open to Public (Yes) No

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder CA. Carter Veet Patillo **

13. Date 1845 *

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use church

16. Present Use church

17. Condition Interior Exterior good

18. Description gable end, common bond brick - probably originally double entrance - altered to one - wooden lintels with bulls eye corner - wooden sills - five bay flanks - recent addition on East -

19. History ** The land on which the church now stands was used in the early 1800's as a camp meeting site - The revivals sometimes lasted 2 to 4 weeks - It was used and attended by all denominations - The first building on this site was log - then in 1845 the present structure was erected - Early members of the church helped construct the building the brick and mortar work was done by CA. Carter and Veet Patillo.

20. Significance significant structure in the career of a builder; particularly clear illustration of a common type and style.
One of the earliest religious structures still standing in Warren County

21. Source of Information * plaque
** Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARI V/WA

23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District VI-159

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference Zone 16 Easting 555140 Northing 4100540

26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure (Building)

27. District Yes (No) Name:

28. Significance Evaluation NR

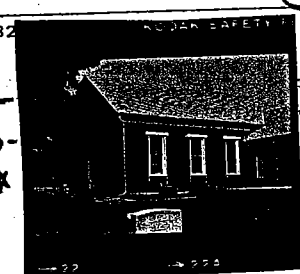
29. Status

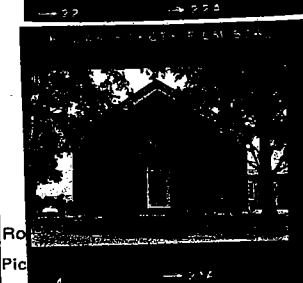
		Date
National Landmark		
National Register		
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey	✓	Nov. 28, 1973
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

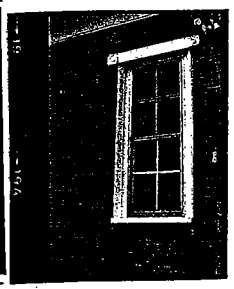
30. Theme
Primary religion
Secondary architecture
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32. ATTACH PHOTO *







Ro
Pic
Direction

33. Tape No. Roll 40 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review

Wa-191

Kentucky
County Warren
Town 6 miles Northwest of Bowling Green,Ky.
Street No.
Vicinity Mt.Olivet

Original owner Of land-Wm.Simpson
Original use Church
Present owner Mt.Olivet Church
Present use Church
Wall construction Brick
No. of stories

Historic American Buildings Survey
Inventory

2. Name Mt.Olivet Church **VI-160**

Date or period 1845
Style
Architect
Builder Members of Mt.Olivet Church

3. For Library of Congress Use

4. Notable features, historical significance and description

Open to public
Yes

In the early 1800's the site on the Plumb Springs Road where the church now stands was used for a camp ground for the purpose of worship.People came from various sections of the country traveling horseback or in horse drwn wagons loaded with provisions and bedding.The stock was placed in the pasture while the revival would continue two to four weeks.Some of the family or a portion of them would return to their homes after ten days or two weeks in order that others could come.This was the time of the great revival.

In those days representatives from all denominations were present-Presbyterians,Baptists and Methodists. As the camp meeting grew and developed the desire for a church was born and together they built a log meeting house.Services continued here the year round until 1845 when the present brick church was erected.In 1945 a church centenial was held. In its one hundred years of recorded history the church had only five clerks-James M.Elkin was preceded by M.R.Graham,J.H.Lewis and the first Clerk W.E.Blewett and William Quisenberry complete the list.

During the more than one hundred years there have been only eight pastors.The first minister being Rev.Jesse G.Grider.

It is interesting to trace the ownership of the land upon which the church was built.The land upon which the camp meetings were held belonged to Wm.Simpson,who later deeded it to John H.White.In 1844 the Whites deeded the ground to the Trustees of Mt.Olivet upon which to build a church. The building was arranged to accomodate negro slaves in the rear.Two doors in the rear were used for their entrance.At one time their membership was thirty.

In 1904 the church which bears the date 1845 in a stone above the entrance was remodeled as it appears today.

5. Physical condition of structure Endangered Interior Exterior

Good-Excellent

6. Location map (plan optional)

7. Photograph

8. Published sources(author, title, pages) interviews, records, photos, etc.

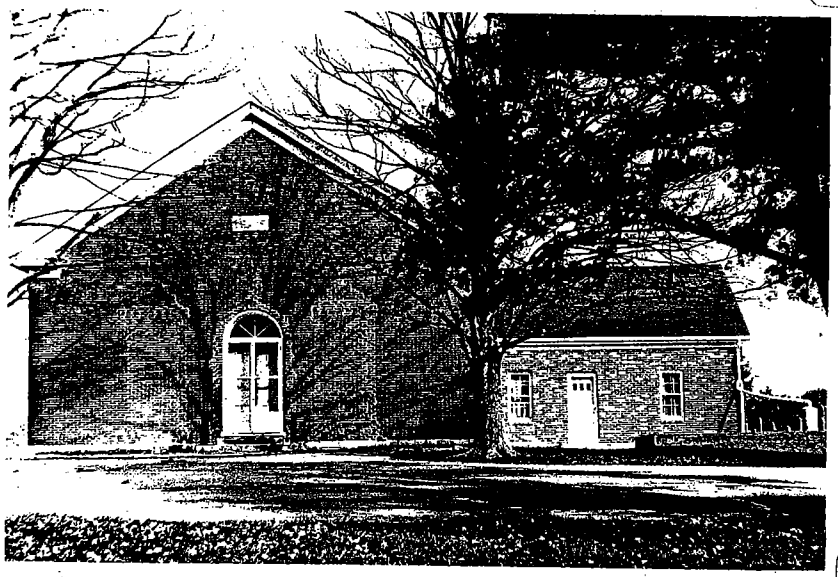
Park City Daily News July.26, 1945
Interview: Mr.James M.Elkin(Age 92 in 1965)
Deeds of land transfer

9. Name, address & title of recorder

Mr.and Mrs Ward C.Sumpter
1352 Chestnut Street
Bowling Green,Ky.42101

Date of record Nov.28,1973

Supplemental information and photographs may be added on sheet of same size



MOUNT OLIVET CHURCH

VI-162

Mt. Olivet Church



Several Sundays ago Mr. James M. "Jim" Elkin, who is ninety two years of age (1965) took us through the Mt. Olivet Church and told us the history of its development from the time it was a camp meeting ground, long before any church building was there, to the present. When the present church celebrated its Centennial, in July 1945, Mr. Elkin a lifetime member, gave the details for the article published in the *Park City Daily News.* Most of what he told us regarding the history of the church was also in that article for that reason we quote frequently from it. "In the early 1800s the site on the Plumb Springs Road where the church now stands was used for a camp ground for the purpose of worship. People came from various sections of the country traveling horseback or in horse drawn wagons loaded with provisions and bedding. The stock was placed in the pasture while the revival would continue two to four weeks. Some of the family or a portion of them would return to their homes after ten days or two weeks in order that others could come. This was the time the great revival was spreading over all this section of the country.

In those days representatives from all denominations were present, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. As the camp meeting grew and developed the desire for a church was born and together they built a log meeting house. Services continued here the year round until 1845 when the present brick church was erected. It was in celebration of the erection of this church the centennial was held. "In its one hundred years of recorded history the church has had only five clerks — James M. Elkin was preceded by M.R.. Graham, J.H. Lewis and the first clerk W.E. Blewett and William Quisenberry complete the list."

During the more than one hundred years there have been only eight pastors. The first minister being Rev. Jesse G. Grider, father of the late Edgar Grider of Bowling Green. Others who have served are Rev. M.M. Smith, the Rev. I.M. Halsell, Rev. T.J. Shannon, Rev. W.T. Salmon, Rev. S.H. Eshman, Rev. J.T. Barbee and the Rev. Mr. Chick, the present (1945) pastor.

It is interesting to trace the ownership of the land upon which the church was built. The land upon which the camp meetings were held belonged

William "Billy" Simpson who later deeded it to John H. "Jack" White. In 1844 Mr. White and Desha, his wife, deeded ground to the Trustees of Mt. Olivet Church upon which to build a church and in 1845 it was voted to erect a brick structure. Bricks were made less than two hundred yards from the church site and the stone foundation was constructed by John Vance, Mr. Mitchell and other early members. The brick and mortar were applied by C.A. Carter and Veet Pattilo, while the stone curbing was donated by Mr. Vance. The building was arranged to accomodate negroes and at one time had a membership of thirty.

Celebration of the Centennial was held with morning and afternoon services. At noon a bountiful basket dinner was served on tables set up in the yard. The Rev. Chick presided at the meeting and served as host. It was a delightful affair and one to be long remembered.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY **VI-164** Wa-191

1. Historic Name (s) Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian

Original Owner Trustees

Present Name Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian

3. Owner's Name Trustees, Mt. Olivet Cumberland Presbyterian Church

4. Owner's Address Rt. 6 Bowling Green

5. Location N. side Rt. 526 at Plum Springs Rd (Rt. 957)

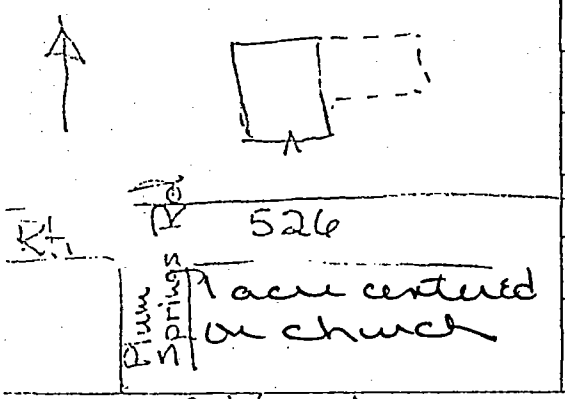
6. Open to Public (Yes) No

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect

12. Builder CA. Carter Veet Patillo **

13. Date 1845 *

14. Style Greek Revival

15. Original Use church

16. Present Use church

17. Condition Interior Exterior good

18. Description gable end, common bond brick - probably originally double entrance - altered to one - wooden lintels with bulls eye corner - wooden sills - five bay flanks - recent addition on East -

19. History ** The land on which the church now stands was used in the early 1800's as a camp meeting site - The revivals sometimes lasted 2 to 3 weeks - It was used and attended by all denominations - The first building on this site was log - then in 1845 the present structure was erected - early members of the church helped construct the building the brick and mortar work was done by CA. Carter and Veet Patillo.

20. Significance significant structure in the career of a builder; particularly clear illustration of a common type and style.
One of the earliest religious structures still standing in Warren County

21. Source of Information * plaque
** Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BARI V/WA

23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green North

25. UTM Reference Zone 16 Easting 555140 Northing 4100540

26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure (Building)

27. District Yes (No) Name:

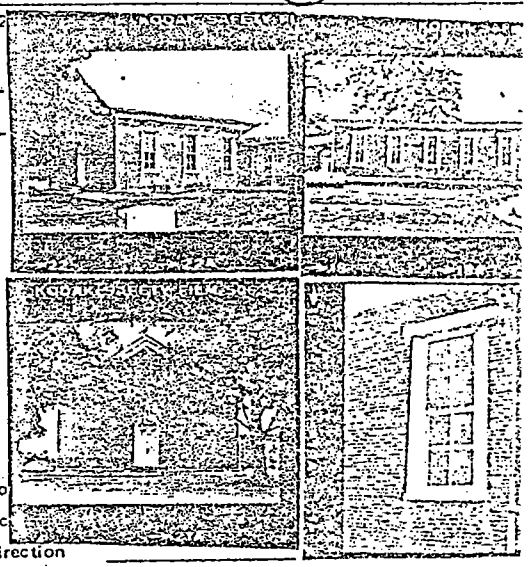
28. Significance Evaluation NR

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark	[ ]	
National Register	[ ]	
Landmark Certificate	[ ]	
Kentucky Survey	[✓]	Nov 28, 1973
Local Landmark	[ ]	
HABS/HAER	[ ]	

30. Theme
Primary religion
Secondary architecture
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32. 

Ro
Pic
Direction

33. Tape No. Roll 40 Negative No.

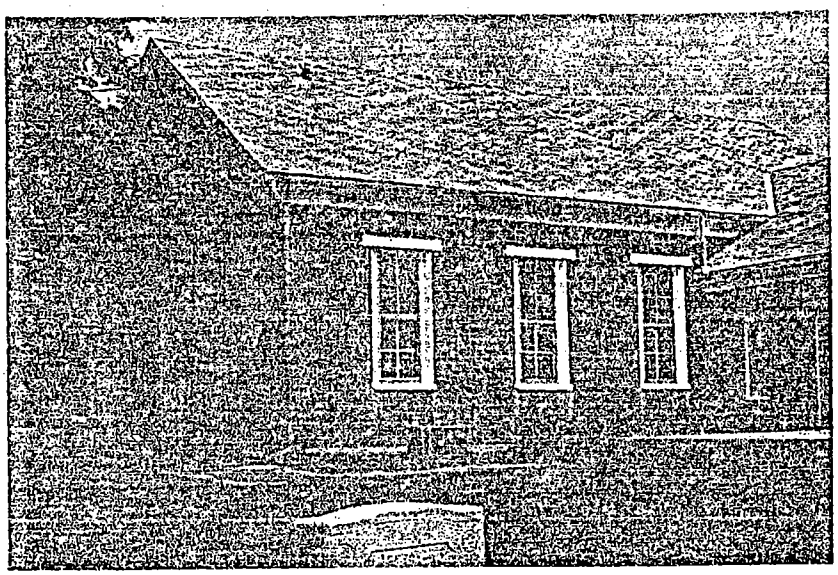
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review



191. This church is perhaps the earliest surviving religious structure in the county outside of the county seat. The overall form and the flat wooden lintels with bull's eye end blocks exemplify the traditional form and details of the standard Greek Revival brick box church. The church is also one of the major structures by a local builder.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

COUNTY Wa
RESOURCE # 192
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. __/
EVALUATION NR/
DESTROYED __/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 1 /
DOGHERTY HOUSE

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
2121 PLUM SPRINGS RD.

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BOWLING GREEN NORTH
Date: 1968 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/5/3/5/4/0/
Northing: 4/0/9/9/1/4/5/
Accuracy: __/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
KENNETH ALLEN, 2121 PLUM SPRINGS

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
RICHARD ZOELLNER, JASON STREET / WKU

6. DATE RECORDED: SPRING 1996

7. SPONSOR: WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

8. INITIATION: 1 /

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
X Survey
X KY Land
___ NR
___ NHL
___ HABS/HAER
___ Local Land
___ R&C
Other:

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0 / 1 / A /
SINGLE FAMILY

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0 / 1 / A /
SINGLE FAMILY

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 6 / 1850'S estimated
__/__/__/__/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
1 / 1975 - PRESENT
__/ _____

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L / 2 / LOG - DOVETAIL original
__/__/_____ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 2 Width 5 Depth 4

16. PLAN:
D / DOG TROT first
__/ _____ second
__/ _____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
3 / mid 19th ; 1 / GREEK first
__/ _____ ; __/ _____ second
__/ _____ ; __/ _____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
P / first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:

TYPE	MATERIAL	
2 /	5 / STONE	original
__/	__/	replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
L / LOG original
I / WEATHERBOARD replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:

CONFIGURATION	COVERING	
A / GABLE	0 /	original
__/	5 / SHINGLE	replacement

22. CONDITION: E / EXCELLENT

23. MODIFICATION: 2 / MODERATE - KITCHEN CONNECTED

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/44 [illegible] 11-15
Write resource # on back of all prints.



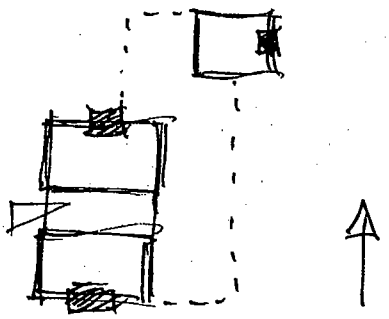


COMMENTS/HISTORICAL INFORMATION:
2 STORY DOG-TROT - SEPARATE KITCHEN - LATER CONNECTED TO MAIN HOUSE

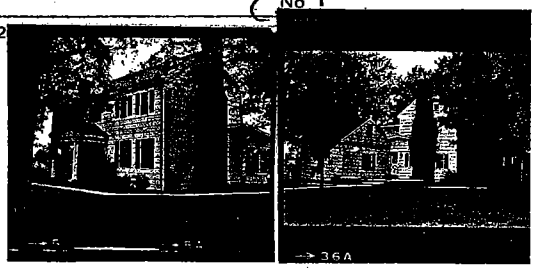
KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

VI-167 Wa-192

1. Historic Name (s): Doughtry Home
   Original Owner:
   Present Name:
3. Owner's Name: Kenneth Allen
4. Owner's Address: Rt 14 Box 234
5. Location: W. side Mt. Olive - Plum Springs Rd.
6. Open to Public: Yes / (No)
7. Visible from road: Yes / (No)
8. Ownership: Private [X] Local [ ] State [ ] Federal [ ]
9. Local Contact/Organization:
10. Site Plan with North Arrow



11. Architect:
12. Builder:
13. Date: 2nd 1/4 19th c.
14. Style:
15. Original Use: house
16. Present Use: house
17. Condition: Interior good/altered; Exterior good/altered
18. Description: 2 story dogtrot form log - dogtrot enclosed - half-dove tail notching - both pens - square - original transitional Greek Revival mantle in North pen - originally separate log kitchen - (now connected) - stone and brick exterior chimney - stone (bottom) original - transom and sidelights - stair way in North pen originally in NW corner
19. History: 1877 Beers Atlas - A. Dogherty
20. Significance:
21. Source of Information:
22. ADD/County: BARRY / WA
23. Zoning Classification: Magisterial District
24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75'): Bowling Green North
25. UTM Reference: Zone / Easting / Northing
26. Prehistoric Site / Historic Site / (Building) / Object / Structure
27. District: Yes / (No) Name:
28. Significance Evaluation: Ky. Survey ✓
29. Status — Date:
    National Landmark
    National Register
    Landmark Certificate
    Kentucky Survey
    Local Landmark
    HABS/HAER
30. Theme: Primary: log houses; Secondary; Other
31. Endangered: Yes / (No)
32.





Roll No. 39+40
Picture No. b
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH
35. Organization: KHC
36. Date: Spring 1978
37. Revision Dates
38. Staff Review

Attachment 54 VI-168

KENTUCKY HISTORICT RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. Wa-193

Warren County Multiple Resources Area Addition

1. Historic Name(s) Walnut Lawn
Original Owner Josiah Wright William E. Hobson

2. Present Name Walnut Lawn

3. Owner's Name Margaret Hobson

4. Owner's Address P.O. Box 672 Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

5. Location One mile west of Bowling Green on Morgantown Road

6. Open to Public Yes ___ No X

7. Visible from road Yes X No ___

8. Ownership
Private [X]
Local [ ]
State [ ]
Federal [ ]

9. Local Contact/Organization Landmark Association

10. Site Plan with North Arrow
See attached maps.

11. Architect

12. Builder Bittner family 1885

13. Date 1805/1885 [2][5]

14. Style
A. Eclectic [I]
B. [ ]

15. Original Use Residence [A]

16. Present Use Residence

17. Condition Good [B]

18. Description
See reverse.

No. Stories Two [ ]
Single Pile X NA ___
Double Pile ___
Floor Plan T-plan [N]
Structrual Fabric Log A Frame D [ ]
Decorative Fabric
A. Weatherboard [J]
B. [ ]
Roof Form Gable/Irregular

19. History
See attached sheet.

20. Significance
See attached sheet.

21. Source of Information
See attached sheet.

22. ADD/County Barren River/Warren [1][1][4]

23. Zoning Classification
Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Bowling Green South ø69

25. UTM Reference
Zone 16 Easting 544880 Northing 4094000

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
X Building

27. District Yes ___ No X
Name:

28. Significance Evaluation [ ]

29. Status

		Date
National Landmark	[ ]	
National Register	[ ]	
Landmark Certificate	[ ]	
Kentucky Survey	[X]	May 15, 197
Local Landmark	[ ]	
HABS/HAER	[ ]	

30. Theme
Primary Politics/Govt. [V]
Secondary Architecture [C]
Other

31. Endangered Yes ___ No X

32.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No.
Picture No.
Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

34. Prepared by: Kevin A. Hunter

35. Organization Landmark Association

36. Date 15 Feb. 1983

37. Revision Dates 05 May 1983

38. Staff Review

Walnut Lawn, located on 300 acres of an original land grant of 400 acres, is a two story, frame, T-plan structure with an ell addition. Exhibiting an Eastlake influence on the exterior while classic details predominate the interior, the house with its attendant buildings and garden, have remained virtually unchanged since 1885. Walnut Lawn is one of Warren County's few late 19th century country estates remaining in its original environment.

This farm is bounded by Glen Lily Road on the north, Jennings Creek on the east, Morgantown Road on the south and Willoughby Lane on the west. Access to the house is gained via a private road with a formal entrance on Morgantown Road. A picturesque approach to the house prevents a clear view of the structure until arrival at the front walk. Facing east, the house is sighted directly toward College Hill, Bowling Green's most prominent geographic landmark. A 50 acre front lawn slopes away from the house to Jennings Creek,[1] running parallel to the building. Many of the walnut trees, for which the farm is named, are still found on the property. A large flower garden[2] occupies an area adjacent to the house on the south side.

The present structure incorporated the original 1805 log house with its ell addition when remodeled in 1885. Eclectic in nature, the building's exterior features exhibit an Eastlake influence while classic details are found throughout the interior. Surface decoration is most prominent on the more visible south and east facades, particularly on the gable ends and front proch. A continuity of design is carried out on window and door facings, canopies, bay windows, balconies, gable panels, brackets, posts, rails and balusters. This decoration is carried out to a lesser degree on the west and north facades. Original lattice work remains on the upper tier of the rear porch. Although primarily gable in character, the roof is irregular due to the 1885 remodeling. This roof contains three chimneys.

Related outbuildings include a "V" notched log kitchen 30 feet to the south and a circa 1900 springhouse 40 feet to the north. The 10 foot by 10 foot one story kitchen has a gable roof with horizontal weatherboarding at the gable ends, a single window on the south side and a door on the north side. A chimney once stood at the west side. The two story 30 foot by 30 foot frame springhouse stands on a limestone foundation over a natural spring 20 feet below ground level. A pyramidal roof replaced the original cypress tank.

[1]Jennings Creek is fed by Lost River, an important nearby landmark. Jennings Creek is also the location of Dishman Mill site. The mill site forms a part of the property boundry and was once an important mill for area farmers.

[2]This garden contains a portion of the original stone fountain (1871-1881) once located in Bowling Green's Fountain Square Park (Wa-B-70) and three of the town's original cast iron gas lamp posts.

Josiah Wright, a linen merchant from Scotland, obtained a 400 acre land grant and built a two story log house on the property in 1805. A second owner, Dr. John Briggs, sold the property to Robert Ogden, a prosperous slave trader, in 1842. Ogden added over 100 slave cabins to the horse farm and later willed $150,000 to Ogden College, now a part of Western Kentucky University.

Weldon Hunt, a prominent horseman, bought the property from Ogden and built a race track that attracted such horsemen as Andrew Jackson. Col. Atwood G. Hobson (Riverview-National Register) bought the farm from the Ogden estate (Hunt had failed to fully pay for the property) in 1872 and in turn gave the farm to his son and granddaughters in 1885.

Upon acquisition of the property in 1885, Col. William E. Hobson incorporated the original two story log house and ell addition into the present structure. Currently owned by William's daughter, Walnut Lawn has remained unchanged since 1885.

SIGNIFICANCE

Built during Warren County's post-Civil War period of industrial and agricultural growth, Walnut Lawn represents the accomplishments of Col. William E. Hobson. Although the basic plan of the house is common to the area, the building's Eastlake and classic features are a-typical of rural estates in the county.

Walnut Lawn's significance is based upon the farm's association with Col. William E. Hobson. William's career began during the Civil War when he was commissioned Major of the 13th Kentucky Volunteers. He soon became the youngest Colonel in the army at the age of 19. Late in 1864, he was assigned to Bowling Green as post commander. In appreciation for maintaining law and order in a town divided by conflicting loyalties, a citizen's petition asked that he be retained at his post.

Hobson's service to his community after the war had a more lasting effect. Upon graduation from law school in 1867, William centered his law practice in Bowling Green. Some of his clients included former slaves, a factor that later caused him denial of political appointments. For a time he edited the Bowling Green Republican, a local newspaper, was appointed postmaster and served as Assessor of Internal Revenue. Active in local, state and national politics, William's concerns revolved around free trade, foreign imports, civil service, agriculture and mining.

Walnut Lawn was rebuilt during this second phase of Hobson's career and reflects the personal successes of his life. Built by the Bittner family[1], Walnut Lawn exhibits quality craftsmanship and design. Virtually unchanged since 1885, the house and its environmental context are a fine example of 19th century picturesque principles found in few other country estates in the county.

[1]The Bittner family was also responsible for the construction of A.G. Hobson's Riverview (National Register) and College Street home (no longer standing).

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Beard, Mary Hobson. Old Homes in and Near Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Sumpter, Irene. An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks.
Daily News, Bowling Green, Ky. June 21, 1981; Dec. 19, 1982; Feb. 6, 1983.
Margaret Hobson, Bowling Green, Ky.
Peggy Bush, Bowling Green, Ky.
Deed Books. Warren County, Ky.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY SUPPLEMENT
BOUNDARY AND LOCATION INFORMATION

Historic Property Name Walnut Lawn Site #Wa-193

Multiple Resource/Thematic Nomination Title Warren County Multiple Resources Area Addition

U.T.M. Coordinates - List multiple UTMs if property is ten or more acres.

A. 16 544880 4094000 D. _____ _____ _____

B. _____ _____ _____ E. _____ _____ _____

C. _____ _____ _____ F. _____ _____ _____

Verbal Boundary Description Acreage 5.5

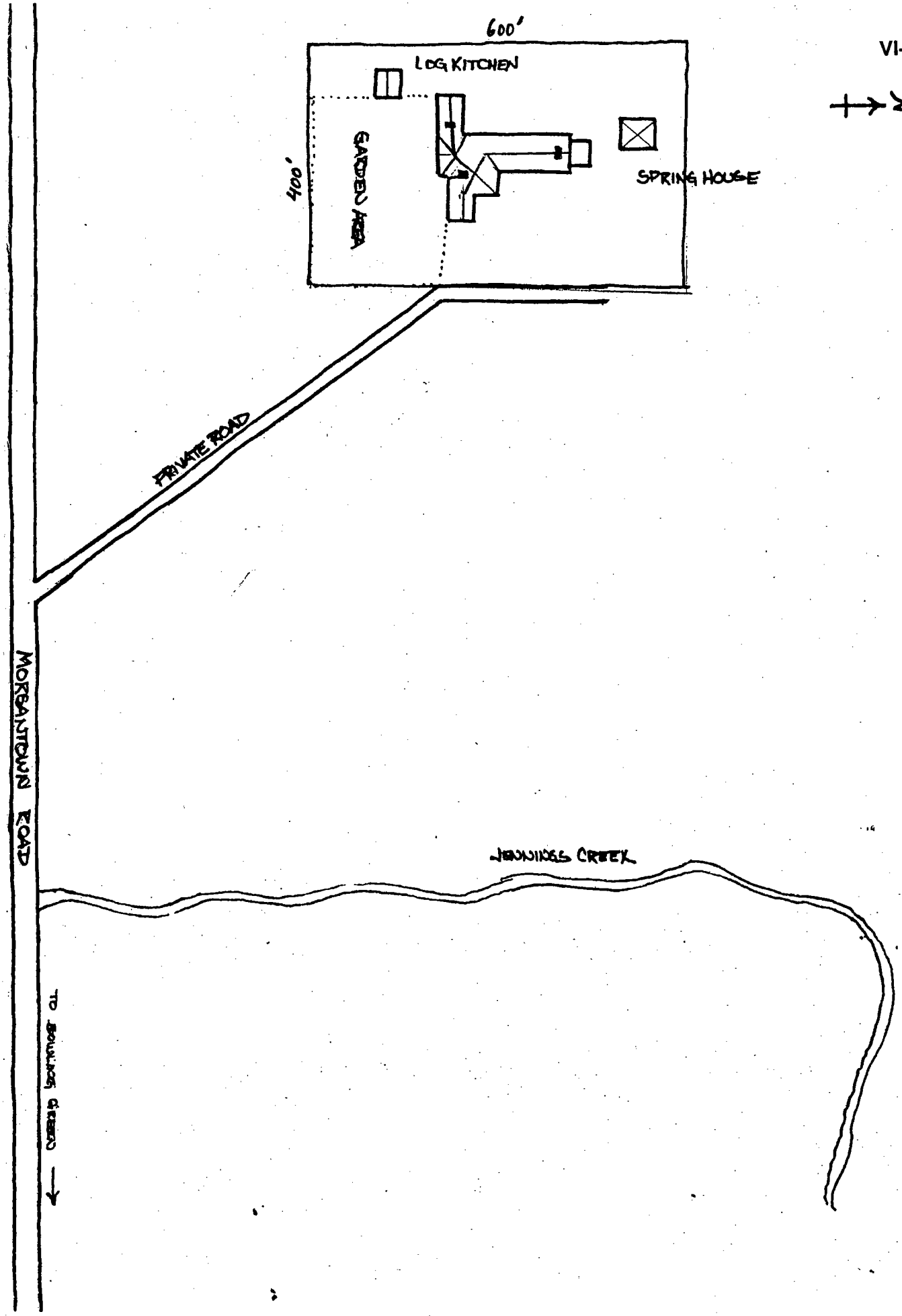
Walnut Lawn and its two dependencies are located within a 5.5 acre fenced domestic space which also includes a formal garden. The boundary begins at a point @200 feet south, southeast of the house, and proceeds west, northwest 400 feet in a line parallel to the Morgantown Road, thence north, northeast along the fence west of the house 600 feet to the fenced corner of the domestic space, thence east, southeast 400 feet to the northeast corner of the domestic space; thence south, southwest 600 feet to the point of origin.

Sketch of Site Plan (Showing outbuildings, structures, landscape features and the site boundary as described above.)

See attached maps.

Official Courthouse Property Reference:

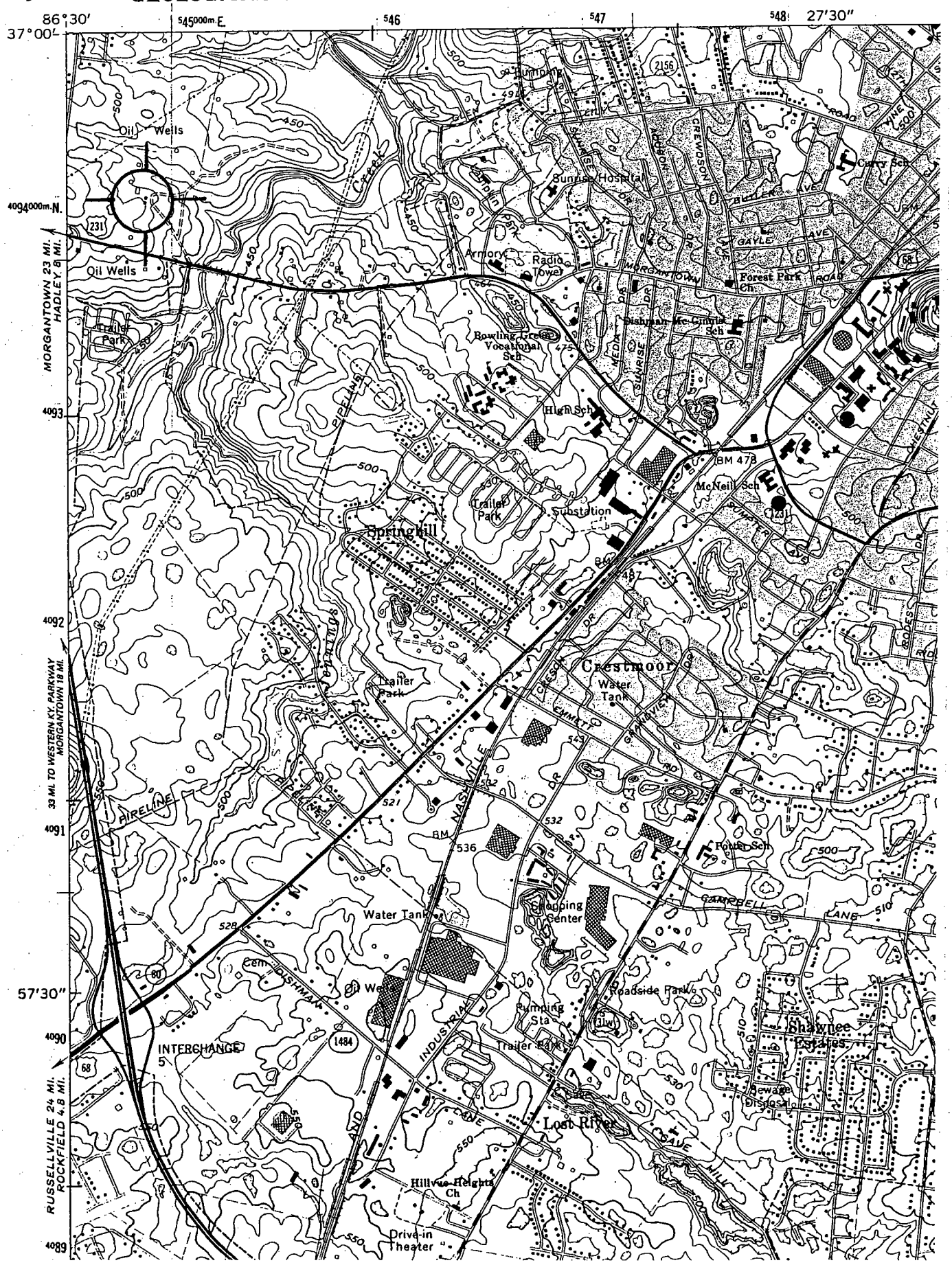
Warren County Courthouse
429 East 10th
Bowling Green, Ky. 42101


600'
LOG KITCHEN
400'
GARDEN AREA
SPRING HOUSE
PRIVATE ROAD
MORGANTOWN ROAD
JENNINGS CREEK
TO BOWLINGS CREEK

Walnut Lawn (WA-195)
Bowling Green, Warren Co., KY
UTM Reference:
16/544880/4094000

VI-174

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Wa-193

1. Historic Name (s) Walnut Lawn

Original Owner ~~William E. Hobson~~ Josiah Wright

Present Name

3. Owner's Name Miss Margaret Hobson

4. Owner's Address

5. Location Morgantown Rd

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road Yes (No)

8. Ownership: Private X; Local; State; Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder

13. Date 1885-1890

14. Style

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition: Interior; Exterior good

18. Description Two story frame structure - T-plan log part

19. History log part built by Josiah Wright - owned in 1842 by Robt Ogden - founder of Ogden College - purchased in 1872 by Atwood Hobson - gave it to his son William Hobson

20. Significance

21. Source of Information Sumpter - An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County BR / Warren

23. Zoning Classification VI-175

Magisterial District

24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')

25. UTM Reference: Zone; Easting; Northing

26. Prehistoric Site; Historic Site; Object; Structure; (Building)

27. District Yes No

Name:

28. Significance Evaluation

29. Status — Date

National Landmark		
National Register		
Landmark Certificate		
Kentucky Survey	✓	5/15/79
Local Landmark		
HABS/HAER		

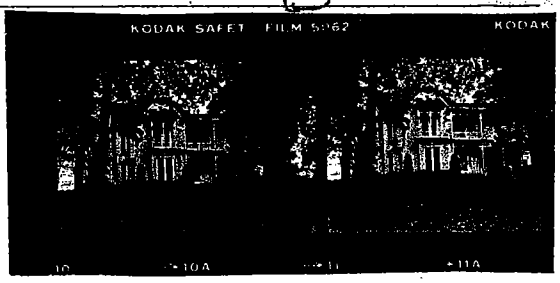
30. Theme

Primary

Secondary

Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)



Roll No. 53

Picture No.

Direction

33. Tape No. Negative No.

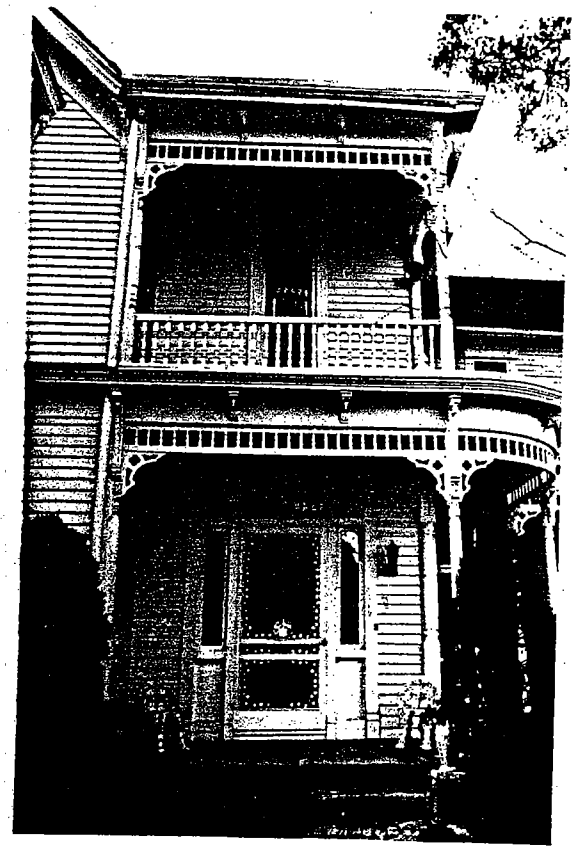
34. Prepared by: JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1979

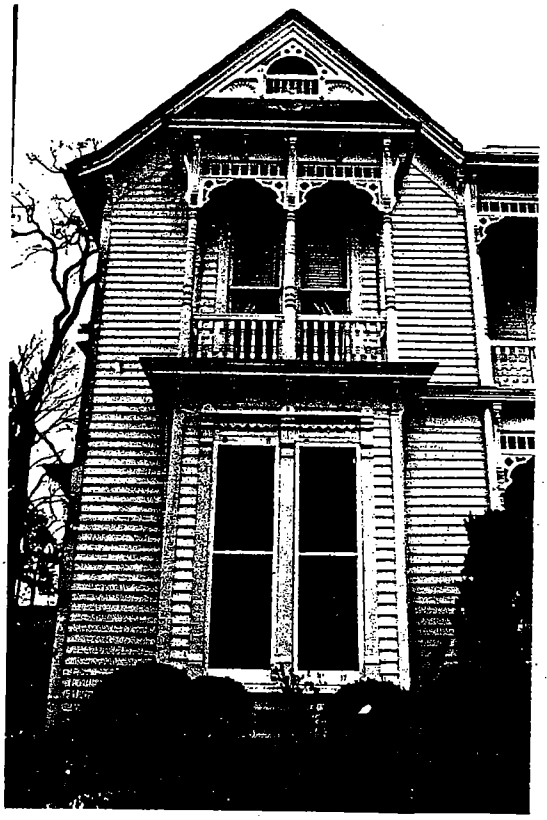
37. Revision Dates

38. Staff Review









United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

WA-203

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mitchell-Estes Farmstead

other names/site number Old Jack White Homestead

2. Location

street & number 1706 Upper Smiths Grove Road NA ☐ not for publication

city or town Smiths Grove ☒ vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Warren Edmonson code 227 061 zip code 42171

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director 11-2-95

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office: Kentucky Heritage Council

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
		objects
3	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single-dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agriculture outbuilding
FUNERARY/graves/burials
AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single-dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agriculture outbuilding
FUNERARY/graves/burials
AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/limestone (fieldstone)
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof SYNTHETICS/fiberglass
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] 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
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1892-1945

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [X] Local government
- [X] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Bowling Green Historic Preservation Bd.
Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky Univ

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 93.64 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	16	572280	4103940	Smiths Grove Quad
2	16	572050	4102920	
3	16	571670	4103030	
4	16	571920	4104060	

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Johnston

organization _____ date July 27, 1995

street & number 1511 Benson Avenue telephone 502-796-6039

city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42104

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Narrative Description

The Mitchell-Estes Farmstead contains 93.64 acres located approximately 1 1/4 miles north of Smiths Grove, Kentucky. The boundaries of the farmstead are county roads on the south, north, and west sides and farmland to the east. The type of soil is Pembroke silt loam and is classified as prime farmland suitable for the cultivation of crops. While the farmstead does have a sizeable sinkhole and considerable limestone deposits, it has been productive farmland. The homeplace, three outbuildings, silo, and small graveyard are situated to the west side of the property. The homeplace is located approximately 500 feet from the Upper Smiths Grove and is landscaped with a modest lawn, trees, flowers, and uncut limestone fence. The property is historically significant and has contributed to the agricultural development in Smiths Grove and Warren County. The nominated property includes the entire 93.64 acres, two contributing buildings, two noncontributing buildings, one noncontributing structure, and one contributing site.

Farmhouse (circa 1892)

The Mitchell-Estes homeplace is vernacular in its use of natural materials, such as limestone and yellow poplar wood, and its workmanship. However, it exhibits the Queen Anne free classic style by its applied ornamentation. The house incorporates simple detail and construction with the high style ornamentation of the Victorian period. The house and its setting are examples of a rural historic landscape in Warren County and provide reflections of typical construction and traditions of rural, farming communities.

The two-story, irregular plan encompasses a 49' x 40.2' original section and a 50.3' x 40.2' rear addition. The facade contains a Queen Anne style wraparound porch that extends from the recessed, northern side to the dominant front facing gable on the south side of the house. The porch has a new poured-concrete foundation and classical columns. The house has a hipped roof with intersecting cross gables. The porch steps are located on the side of the house. The stick framing of the house is yellow poplar wood and is covered by horizontal poplar clapboard. The foundation of the house is an uncut, limestone fieldstone. The roof originally was shingled; however, due to deterioration, the old roof was replaced by a forty-year fiberglass shingled roof. The construction of the hipped roof is an all common rafter, post and beam construction. The original 1892 house was added to a section of an older house that belonged to John ("Jack") White. The remains of the old Jack White homeplace were a kitchen/dining area, porch, and storage area. This small portion was destroyed in the renovation process of 1991.

The front facing gable has simple woodwork of yellow poplar wood. Two poplar sunburst motif brackets flank each side of the gable. A plaque inscribed 1892 was found during the renovations in 1991. Tripartite sash windows are the focal points of the uppermost section of the front gable. The roof and wall junction are open eaves with exposed rafters and exhibit yellow poplar cornices and fascia. The front facing gable spans the two floors, and on each floor, three 7' x 3' bay windows exist. The second floor, large bay areas have only one sash window; however, the first floor bays have two windows on the outside bay sections. All windows and doors of the house, including the addition, have yellow poplar door surrounds. The lintels and sills are yellow poplar and Queen Anne in design. Several windows of the houses are stained glass sash windows with a larger stained pane surrounded by small square stained panes. The front entrance of the house is a side entrance on the northwest side of the house. The front door is a Colonial Revival style, double paneled door with yellow poplar surrounds and rosettes.

The interior of the house features a "socially-locked" plan. A large vestibule (21' x 10'), open stairway, and the central passageway (17' x 5') created a "social lock" from the remainder of the house. The vertical bay on the south side of the house contains a parlor and dining area. The north vertical bay contains a bedroom. Most of the rooms are large with 9' ceilings. The second floor contains a bathroom, central passage, and three large bedrooms. The south vertical bay contains a chimney on each side of the rooms. The woodwork throughout the home is original yellow poplar. The closets on the second floor are diagonal closets. The interior passageway doors have a single transom light with adjustable openings. The other doors are simple paneled interior doors. The first floor flooring is 1940s hardwood; however, the second floor flooring and stairway are original yellow poplar. The home originally had gas light fixtures. However, due to vandalism, the fixtures have been replaced with similar antique fixtures.

The Estes purchased the home and 93.64 acres in 1983. For approximately twelve years, the home remained vacant, and deterioration due to lack of use, weather, and vandalism occurred. In 1991, the house underwent considerable restoration. Because the older Jack White section had deteriorated beyond repair, it was razed and replaced with a modern addition of a kitchen, screened porch, garage, and den. The interior and exterior window and door surrounds of the addition are replicas of the original surrounds on the 1892 section. In order to maintain the historical character and materials of the structure, the rear addition has vertical, wood siding. Other renovation projects included the raising of the foundation to construct a full basement. The original home had a fruit cellar; however, the placement of central air and heating required more space under the house. During the construction of the basement, the original chimney was removed and replaced with a brick chimney. The original grates were retained. The uncut limestone foundation was restored using the original fieldstone. Because of serious deterioration of the porch, a new poured concrete foundation was constructed and the original half-fieldstone, poplar columns were replaced by classic columns. Because of water damage and the space for electrical and plumbing devices, the plaster walls were removed and replaced with dry wall. The original interior and exterior woodwork, doors, and flooring are intact; however, the sashes of the windows have been replaced. The shingled roof has been replaced by a forty-year fiberglass shingle.

Outbuildings and Structures

This farmstead also contains three agricultural outbuilidngs and a silo. The upper barn was constructed in the 1960s. It is a side-drive crib with a shed addition and is 64.4' x 33.2'. According to Billy Joe Mitchell, a former owner, this barn was used for storage of hay, corn, and other agricultural products. Today the Estes use the upper barn for storage of farm machinery and implements. The lower barn or shed was constructed in the 1940s and is also a side-drive crib with a shed addition. It measures 24' x 40.7'. Both the upper and lower barns have been renovated by the Estes family. The barns have post and beam construction covered with vertical wood plans. The barns have steeply-pitched roofs covered with corrugated metal.

Besides the upper and lower barns, the farmstead also includes a horse barn and silo. In the 1980s, the Estes family constructed a horse barn. It measures 47.9' x 24' and houses two horses. The silo was constructed in the 1940s and is still used by the Estes family to store grain.

Graveyard

The small graveyard is located behind the house and contains four markers. The only legible marker is the grave of Arthur Dickerson who was born in 1831 and died in 1872. The marker contains a Masonic emblem and states that he was the son of John and Phoebe Dickerson. Arthur Dickerson was a friend and partner of Peyton A. Cooke, former owner of the Mitchell-Estes farmstead. In the 1850s, Arthur Dickerson and Peyton Cooke owned a farm next to the nominated property.

Besides Dickerson's grave, John White and his first wife Elizabeth were buried in this small graveyard. Because of the destruction of the graves by livestock, descendants of John White removed his marker to the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Smiths Grove. It is unknown if his body was exhumed.

Statement of Significance

The Mitchell-Estes farmstead is historically significant and meets National Register Criterion A for its contributions to agricultural development in Warren County between 1892 and 1945. The nominated property is only one of the many 19th century farmsteads in Warren County. However, this farmstead reflects the local farming practices and traditions at the turn of the century. It is an excellent example of large, family owned and operated, agricultural complexes and exemplifies the farming patterns and rural lifestyle of Warren County. The period of significance 1892-1945 shows the growth of the farmstead to its present-day form and reflects the changing pattern of Warren County agriculture. The significant date 1892 shows the construction of the Mitchell-Estes homeplace and reflects the owners' commitment to agriculture.

Agriculture in Warren County, 1890-1945

To evaluate the historic significance of the Mitchell-Estes farmstead and to begin to understand the agricultural development of Warren County, agricultural statistics and similar documentation were reviewed. Source materials, such as the Pennyrile Cultural Landscape, the United States Census of Agriculture, and "The History of Bowling Green and Warren County," provided detailed information on agricultural development in Warren County. The review incorporates the period of significance 1892-1945 and will show how farms in Warren County, such as the Mitchell-Estes farmstead, were average to above-average farms. Tables 1 through 16 provide agricultural statistics for Warren County, Kentucky, and the Mammoth Cave subregion and show how Warren County farms were average and above average, agricultural complexes.

Factors, such as topography, climate, and regional economics, have influenced the size of farms and type of farming in Warren County over time. Throughout the period of significance, farming shifted more into a commercial enterprise. By the turn of the century, farmsteads were not primarily subsistence oriented; they were commercial agricultural complexes in a larger economic arena. These agricultural complexes became pillars of the rural historic landscape of Warren County and have contributed to its general economic growth.

In the late 19th century, agricultural complexes in Warren County flourished and often possessed similar components and designs. Often, the farmsteads were family owned and operated. "The system of general farming and cattle raising practiced in Warren County . . . [made] it necessary that the owner of the soil should live on it. . . . " (USDA 538). As a rule, Warren County farmsteads included frame dwellings and moderate yards and gardens surrounded by small, functional outbuildings and outlying fields for livestock grazing and crop cultivation.

In 1890, the average size of Warren County farms was 116 acres, and the average value was $1,712. Approximately 42.6 percent of the farms reporting in the 1890 U.S. Census of Agriculture were 100 to 500 acres in size. While Warren County's farms were slightly smaller compared to the state average and the average size of Mammoth Cave subregional counties, the average value and percentage of farmland improved were higher. Between 1890 and 1910, the average farm size and value and the percentage of farmland improved changed. In 1910, the average farm size was 93 acres, a 20 percent decrease. However, the percentage of farmland increased to 73 percent, and the average value of land and buildings increased to $3,166, a 46 percent increase. Thus, Warren County's farms held their value despite shrinkage in size.

With respect to the Mitchell-Estes farmstead, it is difficult to discern the actual value of the land and buildings and the percentage of farmland improved. However, using the sale price and information from deeds, clearly this farmstead was an above-average farm. In 1894, J.S. and A.G. Mitchell, father and son, purchased 388.45 acres, including the nominated property. They purchased the land and buildings for $15,624.88. In 1900, the Mitchell farm fell into the category of farms 100-499 acres in size, which included approximately 40 percent of Warren County farms. Farms larger than the Mitchell farm included only 1.0 of the total farms. In 1910, the farm again was classed in farms sized 100 to 499 acres, which included 53 percent of the total Warren County farms. Only 1.0 percent of Warren County farms were larger than the Mitchell farm.

In 1920, the average size of Warren County farms decreased to 79 acres. Approximately 54 percent of the farms were 20 to 99 acres. However, the percentage of farmland improved increased to 78 percent, and the average value of the land and buildings was $5,578. While Warren County farms continued to decrease in size, the average farm was better utilized and more valuable. Warren County exceeded both the state and Mammoth Cave subregional averages. Between 1930 and 1950, the average size of farms, percentage of farmland improved, and average value of land and buildings began to stabilize. In 1930,

the average farm size was 83 acres, and 51 percent of the farms were between 20 and 99 acres. In 1950, the average farm in Warren County was 85 acres; however, only 39 percent of farms were 30 to 99 acres. During this twenty-year period, the percentage of farmland improved increased from 86 percent to 89 percent, and the average value of land and buildings increased 39 percent to $8,241.

Between 1930 and 1950, documentation on the size and value of the Mitchell Brothers farm is limited. However, Warren County Property Valuation Records for 1950 show the Mitchell Brothers owning 366 acres in Warren County and its assessed value was $18,500. However, the farm stretched into Edmonson County and included a total of 604 acres. In 1950, the Mitchell Brothers farm was classed in the "greater than 500 acre" category, which accounted for only 0.8 percent of the farms in Warren County. The farm machinery, implements, and stored crops valued $2,000 in 1950, and their livestock was assessed at $8,000. Throughout the period of significance, the Mitchell-Estes farmstead was larger and more valuable than the county, state, and Mammoth Cave subregional averages.

To establish the farming practices and land use of Warren County farms, a review of the United States Census of Agriculture and local histories was again undertaken. During the period of significance, the farming practices of Warren County also changed. Crop cultivation and raising cattle was no longer subsistence-oriented; farming was a profit-making business. Between 1890 and 1950, Warren County was leader among the Mammoth Cave subregional counties in the cultivation of crops and in livestock farming. In 1890 and 1900, Warren County was the largest producer of corn, hay, and wheat, and the third largest producer of tobacco. Also, the value of its crops exceeded other counties in the Mammoth Cave subregion. Besides field crops, Warren County was a leader in livestock farming. Among the subregional counties, its farms had the largest number of horses, mules, asses, cattle, and swine. The value of its livestock also exceeded other counties. Between 1900 and 1910, the production of corn and wheat decreased by 23 percent and 57 percent respectively. The production of tobacco and hay however increased. The emphasis on field crops lessened in the early 20th century, but livestock farming in Warren County strengthened. Between 1900 and 1910, the number of livestock on Warren County farms increased. By 1920, Warren County again was the leader in the production of corn, hay, and tobacco but was the lowest producer of wheat in the Mammoth Cave subregion.

During this period, comprehensive documentation for farming practices on the Mitchell-Estes farmstead is unavailable. However, the following excerpt from the December 19, 1907 special edition of The Times-Journal and Warren County Courier offers some view of the farming practices of A.G. Mitchell:

> "All of his farm is in a high state of cultivation, and he is one of the largest producers of farm products in these counties. Besides being a grower of fine crops, he is a larger dealer in cattle and mules. He now has 120 head of cattle which he will winter and feed for the spring market, and he has at present some fifty or more head of mules."

Between 1930 and 1950, the main crops cultivated in Warren County were corn, tobacco, and hay. For instance, in 1945, approximately 74 percent of its farms harvested corn; 69 percent cultivated tobacco; and, 81 percent of the farms grew hay. By the mid-1900s, less than 10 percent of the farms cultivated wheat. While the field crop farming in Warren County was lessened after the turn of the century, its livestock farming and dairy cattle operations were enhanced. "At that time, Warren County was one of the leading livestock counties of Kentucky and the number one dairy county in the state, a status brought about in large part by the establishment of a condensed milk plant by the Pet Milk Company in Bowling Green" (Landmark 16). By 1945, 89 percent of Warren County farms raised horses, mules, or asses; 43 percent raised swine; and, 78 percent of its farms raised cattle. In particular, 77 percent of Warren County farms raised dairy cattle. "The probable average condition in the county [was] . . . a farm of about 60 acres producing around $1,250 or less total value of product with 3.9 people to support" (Perkins 22).

During this period, the Mitchell-Estes farmstead became synonymous with Warren County dairy and livestock operations. According to Billy Joe Mitchell, his father and uncle were general farmers but concentrated on dairy farming. Joe and Jesse Mitchell were the first of the Warren County farmers to raise Holstein dairy cattle in this area. By the 1950s, the Mitchell Brothers

farm included 50 dairy cattle, 200 beef cattle, and 2,000 hogs. The Mitchell Brothers also cultivated crops for livestock feed. The only cash crop for the Mitchell farm was 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of tobacco. In 1950, their livestock was valued at $8,000. Throughout the period of significance, the Mitchell-Estes farmstead exceeded the averages for livestock and related feeder crop production in Warren County and surrounding counties. Its proprietors were committed to livestock farming and the agricultural development of Warren County. Even after 1945, the Mitchell-Estes farmstead continued as an above-average farmstead, and its owners and operators were leaders in the agricultural industry. For instance, in 1957, Future Farmers of America named Billy Joe Mitchell "Star Farmer," and in 1960, Smith Mitchell was named "Outstanding Young Farmer."

Today the Mitchell-Estes farmstead continues as an agricultural complex and a family- owned and -operated farm. Its current owners, Earl and Jeannette Estes, are committed to livestock farming and the agricultural development of Warren County. Earl and Jeannette Estes and their sons own a majority of the original farmstead. On the nominated 93.64 acres, the Estes reside in the 1892 homeplace, raise beef cattle and two horses, and cultivate crops of alfalfa hay and corn. On adjacent property, the Estes and their family cultivate crops and raise dairy cattle.

Integrity Considerations

Today the Mitchell-Estes farmstead reflects the spatial organizations, physical components, and historic associations originally affiliated with the farm. The homeplace has been renovated; many of the original outbuildings have been destroyed or demolished; and, the property has been subdivided. Nonetheless, the historic integrity of the 93.64 acres proposed for nomination and its components has been retained. The changes to the property merely exemplify the development of Warren County agriculture and the trends of farming during the period of significance. The feeling and character of the farmstead have been maintained. To further assess the historic integrity of the Mitchell-Estes farmstead , all seven integrity factors -- location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association -- were examined.

The location, setting, and design of the farmstead remain intact and represent the structure of Warren County farms in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The location and setting of Warren County farms were influenced by topography, soil fertility, climate, and accessibility. The Mitchell-Estes farmstead is in northern Warren County where agriculture remains the primary land use and where the landscape is suitable for agriculture. After the turn of the century, the farmstead included many agricultural outbuildings but most were destroyed or demolished. However, the present agricultural outbuildings and silo are in the locations of the original outbuildings and do not detract from the visual and functional relationships of the farmstead. The setting of the Mitchell-Estes farmstead also reflects the visual and functional relationships. The original farmstead was subdivided but little non-agricultural development has occurred. The primary land uses of the adjacent tracts are agricultural and single family residential and little alterations have been made to the setting.

The design of the farmstead was established before the construction of the homeplace in 1892. This design evolved over time and in response to the needs of the inhabitants and operators. While many agricultural buildings have been removed, the proximity of the house, the remaining agricultural outbuildings, silo, and graveyard exhibit the association of family and farm. The design of the farmstead was also a response to topography and accessibility. The farmhouse faces a county road and is surrounded by pastures and fields.

While the homeplace and outbuildings have been altered, the historic materials and workmanship are still evident. The simple detail and use of poplar wood and uncut limestone/fieldstone exhibit the typical workmanship and relationships of the farming community.

Because the design, location, setting, materials, and workmanship of the farmstead have been maintained, the Mitchell-Estes farmstead still evokes a sense of past time and place. The layout and construction of the agricultural outbuildings and homeplace reflect a typical, 19th century farmstead. The addition and demolition of agricultural outbuildings reflect the response to changing agricultural needs. This farmstead has contributed to the development of a larger rural historic landscape and reflects the tradition of family and farm.

The relationship between the Mitchell-Estes farmstead and the development of Warren County agriculture is clearly discernible. While the original farm has been subdivided, the nominated property has continually been used as an agricultural complex. The Mitchell family owned and operated the farmstead for 97 years and was committed to the agricultural

development of Warren County. The homeplace, agricultural outbuildings and structures, and the graveyard exemplify the importance of family owned and operated farms in the development of Warren County agricultural. Not only have the occupants of the homeplace lived on the land; they worked the soil. This farm clearly demonstrates a successful, late 19th century farmstead.

Historical Development of the Mitchell-Estes Farmstead

John ("Jack") White (1774-1848) moved from Manassas, Virginia to Warren County in the 1790s. According to the inventory of Mr. White's estate, he was a wealthy landowner and slaveholder. White's land acquisitions included several thousand acres in Warren, Edmonson, and Barren Counties. His homestead stretched from Dripping Springs in Edmonson County to Merry Oaks in Barren County. A minute portion of his landholdings included the nominated 93.64 acres. Upon this portion of land, Mr. White constructed a two-story-brick home, many outbuildings, gardens, and a graveyard. Mr. White's first wife Elizabeth was buried in the family plot. Subsequently, Mr. White was buried in the small graveyard.

After the death of Mr. White, his adopted daughter Nancy White Cooke inherited the home and adjoining acreage, including the nominated tract. Nancy Cooke died in 1852 and bequeathed 2,391 acres to three sons, Peyton A., William H., and John White Cooke. Upon the attainment of legal age and the preparation of deeds, this large landholding was divided among the three sons. Peyton A. Cooke received two tracts of land. The first tract consisted of 265 1/2 acres, including the nominated property. The second tract was an adjacent tract and consisted of 411 1/2 acres.

On October 22, 1886, Peyton and Mattie Cooke sold the 265.5 acres to J.S. and Alonso G. Mitchell, father and son, for $10,620. In 1892, the Mitchells destroyed the two-story, brick home, except the kitchen and storage areas. They constructed the existing two-story, Queen Anne style farmhouse in front of the remaining White dwelling. In 1894, the Mitchell Brothers purchased an adjoining 122.95 acre farm known as the "L.A. Hawks farm." In 1901, J.S. Mitchell died and willed the farm to his son, A.G. Mitchell. After the death of A.G. Mitchell, his sons, Jesse and Joe Mitchell, acquired the property. The Mitchell Brothers ran a successful farm with the assistance of Joe's sons, Smith and Billy Joe Mitchell. After the death of Joe Mitchell in June, 1960, the farm was equally divided among his sons. Billy Joe Mitchell received a 227.58 acre tract that included the nominated property. In February 1983, the current owners, Earl and Jeannette Estes purchased the 93.64 acre tract at auction. In addition, they purchased three of the five tracts originally associated with the farmstead.

Summary

The Mitchell-Estes farmstead exhibits the agricultural development and trends of Warren County. The nominated property is only a portion of the original farmstead, but its collection of built features and fields exemplifies an above-average farm and related farming practices during the period of significance. The farm typified the typical Warren County farm in late 19th century and was representative of the family-owned and -operated farmsteads. The spatial organization, location, materials, and setting represent Warren County farms during the period of significance. J.S. and A.G. Mitchell began the Mitchell farm ownership, and their descendants continued and expanded the agricultural operations. The economy of Bowling Green-Warren County has changed dramatically since the turn of the century, and its focus has become more manufacturing-oriented. Agriculture is still a major part of the economy but fewer individuals possess the large agricultural complexes. The Mitchell-Estes farmstead conveys the character and feeling of late 19th century farmsteads.

Table 1
Number of Farms
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945	1950
Kentucky	179,264	234,667	259,185	270,626	246,499	238,501	218,476
Barren County	2,766	3,321	4,493	4,392	4,260	3,014	4,292
Butler County	1,907	2,223	2,511	2,540	2,150	1,827	1,910
Edmonson County	1,308	1,631	1,892	1,974	2,041	1,497	1,509
Grayson County	2,669	3,125	3,178	3,362	2,864	2,411	2,733
Hart County	2,246	2,861	3,028	3,526	3,075	2,573	2,788
Warren County	**2,614**	**3,145**	**3,448**	**3,958**	**3,683**	**3,606**	**3,765**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 2
Average Acreage of Farms
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945	1950
Kentucky	119	94	86	80	81	83	89
Barren County	101	86	66	67	68	92	71
Butler County	121	104	97	97	106	116	117
Edmonson County	118	92	98	83	86	85	84
Grayson County	103	93	93	88	94	105	102
Hart County	101	84	81	74	75	88	84
Warren County	**116**	**99**	**93**	**79**	**83**	**85**	**85**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 3
Percentage of Farmland Improved
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945	1950
Kentucky	55.0	63.0	65.0	65.0	76.0	80.0	80.0
Barren County	63.0	75.0	80.0	75.0	85.0	92.0	89.0
Butler County	43.0	53.0	56.0	55	68.0	84.0	73.0
Edmonson County	37.0	52.0	44.0	55.0	68.0	77.0	74.0
Grayson County	50.0	60.0	65.0	67.0	78.0	81.0	81.0
Hart County	58.0	66.0	69.0	66.0	73.0	72.0	84
Warren County	**65.0**	**71.0**	**73.0**	**78.0**	**86.0**	**90.0**	**89.0**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 4
Average Value of Land and Buildings (in dollars)
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945	1950
Kentucky	1,241	1,628	2,452	4,823	3,535	4,259	7,192
Barren County	1,152	1,073	2,006	3,863	3,666	5,147	6,340
Butler County	681	582	950	1,958	1,712	1,856	3,395
Edmonson County	572	497	950	1,609	2,164	2,590	3,670
Grayson County	511	609	1,124	2,168	1,863	2,240	3,561
Hart County	1,004	1,044	3,800	3,267	2,626	3,530	5,551
Warren County	**1,712**	**1,887**	**3,166**	**5,578**	**5,018**	**5,285**	8,241

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 5
Average Value of Farm Implements and Machinery (in dollars)*
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

*** Based on total number of farms**

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945
Kentucky	61	65	81	179	148	295
Barren County	54	56	69	170	174	376
Butler County	36	39	52	114	94	227
Edmonson County	28	31	42	86	82	201
Grayson County	36	42	63	114	81	215
Hart County	38	48	69	132	114	244
Warren County	**69**	**77**	**107**	**218**	**192**	**386**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 6
Percentage of Farms < 100 acres, 100-500 Acres, and > 500 Acres
Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1945	1950
Kentucky							
< 100 Acres	55.9	66.1	69.8	70.3	70.8	69.9	68.3
100-500 Acres	41.7	54.5	29.6	28.9	28.5	29.2	30.7
> 500 Acres	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0
Barren County							
< 100 Acres	59.8	66.7	77.5	76.8	76.5	64.3	75.6
100-500 Acres	39.4	32.9	22.3	23.0	23.2	35.2	24.0
> 500 Acres	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Butler County							
< 100 Acres	48.7	57.2	60.4	60.7	56.6	51.1	52.9
100-500 Acres	49.8	41.6	38.8	38.6	42.7	47.5	46.0
> 500 Acres	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.1
Edmonson County							
< 100 Acres	57.0	61.3	68.0	67.5	68.3	68.1	70.1
100-500 Acres	41.6	36.3	31.0	31.9	30.8	31.0	29.3
> 500 Acres	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Grayson County							
< 100 Acres	57.0	63.1	61.8	64.5	60.8	54.2	57.6
100-500 Acres	42.6	36.3	37.8	35.2	38.8	45.2	42.1
> 500 Acres	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.3
Hart County							
< 100 Acres	58.3	67.7	67.0	72.1	72.3	62.7	68.0
100-500 Acres	41.2	31.9	32.6	27.7	27.5	37.2	31.1
> 500 Acres	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Warren County							
< 100 Acres	**55.9**	**62.5**	**65.9**	**71.3**	**69.3**	**69.0**	**69.5**
100-500 Acres	**42.6**	**36.3**	**53.1**	**28.1**	**30.1**	**30.3**	**29.6**
> 500 Acres	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.9**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 7
Bushels of Corn Harvested for Grain
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1909	1919	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	78434847	73974220	83348024	71518484	61008387	58766874	71009754
Barren County	1185521	1033140	1132820	801041	1123474	967575	1558368
Butler County	653622	736720	607823	645523	638195	650333	716568
Edmonson County	378763	420580	403469	439368	472688	265971	371235
Grayson County	848425	869440	896213	782815	591740	704757	901291
Hart County	856650	839360	683839	597734	581740	635754	893485
Warren County	**1885713**	**1415180**	**1381442**	**1069325**	**1314942**	**1073182**	**1636291**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 8
Pounds of Tobacco
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1909	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	221880303	314288050	398482301	506150592	376648533	43544791	71009754
Barren County	2465744	2249200	8652046	8008677	8956028	10518830	1558368
Butler County	263632	*	1715709	1908513	3626243	789451	7165680
Edmonson County	187519	92050	550512	1627733	917918	265971	371235
Grayson County	296910	286207	2098381	1527148	1335936	1971832	901291
Hart County	2737117	2448040	6273573	5962513	5456032	9838049	893485
Warren County	**1680346**	**1917190**	**5252497**	**9734266**	**6551203**	**6804037**	**1636291**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 9
Tons of Hay
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1909	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	652995	630864	957241	2123490	1306228	1603411	2113813
Barren County	6394	4304	13260	34942	21691	28123	46833
Butler County	2906	3501	7308	17669	9793	52870	16886
Edmonson County	812	924	4470	10615	5510	14041	26666
Grayson County	3619	2447	7141	26242	9718	7909	13891
Hart County	2151	2447	6207	28887	6310	16184	29450
Warren County	**11342**	**6506**	**16175**	**36336**	**32225**	**37802**	**67058**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 10
Tons of Wheat
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1909	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	10707462	14264500	8739260	10375129	2483443	7253568	4490750
Barren County	88469	118300	89635	129744	20755	81246	43654
Butler County	33810	36550	12779	43947	41542	32291	9389
Edmonson County	60101	29570	79897	19026	1471	16437	11508
Grayson County	67258	119940	30600	104335	12514	52124	53176
Hart County	67258	112360	30600	48184	5050	8322	5140
Warren County	**165200**	**281810**	**121023**	**13619**	**37651**	156766	54121

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 11
Value of Harvested Crops
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1944	1950
Kentucky	65948485	102138255	138973107	347338888	174660173	362144800	359952003
Barren County	674240	1302458	2474564	4504934	3672842	7006947	7367243
Butler County	396660	723134	879896	2341937	976460	1770696	1842921
Edmonson County	214990	403204	580156	1592618	931358	1304934	1455752
rayson County	517560	818881	1259931	2698494	1075320	2587957	2821509
Hart County	571940	947794	1596106	3198577	2047425	4624164	4647437
Warren County	**1009050**	**1543059**	**2101502**	**5979281**	**3014158**	**6149413**	**6922718**

Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 12
Number of Horses, Asses, and Mules
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1910	1920	1930	1944	1950
Kentucky	553005	672754	678189	500205	421563	375834
Barren County	8285	11011	10687	7532	7835	7176
Butler County	4498	6630	7109	5018	4017	3653
Edmonson County	2239	3436	4088	3172	2522	2531
Grayson County	5725	8622	9214	6394	5115	4942
Hart County	5561	7450	7855	5887	5600	4956
Warren County	**10920**	**11431**	**11510**	**8069**	**4246**	**6239**

* The 1900 U.S. Census of Agriculture was unavailable at Western Kentucky University.
Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 13
Number of Swine
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1910	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	2036746	1491816	1504431	1034593	1048113	1530337
Barren County	27420	14763	20651	15702	15394	33793
Butler County	20900	13205	16889	7718	9809	15501
Edmonson County	13883	6822	8654	5296	4209	6642
Grayson County	28416	17354	14991	6871	8560	17131
Hart County	22262	10625	12021	7218	7324	14779
Warren County	**42747**	**25398**	**28559**	**26546**	**20172**	**39749**

* The 1900 U.S. Census of Agriculture was unavailable at Western Kentucky University.
Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 14
Number of Cattle
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1910	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	1066091	1000937	1093453	1086310	1417585	1651658
Barren County	13760	3321	14816	17892	24283	34363
Butler County	10098	7560	9922	7002	8048	10874
Edmonson County	6861	1631	1892	1974	7938	9164
Grayson County	13238	11468	13570	9784	249390	17382
Hart County	11976	10463	12935	14237	18827	22147
Warren County	**18781**	**14102**	**15309**	**23970**	**28812**	**35740**

* The 1900 U.S. Census of Agriculture was unavailable at Western Kentucky University.
Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 15
Number of Dairy Cattle
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1910	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	364516	409834	659794	522348	796548	636387
Barren County	4846	5464	8841	8696	15377	17027
Butler County	3550	3519	6670	3322	6665	5110
Edmonson County	2237	2585	4442	3716	4972	4478
Grayson County	4793	5143	7594	5020	7978	7656
Hart County	4094	4288	7513	7099	11510	32080
Warren County	**5268**	**5497**	**9283**	**12263**	**17037**	**16379**

* The 1900 U.S. Census of Agriculture was unavailable at Western Kentucky University.
Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

Table 16
Value of Livestock
Kentucky & Mammoth Cave Subregional Counties
1890-1950

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1929	1944	1950
Kentucky	70924400	73739106	117486662	148563339	121617856	160584217	257415282
Barren County	895450	888139	*	2156252	1906349	2631438	5280960
Butler County	470120	549439	939195	1318852	916303	1259696	1847698
Edmonson County	262830	310641	543813	834935	688781	832863	1376935
Grayson County	556490	717620	1247211	1653201	1245284	1651837	292363
Hart County	610630	713511	1177558	1437127	1363811	1958784	3342704
Warren County	**1310630**	**1003761**	**1971851**	**2429426**	**2214379**	**2888545**	**5443885**

* Data on Barren County was illegible in the 1910 U.S. Census of Agriculture.
Source: United States Census of Agriculture, 1890-1950.

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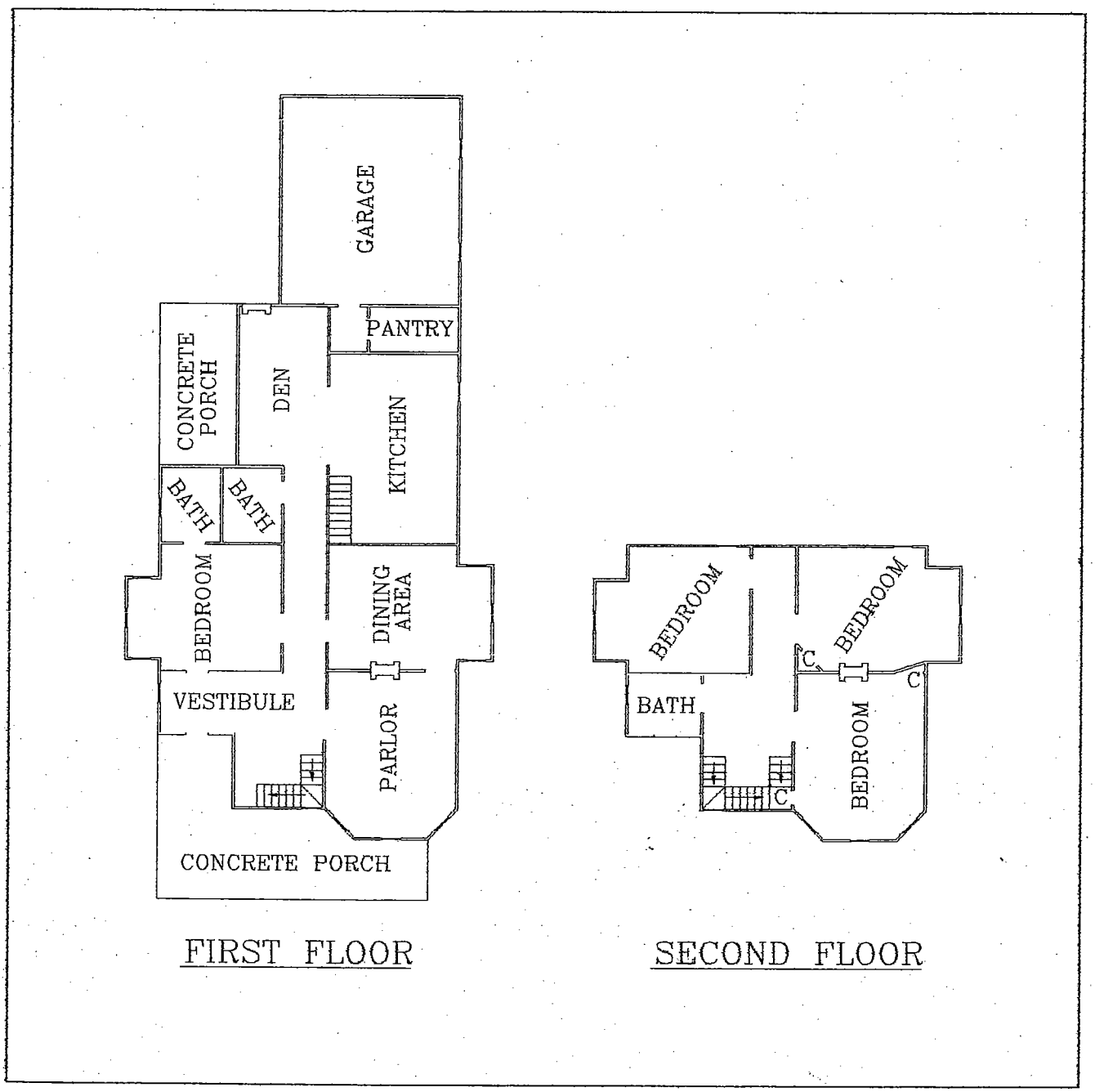
Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the intersection of the Smiths Grove-Rocky Hill Road and the Smiths Grove-Dripping Springs Road; thence with the Smiths Grove-Dripping Springs Road, the following courses and distances:

North 14 degrees 42 minutes East 1139.45 feet; thence North 13 degrees 01 minutes East 494.31 feet; thence North 01 degrees 21 minutes East 80.22 feet; thence North 23 degrees 14 minutes West 136.44 feet; thence North 11 degrees 10 minutes West 104.69 feet; thence North 09 degrees 24 minutes East 153.99 feet; thence North 16 degrees 16 minutes East 210.69 feet; thence North 15 degrees 11 minutes East 1056.93 feet; thence North 28 degrees 18 minutes East 59.7 feet; thence North 55 degrees 20 minutes East 45.55 feet; thence North 82 degrees 07 minutes East 76.93 feet; thence South 72 degrees 12 minutes East 689.62 feet; thence leaving Smiths Grove-Dripping Springs Road and running South 76 degrees 06 minutes East 190.16 feet and South 89 degrees 02 minutes East 140.14 feet to an iron pin in the line of Earl Loyd Estes; thence with the line of Earl Loyd Estes; thence with the line of Earl Loyd Estes, the following courses and distances: South 13 degrees 51 minutes West 1241.42 feet; thence South 13 degrees 51 minutes West 654.30 feet; thence South 32 degrees 37 minutes East 37.31 feet; thence South 72 degrees 37 minutes East 121.16 feet; thence South 13 degrees 03 minutes West 1417.90 feet to the Smiths Grove-Rocky Hill Road; thence North 76 degrees 31 minutes West 1243.39 feet to the point of beginning. Containing 93.64 acres, more or less. (*Warren County Deed Book 515, pp. 521-522).*

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Mitchell-Estes farmstead was determined by the present-day parcel containing the significant historic components identified on the site plan. Today the farm is divided into five tracts and owned separately. The homeplace, silo, three outbuildings, graveyard, and 93.64 acres were maintained in one tract. While the other four tracts are intact, they do not represent the historical significance of the Mitchell-Estes farmstead nor the agricultural development of Warren County. The nominated property represents the late 19th century agricultural complexes and shows the visual and functional interrelationships of its components. The setting of this late 19th century farmstead is intact and maintains its historical integrity.



MITCHELL/ESTES HOMEPLACE

20 10 0 20 40

1" = 20'

K. CROWE

FW61A-19 / Cottage/Cabin Court

VI-196

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM
(KHC 91-1)

Attachment 56

COUNTY WARREN
RESOURCE# WA-220
RELATED GROUP #
INTENSIVE DOC. ___/
EVALUATION D/
DESTROYED ___/

For instructions, see the Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual.

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined): 4/
HORSE SHOE CAMP

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION:
8241 LOUISVILLE ROAD

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: BRISTOW, KY
Date: 1965 Zone: 16
Easting: 5/6/0/3/9/0/
Northing: 4/1/0/0/1/6/8/0/
Accuracy: A/

4. OWNER/ADDRESS: KATHERINE FORRESTER
8241 LOUISVILLE RD.
BOWLING GREEN KY 42101

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION:
JANET L. JOHNSTON, PRES ADMIN

6. DATE RECORDED: AUGUST 6, 1996

7. SPONSOR: BG HIST. PRES. BD & WKU

8. INITIATION: 5/GRADUATE PROJECT

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
___ Survey ___ HABS/HAER
___ KY Land ___ Local Land
___ NR ___ R&C
___ NHL
Other: KY LIBRARY & WARREN CO PVA

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: D/1/D/
COTTAGE CAMP

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 9/9/V/
VACANT

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 3/1935 estimated
___/___/___/___/ _____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS (specify):
0/ UNDETERMINED
___/

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
S/2/STONE, MORTAR original
___/___/ subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS:
Height 1 Width ___ Depth ___

16. PLAN:
D/ NOT APPLICABLE first
___/ second
___/ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
7/ MODERN; 3/ POPULAR first
___/ ___; ___/ ___ second
___/ ___; ___/ ___ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT:
___/ first ___/ second ___/ third

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/ CONTINUOUS F/ LIMESTONE, UNCUT original
___/ ___ ___/ ___ replacement

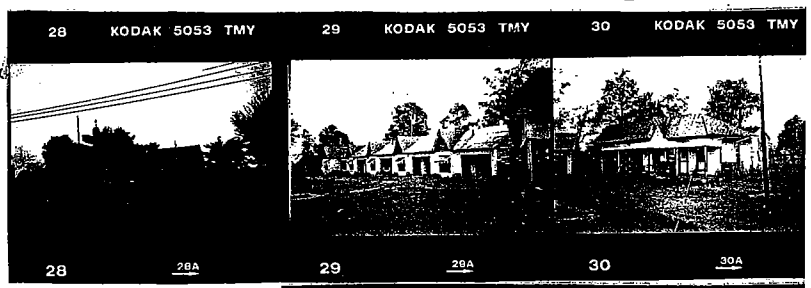
20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
A/ LIMESTONE, UNCUT original
___/ replacement

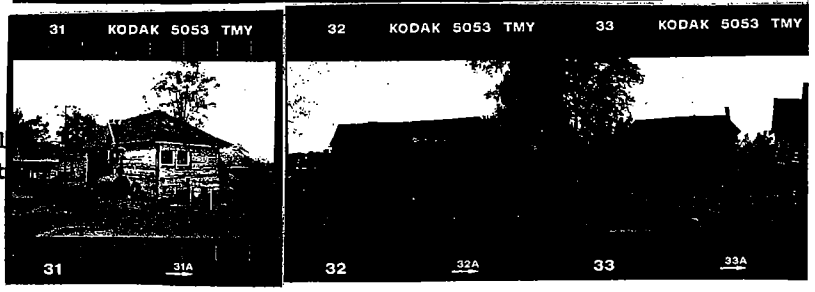
21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ SIDE GABLE O/ UNDET. original
___/ ___ ___/ ___ replacement

22. CONDITION: F/

23. MODIFICATION: 1/

24. NEGATIVE FILE #: 96/1/28-35
Write resource # on back of all prints.





jmc

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

VI-197

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Horse Shoe Camp

other names/site number Horse Shoe Court/WA-220

2. Location

street & number 8241 Louisville Road NA ☐ not for publication

city or town Bowling Green ☒ vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Warren code 227 zip code 42101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director 10-1-97

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- ☐ 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:) _____

Horse Shoe Camp
Name of Property

Warren County, Kentucky
County and State

VI-198

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3.5 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	560600	4100280
2	16	560670	4100160
3	16	560540	4100080
4	16	560470	4100200

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Johnston

organization _____ date July 31, 1997

street & number 1511 Benson Avenue telephone 502-796-6039

city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42104

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. P.L. (Kathryn) Forrester

street & number 8241 Louisville Road telephone 502-782-1005

city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42101

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

Narrative Description

Horse Shoe Camp (WA-220) contains approximately 3.5 acres located in rural Warren County and situated eight miles north of Bowling Green on Louisville Road (U.S. 31W). The property is bounded by the federal highway on the south side, farmland on the north side, and residential development on the east and west sides. The property contains nine structures situated around a "horse shoe" shaped driveway, landscaped courtyard, and owner's residence and contains a limestone wall extending the length of the property on U.S. 31W and modest landscaping, including shrubs, trees, and flowers. The property is historically significant for its association with U.S. 31W and as an example of 20th century commercial architecture. The nominated property includes the 3.5 acres, eight contributing buildings, and two noncontributing buildings.

Overall Design of Horse Shoe Camp

Horse Shoe Camp is an excellent example of motel architecture in the 1930s. It combines the building type and arrangement of a cottage court and motor court and characterizes the popular form and styles of 20th century commercial architecture.

Buildings "C" through "F" resemble a 1930s cottage court. These buildings are freestanding cottages with attached garages and are arranged in a clustered pattern. In turn, Buildings "B" and "G" are typical building types of motor court construction. These buildings have individual cottages and garages integrated by a single roof and were constructed in a row arrangement. The buildings of Horse Shoe Camp are situated around a wide U-shaped (or "horse shoe" shape) driveway surrounding a landscaped courtyard.

Horse Shoe Camp is vernacular in its use of natural and regional materials, such as limestone, and its workmanship. However, it exhibits the Gothic Revival style of architecture and combines the simple detail and construction with the ornamentation of the late Gothic Revival style. Significant architectural features of Horse Shoe Camp are the side-gabled or hipped roofs with steep cross gables and the mixture of limestone and

wood construction. Four contributing buildings were constructed of limestone quarried at nearby Whitestone and Keystone Quarries in Warren County (Balcolm 3). Other features of Horse Shoe Camp include neon lighting extending the roof line and cross gables, advertising signs, and a flashing light atop the tavern.

The interior of the individual units are similar and had typical interior designs and furnishings of motor courts in the 1940s and 1950s. Each unit had pine paneling, tile flooring, panel ray heating, sink, and shower. According to Mrs. Forrester, the units were furnished with a ". . . double bed, luggage rack, little table lamp, a rocking chair and straight chair, a little dressing table with a mirror and a little stool" (Balcolm 7).

Tavern/Office (Building "A")

Located on the south side of Horse Shoe Camp and fronting on Louisville Road (U.S. 31W), the tavern/office building was the first building erected on the site in the 1930s. Originally serving as a beer tavern, later uses of this structure included an office, filling station, gift shop, and three cottage units.

Resembling a residential structure in form, this one and one-half story commercial building was constructed circa 1930 and encompasses a 36' x 56' original section, a 10' x 15' attached garage, and a 11' x 36' shed addition. The original section of the tavern/office building includes a main room with a hipped roof and two side projections created by an intersecting side gabled roof. The roof is currently covered with rolled roofing, features a wide eave overhang with exposed rafters, and is adorned by a neon advertising sign and flashing light. The foundation of the structure is uncut limestone. The tavern/office building has two limestone chimneys, and both chimneys feature a form of castellations common in Gothic Revival architecture. Both chimneys were originally located on the exterior of the structure, but the smaller chimney is now enclosed by the shed addition.

Features of the main facade include four windows, a single entry door, and a 15' x 21' canopy extending from the facade of the building. The canopy is supported by two uncut limestone columns and has a front-gabled roof. The west facade of the original section contains an exterior

chimney, a small gabled projection, and the attached garage. The small gabled projection features one door covered by a small dormer entry porch and two windows. The north facade includes an attached limestone garage and shed frame addition. The east facade features a portion of the shed addition and the larger projection of the original building.

The interior of the building features five sections. While the main section of the original building was utilized for both the tavern and office, the three remaining portions of the original building were utilized as office space, garage, and additional cottage units. The smaller section was located on the east facade and was primarily utilized as a cottage unit. The larger section was originally utilized as a cottage unit with a garage and later converted into the principal office for the motor court. The final section was the frame shed addition and was utilized as a cottage unit.

Cottage Units #1-8 (Building "B")

Located on the north side of the Horse Shoe Camp, Building "B" was constructed in two phases in the early 1930s. The first phase consisted of the construction of four cottage units and attached garages. The second phase included the addition of four cottage units with three attached garages. Local stonemason and builder, Bill Brannen, built both phases of this building.

Building "B" is 20' x 171'. The eight individual cottages and seven garages are arranged in a typical "row" configuration and are integrated by a single roof. Constructed of uncut limestone, Building "B" has a side-gabled roof with steep cross gables delineating each individual unit. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a wide eave overhang and exposed rafters. Building "B" also features painted weatherboard on the gable ends and numerous windows with limestone sills. Windows on the south and west facades are covered by metal canopies.

The interior of the individual cottage units and garages are uniform. The garages are simple in form and have interior walls of horizontal framing and concrete floors. The main entrance for Units #1-7 are located within the attached garages, and the primary entry to Unit #8 is located on the north facade of Building "B." Each unit contained a bedroom and

bathroom.

Cottage Unit (Building "C")

Built in the early 1930s, Building "C" is located on the north side of the property and is one of the four remaining frame structures. This vernacular structure is 16' x 24' and includes an individual cottage unit and attached garage. Constructed of horizontal wood siding, this unit has a steep hipped roof with a steep cross gable embellishing the facade, and the roof now is covered with asphalt shingles. The south facade of Building "C" features one window and the garage. Building "C" is a one-bedroom cottage unit.

Cottage Unit (Building "D")

Building "D" was also constructed in the early 1930s and is located on the northernmost section of Horse Shoe Camp. This vernacular structure originally was a two-bedroom cottage with a kitchenette and was converted into a horse barn in the 1950s. Building "D" today is 38' x 43' and includes the original cottage unit and an addition. It has a steep hipped roof covered with tin roofing and features a cross gable above the main entrance of the original cottage. Constructed of wood framing, this building now is partially covered with corrugated aluminum, and the original doors and windows are covered with plywood and corrugated aluminum.

Cottage Unit (Building "E")

This one-bedroom cottage was constructed in the early 1930s and is located on the north section of the property. Constructed of wood framing, this vernacular structure is covered with horizontal board and has a steep hipped roof and central cross gable. The roof today is covered with roll roofing. Building "E" encompasses 29' x 22' and has an attached garage. This structure is simple in form and design and features only the cross gable and one multi-pane window on the principal facade.

Cottage Unit (Building "F")

Building "F" is located on the northwest side of Horse Shoe Camp and is a two-bedroom cottage unit with a kitchenette. This 33' x 20' vernacular unit has a steep hipped roof with a cross gable embellishing the facade and has wood framing covered partially with horizontal boards and asphalt shingles. Constructed in the early 1930s, Building "E" has a porch extending the width of the cottage unit, an attached garage, and rear addition.

Cottage Units #9-12 & 14 (Building "G")

Located on the west side of the Horse Shoe Camp, Building "G" was constructed in 1935 by local builder and stonemason, Francis York, and his apprentice and nephew, Jimmy Linville. Building "G" is approximately 24' x 117' and includes five individual cottages and four garages. The units and garages are integrated by a single roof and are arranged in a typical "row" configuration. Unlike Building "B," this building has one cottage (Unit #14) situated perpendicular to the other units.

Constructed of uncut limestone, Building "G" has a side-gabled roof with steep cross gables delineating each individual unit. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a wide eave overhang and exposed rafters. Building "G" also features painted weatherboard on the gable ends and numerous windows with limestone sills. Windows on the south and east facades are covered by metal canopies.

The interior of the individual cottage units and garages of Building "G" also are uniform. The garages are simple in form and have interior walls of horizontal framing and concrete floors. The main entrances for Units #9-12 are located within the attached garages, and the primary entry to Unit #14 is located on the south facade of Building "G." Each unit has a bedroom and bathroom.

Cottage Unit/Owner's Residence (Building "H")

Building "H" is located within the landscaped courtyard and in the center of Horse Shoe Camp. Constructed in the mid-1930s, this building originally was constructed as a one-room cottage with a kitchenette. The original cottage resembled the other cottage units on the property; however, it featured a hipped roof with paired cross gables. Since 1952, this individual cottage unit has been transformed into a single-family residence. Constructed of uncut limestone, Building "H" now includes an attached carport and several additions. The paired cross gables have been removed, and a new roof has been constructed to incorporate the original section and additions.

Outbuilding and Wellhouse (Buildings "I" and "J")

Buildings "I" and "J" are the two noncontributing structures located on the property. Building "I" is a frame 15' x 17' outbuilding, and its date of construction is unknown. Building "J" is a 6' x 6' wellhouse located on the northeast side of the property and constructed of uncut limestone. This building housed a 75' well which was utilized for water prior to availability of city water (Balcolm 4). Its date of construction is not documented.

Statement of Significance

Horse Shoe Camp meets National Register Criteria A and C and is significant within the context of "Historic Resources along U.S. 31W in Warren County, 1920-1965." It is historically significant within two contexts of evaluation, "Commercial Architecture in America, 1935-1965" and "Commerce along U.S. 31W in Warren County, 1935-1965." Horse Shoe Camp is significant for its association with Dixie Highway (U.S. 31W) and as an excellent example of a 20th century motor court. The development of Horse Shoe Camp paralleled the evolution of the American motel, and it exemplifies the trend of commercial development along U.S. 31W in Warren County.

The period of significance, 1935-1965, is the time in which Horse Shoe Camp developed into its present-day form. The beginning date 1935 constitutes the construction of the last contributing building on the site. The ending date 1965 signifies the opening of Interstate 65 through Warren County and the beginning of the decline of motor tourism along U.S. 31W in Warren County. The significant date 1935 indicates the final construction of the present-day Horse Shoe Camp.

Commercial Architecture in America, 1935-1965

To evaluate the historic significance of Horse Shoe Camp, documentation and registration requirements in the multiple property documentation form, "Historic Resources along U.S. 31W in Warren County, 1920-1965," were reviewed. With the construction and improvement of federal highways and the emergence of the automobile in the 1920s, new types of commercial architecture developed to cater to motorists. One of the more unique forms of 20th century commercial architecture was the American motel. Its development transformed the American roadside and spurred innovative designs of lodging facilities, including auto camps, tourist homes, cabin and cottage courts, motor courts, motor inns, and the highway hotel.

Cottage courts were one type of lodging establishment constructed in the 1930s and 1940s. These courts featured freestanding cottages and were often functional or imitations of popular architectural styles. The

cottages were small, attached or detached buildings with or without garages or carports and were arranged in numerous configurations. As motor tourism increased, cottage courts became a popular type of motel architecture in the United States, Kentucky, and Warren County. However, only three cottage courts exist along U.S. 31W in Warren County.

An adaptation of the cottage court was the motor court. This type of motel architecture was popular in the 1930s and 1940s and is still a prominent scene on the American roadside. The motor court featured individual units integrated by a single roof. Early forms often had attached garages arranged in twos or alternated between rooms and were arranged in several configurations. The motor court is a modern form of motel architecture, and along U.S. 31W in Warren County, ten examples have been identified.

Horse Shoe Camp is an excellent example of the transformation of the American motel. Constructed between 1930 and 1935, this property combines the building types and spatial organization of a cottage court and motor court. The first phase included the construction of the beer tavern (Building "A") and four cottages. Resembling a motor court, the four cottages (Building "B") had attached garages alternating between the individual units. These units and garages were integrated by a single roof and arranged in a row configuration.

The second phase of the property included the addition of four units and garages to Building "B" and the construction of five freestanding cottages (Buildings "C" through "F"). This phase resembled the building type and organization of early 1930s cottage courts. Located in the rear of the property, these cottages had individual roofs and attached garages and were arranged in a crescent-shaped configuration.

The final phase of Horse Shoe Camp was the construction of five cottages (Building "G") with garages alternating between the units and a freestanding cottage (Building "H"). Resembling a motor court, the five cottages and four garages were integrated by a single roof and were arranged in a row configuration. With the completion of the last buildings, Horse Shoe Camp developed into a modern motor court. The final development contained a mixture of building types, and its individual

buildings were arranged in a wide U-shaped (or "horse shoe" shaped) configuration surrounding a landscaped courtyard.

Today Horse Shoe Camp maintains the original buildings and spatial organization. Although one freestanding cottage has been demolished, Horse Shoe Camp is an excellent example of the transformation of the American motel.

Commerce along U.S. 31W in Warren County, 1935-1965

Horse Shoe Camp also is historically significant for its contribution to the commercial development along U.S. 31W in Warren County between 1935 and 1965. To evaluate its significance within this context, the multiple property documentation form, "Historic Resources along U.S. 31W in Warren County, 1920-1965," again was reviewed. Commercial development along U.S. 31W in Warren County was a response to the emergence of automobile travel and the improvement of Dixie Highway (U.S. 31W). As travel and tourism flourished, new types of commercial establishments evolved to cater to the modern motorist and tourist. The American motel was one of the commercial establishments that developed to accommodate the weary traveler.

During the period of significance, commercial establishments along U.S. 31W in Warren County flourished, and the pattern of commercial land use changed. Prior to the 1930s, lodging facilities were limited to the few hotels and tourist homes located in Bowling Green. However, with the improvements of Dixie Highway (U.S. 31W) and the increase in travel in Warren County, numerous types of accommodations developed. These facilities ranged in size, building type, and spatial organization and were often located on the urban fringe or in rural Warren County.

With the construction of an alternate route of U.S. 31W through Bowling Green in 1949, the pattern of commercial land use again shifted. Numerous commercial establishments, especially motor courts, were constructed along U.S. 31W Bypass, and it quickly became the central location for businesses catering to the hungry and weary traveler. By 1965, Interstate 65 through Warren County was opened and bypassed the commercial establishments along U.S. 31W. The opening of Interstate 65

marked the beginning of the decline of commerce associated with automobile travel and a change of commercial land use patterns. Many establishments, such as restaurants and filling stations, continued their operations and adapted their goods and services to a new clientele. However, numerous businesses, such as the cottage courts and motor courts, ceased operations or converted their facilities into apartments.

Horse Shoe Camp was the first motor court constructed along U.S. 31W in Warren County, and its development exemplifies the patterns of commerce along U.S. 31W during the period of significance. As automobile travel on the federal highway increased and as tourism developed in southcentral Kentucky, Horse Shoe Camp's original owners, Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Cornwell, foresaw the need and economic potential for businesses catering to motorists and tourists.

Located in rural Warren County, Horse Shoe Camp began as the site of a beer tavern and four small cottages. As the demand for lodging and gasoline increased, the Cornwells added cottages and gasoline pumps and transformed the site into a modern motor court. During the 1940s and 1950s, Horse Shoe Camp was a popular lodging establishment for travelers and tourists.

In 1952, the Cornwells sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. P.L. Forrester. The Forresters and their family resided on the property and operated the motor court and tavern. During a 1992 interview with Mrs. Kathryn Forrester, she said "[i]t was the busiest place between Chicago and Florida" (Balcolm 4). Mrs. Forrester also stated that the motor court was fully occupied each night and catered to motorists traveling through Warren County and tourists visiting southcentral Kentucky attractions, such as Mammoth Cave, Lost River Cave, and Beech Bend (10). In 1954, the Forresters obtained a liquor license and converted the tavern into a packaged liquor store. However, in 1957, residents voted to prohibit liquor sales in Warren County, and the Forresters converted the tavern into a gift shop. With the opening of Interstate 65 through Warren County in 1965, the vacancy sign became a frequent sight at the Horse Shoe Camp. The Forresters continued the motor court operations but eventually closed in 1982.

Its transformation from a small cottage court and tavern to a motor court parallels the development of commerce along U.S. 31W in the United States, Kentucky, and Warren County. It was the first motor court of its kind in Warren County, and its operations and uses exemplify the patterns of commerce along U.S. 31W in Warren County.

Integrity Considerations

Today Horse Shoe Camp reflects the spatial organization, physical components, and historical associations originally associated with the motor court and tavern. Although one original freestanding cottage was demolished in the 1950s, the remainder of the property remains intact, and the feeling and character of Horse Shoe Camp have been maintained. Using the registration requirements set forth in the multiple property documentation form, "Historic Resources along U.S. 31W in Warren County, 1920-1965," the historic integrity of Horse Shoe Camp was assessed, and the seven integrity factors -- location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association -- were examined.

The location, setting, and design of Horse Shoe Camp remain intact and represent the development of motor courts in the 1930s. The location of Horse Shoe Camp was influenced by the original route of U.S. 31W in northern Warren County. It has an integrity of location by not having been moved and by the existence of the original right-of-way of U.S. 31W. Situated in rural Warren County, Horse Shoe Camp retains an integrity of setting. Although low-density residential development has occurred on adjacent properties, Horse Shoe Camp still reflects the visual and functional relationships. Integrity of setting and design are further maintained by the retention of a majority of the original structures and configuration associated with Horse Shoe Camp. Since 1935, only one freestanding cottage has been demolished, and no permanent structures have been constructed.

Horse Shoe Camp has integrity of design through the retention of its original configuration and architectural elements relating to its original appearance. The building types and configuration represent the transformation of the small cottage court to a modern motor court. Its design reflects the trend of commercial architecture in the early 20th century.

Horse Shoe Camp retains an integrity of materials and workmanship through the retention of original building materials, such as limestone and wood. The contributing buildings are vernacular structures and exhibit elements of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. The simple detail and use of natural and regional materials exhibit the distinctive workmanship. One structure (Building "H") has been significantly altered; however, this building represents the continual use of the property as a business and residence by the Forresters.

Because integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship have been maintained, Horse Shoe Camp evokes a sense of past time and place. Its layout and construction reflect a typical 1930s motor court. Because the property is still located on the original route of U.S. 31W, integrity of association exists.

Historical Development of Horse Shoe Camp

The development of Horse Shoe Camp began in the early 1930s. It was the first cottage court along U.S. 31W in Warren County, and its transformation paralleled the evolution of the American motel (Balcolm 2). The site first developed as the location of a beer tavern (Building "A") owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cornwell. As automobile travel on U.S. 31W and the demand for overnight accommodations increased, the Cornwells installed gasoline pumps and constructed cabins. While it is not documented, the use of the word "camp" may also indicate that the Cornwells utilized the site as an auto camp and rented campsites to travelers.

The first cottages of Horse Shoe Camp were located to the rear of the tavern and on the north side of the property. Bill Brannen, a local builder and stonemason, constructed four cottages with attached garages (now Building "B"). This building was later expanded and ultimately included eight attached cottages separated by seven garages. Subsequently, five detached cottages (Buildings "C," "D," "E," and "F") were constructed on the west side of the property. In 1935, a local builder and stonemason, Francis York, and his apprentice and nephew, Jimmy Linville, constructed five attached cottages and garages (Building "G") on the south side of the property and

one detached cottage (Building "H") in the center of the property.

With the completion of the cottages, the Cornwells changed the name of Horse Shoe Camp to Horseshoe Cottage Court, which more accurately depicted the form and style of the lodging facility. In 1952, the Cornwells sold the property to P.L. and Kathryn Forrester.

The Forresters and their family resided on the property, and they operated both the cottage court and beer tavern. The Forresters changed the property's name to Horse Shoe Court, demolished one of the individual cottages, converted an individual cottage into a horse barn, and expanded the central cottage into a single-family residence. In 1954, the Forresters obtained a liquor license and converted the beer tavern into a packaged liquor store. However, in 1957, Warren County residents voted to prohibit liquor sales, and the Forresters closed the liquor store and converted it into a gift shop. With the prohibition of liquor sales in Warren County and the opening of Interstate 65 in 1965, travel along U.S. 31W decreased, and the operations of Horse Shoe Court diminished. The Forresters continued the motel operation until the early 1980s. Today Mrs. Kathryn Forrester and longtime employee, Jimmy Linville, continue to reside on the property and to maintain its historical character. Mrs. Forrester resides in the central residence (Building "G"), and Mr. Linville resides in Unit #1 of Building "B." The remaining structures are utilized for storage.

Summary

Horse Shoe Camp exhibits early 20th century commercial development and exemplifies the trends of commerce along U.S. 31W in Warren County. The nominated property includes ten of the original eleven buildings, and its spatial organization, location, materials, and setting represent the development of motor courts in the United States, Kentucky, and Warren County during the period of significance. Horse Shoe Camp conveys the character and feeling of motor tourism and commerce along U.S. 31W.

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Vertical File. Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University.

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Periodicals

Lancaster, Paul. "The Great American Motel." *American Heritage* June/July 1992: 100-108.

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Sculle, Keith A. "Oral History: A Key to Writing the History of American Roadside Architecture." *Journal of American Culture* 13 (1990): 79-88.

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Balcolm, Trudy and Janice Molloy. *On the Road: Vernacular Architecture as a Creative Response to Economic Opportunity.* December 8, 1992.

Jones, James B. Jr. *The Development of Motor Tourism in Tennessee's Corridor, circa 1910-1925: A Case Study Exploring Options for the Recognition of Cultural Resources Associated with One Aspect of the More Recent Past.* 1991.

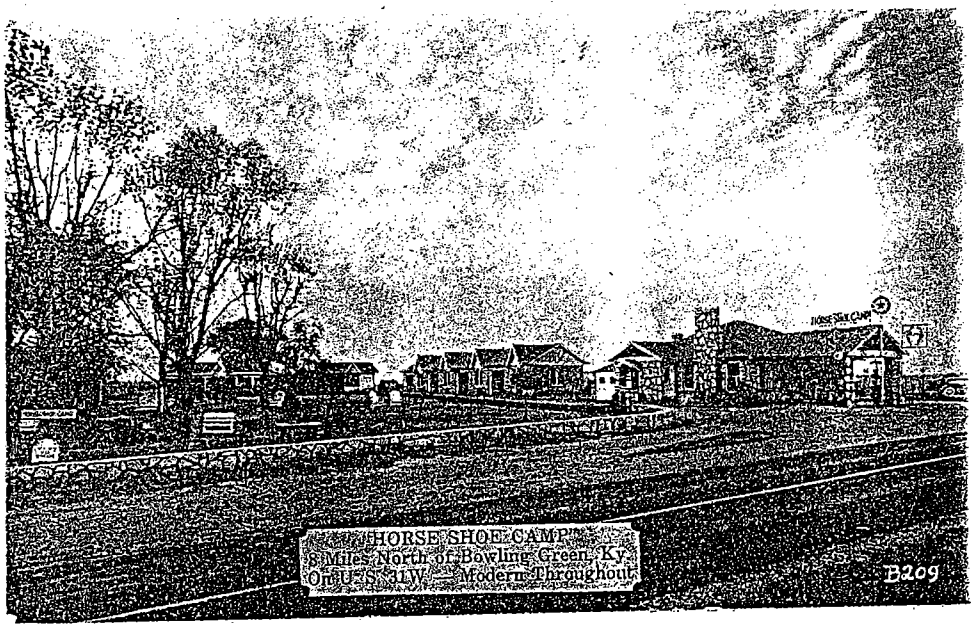
Verbal Boundary Description

A certain tract of land located on the northwest side of the highway in Warren County, Kentucky, beginning at a post in the right-of-way line on the highway, a corner common to this tract and the remaining lands of Wilma L. Hitt; thence with the right-of-way line of the highway N. 59 degrees E. 481.5 feet to a stake, another corner to this tract and the remaining Hitt lands; thence N. 37 1/4 W. 328 feet to a stake, another corner to this tract and the remaining Hitt lands; thence with the Hitt line S. 52 1/2 W. 484.5 feet to a fence post, another corner to this tract and the remaining Hitt lands; thence with another Hitt line S. 38 1/4 E. 318 feet to the point of beginning, according to a survey of D.A. Lawson, surveyor, under date of March 21, 1952. (*Warren County Deed Book* 256, pp. 338-341).

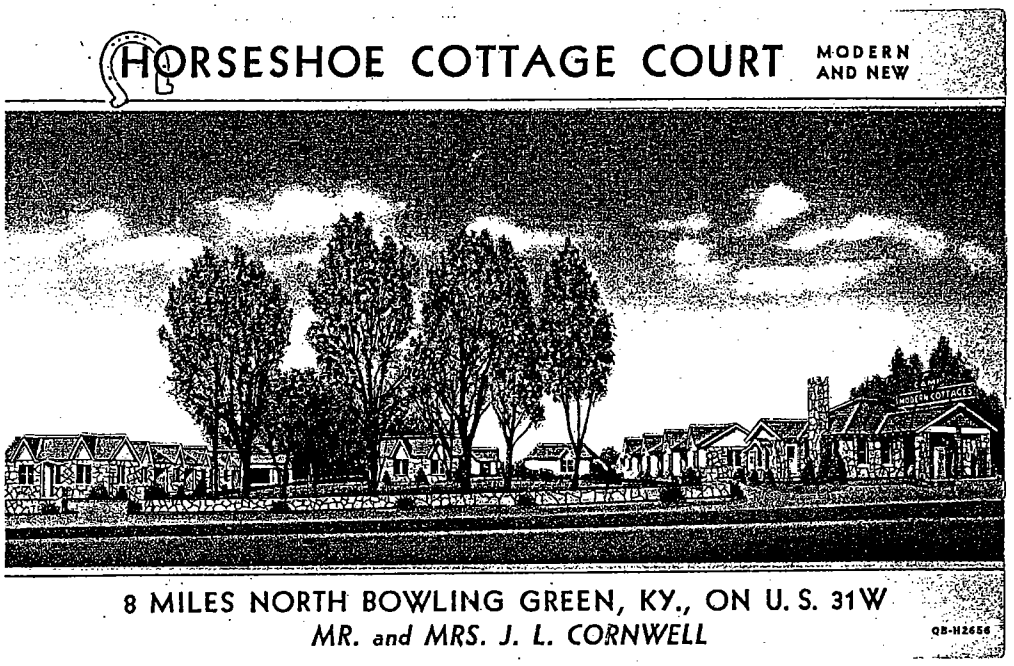
Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of Horse Shoe Camp was determined by the present-day parcel containing the significant historic components identified on the site plan. This boundary encloses all of the property contributing to the historic character of the cottage court.

Postcard of Horse Shoe Camp, circa 1930-1935



Postcard of Horseshoe Cottage Court, circa 1940s



Registration Card for Horse Shoe Camp, circa 1950s (reduced)

HORSE SHOE COURT
OWNERS, MR. & MRS. P. L. FORRESTER
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Registration Card

Date _____ 19____

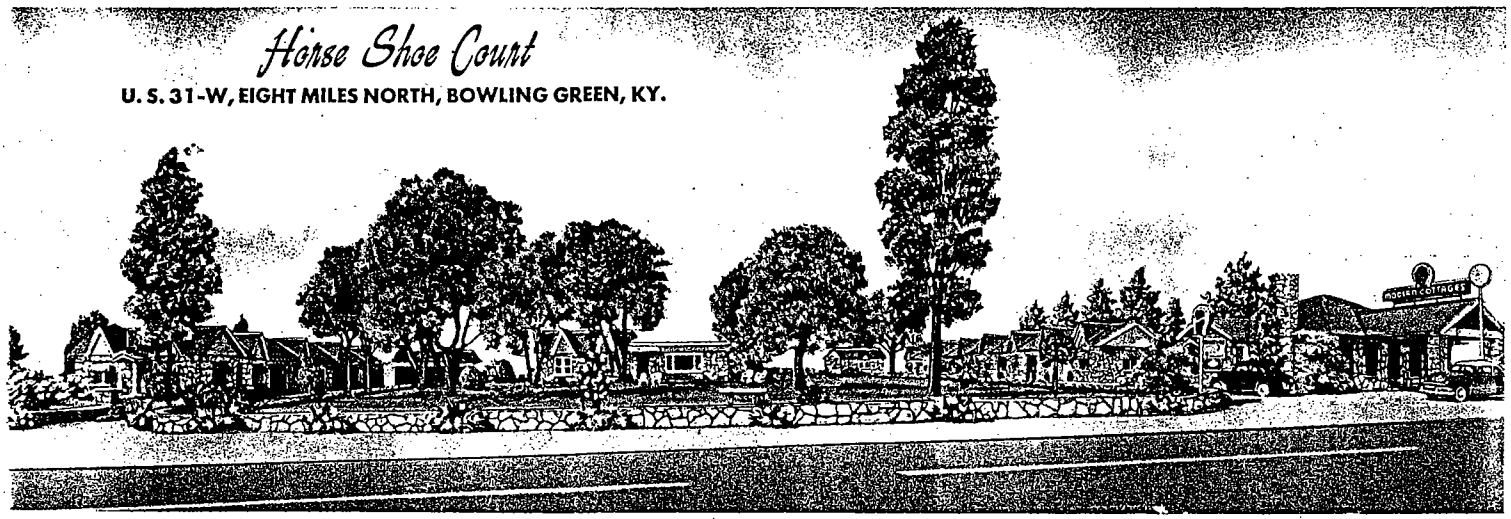
Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Cabin No.	Number in Party	Rate
Make of Car	License No.	State
Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	Clerk

Postcard of Horse Shoe Court, circa 1950s (reduced)



VI-217

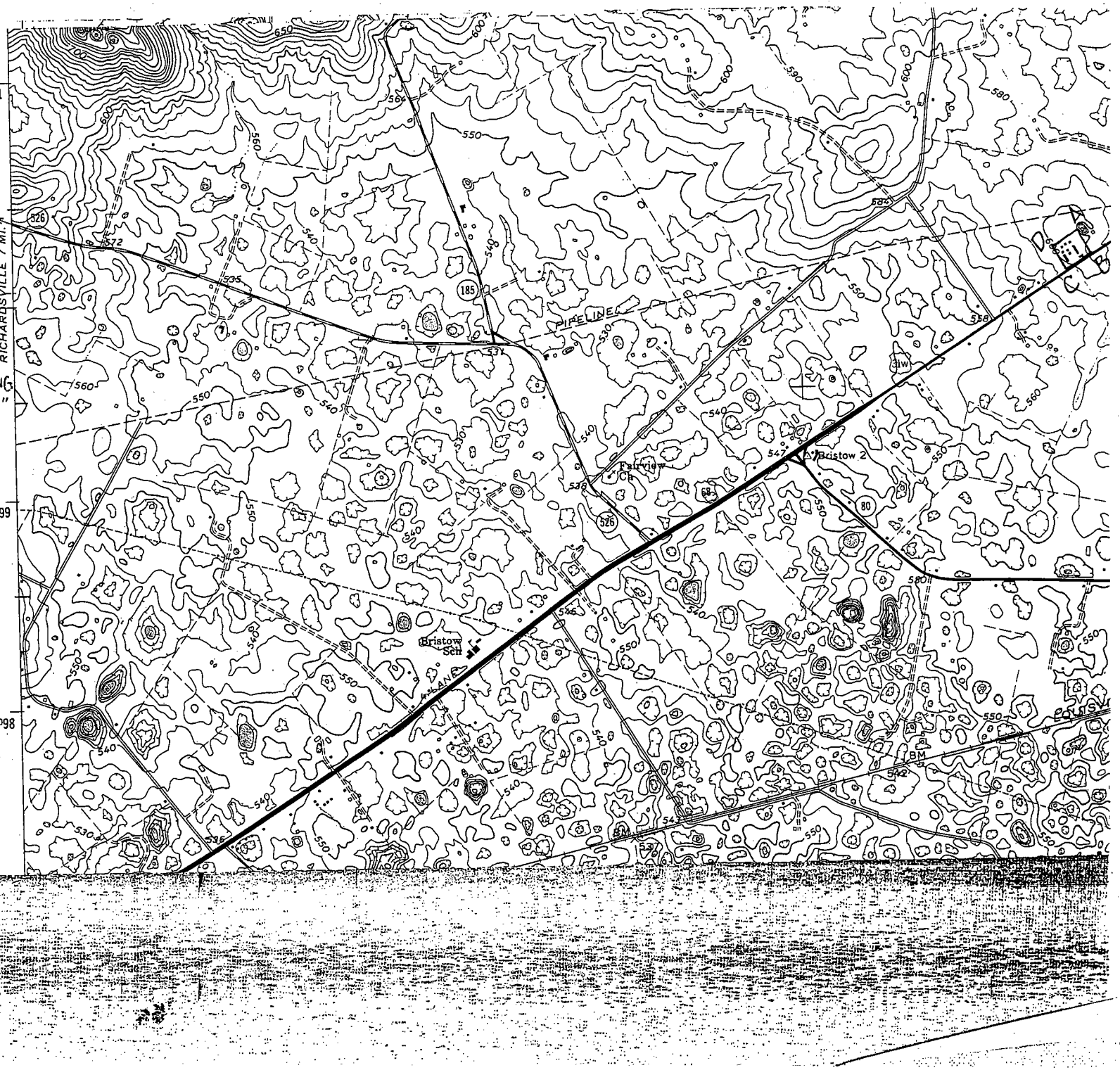
HORSE SHOE CAMP

WARREN CO., KY

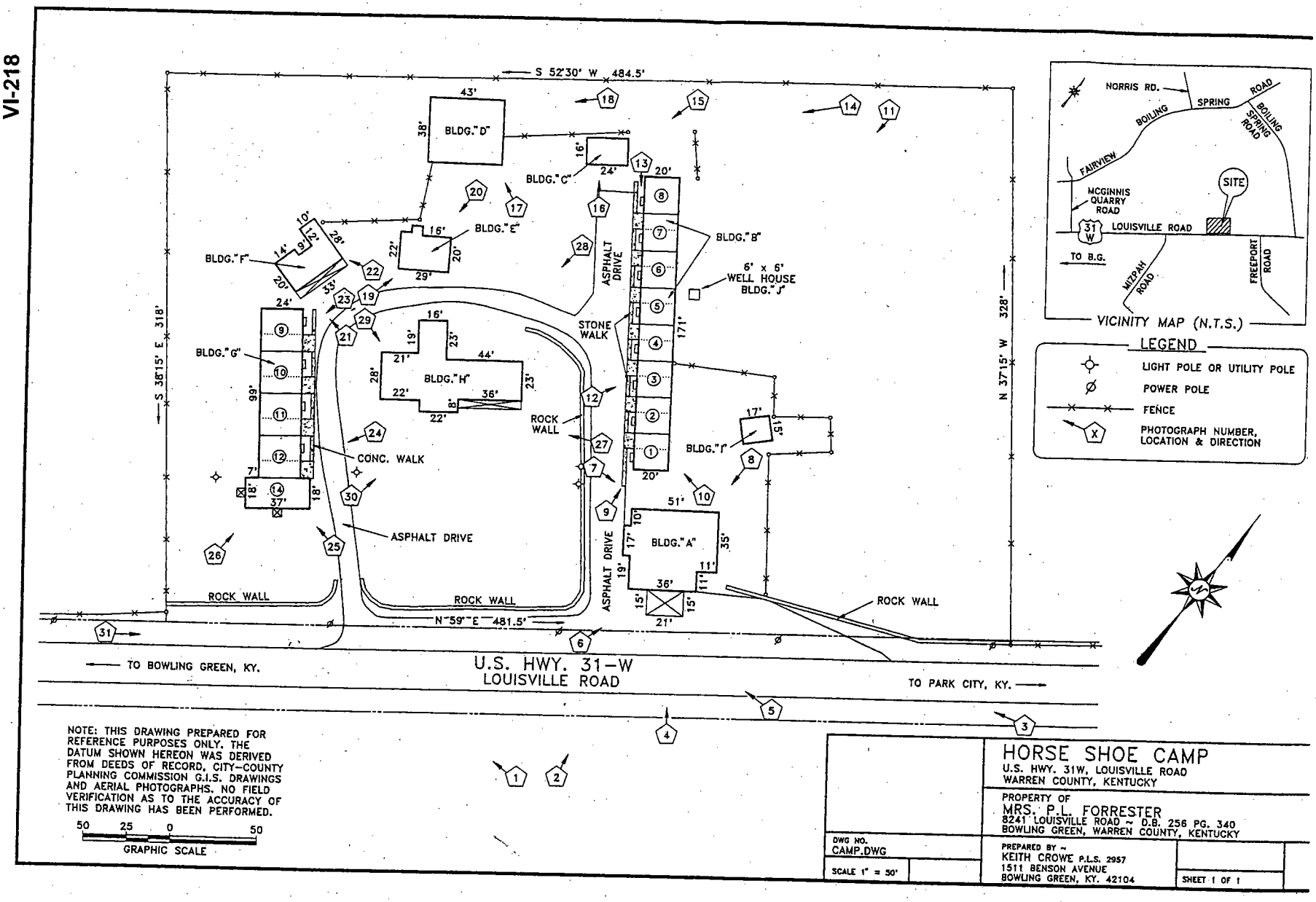
BRISTOW QUAD

All points zone 16

	EASTING	NORTHING
A:	560 600	4100 260
B:	560 670	4100 160
C:	560 570	4100 060
D:	560 470	4100 200



VI-218



VICINITY MAP (N.T.S.)

LEGEND

- LIGHT POLE OR UTILITY POLE
- POWER POLE
- FENCE
- PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER, LOCATION & DIRECTION

NOTE: THIS DRAWING PREPARED FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY. THE DATUM SHOWN HEREON WAS DERIVED FROM DEEDS OF RECORD, CITY-COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION G.I.S. DRAWINGS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. NO FIELD VERIFICATION AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN PERFORMED.

50 25 0 50
GRAPHIC SCALE

HORSE SHOE CAMP

U.S. HWY. 31W, LOUISVILLE ROAD
WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

PROPERTY OF
MRS. P.L. FORRESTER
8241 LOUISVILLE ROAD ~ D.B. 256 PG. 340
BOWLING GREEN, WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

DWG NO. CAMP.DWG
SCALE 1" = 50'

PREPARED BY ~
KEITH CROWE P.L.S. 2957
1511 BENSON AVENUE
BOWLING GREEN, KY. 42104

SHEET 1 OF 1

Aerial Photograph of Horse Shoe Camp and Adjacent Properties
January 1995
1" = 400'

N



Form No. 10-300a
Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Warren County Multiple Resources Nomination
Warren County, Kentucky

Smiths Grove District: Wa-34-37

Description

Located in the midst of one of the richest agricultural sections of the county, Smiths Grove is presently the county's second largest town. It is 14 miles northeast of Bowling Green on the Nashville line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The town's period of greatest growth was between 1859, the year the railroad was completed, and about 1920. The Smiths Grove District (Wa-34-37) consists of four buildings located at the town's main intersection of streets, First and Main Streets. The three adjoining commercial buildings in the district (Wa-34-36) are located on the north side of First Street and face both the L & N Railroad tracks and the informally-planned town square. They illustrate three different building materials (frame, brick and stone) and three different approaches to style in late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The most significant of the three is the former Farmers Bank, a small stone structure with considerable architectural pretensions and one of the few stone structures in the county outside the county seat. The fourth structure in the district is the William H. Cooke House (Wa-37), located on the east side of Main Street behind the three commercial structures. The brick house was based on the popular T-plan form, and its exterior detailing is largely intact. Built in 1885, the Cooke House is perhaps the earliest of the four structures in the district. The central location and generous siting of the house give it a manorial character in terms of its relationship with the surrounding town.

Significance

These four structures form the largest group of contiguous nineteenth and early twentieth century structures in the town. Their location in the historic center of the town and their key visual relationship with the railroad tracks (the reason for the town's existence) gives them a significance beyond their individual architectural or historical significance. Their visual relationship with one another illustrates the sometimes dramatic juxtaposition of commercial and residential structures in small Kentucky towns.

The justification for the boundaries of the Smiths Grove District is that other nineteenth and early twentieth century structures in the town are scattered around this historic center, separated from it by more recent buildings.

Number of buildings: 4
Number of contributing buildings: 4
Number of intrusions: 0

orm No. 10-300a
tev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Warren County Multiple Resources Nomination
Warren County, Kentucky

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Acreage of Districts

A. St. Joseph's District-35 acres
B. Downtown Commercial District-24 acres
C. Upper East Main Street District-9 acres
D. College Hill District-38 acres
Smith's Grove District-1 acre

District UTM's

A. St Joseph's District UTM's
A - 16 - 549360 - 4094800
B - 16 - 549160 - 4094660
C - 16 - 548620 - 4095260
D - 16 - 549040 - 4095500

B. Downtown Commercial District UTM's
A - 16 - 549500 - 4094540
B - 16 - 549920 - 4094020
C - 16 - 549640 - 4093800
D - 16 - 549560 - 4094020
E - 16 - 549560 - 4094120
F - 16 - 549320 - 4094420

C. Upper East Main Street District UTM's
A - 16 - 549960 - 4093980
B - 16 - 550100 - 4093820
C - 16 - 549960 - 4093680
D - 16 - 549860 - 4093860

D. College Hill District UTM's
A - 16 - 549440 - 4094020
B - 16 - 549640 - 4093800
C - 16 - 549520 - 4093700
D - 16 - 549680 - 4093520
E - 16 - 549220 - 4093180
F - 16 - 548900 - 4093540

Smith's Grove District UTM's
Wa 34 - 16 - 570400 - 4100780
Wa 35 - 16 - 570420 - 4100780
Wa 36 - 16 - 570440 - 4100800
Wa 37 - 16 - 570420 - 4100820

Verbal Boundary Descriptions

I. Individual sites in Warren County outside of Bowling Green: all less than 1 acre in area, with boundaries determined by domestic space, that is, the dwelling with its farm yard or lawn, usually fences; the sites with architecturally significant outbuildings are Wa-73, Wa-91, Wa-116, and Wa-169; and these outbuildings at these sites are within the acre boundaries; no outbuilding beyond the acre boundaries are eligible; the single rural site requiring more than 1 acre is Wa-159 (see inventory form for verbal boundary description).

II. Individual sites in the city of Bowling Green: property lines, except for structures on the Western Kentucky University Campus, Wa-B-204, Wa-B-205, Wa-B-208, Wa-B-209, Wa-B-210, Wa-B-212, Wa-B-213, and Wa-B-214, in which cases the foundations of the structures are the boundaries.

III. Districts: boundaries follow curb lines or rear property lines as indicated in Maps 1-6.

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

VI-222

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received FEB 18 1987

date entered

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

1. Name

historic: Warren County Multiple Resource Area Amendment: Smiths Grove Historic District-Boundary Expansion

and or common:

2. Location

street & number: Main Street ___ not for publication

city, town: Smiths Grove ___ vicinity of

state: Kentucky code: 021 county: Warren code: 227

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	na in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	na being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name: Jerry B. Barrick

street & number: Route #2

city, town: Smiths Grove ___ vicinity of state: Kentucky

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Warren County Courthouse

street & number: 429 East Tenth Street

city, town: Bowling Green state: Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Historic Resources in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date: September, 1978 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town: Frankfort state: Kentucky

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Smiths Grove Historic District Expansion adds five commercial buildings on the west side of Main Street to the District which was listed in the National Register on December 18, 1979, as part of the Warren County Multiple Resource Area nomination. The original nomination for the Smiths Grove Historic District included four buildings in the Smiths Grove Commercial District which were oriented toward First Street and the L & N Railroad. These buildings were significant in the mid to late 19th century development of Smiths Grove as a small commercial center. In the early 20th century, new commercial buildings were built on Main Street as Smiths Grove's population increased. This boundary expansion adds five buildings on Main Street which adjoins the side property line of buildings included in the original nomination.

The C & H Building is the focal building in the group. It is a three-story, seven-bay, brick building which features limestone window sills and lintels, decorative brickwork in cornice and rusticated stone quoins at the first level which define the two storefronts. The south side of the C & H Building has always been visible as well. The bricks here are laid in six rows of stretcher and one row of headers pattern which enlivens the relatively blank space. Another distinguishing feature are five chimneys which divide the long walls into six bays. A shed enclosed area built on wooden piers has been added at the third level in the rear. It is non-contributing.

The storefronts on the C & H Building are not original but the commercial space on the interior retains most of its original qualities. The pressed-metal ceiling remains as do wooden shelves and counters. The basement area of the C & H Building was designed as commercial space as well. There are two sidewalk-level entrances to shops below (see photo 1-A) which receive light through glass bricks embedded in the sidewalk bridge above.

Directly to the north of the C & H Building is a one-story commercial building which has been divided into three units. Although the storefronts on this simple building have been replaced, it does retain the original stone lintels and sills in the attic space above. These features visually link the building to the larger commercial buildings on either side. A two-story commercial building to the north was built by the same firm—C & H—which constructed the other buildings in this group. It is divided into three bays on the second floor and has a stone name plate in the cornice. Like the three-story building which is the southern anchor of this group, the division of long sidewall is divided into bays which are identified by small chimneys which use above the parapet.

The fourth building in the district is a one-story store which has the most intact storefront of the group. The brickwork and louvered vent in the attic suggests this building was built at the same time as building two. The storefront is divided into three bays with large two over two windows flanking a door opening with transom above.

Immediately to the north of the four buildings commercial group is a corner lot containing a Standard Oil Company filling station built in the early 1920s. This small, one-story structure measures 12 x 15 feet. Its base is of uncoursed stone with stuccoed walls above. Large paned 8 over 8 windows are located on either side of the central door and on one side. This small structure is covered by a low-hipped roof which extends twenty feet toward the street to provide shelter for the gasoline pumps and the space between the pumps and the station. In the 1950s, two service bays were added to the south of the original station. This concrete block structure is a non-contributing addition.

Although most storefronts in the district have been altered as has the service station, the five buildings retain sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to convey effectively the sense of time and place from early 20th century Smith's Grove.

The Smith's Grove Historic District Expansion contains five contributing buildings. There are no non-contributing buildings in the district.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sumpter, Irene Moss. Our Heritage: An Album of Early Bowling Green, Kentucky, Landmarks. Clarksville, Tennessee: Josten's Publications, 1978.

Warren County Courthouse.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description & Justification:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Main and Second Streets (Point A) proceeding south on Main Street 190 feet to Point B; thence across Main Street to the northwest corner of the existing district (Point C); thence south 30 feet to Point D; thence west across Main Street and then along the property line 120 feet to Point E; thence north 220 feet along the rear property lines to Point F, and then 120 feet along the south side of Second Street to the point of beginning, Point A.

The boundary was drawn to include all of the early 20th century commercial buildings adjacent to the previously listed district which retain their integrity. The east side of this block of Main Street contains newer commercial buildings which do not meet a National Register criteria. The area north of Second Street is not commercial in character nor is the area immediately to the south of the C & H Building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Landmark Association. Architecture of Warren County, Kentucky, 1790-1940. Smiths Grove, Ky.: AC Publications, 1984.

Sumpter, Irene Moss. An Album of Early Warren County, Kentucky Landmarks. Clarksville, Tenn.: Josten's Publications, 1976.

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property One

Quadrangle name Smiths Grove **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	570390	4100920
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification
See Continuation Sheet

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 Richard M. Pfefferkorn, Executive Vice President

organization Landmark Association **date** Jan. 2, 1986

street & number Post Office Box 1812 **telephone** 502/781-8106

city or town Bowling Green **state** Kentucky

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X 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. Morgan

title State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 2-12-87

For NPS use only

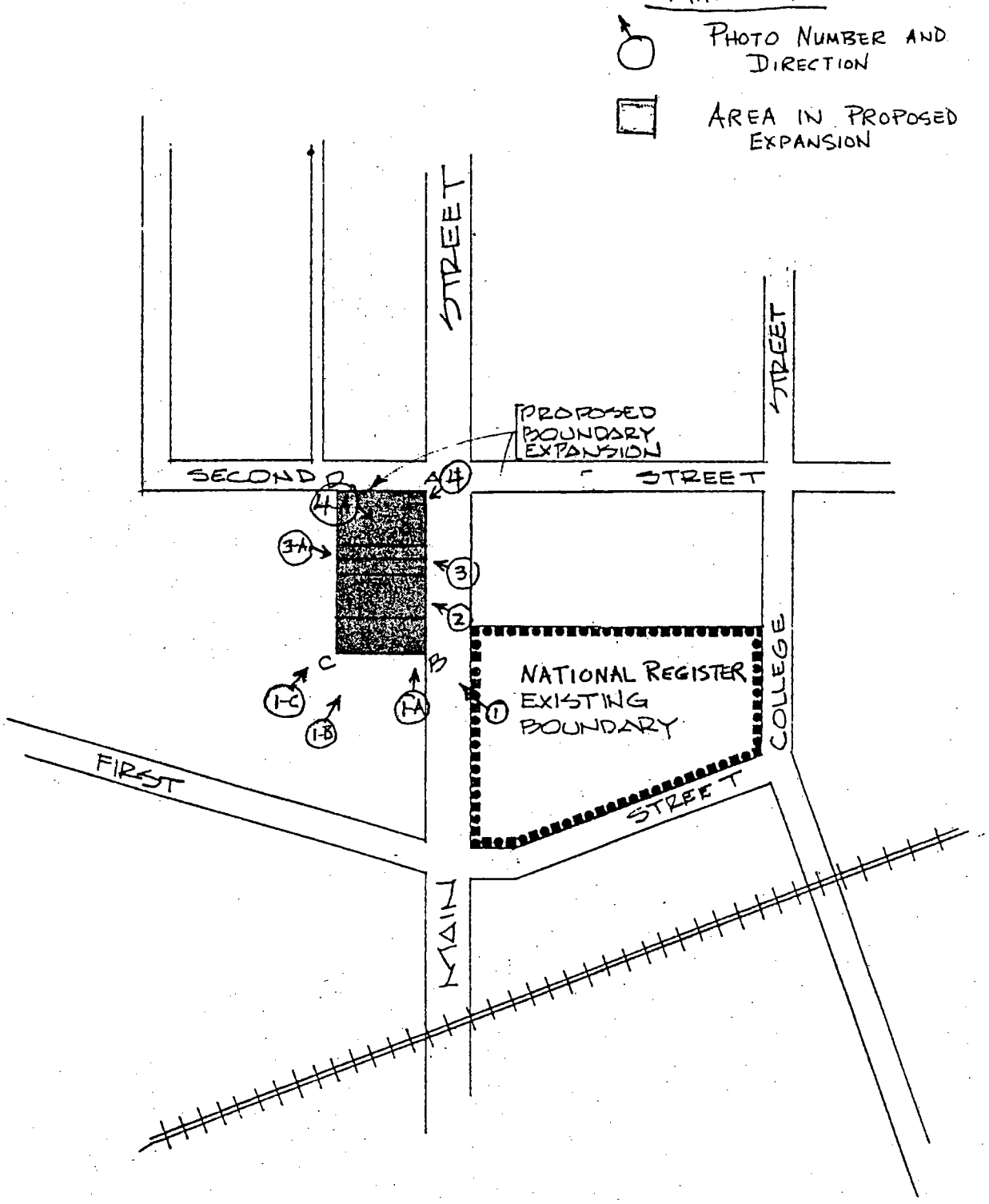
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration



MAP 1 – BOUNDARY + PHOTOS

SCALE: 1" = 200'

WARREN CO.-Smith's Grove Historic District
Boundary Expansion-Warren Co. MRA Amend.

Listed: April 17, 1987

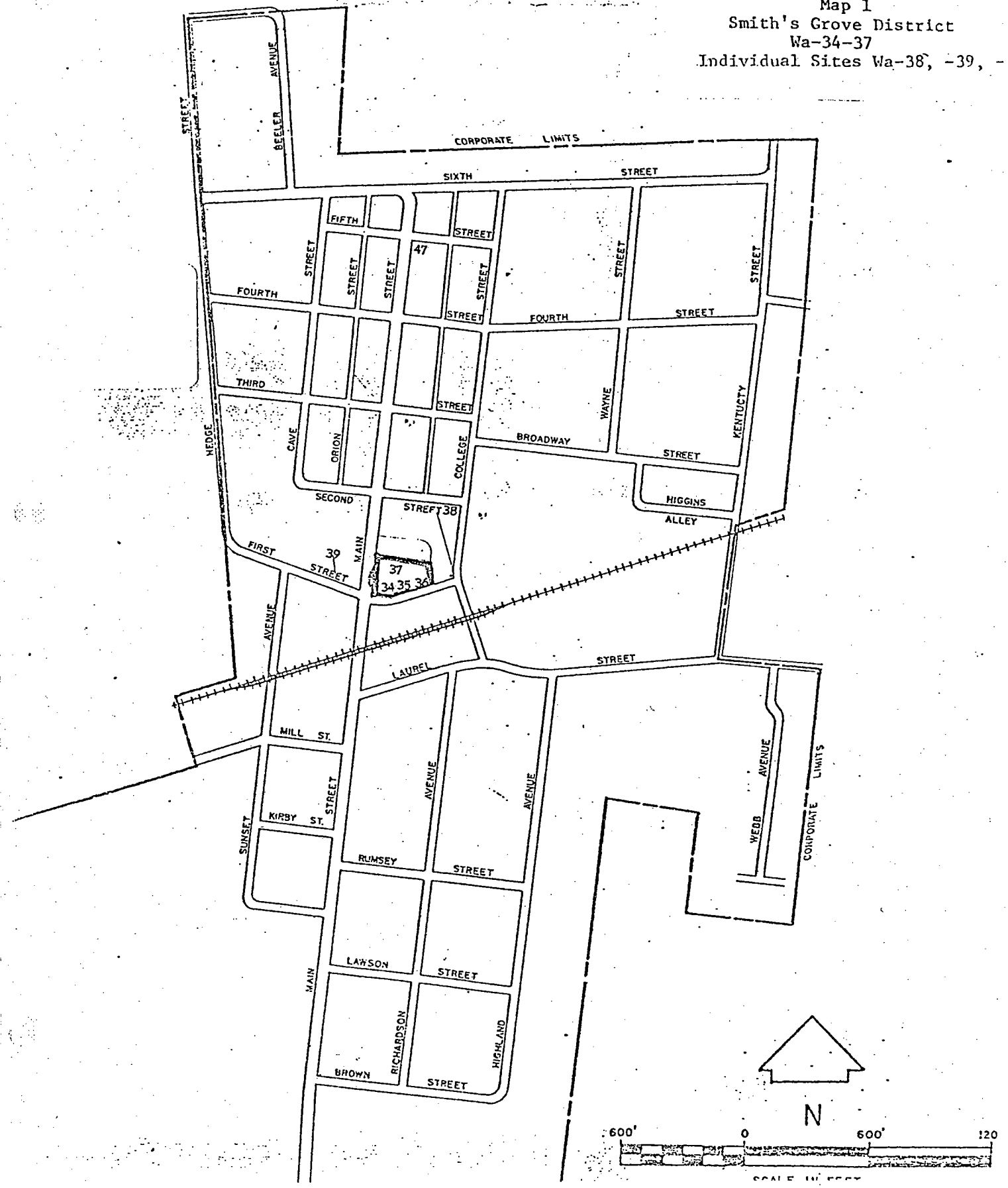
1-6-86

NORTH

WARREN CO.-Smith's Grove Historic District
Warren County M. R. A. VI-227
Listed: Dec. 18, 1979

SMITHS GRO\

Map 1
Smith's Grove District
Wa-34-37
Individual Sites Wa-38, -39, -



ED-12

KENTUCKY HISTORIC

Attachment 58

1. Historic Name (s) Liberty Hill Baptist Church
Original Owner "
Present Name Same
3. Owner's Name Same
4. Owner's Address R2 Smiths Grove, Ky
5. Location 3 1/2 W - 1 Mi. North of Bowling Green Ky

6. Open to Public (Yes) No
7. Visible from road (Yes) No
8. Ownership Church members
Private
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization
Edmonson County Hist. Society

10. Site Plan with North Arrow
a large one story structure Brick building.

11. Architect unknown
12. Builder unknown
13. Date 1831
14. Style
15. Original Use Church
16. Present Use church
17. Condition
Interior good
Exterior good

18. Description
a large one story brick building.

19. History
Built 1831 - at that time there was a balcony built for the slaves to occupy when they came with their masters. The brick used in the building were made at a kiln near the Church.

20. Significance
one of the oldest churches in the county if not the oldest. It is the original building and is still in use as a meeting house.

21. Source of Information
Mrs. Hubert Buttram
Smiths Grove, Ky
R 2

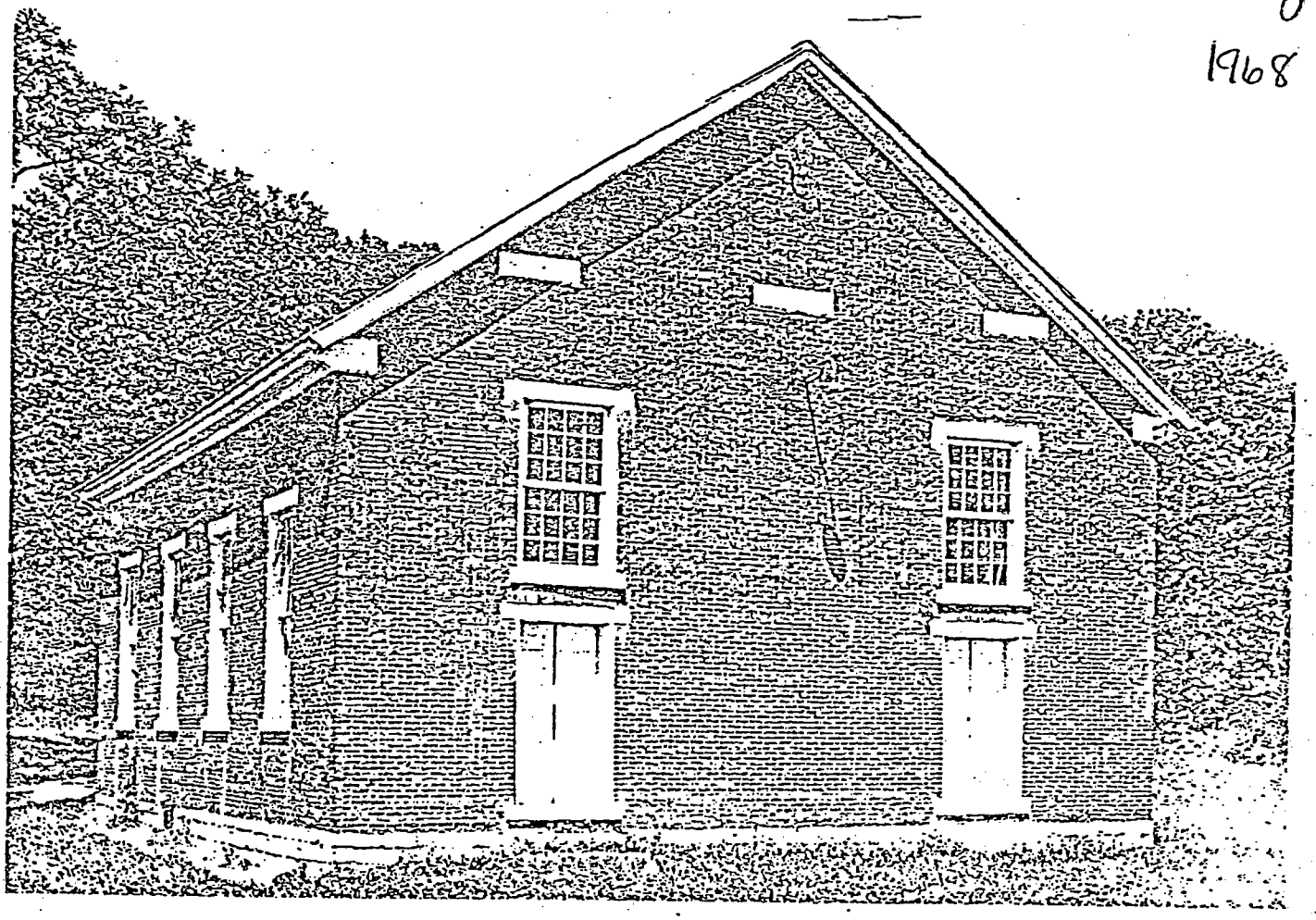
22. ADD/County Edmonson County VI-228
23. Zoning Classification #3 ED-12
Magisterial District
24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75')
25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing
26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
Building
27. District Yes No
Name:
28. Significance Evaluation
29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register
Landmark Certificate Applying for 11-1-76
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER
30. Theme
Primary
Secondary
Other
31. Endangered Yes (No)
32.

ATTACH PHOTO

Roll No.
Picture No.
Direction
33. Tape No. Negative No.
34. Prepared by:
Virginia Buttram R2 S.G. Ky
35. Organization
36. Date 9-8-80
37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review

Historic Kentucky
J. Winston Coles
VI-229
Jr
1968

Dripping Spring Baptist Church



EDMONSON COUNTY—This fine old two-story red brick Baptist Church is located on U. S. 31-W, seven miles from Park City and ten miles from Brownsville, the county seat. From its organization in 1798 until 1830, Dripping Spring was a member of the Green River Association of United Baptists in Kentucky. Sometime in the year 1830-35, the church split and united with the Regular Baptist Barren River Association. During that period the present two-story building, located near Smiths Grove, was erected.

Early messengers from this church, some of whom were probably ministers there, include Elders James Carter, Edmund Carter, David C. Ball, James Oldham, James Crouch, Lewis Slinker, William C. Bradley, A. H. Snow, John Edwards, Joseph Read, N. Edwards, J. S. Gill and C. O. Page. Dripping Spring Church never had a large congregation; the most at any time during its long history was 100 to 125 members. In later years it affiliated with the Warren County Baptist Association. Since 1894, it has been a member of the Edmonson Baptist Association. For the past half-century or more, Dripping Spring has been known as Liberty Hill Baptist Church.

The following material regarding the (Liberty Hill) Missionary Baptist Church-Dripping Springs, Kentucky-was obtained from research at Western Kentucky University,Library and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary,Louisville, Kentucky and also the Burton Historical Museum,Main Library,Detroit, Michigan. Most of all the stories were told me by my grandmother Martha Jane Potter Cowles-born 1846 and expired in 1935 andstatements told me by John L.Lindsey,born in 1894 and still living near Bowling Green, Kentucky,his phone #1-502-843-6876. They both were members of the Dripping Springs Church.

(Liberty Hill)Missiomary Baptist Church,Dripping Springs, Kentucky is the oldest church in Edmonson county and the last building standing of what was once known as Dripping Springs, Kentucky. It was erected in 1831.Its builder was John White.Mr.White made the brick from clay on the church property. There was a slave balcony, which has been removed. Wooden pegs were used instead of nails,in the construction of this church. (Liberty Hill) is at this time a member of the Edmonson county Baptist Association. Church records were burned when Church clerk Lewis Gardners home burned, The current record are from that date.

The owner of the property adjoining the church property-owned the Spring and he had a large log building with dog track or walkway between two large rooms;the stage both north and south stopped here,for rest and water for the horses. Up the hill from the Spring was the Dripping Springs School house and a cemetery was close by and has entirely disappeared,at this time,houses are where some of the grave stones were. A short distance up the knobs back of the Church,Heisman Davis ran a distillery and Hardware and Grocery store;his widow after his death when the church had little and sometime no attendance,she often went there alone to pray and she kept the church clean and her efforts helped to keep the church alive.

Joseph Pleasant Cowles purchased the property where the spring was and the log house where the stage stopped and in Aug.22nd 1863 his first child was born,his name was John Henry Cowles,he later became prominent in business heading many large Companies.---Oct.1921 he became Grand Commander of The Supreme Council,33° A.A.S.R. of Freemasonry.(Mother Council of the World,

John Henry Cowles held the office of Grand Commander for thirty two years. (See Whos Who in America 1924 and 1925. Dripping Springs Church-was the first church John H.Cowles attended with his parents when he was a child.

In conclusion- I was given names by several church members of possible donor of land where church was built-such as- Peyton Cook or a Cook,William Ford, a Person named Potter and also Mr.John White. I have been three times to County clerk office at Brownsville,Ky.County clerk Mr.Sanders gave me ample co-operation Their records go back to 1800-I found no land donated to Church by any of the above mentioned people or any other names.I did find a Dripping Spring tract owned by John White;my conclusion is possibly John White,built church on his property without deeding it,or surely there would be a record of it. Again I might say that Mr.John Lindsey states that his father,who was born in 1846,told him that John White not only built the church,and donated the land also.

Baptist Church (Liberty Hill) 1831 Dripping Springs,Ky. is truly a historic shrine and should be recognized as such.

William E.Cowles
1417 Parkhurst drive,
Bowling Green, Ky.42101
1-502-842-2774



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ed-13

1. Historic Name (s) "Old Crain Place" / Dr. Wm. Ford House

Original Owner Dr. William Ford - / D.L. Crain

Present Name

Attachment 59

3. Owner's Name

4. Owner's Address

5. Location Edmunson County

6. Open to Public Yes (No)

7. Visible from road (Yes) No

8. Ownership
Private ✓
Local
State
Federal

9. Local Contact/Organization

10. Site Plan with North Arrow

11. Architect

12. Builder Dr. William Ford *

13. Date 1828 *

14. Style

15. Original Use dwelling

16. Present Use dwelling

17. Condition
Interior
Exterior good

18. Description 2 story - 5 bay brick - flemish bond front - common bond sides - wooden lintels with bulls eye corner blocks - row of headers above lintels - round arched door - surround later - two partially interior brick end chimneys - stone blocks at cornice end - new brick 1 story ell - lintels from rear of house incorporated -

19. History * Dr. William Ford purchased this land in 1827 - built the house in 1828 - He also helped build the Dripping Springs Church - in 1831 - the bricks for both buildings were fired on the property near this house - He also served as a part-time minister in Edmonson - He died in 1860 and in 1884 D.L. Crain acquired the property - Kept it until his death in 1911.

20. Significance

21. Source of Information * Sumpter, An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks

22. ADD/County Edmunson Co. 031

BARTV/

23. Zoning Classification VI-233

Magisterial District 188

24. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15'/75') Smiths Grove

25. UTM Reference
Zone Easting Northing

26. Prehistoric Site Object
Historic Site Structure
(Building)

27. District Yes No
Name:

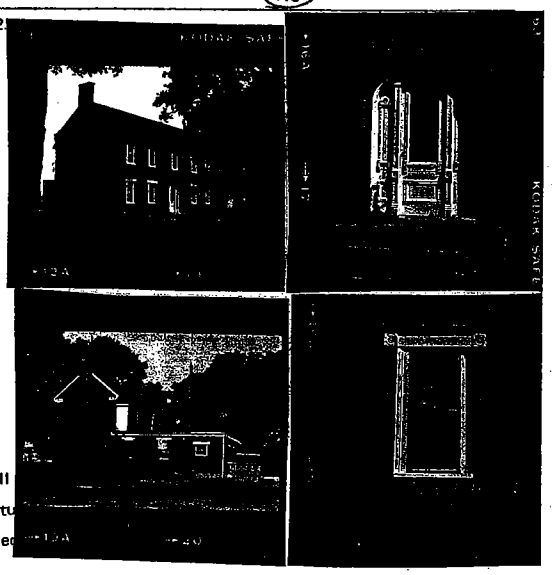
28. Significance Evaluation

29. Status Date
National Landmark
National Register X
Landmark Certificate
Kentucky Survey
Local Landmark
HABS/HAER

30. Theme
Primary architecture
Secondary
Other

31. Endangered Yes (No)

32.



Roll
Pictu
Direc

33. Tape No. Roll 4 2 Negative No.

34. Prepared by: KTG - JCH

35. Organization KHC

36. Date Spring 1978

37. Revision Dates

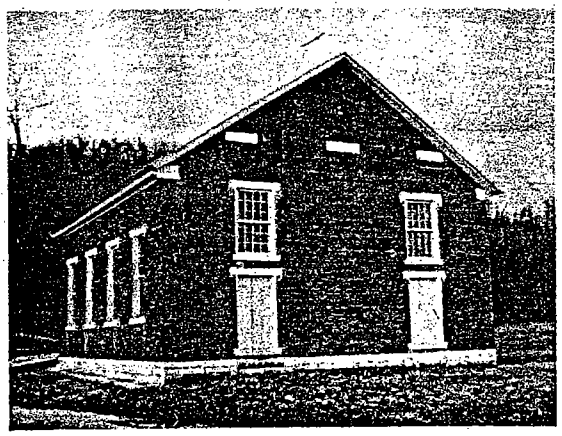
38. Staff Review

r. William Ford-D.L. Crain Home Edmonson

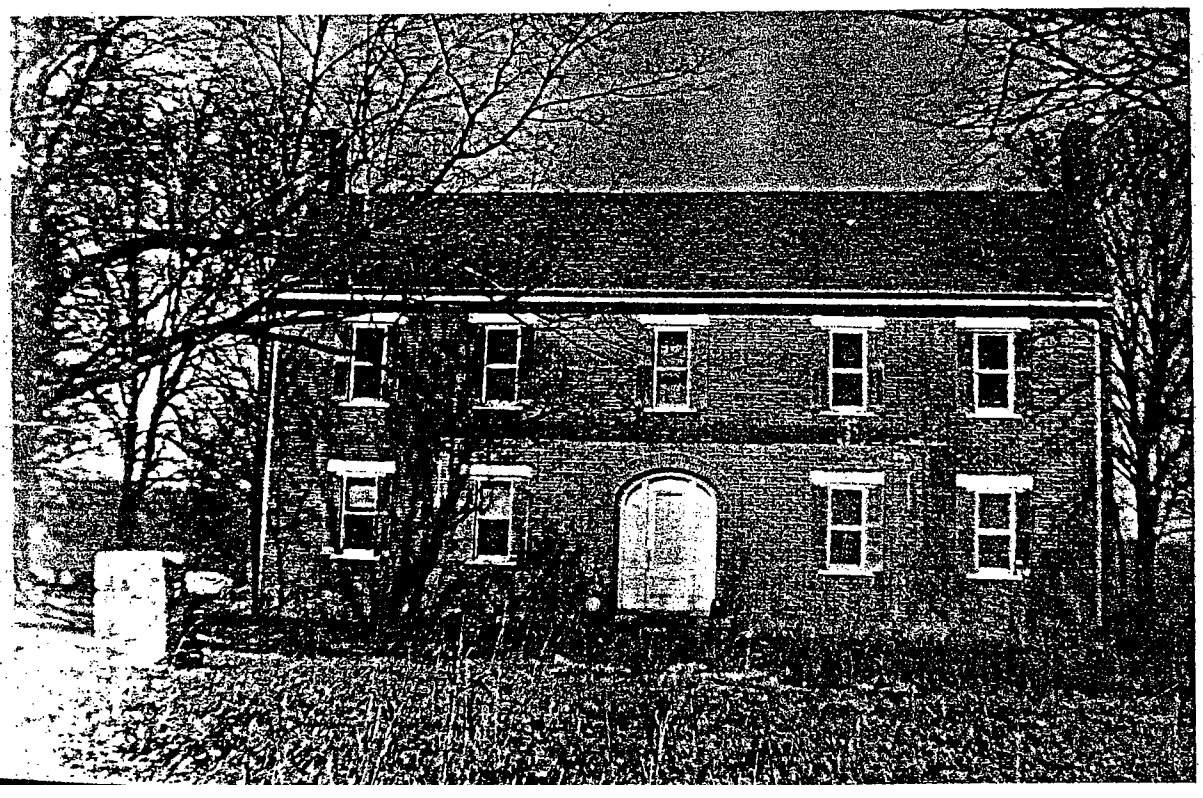
On Highway 31W about fourteen miles north of Bowling Green, on the Warren-Edmonson County line, stands the old home known locally as the "old Crain place". The red brick residence is said to have been constructed in 1828 by Dr. William Ford. In 1827 he purchased the land upon which his home was built. Nat Crain who was born there in the 1820's reported that this date was found upon a brick in a rear portion of the building during certain reconstruction. Dr. Ford was a prime mover in the erection of the Dripping Springs Church which was built in 1831. It is said that the bricks for both buildings were burned on the farm near the old house. The walls are three bricks thick, about thirteen inches and are in good condition. The floors, stairways, mantels and at least three of the interior doors are all original. The downstairs floors are ash some two inches thick and the upstairs floors are of yellow poplar. The mantel pieces in the south rooms appear to be originals, are things of beauty being elaborately hard carved.

For his office Dr. Ford had a one story small brick building which stood adjacent to the highway. He was considered an excellent physician and was the only doctor in a territory extending about twenty miles from Green River on the north to Barren River on the south. The country was sparcely settled and this was a great distance to go on horseback. Besides practicing medicine Dr. Ford apparently served as a "sometime" minister as an early book in Edmonson County contains a number of unindexed marriage returns some of them by "Reverent" Ford in 1833, 1834 and 1835. Dr. Ford married first a Miss Murphy, daughter of Leander Murphy, of Spencer County, Kentucky. By her he had: Nancy, Mary, Martha, Ellen, Ermine, Columbus, Luther, John, Decatur and William. By his second wife, Susan Ann Kirtley, he had Ella who married Luther M. Shobe who resided in the old Shobe home several miles south of the Ford place.

Following the death of Dr. Ford in 1860 the property passed through the ownership of three others for brief intervals and in 1884 was acquired by D.L. Crain who had recently married a young widow. He farmed, stood stud horses and kept the land in tip top shape until his death in 1911. When the farm was sold out of the Crain family after sixty nine years the deed to Charles E. Whittle Jr., mentioned the Crain heirs as: Eula, Louise, Marion, Josephine, Mary Jane, Rumsey, Roy F., and a girl who was a Basken. (Some may have been grandchildren). The property is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Sanders who appreciate its beauty and heritage.



Dripping Springs Church



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DO NOT REMOVE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

VI-235

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
William Ford House
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Highway 31-W, 14 miles north of Bowling Green, Ky. __NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN
Smiths Grove X VICINITY OF
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2
STATE
Kentucky
CODE
021
COUNTY
Edmonson
CODE
061

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Edward George and Mildred Woodcock
STREET & NUMBER
637 Lemont Drive
CITY, TOWN
Nashville __ VICINITY OF
STATE
Tennessee

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Edmonson County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Brownsville
STATE
Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
CITY, TOWN
STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X__ORIGINAL SITE
X__GOOD	__RUINS	X__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The William Ford House is a highly visible structure located just off Highway 31-W in Edmonson County in western Kentucky. Facing south, the house sits approximately 100 feet from the road, protected by a heavily shaded yard, and is adjacent to the Warren County line.

The Ford house is a two-story, single pile, I-house, that is Greek Revival in scale. Flemish bond brickwork appears on the facade, with Common bond elsewhere. The round arched entrance, which probably originally contained a fanlight, now exhibits a wooden Victorian surround. Wooden lintels top the window openings, and semi-projecting chimneys flank the main block. A one-story ell (which appears later than the main block), with a 20th century addition projects from the rear[1] (see photos 1-5).

The Ford house contains Victorian woodwork on the interior, which appears to date from the 1880s or 1890s. The left front parlor mantelpiece exhibits a slight Federal influence, with the use of colonnettes, sunbursts, and reeded edges along the mantel shelf. This design is echoed in the reeded window trim and bull's eye corner blocks displayed throughout the structure. Two floor to ceiling cupboards flank the parlor mantelpiece (see photos 6-7).

The central passage contains an open well, two-flight staircase. A large square Victorian newel post, with small sunbursts is the most decorative element and the stair is further embellished with ornamental brackets, and small bulls' eyes.

Some of the other details displayed throughout the house include six inch baseboards, chairrailing, bull's eye corner blocks and reeded window trim, and horizontally paneled doors.

The nominated area includes the house and yard area, composing the lot under present ownership.

[1]It is possible that the ell was originally two stories in height, then later truncated.

SIGNIFICANCE

ERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
REHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	X SCULPTURE
600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

ECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

ATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located ten miles south of Brownsville, in western Kentucky, the William Ford House is one of few early 19th century brick structures in Edmonson County. The original owner, Dr. William Ford (1793-1860) served for many years as the only physician in the Green River area of Kentucky in the early part of the 19th century.

Born in 1793, in North Carolina, William Ford came to Kentucky at an early age and invested in a large tract of land in present day Edmonson County. He built the existing brick structure around 1830, making it one of the earliest homes in the area.[1] Dr. Ford was considered an excellent physician and maintained a practice encompassing a large territory between the Green and Barren rivers. His small brick office, which originally stood next to his house on Highway 31-W is no longer extant. Dr. Ford also apparently served as part-time minister between 1833 and 1835, as "Reverent" Ford is mentioned in an early Edmonson County marriage book.

The absence of any significant number of historic brick structures in Edmonson County heightens the importance of the Ford house. Although slightly altered since construction, the changes wrought within the Ford house are as pleasing as they are well executed. Fine Victorian mantels and woodwork are displayed throughout the structure. The integrity of the exterior of the house has not been compromised in any way. The well-laid brick and entrance surround still exhibit their early qualities.

[1] Although within the limits of Edmonson County, the Ford house is similar in scale and form to several structures in Warren County along Highway 31-W. Most of these houses have already been listed on the National Register (see Warren County Multiple Resouces Area - listed December 18, 1979).

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

VI-238

Sumpter, Irene Moss. An Album of Early Warren County Landmarks. Clarksville: Josten Publications, 1976.

Information received from the owner.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Smiths Grove QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	16	570280	4110560
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A line parallel to, and sixty feet from, the foundations of the structure.

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
Jayne Henderson, Historian

ORGANIZATION
Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE
August 13, 1980

STREET & NUMBER
104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE
(502) 564-3741

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 Donna C. Hopkins

TITLE Acting State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 10/13/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

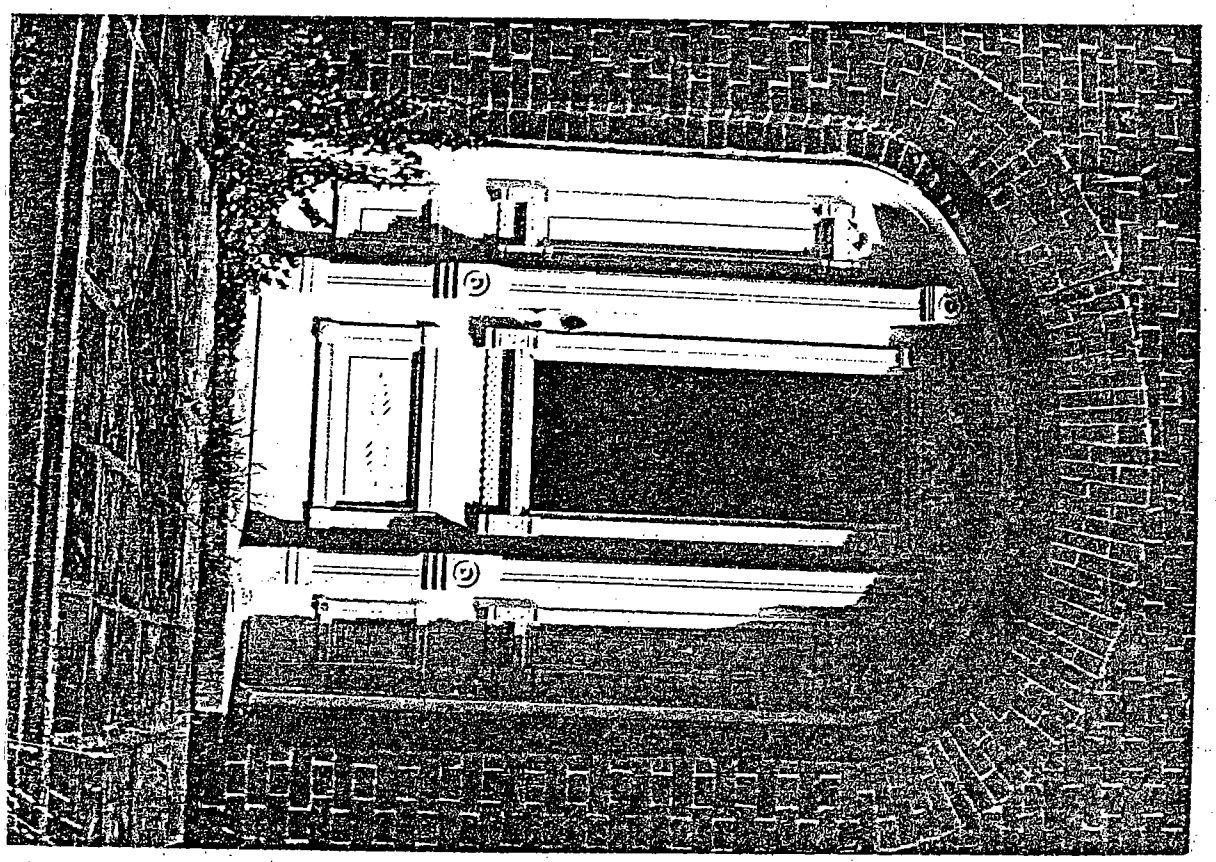
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

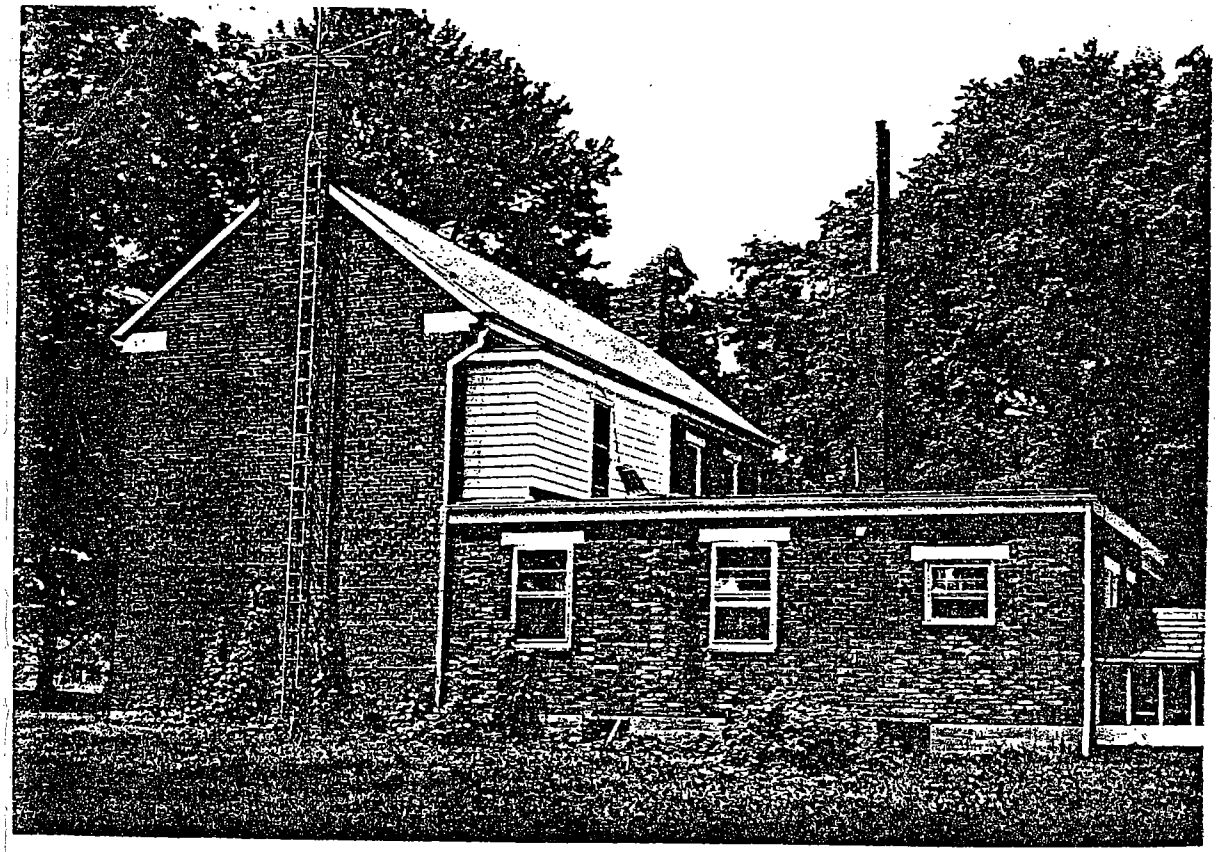
ATTEST: DATE

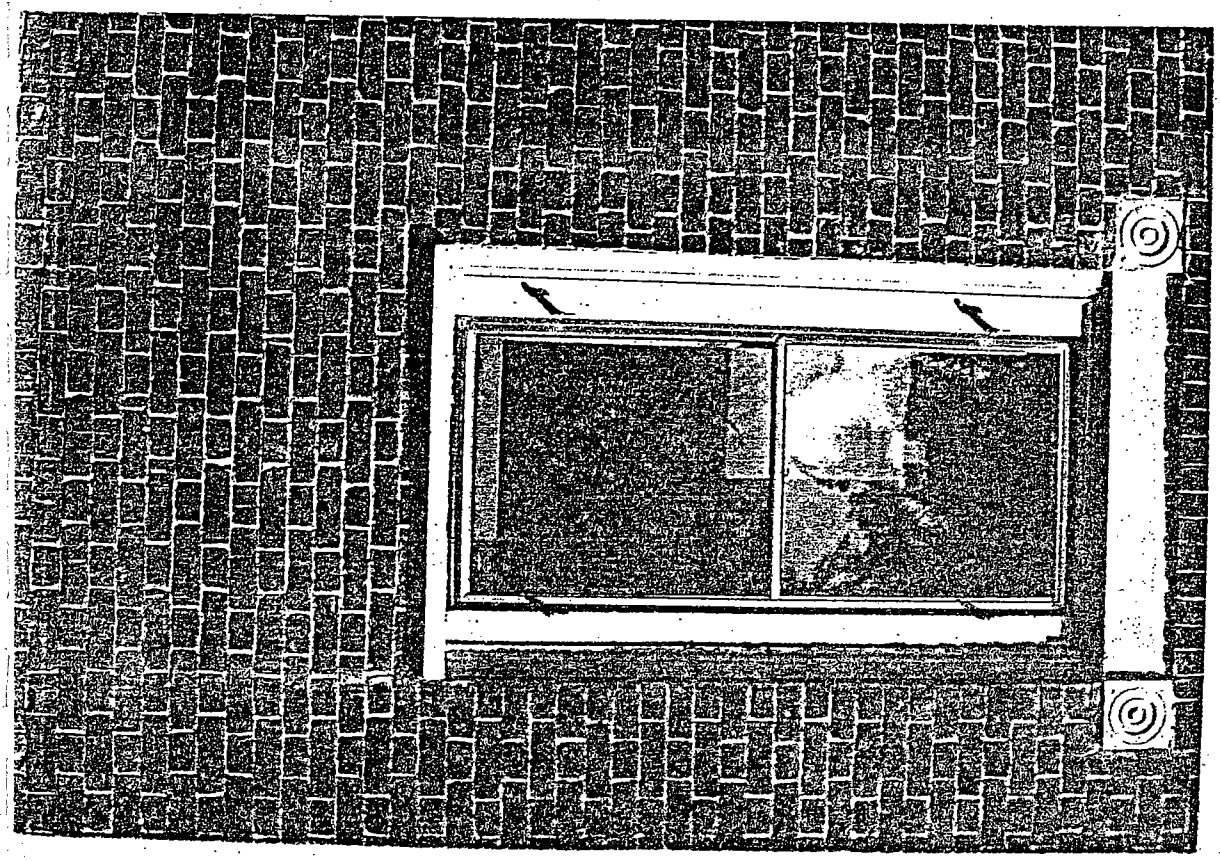
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

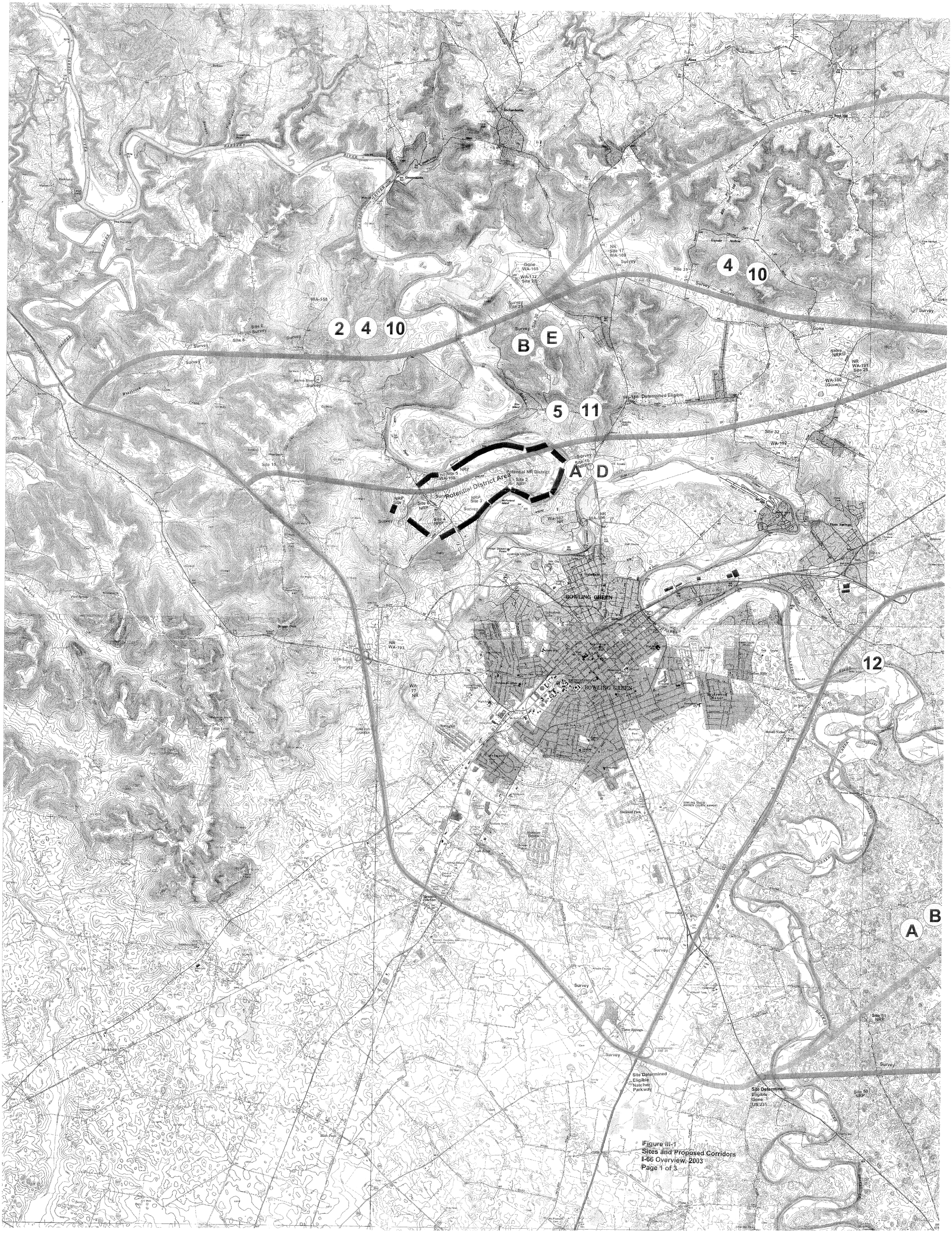
GPO 921-803










2
4
10
B
E
5
11
A
D
4
10
12
B
A
Potential NR District
Potential District Area
BOWLING GREEN
Site 31
Survey
Gone
WA-168
WA-132
Site 28
NR
Site 17
WA-169
Site 25
Site 30
Site 8
Site 15
Site 5
WA-188
Site 2
NRP
Site 7
Site 0
Site 3
Site 4
Site 1
WA-193
WA-77
NR
Store
NRP
NR
WA-191
Site 25
WA-190
(Gone)
Wa-186 Determined Eligible
Site 32
WA-192
WA-167
NR
WA-196
NR
Site 16
NRP
Site 31
NRP
Site 50
NRP
Site Determined
Eligible
Natcher
Parkway
Site Determined
Eligible
Gone
US 231
Figure III-1
Sites and Proposed Corridors
I-66 Overview, 2003
Page 1 of 3


Potential District Area
2
4
5
10
11
12
23
A
B
D
E
Survey
Site 43 (NRP)
WA-6
NR Eligible WSA 236
WA-9 (Site 39/ NRP)
WA-7 NR Site 44
Davenport House (NRP, Transpark Study) Site 38
WA-10 (Site 33/ NR)
WA-8 (Site 40) (NR)
WA-13 (Site 24/ NRP)
WA-220 (Site 34/ NR)
WA-11 NR
NR WA-12
Site 37 WA-16 NR
WA-15 Site 36 (Gone)
Site 35
Sunnyside (Site 74/ NRP)
WA-17 (Gone)
T-plan
NRP Site 75
Site 74
WA-20
Site 66 NRP
WA-74 (Site 40 NR)
Site 69 Store (NRP)
Site 53/ NRE
T-plan Trams Store (Site 52 - NRP)
Cassidy Church (Site 54/ Survey)
WA-8 (Gone)
Site 45/ NR ED-13
ED-12 Site 46 (NRP)
WA-5 (Site 42/ NR
WA-4 (Site 41/ NR)
WA-3
Gone WA-1
WA-2 (Gone)
WA-203 (Site 47/ NR)
Site 48 NRP
NR Smiths Grove
WA-32 Site 65 NRP
NRP WA-30
WA-31 NR
WA-29
Site 64 NRP
Site 54
NRP Rocky Hill (Site 62
58 NRP
BN-190
THE KNOBS
BARREN RIVER
Figure III-1
Sites and Proposed Corridors
I-66 Overview, 2003
Page 2 of 3

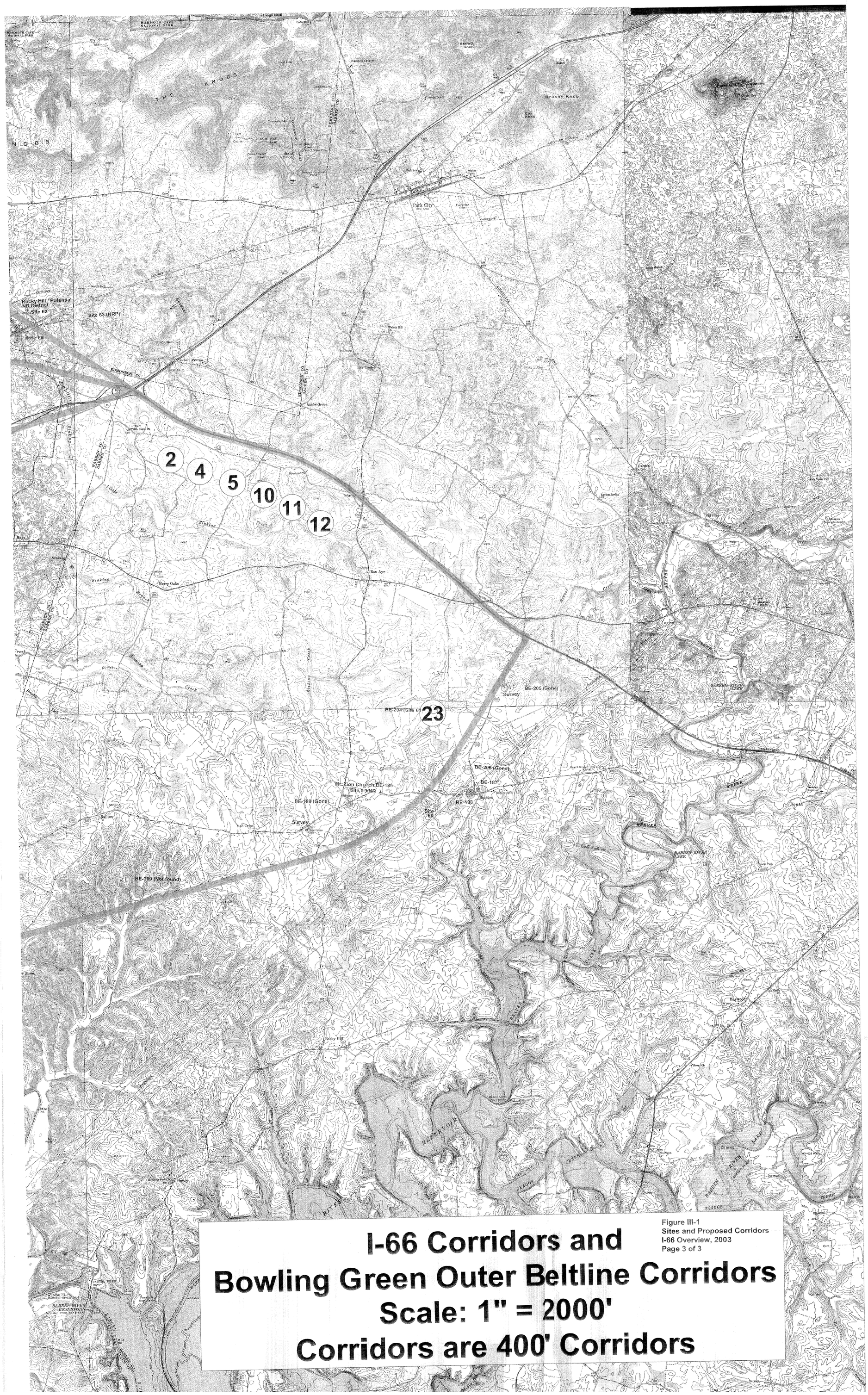


Figure III-1
Sites and Proposed Corridors
I-66 Overview, 2003
Page 3 of 3

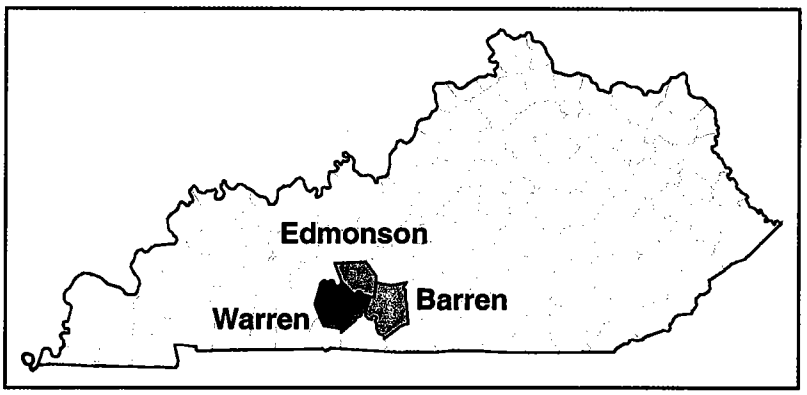
I-66 Corridors and Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Corridors are 400' Corridors

Phase I Archaeological Background Review

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND REVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY I-66 CORRIDORS (ITEM: 03-103.00) AND THE PRELIMINARY BOWLING GREEN OUTER BELTWAY CORRIDORS (ITEM: 03-66.00), WARREN, BARREN, AND EDMONSON COUNTIES, KENTUCKY



U.K University of Kentucky
Program for Archaeological Research
Department of Anthropology

Technical Report No. 488

August 2003

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND REVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY I-66 CORRIDORS (ITEM: 03-103.00) AND THE PRELIMINARY BOWLING GREEN OUTER BELTWAY CORRIDORS (ITEM: 03-66.00), WARREN, BARREN, AND EDMONSON COUNTIES, KENTUCKY

Author:

Patrick Trader, *Project Archaeologist*

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Phone: (812) 479-6200
Fax: (812) 479-6262
Contact: Thomas H. Cervone, Ph.D.

Report Submitted by:

Program for Archaeological Research
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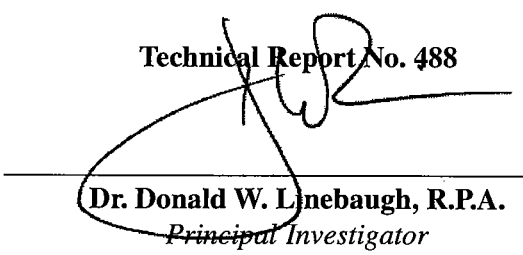
University of Kentucky
1020A Export Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-9854
Phone: (859) 257-1944
Fax: (859) 323-1968

Technical Report No. 488



Dr. Donald W. Linebaugh, R.P.A.
Principal Investigator

Lead Agency: Federal Highway Administration

August 4, 2003

ABSTRACT/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Bernardin and Lochmueller and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky's Transportation Cabinet, the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a Phase I archaeological background review of the preliminary I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline study corridors in Warren, Barren, and Edmonson counties, Kentucky. Performed as part of planning studies, results of the investigations are intended to assist in the selection of a preferred alternative for the I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline Projects.

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CHAPTER 1: Introduction

At the request of Bernardin and Lochmueller and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) conducted a Phase I background review of the preliminary I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline study corridors in Warren, Barren, and Edmonson counties, Kentucky (Figure 1.1). Performed as part of planning studies, results of this investigation are intended to assist in the selection of a preferred alternative for the I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline projects.

Project Description

I-66 Corridor Planning Study

Study Purpose

The purpose of this Planning Study is to identify and evaluate alternative interstate corridors, including a "no-build" alternative, for the I-66 Corridor, between the Natcher Parkway and the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway (Figure 1.2). The I-66 Corridor was originally defined in the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) as a "high priority corridor," and further defined within Kentucky in the 1995 National Highway System (NHS) Act. In the 1997 Southern Kentucky Corridor (I-66) Study, I-66 was deemed economically justified and financially feasible and then incorporated in the *Statewide Transportation Plan* (FY 1999-2018).

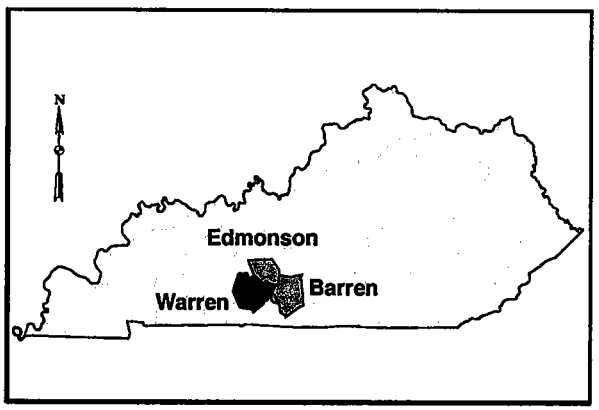

Figure 1.1. Project area location (Barren, Warren, and Edmonson Counties, Kentucky).

This study will identify and evaluate potential corridors to determine if they are technically feasible; to identify the social and environmental impacts; and to see if the public will support the corridors. The study is likely to result in one or more corridors being looked at in more detail in future engineering and environmental studies.

Issues

Some of the issues within the I-66 Corridor that will be looked at as a part of this study are as follows:

- Can a widened I-65 handle future traffic (even with a total of eight lanes), because of additional traffic I-66 would create?
- Accidents along I-65 often require interstate traffic to use roads through small towns in the area as an emergency detour.
- Large trucks are restricted from traveling through Mammoth Cave National Park. This keeps Edmonson County from potentially attracting business and industry into their area.

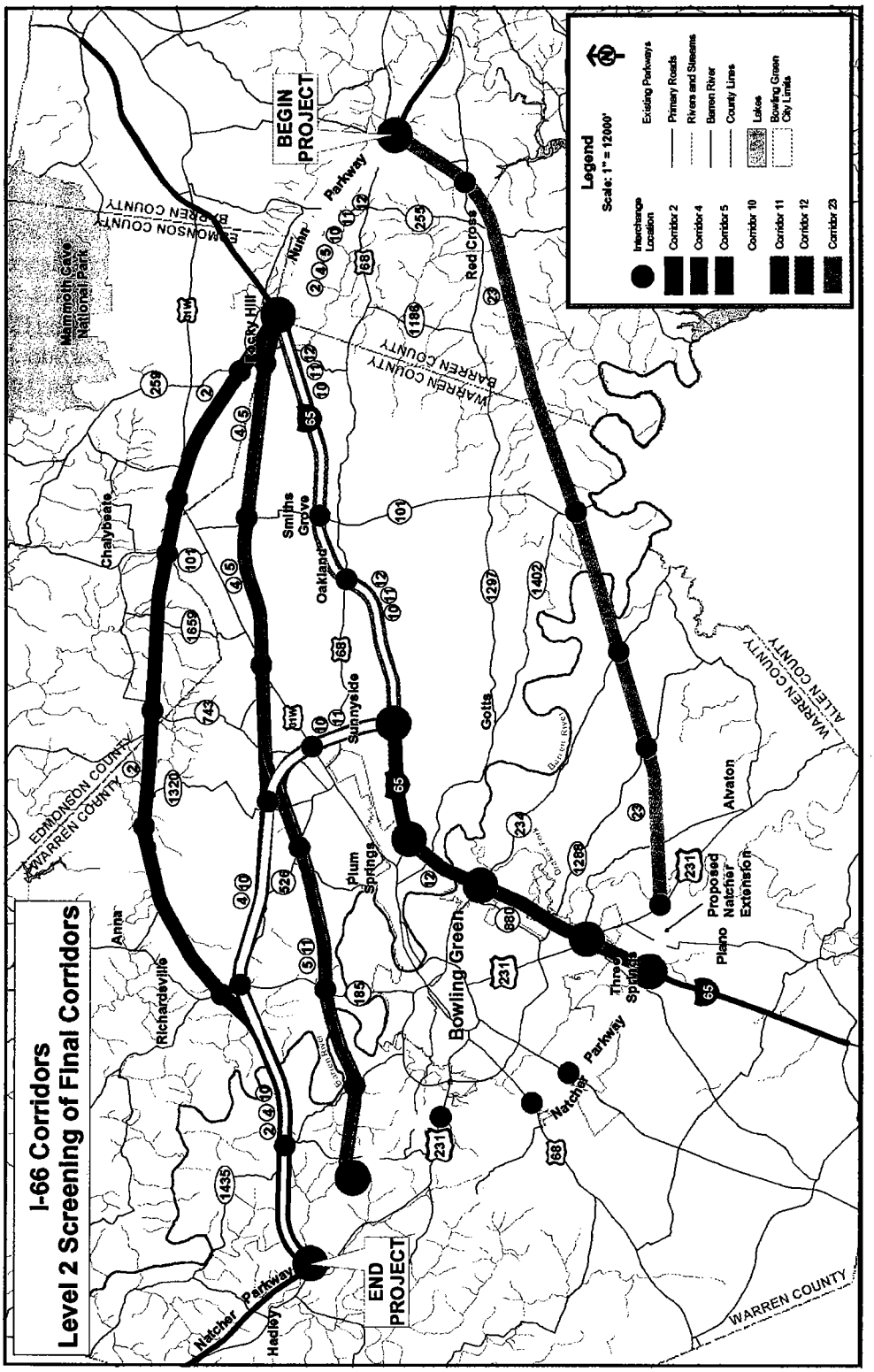

Figure 1.2. Final I-66 corridors.

- Can the Bowling Green Outer Beltline serve as a part of I-66 or are two different roads needed?

- What are the possible impacts of a new interstate highway through the study area? Some of the issues to consider are karst geology (caves, sinkholes, springs, etc.); historic sites; national, state and local parks; and T&E species.

Statement of Project Goals

The project goals for this the proposed I-66 between the William H. Natcher Parkway and Louie B. Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway are as follows:

1. Support the completion of I-66 across southern Kentucky to carry out the legislative intent of ISTEA, the 1995 NHS Act, and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21).

2. Provide an improved, efficient Interstate facility between the Natcher Parkway and the Nunn Parkway to allow for system continuity of I-66 from West Virginia to Missouri.

3. Improve accessibility throughout southern Kentucky to jobs, industry, urban centers, educational facilities, tourism and recreational facilities, with emphasis given to the KY portions of the Appalachia and Lower Mississippi Delta regions.

4. Improve interstate movement of people and freight by ensuring a safe transportation system that is accessible, integrated and efficient and off flexibility of transportation choices across southern Kentucky.

To the maximum extent possible, there are other local and regional objectives that will be considered. Some of these local and regional objectives include:

- Using this road as a portion of a Bowling Green Outer Beltline.

- Helping other major roads in Warren County handle increased traffic by diverting traffic to an interstate.

- Improving travel safety.

- Reducing travel time and user costs.

- Providing better access to Edmonson County to discourage large trucks from going through Mammoth Cave National Park.

- Providing other ways to get to Mammoth Cave National Park.

Final I-66 Corridors

The Level 1 Screening of Preliminary Corridors has resulted in a set of seven (7) Final Corridors for I-66, in addition to the No Build Alternative. The attached map shows these Final Corridors.

Bowling Green Outer Beltline Planning Study

Study Purpose

The purpose of this Planning Study is to identify and evaluate alternative freeway corridors, including the "no-build" alternative, for the Bowling Green Outer Beltline (Figure 1.3). Aspects of the Bowling Green Outer Beltline first appeared in the *1972 Bowling Green Transportation Plan,* were carried forward into the *1983 Bowling Green Transportation Plan,* and then further defined in the *1990 Comprehensive Plan for Warren County* and again in the *2000 Bowling Green Urban Transportation Study.*

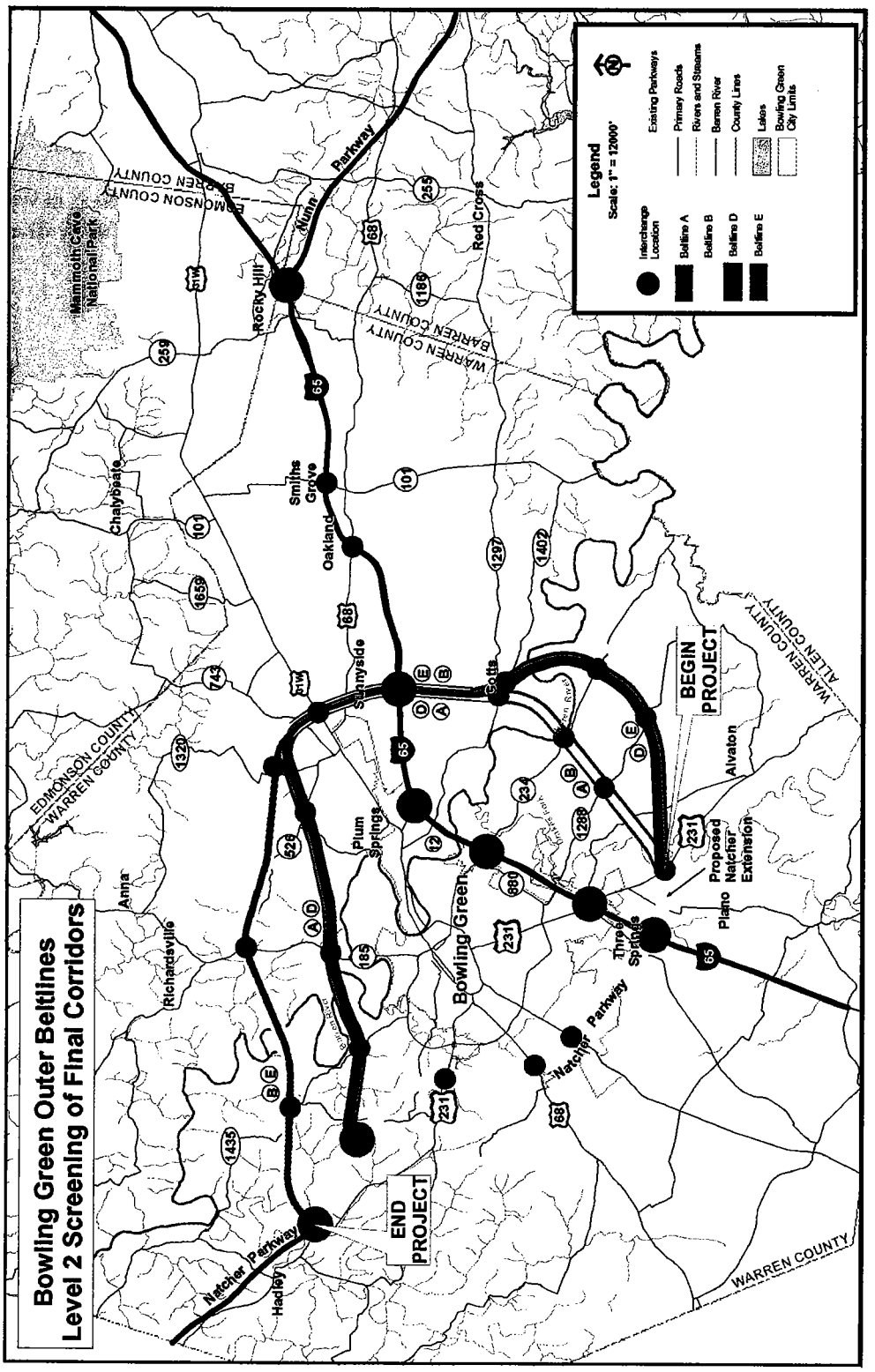

Figure 1.3. Final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors.

This study will identify and evaluate potential corridors to determine if they are technically feasible; to identify the social and environmental impacts; and to see if the public will support the corridors. The study is likely to result in one or more corridors being looked at in more detail in future engineering and environmental studies.

Issues

Some of the issues within the Bowling Green Outer Beltline that will be looked at as a part of this study are as follows:

- Is it consistent with the previous regional plans? The *1972 Bowling Green Transportation Plan* proposed a Northern Connector from U.S. 31W at KY 446 to the Natcher Parkway near KY 2665. The 1990 Comprehensive Plan extended the "outer loop" concept to include an eastern section from I-65/Natcher Parkway to I-65 east of KY 446 and to move further north to join the Natcher Parkway near Westbrook Creek. In the *2000 Bowling Green Urban Transportation Study*, the "outer loop" was moved east to the I-65/ Sunnyside-Gotts Road overpass and north to the Natcher Parkway/ KY 626 bridge at Hadley.

- Extension of Natcher Parkway from I-65 to U.S. 231 (Scottsville Road) is scheduled to begin construction in 2005, but an extension towards the east may be difficult due to proposed development southeast of Bowling Green.

- Will the Outer Beltline help address congestion on I-65 east of Bowling Green, U.S. 31W north of Bowling Green and other major arterials.

- Can the Bowling Green Outer Beltline serve as a part of I-66 or are two different roads needed?

Statement of Project Goals

The project goals for the Bowling Green Outer Beltline are as follows:

1. Accommodate the transportation needs of the Bowling Green urban area by completing an Outer Beltline – an access controlled freeway with interchanges that is consistent with the *2000 Bowling Green Urban Transportation Study.*

2. Reduce current and future traffic congestion on the highways and streets in Warren County by diverting traffic to a new freeway facility.

3. Strengthen the regional highway system by improving the connections between major highways and streets in the region.

4. Provide better access to major employment centers, regional commercial centers, major education and health facilities, and regional recreation facilities in Warren County.

Final Outer Beltline Corridors

The Level 1 Screening of Preliminary Corridors has resulted in a set of four (4) Final Corridors for the Bowling Green Outer Beltline, in addition to the No Build Alternative. The attached map shows these Final Corridors.

Final I-66 Corridors

Corridor 2

This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it proceeds northwesterly on a new location, crossing U.S. 31W near Dripping Spring, before

climbing the escarpment near KY 101. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction to parallel KY 1320, before taking a turn toward the southwest near San Hill. The corridor crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526, crossing the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 35.4 miles, with 29.5 miles of new location.

Corridor 4

This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it proceeds west northwesterly on a new location, crossing KY 101 north of Smiths Grove and U.S. 31W near Tuckertown. Unlike Corridors 1, 2 and 3, this corridor remains in the sinkhole plain and does not climb the escarpment. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526 and crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526. It then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 34.1 miles, with 28.2 miles of new location.

Corridor 5

This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it proceeds west northwesterly on a new location, crossing KY 101 north of Smiths Grove and U.S. 31W near Tuckertown. Unlike Corridors 1, 2 and 3, this corridor remains in the sinkhole plain and does not climb the escarpment. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction, before turning southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher and follows the Natcher Parkway to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 34.9 miles, with 24.3 miles of new location.

Corridor 10

This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it utilizes I-65 for approximately 12 miles to the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gotts Road before proceeding northerly on a new location. This corridor is in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development and crosses U.S. 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and U.S. 31W near Warren East High School. The corridor then continues in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526 and crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526. It then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 36.9 miles, with 18.9 miles of new location and 12.1 miles of I-65 widening.

Corridor 11

This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it utilizes I-65 for approximately 12 miles to the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gotts Road before proceeding northerly on a new location. This corridor is in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development and crosses U.S. 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and U.S. 31W near Warren East High School. The corridor then

continues in a westerly direction, before turning southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher and follows the Natcher Parkway to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 37.7 miles, with 15.0 miles of new location and 12.1 miles of I-65 widening.

Corridor 12

This corridor can best be described as the "Improvement of Existing Routes" corridor since it utilizes the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway, I-65 and the Natcher Parkway. It begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and follows the Nunn Parkway to the I-65/Nunn Parkway Interchange. At this point, it utilizes I-65 for approximately 23 miles to the I-65/Natcher Parkway Interchange. This corridor will likely include the widening of I-65 to accommodate the I-66 traffic, as well as that using I-65. The corridor then continues in a northwesterly direction, utilizing the Natcher Parkway to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 43.7 miles, with 22.6 miles of additional lanes on I-65.

Corridor 23

This corridor begins on the Nunn (Cumberland) Parkway at its interchange with U.S. 68 near Glasgow and proceeds southwesterly on a new location generally parallel to KY 685. In an effort to avoid the sinkhole plain south of I-65, the corridor intersects KY 1297 between Red Cross and Beckton and continues in a southwesterly direction to cross the Barren River, just downstream of Martinsville Ford at the 58-mile marker. It then turns toward the west, crossing Drake's Creek and connecting with the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green at U.S. 231. The corridor then utilizes the Natcher Extension and Natcher Parkway for approximately 17 miles to the vicinity of Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 39.9 miles, with 22.8 miles of new location.

Final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

Corridor A

This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along U.S. 231 and proceeds to the northeast on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. It continues in a northeasterly direction to a crossing of the Barren River at the 48-mile marker. At this point, the corridor curves to the north near its intersection with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gotts and continues north toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gotts Road bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with U.S. 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses U.S. 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and U.S. 31W near Warren East High School, before curving southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher Parkway. The total length of this corridor is 23.9 miles.

Corridor B

This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along U.S. 231 and proceeds to the northeast on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. It continues in a northeasterly direction to a crossing of the Barren River at the 48-mile marker. At this point, the corridor curves to the north near its intersection with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gotts and continues

north toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gotts Road bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with U.S. 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses U.S. 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and U.S. 31W near Warren East High School, before curving in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526. It crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526 and then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 28.3 miles.

Corridor D

This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along U.S. 231 and proceeds to the east on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. Just before crossing KY 234 or Cemetery Road, it curves to the north and crosses the Barren River at the 51-mile marker. At this point, the corridor continues to the north intersecting with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gotts and proceeding toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gotts Road bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with U.S. 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses U.S. 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and U.S. 31W near Warren East High School, before curving southwest to intersect KY 526, near its intersection with KY 957. It then proceeds west southwesterly to cross KY 185 near its crossing of the Barren River and continues to its own crossing of the Barren River at the 26 mile marker. The corridor continues to the west to connect with the Natcher Parkway south of Hadley near the KY 2665 bridge over the Natcher Parkway. The total length of this corridor is 26.5 miles.

Corridor E

This corridor begins at the Natcher Parkway Extension south of Bowling Green along U.S. 231 and proceeds to the east on a new location, crossing Drake's Creek. Just before crossing KY 234 or Cemetery Road, it curves to the north and crosses the Barren River at the 51-mile marker. At this point, the corridor continues to the north intersecting with KY 1297 in the vicinity of Gotts and proceeding toward the vicinity of Sunnyside-Gotts Road bridge over I-65. This corridor would likely utilize the same interchange as a planned roadway to be constructed to connect I-65 with U.S. 31W in the general vicinity of the Kentucky Trimodal Transpark development. Continuing north, the corridor crosses U.S. 68/KY 80 near Sunnyside and U.S. 31W near Warren East High School, before curving in a westerly direction to parallel KY 526. It crosses KY 185 near its intersection with KY 526 and then proceeds west-southwest to cross the Barren River at the 19-mile marker and KY 1435 near the Barren River Fire Station #2, before connecting with the Natcher Parkway near Hadley. The total length of this corridor is 31.0 miles.

CHAPTER 2: Environmental Setting

This chapter provides a detailed background on the environmental setting of the project area, including information on the physiography, geology, soils, climate, flora, and fauna. In general and when possible this information is provided with a historical perspective that provides information on how the environmental setting has changed in the time that the project area has been inhabited by humans. This section applies to both the proposed I-66 and the Bowling Green Outer Beltline corridors.

Physiography

The I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline project area is located in northern Warren County, southern Edmonton County, and western Barren County. The project area is found in the Mississippi Plateaus region and is characterized by broad plateaus, as well as moderately to deeply dissected areas, resulting from normal stream erosion (McGrain and Currens 1978:6). Based on the Kentucky Heritage Council's statewide comprehensive plan, the study area is found in the Pennyroyal and Upper Green River sections of the Green River Management Area and the Western Coalfield and Plain sections of the Pennyrile Cultural Landscape (Pollack 1990).

Two distinctive topographic features characterize the study area: the Karst Plains and the Dripping Springs Plateau. The Karst (sinkhole) Plains is composed of thousands of sinkholes, sinking creeks, springs, and caverns (McGrain and Currens 1978:7). The Dripping Springs Plateau is a sandstone capped cuesta or escarpment, and rises 61 m (200 ft.) above the Karst Plains. Elevations of the Dripping Springs Plateau range between 213 to 228 m (700 to 750 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl) (McGrain and Currens 1978:73). The knobs are a distinctive feature of the Dripping Springs Plateau. These isolated knobs are erosional remnants of the upland plateau and punctuate the landscape in the northern part of the study area (McGrain and Currens 1978:6).

That portion of the study area found in the Mississippi Plateaus region is drained principally by the Green River and its tributaries. Primarily, the study area is drained by the Barren River, Gasper River, Drakes Creek, and underground streams through depressions in the Karst Plateau (Barton 1981:2).

Geology

The study area is underlain by Mississippian-aged rocks belonging to Girkin, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Salem, and Warsaw limestones (Barton 1981:2). The Karst Plain is underlain principally by limestone, while the Dripping Springs Plateau is underlain by sandstones, shales, and limestones (McGrain 1983:45).

Surface deposits in the study area are Quaternary-aged and were deposited during the Pleistocene and Holocene periods. Surface deposits in the upland are derived from loess deposited during the Illinois and Wisconsin glacial periods. Alluvial deposits found in floodplain and terrace settings along the Barren and Gasper rivers were deposited during the Pleistocene and more recently during the Holocene.

The St. Louis chert formation, characteristic of raw materials exploited by prehistoric peoples in the region, formed in nodules and sheets within

the underlying St. Louis limestone formation. St. Louis chert is part of the Lower Newman Limestone Formation, which is part of the Mississippian system (DeRagnaucourt and Goergiady 1998:158). St. Louis chert is also referred to as Newman or Lower Newman chert after the geologic formation in which the St. Louis chert is found (DeRagnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:158). The knappability of St. Louis chert is excellent with fragments being elastic (DeRagnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:158). The distribution of St. Louis chert extends from Huntington, West Virginia, to Harrison County, Indiana, and as far south in Kentucky as Garrard County near Paint Lick (DeRagnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:159).

Soils

The U.S.D.A. has mapped six soil associations in the project area that are represented by 25 mapped soil types. Table 2.1 lists soil types in the study area according to their occurrence on major landforms to illustrate the correlation between project area soils and topography. Table 2.1 also notes soil drainage characteristics and parent material. Mapped soil associations include: the Zanesville-Sadler association, the Fredonia-Caneyville association, the Penbroke-Crider association, the Hammock-Baxter association, the Baxter-Nicholson association, and the Baxter-Talbot-Dickson association

Zanesville-Sadler Association soils are nearly level to sloping, well drained to moderately well drained with loamy subsoil. These soils are found in upland contexts along broad flats and narrow ridgetops drained by small streams. These soils are formed in loess and the residuum of sandstone, siltstone, and shale (Barton 1981:7).

Fredonia-Caneyville Association soils are moderately deep, gently sloping to very steep, well-drained soils that occur on broad rolling uplands and along steep to very steep hillsides. Fifteen to twenty percent of the surface is composed of small to large limestone boulders, rock ledges, and rock outcrops. These soils are formed in residuum of limestone (Barton 1981:7-8).

Penbroke-Crider Association soils are deep, nearly level to sloping, and well-drained. These soils are found in uplands along broad flats, gently sloping areas, and knobs dissected by rivers, streams, and drainageways. These soils are formed in loess and the residuum of limestone (Barton 1981:8).

Hammock-Baxter Association soils are deep, gently sloping, and well drained. These soils are found in broad, undulating to rolling karst uplands. These soils are formed in loess and the residuum of cherty limestone (Barton 1981:9).

Baxter-Nicholson Association soils are deep, nearly level to steep, and well to moderately well drained. These soils are found in association with broad undulating plains, hills, valleys, sinks, and ridges dissected by rivers, small streams, and drainageways. These soils are formed in loess and the residuum of cherty limestone (Barton 1981:9-10).

Baxter-Talbot-Dickson Association soils are deep, gently sloping to moderately steep, and well drained. These soils are found on broad and narrow ridgetops, and short sideslopes (Latham 1969:3).

With respect to valley bottoms, the project area crosses few terrace or floodplain settings. Only a few well-drained valley setting soils are found in the project area (see Table 2.1). Most of these soil types are derived from Barren River, Gasper River, or Drakes Creek alluvium, or mixed alluvium from limestone, shale, sandstone, and loess. Lawrence silt loams and Nolin silt loams may also be found in association with depressions in Karst landscapes (Barton 1981). Prehistoric sites in valley bottom settings are more likely to be associated with well-drained soils. The potential for surface and near surface archaeological sites, as well as buried archaeological deposits increases with well-drained soil types. According to KHC's

comprehensive statewide plan, 28.7% of all archaeological sites found in the Green River Management Area are found in floodplain settings (Pollack 1990:36).

Soils found on slope, side slope, or bluff edge contexts are generally well drained and formed in residuum. These soils have slope gradients ranging between 2 and 40%; however, most have slope gradients in excess of 12% (see Table 2.1). Most of the soil types found on slopes are rocky or consist of rock outcrops. There is a moderate to high potential for overhangs or rockshelters in these contexts, particularly in association with Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex, Rocky outcrop – Caneyville complex, and Fredonia silt loam, very rocky soil types (see Table 2.1). Fifty-five percent of the Rock outcrop – Caneyville complex consists

Table 2.1. U.S.D.A. Soil Types in the I-66 Study Area.

Symbol	Soil Type	Drainage	Landform	Parent
Valley Bottoms				
EIB	Elk silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Terrace	Mixed Alluvium
La	Lawrence silt loam (nearly level)	Poor	Terrace	Alluvium
Ne	Newark silt loam (nearly level)	Poor	Floodplain	Mixed Alluvium
No	Nolin silt loam (nearly level)	Well	Floodplain	Alluvium
Flanks				
BaD	Baxter cherty silt loam (12-20%)	Well	Side slopes	Residuum
BaE	Baxter cherty silt loam (20-30%)	Well	Side slopes	Residuum
CoD	Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex (6-20%)	Well	Slopes/Bluffs	Residuum
CoE	Caneyville-Rock outcrop complex (20-35%)	Well	Slopes/Bluffs	Residuum
FaC	Fredonia silt loam, very rocky (2-12%)	Well	Slopes/Bluffs	Residuum
RfE	Ramsey-Frondorf complex (20-40%)	Well	Slopes/Bluffs	Loess/Residuum
RxE	Rock outcrop – Caneyville complex (20-40%)	Well	Slopes/Bluffs	Residuum
Uplands				
BaC	Baxter cherty silt loam (6-12%)	Well	Ridgetops	Residuum
CaC	Caneyville silt loam (6-12%)	Well	Ridgetops	Residuum
CrB	Crider silt loam	Well	Plateaus	Loess/Residuum
DcB	Dickson silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Ridgetops	Loess/Residuum
FnC	Fredonia-Urban land complex (2-12%)	Well	Broad Plateaus	--
HaB	Hammock silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Broad Plateaus	Loess/Residuum
NhB	Nicholson silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Ridgetops	Loess/Residuum
PeA	Penbroke silt loam (0-2%)	Well	Ridgetops	Loess
PeB	Penbroke silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Ridgetop	Loess
PeC	Penbroke silt loam (6-12%)	Well	Ridgetop	Loess
PrB	Penbroke- Urban land complex (2-6%)	Well	Broad Plateaus	--
SaB	Sadler silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Ridgetops	Loess
WeC	Wellston silt loam (6-12%)	Well	Ridgetops	Loess
ZaB	Zanesville silt loam (2-6%)	Well	Ridgetops	Loess/Residuum

of rock outcrops (Barton 1981:32). According to KHC's statewide plan, 17.7% of all archaeological sites found in the Green River Management Area are found in hillside contexts (Pollack 1990:43).

Upland soil types are generally well drained and found on ridgetops or broad plateaus. These soils are derived primarily from loess deposited during the Pleistocene or Early Holocene. Therefore, archaeological sites are more likely to be found in surface or near surface contexts. The potential for buried archaeological deposits in upland contexts is low. There is also a lower potential for archaeological sites found in association with urban land complex soil types (see Table 2.1). Positive identification of these soils have been obscured by dwellings, streets, sidewalks, small commercial buildings, schools, parking lots, and playgrounds (Barton 1981:21-22). The potential for archaeological sites drops in disturbed soil contexts. The majority of upland soils are found in association with heavily Karst areas, composed primarily of sinkholes. According to Pollack (1990:43), 34.4% of all sites found in the Green River Management Area are found in upland contexts.

Climate

The project area is considered to be included in the humid mesothermal climatic region. This region defines the climate of the southeastern United States. Warm summers and cool winters are the norm, and when extremes in temperature occur, they are usually not prolonged. The climate of the site area has been established since approximately 8,000 B.C., with minor variations in temperature and precipitation. Although today's climate is a good analog for the Historic period and the latter part of the Prehistoric period, it does not reflect climatic conditions present when the first prehistoric groups arrived in the region. After the retreat of the glaciers, the area experienced climatic change (Martin 1958), and from about 6000-3000 B.C., the climate was generally warmer and drier than a present. After 3000 B.C., the region experienced a cooling trend with increased levels of precipitation that has continued to the present.

Currently, the climate in the project area is considered temperate with an average annual rainfall total of 47 inches a year. Winter temperatures average 37°F, and summer temperatures average 76°F (Barton 1981).

Floral and Faunal Resources

Prior to extensive land clearing, the dominant forest in the project area would have been the Western Mesophytic Forest (Braun 1974). The Western Mesophytic Forest was a transitional region that exhibited no single climax type. Instead, the major vegetation types formed a complex mosaic. In the eastern part, mixed mesophytic forests occurred frequently, while in the west, mixed mesophytic forests became more and more limited in extent. Communities in which oak and oak-hickory forests were dominant increased in frequency; basswood and sweet buckeye dropped out (Braun 1974:122-124). Today's second growth stands bear little resemblance to the original forest cover, due to more rapid runoff and erosion, and dryness (Braun 1974:48).

At the time of their arrival, prehistoric hunters found many large mammals roaming Kentucky. Many of these megafauna and similar animals have become extinct. Some of these animals, such as sloth's, horses, deer, moose, musk ox, bison, mastodon, mammoth, and bear, undoubtedly provided an important source of food for the study area's earliest inhabitants.

Although species changed at the end of the Pleistocene large populations of game continued to thrive in the project vicinity through succeeding millennia. Pioneer records mention mostly animals that were important to humans, including buffalo, elk, squirrel, deer, raccoon, opossum, wild duck, wild turkey, pigeons, bear, panther, rattlesnake, wolves, fox, and beaver (Webb and Funkhauser

1932:300-301). Many species of small animals, fish, and mollusks also were present. Only those species that can co-exist with modern agricultural, housing, and commercial development now survive in the project area.

CHAPTER 3: Prehistoric and Historic Overview and Results of Background Research

Introduction

This section summarizes regional prehistory for southwestern Kentucky and the history of Warren, Barren, and Edmonson counties. The prehistoric cultural chronology of the eastern United States is divided into a series of periods that broadly correspond to major shifts in subsistence and procurement strategies, social organization, and settlement patterns. These periods are linked to distinct material culture styles, especially in projectile point morphology and in later times ceramic vessel form and decoration. The periods represented below form a general framework for discussing the chronology of the study area. These periods are referred to throughout this report to place the materials recovered into the broad contexts of Kentucky's past.

Prehistoric Context

Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian period (pre-8000 B.C.) is the earliest undisputed period for human occupation in Kentucky (Waters 1985). The earliest arrival of humans to the area was closely tied to the retreat of Pleistocene glaciers. The exact date of these earliest inhabitants' arrival in Kentucky is unclear, but based upon evidence from elsewhere in the New World, it can be inferred that the Paleoindian tradition was present in Kentucky by at least 9,500 B.C. Older occupations may be present, but as yet, there is no indisputable evidence to support this position (Tankersley 1990:77; Goodyear 1982; Haynes et al. 1984). Very little is known about the Paleoindian period in Kentucky because few Paleoindian sites have been intensively investigated. For this reason, little is known about foodways, raw material procurement, settlement patterns, or social organization. In the western United States and further to the east and north, Paleoindians have been described as small nomadic groups of large game hunters.

The traditional picture of Paleoindian culture emphasizes highly mobile bands whose existence was dependent upon large game animals, including mastodon. This image is beginning to change as new data increase our understanding of regional and temporal Paleoindian adaptations. Current thought on Paleoindian cultures outlines a process of colonizing migrations during the Early Paleoindian period, initial regional adaptations and settling processes during the Middle Paleoindian period, and subsequent regionalization and adaptations to the emerging Holocene environment during the Late Paleoindian period (Tankersley 1996). This process resulted in an increased emphasis on local chert, plant, animal, and other resources through time resulting in diversification of the tool kit and hunter/gatherer subsistence strategies. The emerging picture of Paleoindian lifeways suggests small, mobile hunter/gatherer bands exploiting locally available resources over relatively large territories.

The Paleoindian tool kit is well adapted to a hunter/gatherer lifeway, consisting primarily of projectile points, knives, and scrapers utilized in the procurement and processing of animal resources. The Paleoindian tool kit included a variety of stone, bone, ivory, antler, wood, and fiber plant tools. The

diversity of the tool kit increased through time, likely as a result of changes in subsistence strategies. Chipped stone knives and scrapers manufactured primarily from prismatic blades struck from prepared polyhedral cores were the most common tools during the Early Paleoindian period (Tankersley 1996:24). However, the most diagnostic Early Paleoindian tool consists of a long, lanceolate shaped, fluted Clovis or Clovis-like projectile point (Haynes 1982). During the Middle Paleoindian period, core and blade technology was replaced by bipolar lithic reduction and spurred end scrapers became common (Tankersley 1996:31-32). Diagnostic tools include small Clovis variants and Cumberland projectile points. Late Paleoindian projectile points are stylistically diverse, consisting of Agate Basin, Dalton, Quad, Beaver Lake, and Hardaway Side Notched forms.

Archaic Period (8000 - 700 B.C.)

The Archaic period saw the increasing regional specialization of cultural groups in the Eastern United States and an increase in the diversity of stone tool assemblages. Based partly on these changes, the Archaic period is divided into three sub-periods, known as the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic.

During the Early Archaic (8000-6000 B.C.) many of the modern species of fauna appeared in Kentucky. This was due in part to the shift from arboreal forest to an eastern deciduous hardwood forest (Jefferies 1988). Subsistence procurement activities shifted from larger game to a focus on hunting deer and smaller mammals, and the collection of nuts and other plant foods probably increased as well.

The Early Archaic period can be seen as a continuation of many of the Paleoindian hunter/gatherer lifeways. With the exception of changes in projectile point morphology, the Early Archaic tool kit closely resembles that of the Late Paleoindian subperiod. It has been suggested that the Early Archaic peoples lived in small, highly mobile groups, much like their Paleoindian predecessors (Jefferies 1990:150-151). The absence of midden accumulation and substantial features, such as hearths and posts, indicates that most sites were short-term occupations.

The Middle Archaic (6000-3500 B.C.) saw further regional differentiation in stone tool assemblages, subsistence, and settlement patterns. At the start of the Middle Archaic, the forest environment had shifted from the earlier boreal forest into a woodland similar to that seen today. Plant communities began to differentiate at the peak of the Hypsithermal Interval (8500 B.C.), with an increase in grasses and herbs (King and Allen 1977). During the Middle Archaic, a number of specialized tools appeared that suggest the exploitation of previously unused resources and the development of new processing techniques. In particular, there was an increase in the use of ground stone tools associated with plant food processing. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the presence of deep, rich midden deposits suggests that some of the sites were occupied for long periods of time (Jefferies 1990:151).

The Late Archaic (3500-700 B.C.) witnessed both the continuation of Middle Archaic trends and included some important changes. In some portions of the region, there is a marked increase in sites, suggesting population increase and more permanent settlement patterns (Jefferies 1990). Research in eastern Kentucky rockshelters indicates that by the Late Archaic people had begun to cultivate plants, specifically a set of starchy and oily-seeded native plants such as chenopod or lambsquarters (*Chenopodium berlandieri*), marshelder (*Iva annua*), and erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*) (Cowan 1985:229-230; Ison 1988). Squash (*Cucurbita* sp.) was also present during this time, although it remains unclear if it was an introduced tropical plant, or a native cucurbit (Heiser 1989). Most researchers believe that, despite the presence of cultivated plants, Late Archaic subsistence was based primarily on wild resources.

Woodland Period

Ceramic vessels, which mark the beginning of the Woodland period, first appeared in the region around 1000 B.C. (Railey 1990:249). The appearance of ceramics may be linked to shifts in subsistence procurement and settlement systems, but in many ways, the cultural boundary between the Archaic and the Woodland periods is indistinct. During the Woodland period, domesticated plants, specifically the same starchy-oily seeded plants utilized during the Late Archaic period, became gradually more important for subsistence. Settlements became larger and more permanent, and societies became more politically complex. The Woodland period is divided into the Early, the Middle, and the Late sub-periods.

In the Early Woodland (700-200 B.C.), conoidal vessels with roughened exterior surfaces are found in Kentucky; vessels may have cordmarked or fabric-impressed interiors (Railey 1990:249). Early Woodland stone tool assemblages are distinguishable from earlier Archaic period assemblages by the presence of various notched and stemmed point types.

An important aspect of some Early Woodland societies was an increased emphasis on mortuary facilities, such as burial mounds and related ceremonial sites. These structures and their associated behaviors may have been linked to increasing differences in social status, regional coherence of social and labor organization, and the development of group and territorial boundaries (Clay 1991; Dillehay 1990).

Toward the end of the Early Woodland period, corn probably made its first appearance in the region, based on data from Tennessee (Chapman and Crites 1987). Throughout the Woodland period, corn appears in only small amounts in archaeological collections, and was probably not important to the diet, but may have had ritual and ceremonial uses. The appearance of corn, even in small amounts, represents the first certain introduction of tropical cultigens from Mexico, from either the southwestern U.S. or the Caribbean (Fritz 1988; Riley et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland period (200 B.C.-A.D. 500) saw elaboration in mortuary ritual in many portions of the Midwest and southeast. The Adena and Hopewell traditions of the Ohio Valley are represented by some of the most spectacular sites known in the region. Ceramic vessels had cordmarked or fabric-impressed exterior surfaces. Decorative ceramic styles include Hopewell incised motifs and paddle-impressed curvilinear or rectilinear designs; these decorative motifs appear to show stylistic affiliations with other Middle Woodland cultures located in the southeastern United States such as the Marksville and Swift Creek peoples in the lower Mississippi River Valley (Kellar 1978). Middle Woodland projectile points of the region belong to the Lowes Flared Base cluster and appear related to triangular lanceolate types of the Copena and McFarland cultures of Tennessee (Faulkner 1969; Kline et al. 1982; Railey 1990:251).

The terminal Late Woodland (A.D. 800-1000) has a much greater variety in terms of ceramic decoration and styles, subsistence strategies, and possible levels of social organization (Railey 1990:257). It is during the terminal Late Woodland that "emergent Mississippian" phases began to form. The introduction of the bow and arrow caused a change in the technological organization of lithic reduction strategies. Triangular projectile points begin to occur in this time period, due to this technological influx (Railey 1990:257). Corn became an increasingly important crop during the terminal Late Woodland time period.

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period dates from A.D. 900-1700 (Lewis 1990). During this time, large, permanently settled villages began to appear, and large earthen mounds were constructed that served

as both mortuary facilities and platforms for residences of higher status individuals.

Settlement systems of the period usually consist of a hierarchy of habitation types, with large, planned villages located at the center of each particular system. These large villages, or ceremonial centers, are the most archaeologically visible remnants of a widespread network of smaller towns, hamlets, and farmsteads (Lewis 1990:375). Subsistence was based on hunting and gathering, and the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, and other plants. In some areas, the social organization of the Mississippian peoples resembled that of the anthropologically-defined chiefdom (Lewis 1990:375).

Historic Context

Warren County

The first European settlers of Warren County arrived during the 1770s. Early landowners included General Elijah Covington and George and Robert Moore. Established in 1785, McFadden's Station was one of the earliest settlements and was located on the Barren River at the Cumberland Trace. The trace became one of the major arteries for development of the county and surrounding areas since it connected the settlements on the Barren, Cumberland, and Green rivers. On December 19, 1796, Warren County was formed from a portion of Logan County. It was named after General Joseph Warren who sent William Dawes and Paul Revere on their midnight ride through the Massachusetts countryside to forewarn the approach of the British. Warren was also a military hero during the Revolutionary War at the Battle of Bunker Hill (Bryant 1992a).

Settlers attracted to the rich farmland continued to come to Warren County through the end of the eighteenth and into the early part of the nineteenth centuries. A portage railroad, possibly the first of this type constructed in Kentucky, was built in the 1830s. It stretched from the Barren River to the present location of the county courthouse in Bowling Green. Riverboat trade grew and prospered, producing a thriving economy and a growing population in Warren County. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad (today known as CSX Transportation) was built through Warren County in 1859 (Bryant 1992a).

At the beginning of the Civil War most residents of Warren Country supported the preservation of the Union. Bowling Green, due to its strategic location, became a prime target of both Confederate and Union armies. Confederate forces, under the leadership of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, occupied Warren County from September 1861 until February 1862. Upon their withdrawal from the county, they burned the Barren River bridges, the railroad depot, stores of supplies, and other buildings. In 1864 Union General Stephen Burbridge arrested twenty-two Warren Country men under the suspicion of treason. Harsh treatment of the residents of Warren County by the Federal authorities caused a shift in their support to the Confederate cause (Bryant 1992a).

After the Civil War, Warren County was one of the wealthiest counties and boasted one the finest courthouses in Kentucky. Many educational institutions, including the precursors to Western Kentucky University, formed in Bowling Green beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century. With the exception of Bowling Green, the majority of Warren County was agricultural until the construction of I-65 in the late 1960s and the Green River Parkway in the 1970s. An industrial boom followed the construction of these highways, changing the nature of Warren County. By 1979, over half of the population lived in urbanized areas, one quarter lived in rural, non-farming areas, and the remaining 13 percent lived on farms. The total number of farms in Warren County increased, but their overall size decreased since many now worked full-time in Bowling Green and supplemented their income with farming part-time. The population continued to increase in Warren County. In 1990, there were 76,673 residents (Bryant 1992a).

Barren County

Barren County, located in south central Kentucky, was created by the Kentucky General Assembly on December 20, 1798, from portions of Warren and Green counties. Originally the boundaries stretched from the Green River to the Tennessee state line, however, the current boundaries are approximately one third of its original size (Goode 1992:54). Barren County is named for the barrens, a meadowland region that covers the northern third of the county.

The first Europeans to visit Barren County were Long Hunters under the leadership of Henry Skaggs who camped in the area in 1769 (Goode 1992:54). The northern portion of the county was traveled by pioneers on the Cumberland Trace, a trail that connected with Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road at Hazel Patch (Goode 1992:54). Later stage lines connected Barren County to Louisville, Nashville, and Lexington (Goode 1992:54).

After the Revolutionary War many settlers arrived in Barren County, having received land grants south of the Green River. Many of the settlers were of Scottish, English, Irish, and Welsh descent. The county seat Glasgow, was named to honor the numerous Scottish settlers (Goode 1992:54). The economy of Barren County has always been largely agrarian. Early on tobacco was a primary crop, however, it has largely been replaced by dairying and livestock as the major economic activity (Goode 1992:54).

Additional economic development in Barren County is attributed to the county's location relative to Mammoth Cave. Although Mammoth Cave is located in Edmonson County, the primary access point to the cave is through Barren County (Goode 1992:54).

Edmonson County

Edmonson County, located north of Barren County is the seventy-ninth county in Kentucky in order of formation. The Kentucky General Assembly formed the county on January 12, 1825, out of portions of Hart, Grayson, and Warren counties. The county is named for Captain John Edmonson of Virginia who was killed during the War of 1812 (Bryant 1992b:284).

Euroamerican settlement of the county was slow. By 1830 the county population reached just over 2,600. According to Bryant (1992b:285), early pioneers first came to the area to hunt, but stayed because of the abundant pastureland.

Located near Bowling Green, a Confederate stronghold during the Civil War, Edmonson County was the scene of several skirmishes during the war. Brownsville, for example, was the location of two small skirmishes in 1862 (Bryant 1992b:285).

The primary economic activities of the county have always been agricultural, however, the location of Mammoth Cave in the county has stimulated a tourist economy that has grown since the nineteenth century. In 1988, tourism brought more that $39 million dollars into the county's economy (Bryant 1992b:285).

Background Research and Results

Introduction

In order to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline corridors, a search of several databases was made in order to determine the extent of previous research both in and adjacent to the project area. Background research was conducted for all corridors under consideration.

The complete collection of archaeological reports for Warren, Barren, and Edmonson counties at the Office of the State Archaeology (OSA), the State Historic Preservation Plan (Pollack 1990), and portions of the collections of microfiche, reports, and curation collections at the University of Kentucky, were examined in order

to locate references to previous archaeological work in the project area. Other research was conducted at the Special Collection and Archives and the Map Collection at the King Library, University of Kentucky. Resources at the Geological Sciences Building, University of Kentucky were also examined.

Documents examined at the Special Collections and Archives included published histories, such as Gorin's *The Times of Long Ago in Barren County, Kentucky* (1929), and Carrol's *1825-1900 Edmonson County: The Past History and the People Who Made It* (1989). Documents examined at the Map Collection included 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps for the region, as well as the 1937 county highway maps for Warren, Barren, and Edmonson counties. These documents were used to assess the potential for historic archaeological sites, including farmsteads, house sites, and cemeteries within the proposed corridors.

Archaeological Resources

Background research indicates that 233 archaeological sites are recorded within the study area (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). Two hundred seventeen sites are prehistoric, 8 are historic, and 8 are mixed prehistoric and historic sites (see Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

Prehistoric Sites. There are 225 prehistoric sites recorded within 2.0 km of the study area; 8 of these sites also contain a historic component (see Table 3.1). These sites include mounds (n=2), open habitations without mounds (n=115), isolated finds (n=9), rockshelters (n=9, caves (n=9), cemeteries (n=1), a quarry (n=1), a work shop (n=1) and sites of unknown or indeterminate function (n=78). Over half of the recorded sites (51.1%) are open habitation sites without mounds, while 34.6% are sites of indeterminate function. Open habitation sites without mounds include small, ephemeral occupations, as well as larger, more permanent occupations. Regarding chronology, 62.2% (n=14) of the sites are of unknown cultural affiliation and/or chronology; 48 sites have single components and 37 sites are multicomponent (see Table 3.1). One hundred sixty prehistoric archaeological components are represented including Paleoindian (n=10), Archaic (n=78), Woodland (n=43), and Late Prehistoric (n=29). Of the Archaic components identified, 27 are unspecified, 17 are Early Archaic, 15 are Middle Archaic, and 19 are Late Archaic. Of the Woodland components identified, 13 are unspecified, 18 are Early Woodland, 9 are Middle Woodland, and 3 are Late Woodland.

With respect to landform, 61.7% of all prehistoric sites are found in dissected and undissected contexts associated with ridgetop, knoll, and karst settings. Of the archaeological sites identified in upland settings, 25% are associated with karst landforms. Approximately 19% of all sites are found in valley bottom contexts associated with floodplain and terrace settings, while 8% are found associated with bluffs, rockshelters, and caves settings. Approximately 14% of sites are found on hillsides, slopes, or transitional landforms between river bottoms and uplands. According to the Kentucky Statewide Comprehensive Plan, 34.4% of all sites identified in the Green River Management area were located in upland settings (Pollack 1990:36). Sites dating to the Paleoindian period are distributed rather evenly between upland and valley bottom settings. This trend is also evident among archaeological sites dating to the Archaic period. A higher frequency of Woodland period sites are found in valley bottom settings, while Late Prehistoric sites are more likely to be found in upland settings.

Based on the results of the archaeological site file review, there is a higher potential for prehistoric archaeological sites of all periods in both upland and valley bottom settings. However, there is a slightly higher potential for sites to be found in upland settings than valley bottom settings. Topographic quadrangle maps of the project area indicate extensive bluff lines along the Barren River and Drakes Creek, as well as widespread karst

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
15BN57	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown Prehistoric	--	Dissected Uplands, level
15BN62	Open habitation w/o mounds	Middle Archaic	40,000	Terrace, knoll
15BN63	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown Prehistoric	--	Terrace, knoll
15BN622	Undetermined	Unknown Prehistoric	--	--
15ED62	Workshop	Paleoindian, Archaic	10	Bottomland
15ED259	Open habitation w/o mounds	Woodland, E. Woodland, Late Prehistoric	100	Terrace, level
15ED260	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Prehistoric	2,500	Hillside, knoll
15ED261	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown Prehistoric	1,500	Dissected uplands, level
15ED262	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Prehistoric	100	Terrace, level
15ED263	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, Woodland	400	Dissected uplands, knoll
15ED264	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early, Middle Woodland	100	Terrace, knoll
15ED265	Open habitation w/o mounds	M. L. Archaic, Woodland	2,500	Hillside, level
15ED266	Open habitation w/o mounds	M. L. Archaic	100	Hillside/slopes
15ED267	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown Prehistoric	100	Hillside/slopes
15ED268	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Archaic	7,500	Hillside/slopes
15ED269	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Archaic	800	Terrace/slopes
15ED270	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Woodland	800	Terrace/level
15ED271	Open habitation w/o mound	M. L. Archaic, E. L. Woodland	100	Terrace/level
15ED272	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Prehistoric	100	Terrace/knoll
15ED273	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, Early Woodland	300	Hillside/slope
15ED274	Open habitation w/o mounds	Paleoindian, E. M. L. Archaic, E. M. Woodland, Late Prehistoric	24,200	Terrace, floodplain, hillside
15ED275	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	1,500	Hillside/slope
15ED276	Isolated Find	Late Woodland/Mississippian	--	Hillside/slope
15ED277	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Terrace/level
15ED278	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Terrace/level
15ED279	Open habitation w/o	Archaic	9,680	Terrace/slope

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
	mounds			
15ED280	Isolated find	Archaic	--	Terrace/level
15ED281	Isolated find	Early Woodland	--	Hillside/slope
15ED282	Isolated find	Archaic	--	Hillside, slope
15ED283	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	200	Hillside/slope
15ED284	Isolated find	Archaic	--	Hillside/slope
15ED285	Other	Archaic	2,500	Hillside/bluff
15ED286	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	150	Terrace/level
15ED287	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	100	Dissected uplands/level
15ED288	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	50	Bluff/bluff base
15ED289	Rockshelter	Late Prehistoric	100	Rockshelter/bluff
15ED290	Open habitation w/o mounds	Woodland	100	Dissected uplands/slope
15ED291	Open habitation w/o mounds	Middle Archaic, Late Prehistoric	100	Dissected uplands/level
15ED292	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	200	Hillside/slope
15ED295	Rockshelter	Archaic	100	Dissected uplands/bluff base
15ED297	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric/Historic (1801-1900)	1,426	Hillside/slope
15ED300	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric/Historic (1900-2000).	8,132	Undissected uplands, ridge
15ED417	Open habitation w/o mounds	Middle Archaic/Late Prehistoric	2,400	Dissected uplands/knoll
15ED245	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Archaic/Historic (1901-1950)	3,000	Floodplain/level
15WA1	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA6	Cave	L. Archaic, E. M. L. Woodland	--	Cave
15WA11	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland/Mississippian	--	Bluff top
15WA12	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/level to slope
15WA13	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain/terrace
15WA14	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain/terrace
15WA15	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, Early Woodland	--	Undissected uplands
15WA16	Cave	Late Paleoindian, Late Archaic	--	Rockshelter/cave
15WA18	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Bottom
15WA20	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected upland/bluff top
15WA21	Open habitation w/o	E. M. L. Archaic, E. M. L.	262,500	Terrace/slope

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
	mounds	Woodland/Mississippian		
15WA22	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Hillside
15WA29	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA31	Open habitation w/o mounds	Middle Woodland, Late Woodland/Mississippian, Historic	--	Floodplain
15WA32	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown Prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA33	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands
15WA34	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	72	Dissected uplands/level
15WA35	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	900	Dissected uplands/level
15WA36	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	1,300	Dissected uplands/level
15WA37	Isolated find	Unknown prehistoric	1	Dissected uplands/level
15WA38	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Archaic	--	Dissected uplands/level
15WA39	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	400	Dissected uplands/level
15WA41	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	30,000	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA42	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	20,000	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA43	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	30,000	Dissected uplands/ridge
15WA44	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	9,000	Dissected uplands/ridge
15WA45	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	7,500	Dissected uplands/ridge
15WA46	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA48	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/ridge
15WA49	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/knoll
15WA50	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/knoll
15WA51	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands, slope
15WA52	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA53	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric, Historic	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA54	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA55	Open habitation w/o	Woodland	89,304	Undissected uplands/knoll

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
	mounds			
15WA62	Cave	Late Paleoindian, E. Archaic, L.Woodland/Mississippian	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA63	Open habitation w/o mounds	Paleoindian, L. Paleoindian, E. M. L. Archaic	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA64	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, E. Archaic, Woodland, E. Woodland	--	Hillside
15WA65	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, E. L. Archaic, Woodland, E. Woodland	--	Undissected uplands, level
15WA66	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, E. M. Archaic	--	Hillside/slope
15WA67	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Paleoindian, E. M. Archaic, Early Woodland	300	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA68	Open habitation w/o mounds	E. M. L. Archaic	14,520	Undissected uplands/level
15WA69	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Archaic	900	Undissected uplands, level
15WA70	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Archaic	400	Dissected uplands, level
15WA71	Quarry	Unknown prehistoric	100	Hillside/slope
15WA74	Open habitation w/o mounds	M. L. Archaic, E. M. Woodland	10,000	Dissected uplands/ridge
15WA75	Indeterminate	Late Prehistoric	--	Karst uplands
15WA76	Indeterminate	Late Prehistoric	--	Karst uplands
15WA79	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	9,000	Karstic sink rim
15WA80	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	26,000	Karst edge/slope
15WA81	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	6,300	Karst slope
15WA82	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	5,400	Karst slope
15WA83	Other	Unknown prehistoric, Historic (1851-1950)	15,400	Undissected uplands/knoll
15WA106	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric, Historic (1900-2000)	55,800	Undissected uplands, bluff top
15WA107	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	6,450	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA108	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	1,400	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA109	Open habitation w/o mounds	Middle Woodland, Historic (1871-1950)	50,250	Undissected upland/level
15WA111	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	3,530	Undissected uplands/level
15WA112	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	475	Dissected uplands
15WA300	Cave	Unknown prehistoric	--	Cave
15WA301	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain/hillside-slope

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
15WA302	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	1	Floodplain
15WA305	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain/undissected uplands
15WA306	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Bottom/floodplain
15WA307	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Upland/knoll
15WA308	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	--	Floodplain/knoll
15WA315	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/karst
15WA316	Cemetery	Woodland	--	Upland ridgetop
15WA317	Isolated find	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland ridge/slope
15WA318	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Archaic, Middle Woodland, L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA320	Indeterminate	L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Upland ridge
15WA321	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland ridgetop
15WA322	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland ridgetop
15WA323	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA324	Open habitation with mounds	Paleoindian/Archaic/Woodland	--	Floodplain/slope
15WA325	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	17	Dissected uplands/slope
15WA327	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA328	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA333	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Ridgeline
15WA334	Isolated find	L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Upland slope
15WA335	Isolated find	L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Upland slope
15WA338	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	--	Ridgeline
15WA340	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic upland
15WA341	Cave	Unknown prehistoric	--	Cave
15Wa342	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic upland
15WA344	Cave	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic upland
15WA346	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	200	Dissected uplands/closed depression
15WA347	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	195	Dissected uplands/closed depression
15WA348	Open habitation with mounds	L. Paleoindian, E. L. Archaic, Woodland, L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Floodplain
15WA349	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Bluff top
15WA350	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA352	Indeterminate	Paleoindian, Woodland, L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Floodplain
15WA354	Open habitation w/o	Woodland, Middle Woodland	--	Floodplain

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
	mounds			
15WA357	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/bluff top
15WA358	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland ridgetop
15WA359	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Woodland/Mississippian	--	Upland knoll
15WA364	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Ridgeline
15WA370	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands
15WA373	Cave	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands
15WA375	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/slope
15WA377	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected upland/ridgetop
15WA379	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/ridgetop
15WA382	Open habitation w/o mounds	Paleoindian	--	--
15WA384	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA386	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	600	Dissected uplands/level
15WA388	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA389	Cave	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/level
15WA398	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	--	Dissected uplands/closed depression
15WA600	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA601	Open habitation w/o mounds	L. Archaic, Woodland, L. Woodland	--	Karstic uplands
15WA602	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands
15WA608	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands/knoll
15WA614	Open habitation w/o mounds	E. M. L. Archaic, L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Flat wide ridge
15WA615	Indeterminate	Archaic	--	Hillside/slope
15WA616	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA618	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
115WA619	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Bluff line/slope
15WA630	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA631	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA633	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slopes
15WA634	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA635	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands
15WA639	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA641	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland terrace
15WA642	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Island (knoll)
15WA644	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
15WA645	Not Specified	Late Prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA647	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland ridgecrest
15WA648	Indeterminate	L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Floodplain
15WA654	Rockshelter	Unknown prehistoric	122	Dissected uplands/closed depression
15WA680	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA684	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA685	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/karst
15WA689	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karst
15WA690	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karst
15WA691	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/bluff
15WA692	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/bluff
15WA693	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA695	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA698	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA699	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA907	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA908	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands
15WA909	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands
15WA916	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Terrace
15WA917	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/karstic
15WA919	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/karstic
15WA920	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/karstic
15WA921	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/ridge
15WA926	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/karstic
15WA927	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands
15WA928	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands
15WA929	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/slope
15WA934	Indeterminate	L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Undissected karstic uplands
15WA935	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA938	Not specified	Late Prehistoric	--	Bluff top
15WA939	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected karstic uplands
15WA940	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Bluff top, level
15WA941	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands, level
15WA942	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands, hillside
15WA943	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA945	Indeterminate	Early Woodland	--	Floodplain
15WA947	Open habitation w/o mounds	M. L. Archaic, L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	Karstic uplands
15WA948	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Archaic	120,000	Terrace/level
15WA949	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected uplands/level
15WA952	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Upland/slope
15WA953	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic/level
15WA957	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Floodplain
15WA961	Other	Unknown prehistoric	--	City Dump
15WA962	Open habitation w/o	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karst

Table 3.1. Previously Recorded Prehistoric Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m^2)	Landform
	mounds			
15WA963	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic uplands
15WA964	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Uplands
15WA965	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	--	Uplands
15WA972	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Archaic	--	Upland/level
15WA973	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Archaic	--	Upland/level
15WA979	Open habitation w/o mounds	Late Prehistoric	350	Undissected Karstic uplands/knoll
15WA980	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected karstic uplands/knoll
15WA981	Open habitation w/o mounds	Early Woodland	--	Undissected karstic uplands/knoll
15WA982	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Undissected karstic uplands
15WA983	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	--	Karstic/knoll

terrain. These topographic settings are amenable for caves and rockshelters, which were heavily occupied during the prehistoric period. Therefore, the potential for caves and rockshelters along bluffs or associated with karst terrain is considered to be high. According to Gatus and Maynard (1978), there is a significant correlation between Paleoindian sites and karst landforms. That is, there is a greater potential for Paleoindian period sites to be found in association with karst features, such as sinks or sinkholes. Because soils in upland contexts are derived primarily from loess, the potential for buried archaeological sites in this area is low. Therefore, prehistoric archaeological sites are most likely to occur in surface or near-surface contexts. There is a higher potential for buried archaeological deposits in valley bottom settings subject to periodic flooding from the Barren River, Gasper River, and Drakes Creek. Also, the potential for buried archaeological sites increases near transitional landforms between valley bottom and upland contexts. Colluvial deposition may result in burying prehistoric archaeological sites.

Historic Sites. Sixteen historic archaeological sites have been recorded within 2.0 km of the study area (see Table 3.2). Of these sites, eight contain both a historic and prehistoric archaeological component (see Table 3.2). Historic site types include house sites/farmsteads, and an industrial site. Historic sites date from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries (see Table 3.2). Three sites (15WA30, 15WA73, and 15WA103) date between 1801 and 1850 (see Table 3.2). Few of these sites have been studied beyond the identification phase, because earlier studies recommended that most were not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Previously Identified Archaeological Sites in the Final I-66 Corridors

Corridors 2 and 4

There are two recorded archaeological sites within Corridors 2 and 4 (Sites 15WA308 and

Table 3.2. Previously Recorded Historic Archaeological Sites Located within the Study Area.

Site Number	Site Type	Component	Historic Date	Area (m^2)
15ED297	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/unknown prehistoric	1801-1900	1,426
15ED300	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/unknown prehistoric	1901-2000	8,132
15ED301	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1900-2000	4,636
15ED425	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/L. Archaic	1901-1950	3,000
15WA30	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1801-1850	--
15WA31	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/M. Woodland, L. Woodland/Mississippian	--	--
15WA53	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/unknown prehistoric	--	--
15WA73	Industrial	Historic	1801-1850	3,265
15WA78	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1851-1950	2,000
15WA83	Other	Historic/Unknown prehistoric	1851-1950	15,400
15WA103	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1801-1850	100
15WA104	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1851-1950	600
15WA105	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1851-1950	1,000
15WA106	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/unknown prehistoric	1900-2000	55,800
15WA109	Open habitation w/o mounds	Historic/M. Woodland	1871-1950	50,250
15WA110	Farmstead/residence	Historic	1851-1950	1,800

15WA384) (Table 3.3). Site 15WA308 was recorded as an Archaic site by Jack Schock in 1969. The site form indicates that the site is found on a high knoll and consists of a scatter of worked and chipped-stone stone debris. In addition, two areas exhibit burning, suggesting the presence of hearths. Additional information provided by Hammond (1975) suggests that Site 15WA308 is multicomponent and contains occupations dating to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland. Site 15WA384 is described by Hammond (1975) as a prehistoric site of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. One untyped expanding stemmed projectile point was recovered from the site. The NRHP eligibility of these sites was not assessed.

Corridor 5

Two prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within the boundaries of Corridor 5 (Sites 15WA324 and 15WA615). Both sites were identified during an archaeological survey of the Barren River Basin (Hammond 1975). Artifacts recovered from Site 15WA324 were also analyzed by Cutliff (1977). According to Hammond (1975), diagnostic artifacts recovered from Site 15WA324 date to the Paleoindian, Late Archaic, Early

Table 3.3. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within the I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltway Study Area.

Site #	Site Type	Component	Area (m2)	Corridor										
				2	4	5	10	11	12	23	A	B	D	E
15Wa041	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	30,000							X				
15Wa065	Open habitation w/o mounds	Paleoindian, L. Paleoindian, E. M. L. Archaic	0				X	X	X					
15Wa067	Open habitation w/o mounds	L. Paleoindian, E. M. L. Archaic, E. Woodland	300				X	X	X					
15Wa106	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric, Historic (1900-2000)	55,800							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa107	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	6,450							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa108	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	1,400							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa109	Open habitation w/o mounds	Middle Woodland, Historic (1871-1950)	50,250							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa110	Farmstead/residence	Historic (1851-1950)	1,800							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa111	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknonw prehistoric	3,530							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa112	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknonw prehistoric	475							X	X	X	X	X
15Wa308	Open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic	0	X	X		X					X		X
15Wa324	Open habitation w/o mounds	Paleoindian, Archaic/Woodand	0			X		X			X		X	
15Wa384	Open habitation w/o mounds	Unknown prehistoric	0	X	X		X					X		X
15Wa388	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	0								X	X		
15Wa615	Indeterminate	Archaic	0			X	X				X		X	
15Wa695	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	0							X				
15Wa907	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	0						X					
15Wa939	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	0										X	X
15Wa940	Indeterminate	Unknown prehistoric	0							X				

Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods. According to Cutliff (1977:1), Site 15WA324 is a large site located on the north bank of the Barren River and divided into four areas (A, B, C, and D). Area A contains a mound. Archaeology students from Western Kentucky University collected

artifacts from the site in 1969. Cutliff (1977:2) lists the following artifact types, 14 points, 13 blades and blade fragments, 24 scrapers, 3 mussel shell fragments, 2 historic ceramic fragments, and 2 cores. According to Cutliff (1977), diagnostic projectile points dating to the Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland/Late Woodland periods were analyzed. According to Hammond (1975), significant numbers of Kirk Serrated points, dating to the Early Archaic, were recovered from Site 15WA615. The NRHP eligibility of these sites was not assessed.

Corridor 10

There are five archaeological sites recorded within the boundaries of Corridor 10 (Sites 15WA65, 15WA67, 15WA308, 15WA384, and 15WA615). Site 15WA65 consists of a relatively large open habitation site found in an upland context. Dennis Bledsoe, an archaeology student, recorded the site in the 1980s. According to the site form, diagnostic artifacts dating to the Late Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; and the Early Woodland periods were recovered. In addition, a groundstone axe and celt were also recovered. The NRHP eligibility of this site was not assessed. Site 15WA67 was also recorded by Dennis Bledsoe and consists of an open habitation site, found in an upland context. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site suggest that it was occupied during the Early Archaic and Early Woodland periods. As noted above, Site 15WA308 was recorded by Jack Schock as an Archaic period site. Site 15WA384 was recorded as a prehistoric site of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. Finally, Site 15WA615 is recorded as an Early Archaic site. The NRHP eligibility of these sites was not assessed.

Corridor 11

There are three archaeological sites recorded within the boundaries of Corridor 11 (Sites 15WA65, 15WA67, and 15WA324). For details, see descriptions of these sites in Corridors 5 and 10.

Corridor 12

There are three archaeological sites recorded within the boundaries of Corridor 12 (Sites 15WA65, 15WA67, and 15WA907). As noted previously, Site 15WA65 is an open habitation site dating to the Late Paleoindian; Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; and the Early Woodland periods. Site 15WA67 is also an open habitation site dating to the Early Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Site 15WA907 is an indeterminate site type of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation; no site form was found for this site. The NRHP eligibility of these sites have not been assessed.

Corridor 23

There are 10 archaeological sites recorded within the boundaries of Corridor 23 (Sites 15WA42, 15WA106, 15WA107, 15WA108, 15WA109, 15WA110, 15WA111, 15WA112, 15WA695, and 15WA940). Site 15WA41 is an open habitation site of unknown age or cultural affiliation, consisting of a scatter of lithic debris; no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this site. Cindy Jobe and Terry Tune recorded the site in 1983. Sites 15WA106 through 15WA112 were identified by Cultural Horizons during an archaeological survey for the proposed Natcher Parkway Extension project (Stallings and Stallings 1998).

Site 15WA106 is a large multicomponent site found on a bluff crest and consisting of a prehistoric site of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation, and a historic residence dating between the late nineteenth century and 1998. Archaeological investigations at Site 15WA106 yielded 1,524 prehistoric artifacts and 179 historic artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site include debitage, cores, unifaces, bifaces, and groundstone artifacts. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered; however, shovel tests identified potentially intact midden deposits. Historic artifacts recovered from Site 15WA106 include ceramic, bottle and table glass, flat glass, nails, and

fragments. Historic ceramics recovered from the site included stoneware, coarse earthenware, and refined earthenware (Stallings and Stallings 1998:15, 16, and 25). The prehistoric component of the site was considered potentially eligible to the NRHP and avoidance was recommended. The historic component at Site 15WA106 was considered not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 15WA107 is a low-density prehistoric site of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. Thirty-four artifacts were recovered from the site consisting of debitage and bifaces. No diagnostic artifacts were identified. This site is considered not eligible for the NRHP (Stallings and Stallings 1998:27 and 28). Site 15WA108 was a small, low-density prehistoric site located on a low ridge. Only 11 artifacts were recovered from this site. Site 15WA108 was considered not eligible for the NRHP (Stallings and Stallings 1998:30-31).

Site 15WA109 is a large, moderately dense prehistoric and historic site, located on a small rise. Archaeological investigations at Site 15WA109 yielded 305 prehistoric and 61 historic artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts recovered included debitage, cores, unifaces, and bifaces. The presence of blades in the artifact assemblage suggests a Middle Woodland occupation. Diagnostic Lowe Cluster points were also recovered from the site, suggesting a Middle Woodland/Late Woodland occupation (Stallings and Stallings 1998:34-35). Historic artifacts recovered from the site include stoneware, refined earthenware, porcelain, bottle/table glass, and brick fragments, suggesting a late nineteenth-early twentieth-century occupation (Stallings and Stallings 1998:35). According to Stallings and Stallings (1998:36), the prehistoric component of Site 15WA109 was considered eligible for the NRHP, while the historic archaeological component was considered not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 15WA110 is a small, low-density historic site dating to the early nineteenth through late twentieth century. Eighty-three historic artifacts were recovered from the site including bottle/table glass, flat glass, brick/mortar fragments, refined earthenwares, and porcelain. According to Stallings and Stallings (1998:44), Site 15WA110 was considered not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 15WA111 is a small, low-density prehistoric site dating to the Archaic period. Fifty-four artifacts were recovered from the site including debitage and bifaces. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site include a Ledbetter Stemmed point dating to the Late Archaic period. This site was considered not eligible for the NRHP (Stallings and Stallings 1998:48-49).

Site 15WA112 is a small, low-density prehistoric site of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site. Only six flakes were recovered during investigations. This site was considered not eligible for the NRHP (Stallings and Stallings 1998:52).

Site 15WA695 is an indeterminate site type of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. The NRHP eligibility of this site has not been assessed. Site 15WA940 was identified during the Barren River Survey in 1975 and contains an Early Archaic component based on the presence of diagnostic artifacts. The NRHP eligibility of Site 15WA940 has not been assessed (Hammond 1975).

Previously Identified Archaeological Sites in the Final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

Corridor A

There are 10 archaeological sites found within the boundaries of Corridor A (15WA106, 15WA107, 15WA108, 15WA109, 15WA110, 15WA111, 15WA112, 15WA324, 15WA388, and 15WA615) (see Table 3.3). All of these sites have been described in the above discussions for Corridors 10, 11, 12, and 23, except for Site 15WA388. Site 15WA388 is a prehistoric site of indeterminate function and unknown age and/or cultural affiliation.

The NRHP eligibility of Site 15WA388 has not yet been assessed.

Corridor B

There are 10 archaeological sites found within the boundaries of Corridor B (15WA106, 15WA107, 15WA108, 15WA109, 15WA110, 15WA111, 15WA112, 15WA308, 15WA384, and 15WA388) (see Table 3.3). All of these sites have been described in the above discussions for Corridors 2, 4, 10, 23, and A.

Corridor D

There are 10 archaeological sites found within the boundaries of Corridor D (15WA106, 15WA107, 15WA108, 15WA109, 15WA110, 15WA111, 15WA112, 15WA324, 15WA615, and 15WA939) (see Table 3.3). All of these sites have been described in the above discussions for Corridors 5, 10, and 23, except for Site 15WA939 (see Table 3.3). This site is a prehistoric site of indeterminate function and unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. The NRHP eligibility of Site 15WA939 has not yet been assessed.

Corridor E

There are 10 archaeological sites found within the boundaries of Corridor E (15WA106, 15WA107, 15WA108, 15WA109, 15WA110, 15WA111, 15WA112, 15WA308, 15WA384, and 15WA939) (see Table 3.3). All of these sites have been described in the above discussions for Corridors 2, 4, 10, 23, and D.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Early histories of the study area and surrounding region make several references to the locations of mounds and archaeological sites. According to Gorin (1929:4), mummies were found in Long and Short caves during the early nineteenth century and were brought to Glasgow by Archibald Miller. The mummies were later sent to Charles Wilkins of Lexington. Native American human remains consisting of skulls and long bones were found at Never Sink in Barren County. Gorin (1929:5) reports that "Indian Forts" consisting of mounds were found in Barren County near the confluence of Barren River and Peter's Creek and near a bend of Skagg's Creek near Glasgow. In a study of Kentucky archaeology, Funkhauser and Webb (1928:311) remark that several mounds have been found in Barren County. Two of these mounds are those discussed above by Gorin (1929). Funkhauser and Webb (1928:311) also report on a cave found on the Smith Farm near Dry Fork containing six skeletons in association with beads, shells, and ornaments. Sites described by Funkhauser and Webb (1929:332) in Warren County include a village found on the Big Barren River, originally described by Rafinesque, as well as mounds found near Bowling Green. Funkhauser and Webb (1929:332) also describe a "fort" located 12 miles north of Bowling Green along the Green River, consisting of parallelogram 750 ft. on a side.

Between the 1930s and the 1960s, little work was conducted in the study area until the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966. Since then, the majority of archaeological projects were conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Many of these projects were conducted for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) for road upgrades, bypasses, bridge replacements, and borrow areas (Day 1997; Deiss 1987; Fenton, Houser, and Wilson 1984; Janzen 1982, 1983, 1988, and 1991; McGraw 1987; Schock 1977, 1986, 1988c; Stalling 1999; and Stalling and Stalling 1994, 1998). A number of projects have been conducted in advance of developments for industrial parks, landfills, subdivisions, low-income housing, and apartment buildings (Evans 1994, 1995; Schock 1984, 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1992, 1993a, 1993b, 1994a, 1994b, 1995, 1997b, 1997c, 1997d; Schock and Foster 1976a, 1976b, 1977; Stottman 1996; and Versluis 1997, 1999). Other compliance-related studies have been conducted for energy-related projects, utilities, or cell towers (Hand 1999; McIlhany 1993; Schock 1978; 1988d,

1993c, 1999; and Versluis 1996). The majority of these investigations resulted in negative findings (Deiss 1987; Evans 1994, 1995; Hand 2000; Janzen 1982a, 1982b, 1988, 1991; Schock 1977, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1998a, 1998b, 1998c, 1998d, 1992, 1993c, 1994b, 1995, 1996a, 1997b, 1999; and Versluis 1997, 1998). However, some resulted in identifying both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

Some of these projects were conducted within the boundaries of the proposed study corridor for I-66 and several of these contained archaeological sites (Cutliff 1977, Hammond 1995, and Stallings and Stallings 1998). In 1974, students at Western Kentucky University conducted a surface reconnaissance of Site 15WA947, identifying four artifact concentrations. Examination of diagnostic artifacts resulted in the identification of archaeological components dating to the Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic periods. The NRHP eligibility of this site was not assessed during this study (Cope 1974). In 1976, Western Kentucky University conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed expansion of the Bowling Green State Vocational-Technical School. This project area is located east of Corridor 23. Archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of Site 15WA962, on the edge of a sinkhole. Site 15WA962 is a lithic scatter of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. Site 15WA962 was considered not eligible for the NRHP and no further investigations were recommended (Schock and Foster 1976b). In 1977, Western Kentucky University conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Three Springs Park (Schock and Foster Schock 1977). This project area is located west of Corridor 12 and north of Corridor 23. Archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites (15WA972 and 15WA973). Site 15WA972 is located on a knoll overlooking a sinkhole and consists of a Late Archaic site, while Site 15WA973 is found on a hillside and consists of an Early Archaic site. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for these sites (Schock and Foster 1977).

In 1978, Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed sewer line between Corridor 23 and combined Corridors 5, 11, A, and D (Schock 1978). The survey resulted in the identification of five archaeological sites (15WA979-WA983) and the re-examination of two previously recorded sites (15WA601 and 15WA608). Sites 15WA979, 15WA981, 15WA982, and 15WA983 are lithic scatters of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. Site 15WA980 is a mixed prehistoric/historic site consisting of a prehistoric lithic scatter and an early to mid-nineteenth-century cemetery. Site 15WA601 is a NRHP eligible site containing two components dating to the Early Archaic and Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic component has been dated to 4360 ± 105 B.C. (Shock 1978:17). Site 15WA608 is a prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended for Sites 15WA608, 15WA980, 15WA982, and 15WA983; however, construction monitoring was recommended for Sites 15WA601, 15WA979, and 15WA981 (Schock 1978:28).

In 1986, Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological investigation for the proposed Bowling Green Bypass (Schock 1986). Five archaeological sites (15WA50, 15WA51, 15WA52, 15WA53, and 15WA54) were identified during investigations. Sites 15WA50, 15WA51, and 15WA52 are lithic scatters of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation. Site 15WA53 is a mixed prehistoric/historic site. The prehistoric component consists of a lithic scatter of unknown age and/or cultural affiliation, while the historic component consists of the remains of a possible eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cabin. Site 15WA54 was identified as a Late Archaic site. No further archaeological investigations were recommended for Site 15WA52 or the prehistoric component of Site 15WA53. Additional archaeological investigations were recommended for Sites 15WA50, 15WA51, the historic component of Site 15WA53, and Site 15WA54, to assess the NRHP eligibility of these sites (Schock 1986).

In 1993, Calvert McIlhany conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed customer service center, resulted in the identification of Site 15WA73, an isolated prehistoric flake, and a historic cemetery. Site 15WA73 is a historic site consisting of a concentration of bricks and limestone blocks. The site is interpreted as a nineteenth-century warehouse or mill (McIlhany 1993:16). The cemetery dates between 1800 and 1850 and is associated with Site 15WA73. Avoidance was recommended for Site 15WA73 and the cemetery. If neither the site nor the cemetery can be avoided, Phase II testing is recommended to assess their NRHP eligibility (McIlhany 1993:21).

In 1993, Arrow Enterprises conduced an archaeological survey for a proposed plastics plant, located west of proposed Corridor 12 on the Barren River (Schock 1993a). Archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of Site 15WA74, a multicomponent site containing occupations dating to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland periods. Phase II testing was recommended to assess the NRHP eligibility of Site 15WA74 (Schock 1993b:13). Phase II testing at Site 15WA74 was conducted in 1993 and consisted of a combination of test unit excavation and plowzone removal to identify the potential for subsurface features and buried archaeological deposits. No subsurface features or buried archaeological deposits were identified during Phase II testing. Site 15WA74 was not considered eligible to the NRHP and no further archaeological investigations were recommended.

In 1994, Cultural Horizons, Inc. conduced an archaeological survey for a proposed two-mile corridor, resulting in the identification of two archaeological sites (15WA75 and 15WA76). Both sites are historic dwellings/farmsteads. Site 15WA75 was occupied between 1907 and 1985, while Site 15WA76 was occupied between 1890 and 1965. Neither site was considered eligible to the NRHP and no further archaeological investigations were recommended (Stallings and Stallings 1994).

In 1996, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted excavations at Forest Home, a NRHP listed property in Warren County. Archaeological investigations identified intact historic deposits and the remains of two nineteenth-century structures. One of these structures is interpreted as the remains of a slave house (Stottman 1996).

In 1997, Arrow Enterprises conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed park on the Barren River, adjacent to the southern edge of Corridor 23 and combined Corridors A, B, D, and E. Archaeological investigations resulted in the identification of Site 15WA948 and the re-examination of Site 15WA21 (Schock 1997). Site 15WA21 is a large, multicomponent site, occupied during the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland/Mississippian. Investigations at Site 15WA21 consisted of both surface reconnaissance and plowzone removal. No subsurface features were identified during plowzone removal. Site 15WA21 is considered not eligible for the NRHP and no further archaeological investigations were considered necessary (Schock 1997:17). Site 15WA948 is located on a knoll contained a transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Early Woodland components. Archaeological investigations included surface reconnaissance and plowzone removal to assess the potential for sub-plowzone features. Ten pit features were identified during plowzone removal efforts. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from feature excavation included Late Archaic Ledbetter point types, as well as Late Archaic/Early Woodland Turkeytail and Adena point types. Prehistoric ceramics recovered from the site include both grit and limestone tempered sherds. Based on artifact analysis, Site 15WA948 is interpreted as a predominately Early Woodland site of the local Plum Springs Phase. Site avoidance was recommended; however, if the site could not be avoided, Phase II

testing was recommended to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of Site 15WA948 (Schock 1997:39).

As noted previously, several projects have been conducted within the boundaries of the proposed corridors. In 1975, Western Kentucky University conducted an archaeological survey of the Barren River, from its mouth to its terminus at the Barren River Reservoir in Allen, Butler, and Warren counties. The Barren River Survey identified 65 sites, six of which are located within project boundaries (15WA308, 15WA324, 15WA384, 15WA615, 15WA939, and 15WA940). Site 15WA308 is a multicomponent site with occupations dating to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland. This site is found on a knoll in the Barren River floodplain and is found within the boundaries of Corridors 2, 4, 10, B, and E. Site 15WA324 is multicomponent and contains Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland components (Cutliff 1977, Hammond 1975). This site is located floodplain/slope of the Barren River and found within the boundaries of Corridors 5, 10, A, and D. Site 15WA384 is defined as a prehistoric site of indeterminate function of unknown age and/ or cultural affiliation. Hammond (1975) reports that an untyped expanding stemmed point was recovered from the site. Site 15WA384 is located on the floodplain of the Barren River and is located with the boundaries of Corridors 2, 4, 10, B, and E. Site 15WA615 is an Archaic site located on a the slope of a hillside overlooking the Barren River. This site is found within the boundaries of Corridors 5, 10, A, and D. Site 15WA939 is found on an upland setting in karst terrain and consists of an Archaic occupation. This site is found in the boundaries of Corridors D and E. Site 15WA940 is an Early Archaic site located on a bluff top overlooking the Barren River. This site is found within the boundaries of Corridor 23.

In 1977, Cutliff analyzed artifacts recovered from Sites 15WA324, 15WA348, and 15WA354. As noted above, Site 15WA324 was identified by the Barren River Survey (Hammond 1975). Cutliff's (1977:1-4) study resulted in identifying Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland components at the site. This site is to be impacted by Corridors 5, 10, A, and D.

In 1998, Cultural Horizons conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Natcher Parkway Extension in Warren County, examining 600 acres. The entire 2.65 miles of the proposed Natcher Parkway is subsumed within Corridor 23 and combined Corridors A, B, D, and E. Seven archaeological sites were identified as part of this survey (Sites 15WA106, 15WA107, 15WA108, 15WA109, 15WA110, 15WA111, and 15WA112) (Stallings and Stallings 1998). Site 15WA 106 is a multicomponent site with an unassigned prehistoric occupation as well as a historic component dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century through the late twentieth century. The site is located on a bluff overlooking Drakes Creek. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, Stallings and Stallings (1998:16) suggest that given the high density of prehistoric materials, the spatial clustering of artifacts and the potential of the southern portion of the site to contain intact midden deposits, the site may represent a long term occupation site and may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Further work on the prehistoric component was recommended. The historic deposits were thought to be mixed at the site and no additional work was recommended for the historic component (Stallings and Stallings 1998:16-17).

Sites 15WA107 and 15WA108 are both unassigned prehistoric sites located on low ridges. The sites consisted of a light lithic scatters of nondiagnostic materials. No further work was recommended for Sites 15WA107 and 15WA108 (Stallings and Stallings 1998:27-32).

Site 15WA109 is a multicomponent site with a Middle Woodland prehistoric occupation and a historic component that dates from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The prehistoric component was represented by 305 artifacts which included five Lowe Cluster hafted

bifaces. Based on the high density of reduction debris at the site, and the fact that all of the diagnostic materials date to the same time period, Stallings and Stallings (1998:36) argue that the site likely represented a long term occupation and that the site is potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The historic component was represented by stoneware, refined earthenware, and porcelain sherds as well as fragments of bottle/table glass and a small amount of construction-related materials. The historic assemblage likely represents a domestic occupation. Further work was recommended for the historic component to better assess its integrity.

Site 15WA110 is a small historic site located adjacent to a manmade pond known as Dewey Lake. Based on the recovered artifacts, the site appears to be a domestic residence that dates to the early nineteenth century. According to the authors (Stallings and Stallings 1998:44), the early eighteenth-century materials were recovered from plowzone deposits that also contained artifacts dating from the twentieth century. Given this mixing and the lack of intact deposits below the plowzone, no further work was recommended (Stallings and Stallings 1998:44).

Site 15WA111 was a small prehistoric site with a Late Archaic component. The site was located on a flat area near a highway management facility. The only diagnostic artifact recovered was a Ledbetter Stemmed hafted biface. This site was interpreted as a short-term occupation site, and no further work was recommended for the site (Stallings and Stallings 1998:49).

Site 15WA112 is a small unassigned prehistoric site located in a broad flat pasture. Five flakes and one piece of lithic shatter were recovered from the site. Based on its small size and lack of diagnostic artifacts, Site 15WA112 was considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

CHAPTER 4: Archaeological Resource Potential

Introduction

This chapter examines the data presented in Chapter 3 from the archaeological site file review and previous surveys to generate a framework for considering archaeological resource sensitivity within the proposed alternatives for the I-66 corridor study and the Bowling Green Outer Beltline project.

Prehistoric Resources

A number of variables were used to assess prehistoric archaeological sensitivity: landform, soils, site chronology, site function, and site size. Overall, landforms and soils play a significant role in determining site location (Table 4.1).

Final I-66 Corridors

Corridor 2

Based on the above variables, much of Corridor 2 can be considered to have a high to moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity include bottomlands and terraces, adjacent to Gasper River, Soft Lick Creek, Barren River, and Little Beaverdam Creek. Based on site distribution per landform, 19% of all sites recorded within 2.0 km of the study area were found in valley bottom settings. The potential for buried prehistoric sites is greater in valley bottom settings. There is also a potential for buried archaeological sites at transitional landforms between valley bottom and upland settings. Archaeological sites are more likely to be buried as a result of colluvial deposition in these areas. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity include dissected and undissected uplands, particularly areas that have been heavily influenced by karst activity. Based on background research, 61.7% of all sites are found in upland contexts. Prehistoric archaeological sites in upland contexts are more likely to be found in surface or near surface contexts. Because, upland soils are formed in residuum or loess, the potential for buried sites in upland contexts is low. There is also a high potential for cave and rockshelter to sites to be found along bluff lines above both the Gasper and Barren rivers. Areas of lower prehistoric archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, previously disturbed areas, and slopes in excess of 15%. Exceptions to this include bluffs, where the potential for rockshelters and caves increases. Most of Corridor 2 crosses undisturbed landforms, except where roads or railway tracts intersect the proposed corridor. Based on background research, sites of all time periods are expected to be found in both valley bottom and upland settings. As noted previously, the occurrence of Paleoindian and Archaic sites is rather evenly distributed between upland and valley bottom contexts. However, a higher frequency of Woodland sites was found in valley bottom settings.

Corridor 4

Overall, the prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of Corridor 4 ranges between moderate to high. The western terminus of Corridor 4 begins near the confluence of Gasper River and Soft Lick Creek; here there is a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in the floodplain and terraces of these streams. Leaving the valley bottom, Corridor 4 ascends and crosses the dissected uplands, prior to crossing the Barren

Table 4.1. I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltway Projects: Criteria for Prehistoric Archaeological Potential.			
Potential	**Locational Variables**	**Expected Landforms**	**Expected Site Types Within the Project Corridors**
High	• < 8% slopes; • well-drained soils	• ridgecrests; • knolls • caves; • rockshelters; • karst features (sinkholes, sinks)	• Lithic scatters reflecting transient activities are more likely to be found; expect in all high potential areas; • Base camps and villages may occur on upland contexts, particularly Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric sites.
Medium	• Moderate (8-15%) Slopes; • Well-drained soils	• Bottomlands • Terraces	• Lithic scatters reflecting transient activities are most likely to be found in medium potential areas; • Base camps are expected on floodplains and terraces of the Barren River, Gasper River, and Drakes Creek.
Low	• Excessive (>15% slopes); • Poor drainage; • Eroded soils; • Significant disturbance	• Ridgeflanks; • Poorly-drained bottomlands; • Residential development	• Lithic scatters and isolated finds may be found in any of the expected landforms; • Base camps are not expected

River floodplain. As noted, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in valley bottom settings along the floodplains and terraces of the Barren River, Gasper River, and Soft Lick Creek is moderate. Sites in valley bottom settings are likely to be found in surface or near surface contexts. There is also a potential for encountering buried archaeological deposits along the floodplain and terraces of the Gasper and Barren rivers. Little, if any, work has been conducted in the region to assess the potential for buried sites in these settings. After leaving the Barren River floodplain, Corridor 4 ascends a steep bluff line and crosses a karst plain, dotted with numerous sinkholes. The potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in upland contexts is high based on previous studies and the locations of previously identified archaeological sites. As noted previously, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites increases in upland contexts, particularly on knolls, level landforms, or in close proximity to karst features, such as sinkholes. Prehistoric archaeological sites may also occur in bluff or bluff top contexts in association with caves and/or rockshelters. Because soils in upland contexts were formed in residuum or loess, there is little or no potential for buried archaeological sites in these contexts. Sites will likely be found in surface or near surface contexts. However, archaeological sites found in caves or rockshelters may have the potential to contained buried

archaeological deposits. Areas of lower archaeological potential include poorly-drained soils, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed areas. Little of the Corridor 4 area crosses previously disturbed terrain except around established roadways or near existing residences.

Corridor 5

As for much of the I-66 Study Corridor, the archaeological sensitivity for the Corridor 5 study area ranges from moderate to high. The western terminus of Corridor 5 crosses the dissected upland, prior to descending and crossing the Barren River Valley. As noted previously, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in floodplain and terrace contexts of the Barren River is moderate. Previous studies have noted that 28.7% of sites are found in valley bottom settings, while 34.4% are found in upland settings (Pollack 1990:36). Based on data gathered for the present study, 19% of all sites found in the region are found in valley bottom contexts, in comparison to 61.7% of prehistoric sites are found in upland contexts. There is a much higher potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in upland contexts, while there is a lower potential for sites in bottomland contexts than is evident in previous trends (Pollack 1990). Prehistoric sites in both upland and valley bottom settings are more likely to be found in surface or near surface contexts, while there is a potential for buried archaeological sites in valley bottom settings. Prehistoric archaeological sites in valley bottom settings are likely to be found associated with well-drained soils on level terraces or ridges and knolls raised above the floodplain. After leaving the Barren River floodplain, Corridor 5 ascends a steep bluff line and crosses the karst plains. As noted previously, caves and rockshelters are likely to be found in association with bluffs, overlooking the Gasper and Barren rivers. Site in upland contexts are likely to be found associated with ridgetops, knolls, or karst features, such as sinkholes. Areas of lower archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, sinks, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed areas. Little of the Corridor 5 study area has been disturbed except where it crosses existing roadways or in close proximity to established residences. Most of the study area is rural and undeveloped.

Corridor 10

The westernmost portion of Corridor 10 has a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites at the confluence of Gasper River and Soft Lick Creek. Here prehistoric sites are likely to be found on small knolls or ridges elevated above the floodplain. Sites are likely to be found in surface or near surface contexts. However, there is a potential for buried archaeological sites. Leaving the valley bottom, Corridor 10 ascends a steep bluff line and crossing dissected uplands, prior to descending into the Barren River floodplain, and then climbing to the karst plains. The prehistoric archaeological potential for Corridor 10 increases once it ascends onto the uplands. The prehistoric archaeological sensitivity is considered high in upland contexts along bluff lines, ridgetops, knolls, and in close proximity to karst features. Corridor 10 crosses some of the most heavily karstic terrain found in the entire I-66 study corridor. As discussed, prehistoric sites in upland contexts are expected in surface or near-surface contexts, where soils are formed in residuum or loess. Little potential for buried archaeological deposits exist in upland conditions, except for sites found in caves or rockshelters; windblown sediments, roof fall, and accretional deposition through years of habitation may result in covering or burying archaeological deposits in these settings. There is also a potential for buried archaeological sites on slopes fronting cave and rockshelter drip lines. Areas of lower archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed areas The western portion of Corridor 10 is largely undeveloped; however, the eastern section parallels existing U.S. Route 65. Therefore, a greater portion of Corridor 10 has been disturbed, possibly resulting in lower potential for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Corridor 11

The potential for prehistoric archaeological sites is considered high in the westernmost portion of Corridor 11, crossing the dissected uplands. Here sites are likely to be found in near surface or surface contexts. There is little potential for buried archaeological sites. There is also a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in bluff lines found bracketing the Barren River Valley. The potential for caves and rockshelters increases in these contexts. Crossing the Barren River floodplain, the prehistoric archaeological potential decreases slightly, from high to moderate. Sites are likely to be found on knolls and ridges above the floodplain in surface or near surface contexts. There is also a potential for buried archaeological sites. Leaving the Barren River Valley, Corridor 11 crosses an exceptionally karst region, blanketed with sinkholes. Areas of lower archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed area. The western portion of Corridor 11 crosses a mostly undeveloped region; however, once it combines with Corridors 10 and 12, it roughly parallels U.S. Route 65, possibly resulting in a lower potential for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Corridor 12

The potential for prehistoric archaeological sites is considered high in the southern portion of Corridor 12, where it crosses undissected karst terrain and intermittently parallels the western bluff line of Drakes Creek. Here the potential for caves and rockshelters is considered high. Sites are likely to be found in surface or near surface contexts Little potential for buried archaeological sites exists, except in caves or rockshelters. Where Corridor 12 crosses a narrow section of the Barren River floodplain, archaeological potential decreases from high to moderate. Ascending onto the karst plains, archaeological site sensitivity becomes high once again. Again, as noted for Corridors 10 and 11, Corridor 12 crosses an extremely heavy karstic region. As found elsewhere, areas of low archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed areas. Where Corridor 12 combines with Corridors 10 and 11, it parallels a significant portion of existing U.S. Route 65, possibly resulting in a lower potential for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Corridor 23

There is a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites at the western terminus of Corridor 23, overlooking the confluence of Gasper River and Soft Lick Creek. Corridor 23 crosses a large expanse of undissected uplands, skirting south of Bowling Green. Archaeological sites in upland contexts are most likely associated with ridgetops, bluff lines, and knolls. Of all the final I-66 corridors, Corridor 23 crosses through areas that have been disturbed through residential or roadway development. Greater surface disturbance from development lowers the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Areas of moderate archaeological potential include portions of Corridor 23, which crosses narrow stretches of Drakes Creek and Barren River floodplains. Prehistoric archaeological sites in valley bottom settings are expected to occur in higher elevation settings above the floodplain in surface or near surface contexts. However, there is a potential for buried sites in these settings. Leaving the Barren River Valley, Corridor 23 crosses a long expanse of heavily karst terrain, resulting in a high probability for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

Corridor A

The southern terminus of Corridor A exhibits a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites on the floodplain of Drakes Creek. Archaeological sites are likely to be found on terraces and knolls elevated above the floodplain in surface or near surface contexts. While there is a potential for buried archaeological sites, no studies have been conducted in the region to assess

this potential. Leaving the Barren River Valley, Corridor A crosses a wide expanse of karst plain and dissected uplands before crossing the Barren River again and terminating in a heavily dissected area. As discussed elsewhere, the potential for archaeological sites in upland contexts, bluff lines, and karst features is high. Sites are expected to occur in surface or near surface contexts, with little potential for buried archaeological sites, except in association with caves and rockshelters. Low potential areas include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed areas. Corridor A crosses through a predominately rural landscape; therefore, disturbances are limited to scattered residences, farmsteads, and established roadways.

Corridor B

As with Corridor A, the southern terminus of Corridor B is considered to have a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites on the floodplain of Drakes Creek. Here sites are expected to occur in surface and near surface contexts with a potential for buried archaeological sites. Climbing out of the Drake Creek Valley, Corridor B crosses a heavily karst region covered with sinkholes. This region is expected to have a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Descending briefly from the karst plains to cross the Barren River, Corridor B once again ascends an extensive karst plateau. Shifting east, Corridor B enters a heavily dissected area crossing the Barren River again, ascending to the dissected uplands and terminating at the confluence of Gasper River and Soft Lick Creek. Archaeological site potential increases dramatically in upland and karst regions, especially in association with bluffs overlooking Gasper and Barren rivers, and Drake Creek. Caves and rockshelters are likely to occur in these areas. Archaeological sites are likely to occur in surface and near surface contexts in upland regions, with little potential for buried archaeological deposits. As noted elsewhere in this report, there is a potential for buried deposits in caves or rockshelters. Areas of low archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15%, and previously disturbed areas.

Corridor D

Overall, the majority of Corridor D has a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, except where it crosses the short expanses of the Barren River floodplain. There is a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in valley bottom contexts. Archaeological sites in upland contexts are likely to occur on ridgetops, knolls, and karst features in surface or near surface contexts. Archaeological sites are also expected to occur along bluff lines, consisting of caves and rockshelters. There is little potential for buried archaeological sites in upland contexts, except in association with caves or rockshelters. Archaeological formation processes in caves and rockshelters are often favorable to burying multiple occupation floors. Areas of low archaeological potential include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15% and previously disturbed areas. Corridor D crosses a largely rural landscape, with disturbances limited to isolated farmsteads/ residences and roadways.

Corridor E

As with Corridor D, the majority of Corridor E has a high potential for archaeological sites, except where it crosses the Barren River floodplain. There is a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in valley bottom contexts. Archaeological sites in upland contexts are likely to be found on ridgetops, knolls, and in association with karst features, such as sinkholes. Archaeological sites found on upland contexts will occur in surface or near surface contexts. There is little potential for buried archaeological sites in upland contexts, except in association with caves and rockshelters. Areas of low archaeological potential for prehistoric archaeological sites include poorly drained soils, slopes in excess of 15% and previously disturbed areas. Corridor E crosses a

largely rural landscape with disturbances limited to isolated farmsteads/residences and roadways.

Historic Resources

Variables used to assess historic archaeological sensitivity include proximity to historic transportation networks, such as roads and railroad tracks, intersections of such routes, landforms, and the location of historic architectural resources. Historic maps used to determine locations of historic roads and structures include Beers 1877 Warren County maps and Beers and Lanagan's 1879 Barren County map. Other historic maps used included 15' U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps, such as the 1914 Little Muddy, 1922 Mammoth Cave, 1923 Bowling Green, 1923 Brownsville, 1926 Scottsville, and 1938 Horse Cave. In addition, the 1937 Barren County highway map, the 1937 Warren County highway map, and the 1949 Edmonson County highway maps were used.

Table 4.2 summarizes the historic archaeological site potential for the I-66 Corridors and the Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors. Archaeological investigations in the area suggest that expected resources include small residences or farmsteads dating from the early nineteenth through late twentieth centuries. Small family cemeteries are also expected to occur.

Final I-66 Corridors

Corridor 2

The potential for historic archaeological sites in Corridor 2 is moderate throughout the entire corridor. Examination of the 1877 Warren County and 1879 Barren County maps indicate at least 17 dwellings/farmsteads within the Corridor 2 ROW (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Between 1914 and 1926, the number of structures within the potential ROW increased dramatically to 67 including 3 schools (Penn Chapel School) and a church (Little Hope Church and Dripping Springs Church) (Figure 4.3). The Green and Glasgow Road shown on historic maps parallels a portion of the modern Cumberland Parkway (see Figure 4.3). Examination of historic highway maps for Warren, Barren, and Edmonson counties illustrates at least 61 structures, including 4 churches and 2 cemeteries (Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6). The frequency of structures first noted for Corridor 2 between 1914 and 1926 is relatively consistent into the mid-twentieth century. Based on historic map information, the potential for historic

Table 4.2. I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline Projects: Criteria for Historic Archaeological Potential.

Potential	Locational Variables	Expected Sites/Resources
High	• <300 feet of a mapped structure or architectural resource	• dwellings/farmsteads, family cemeteries
Medium	• Locations <300 feet of a historic transportation route (US 68, US 231, KY526, Cemetery Road, and Louisville and Nashville tracks) • Medium potential locations are more sensitive if they coincide with ridgecrests, bluff edges, or near rivers and streams.	• Same as above
Low	• Locations >300 feet from a mapped structure, historic architectural resource, or a historic transportation route	• Same as above, if any are found

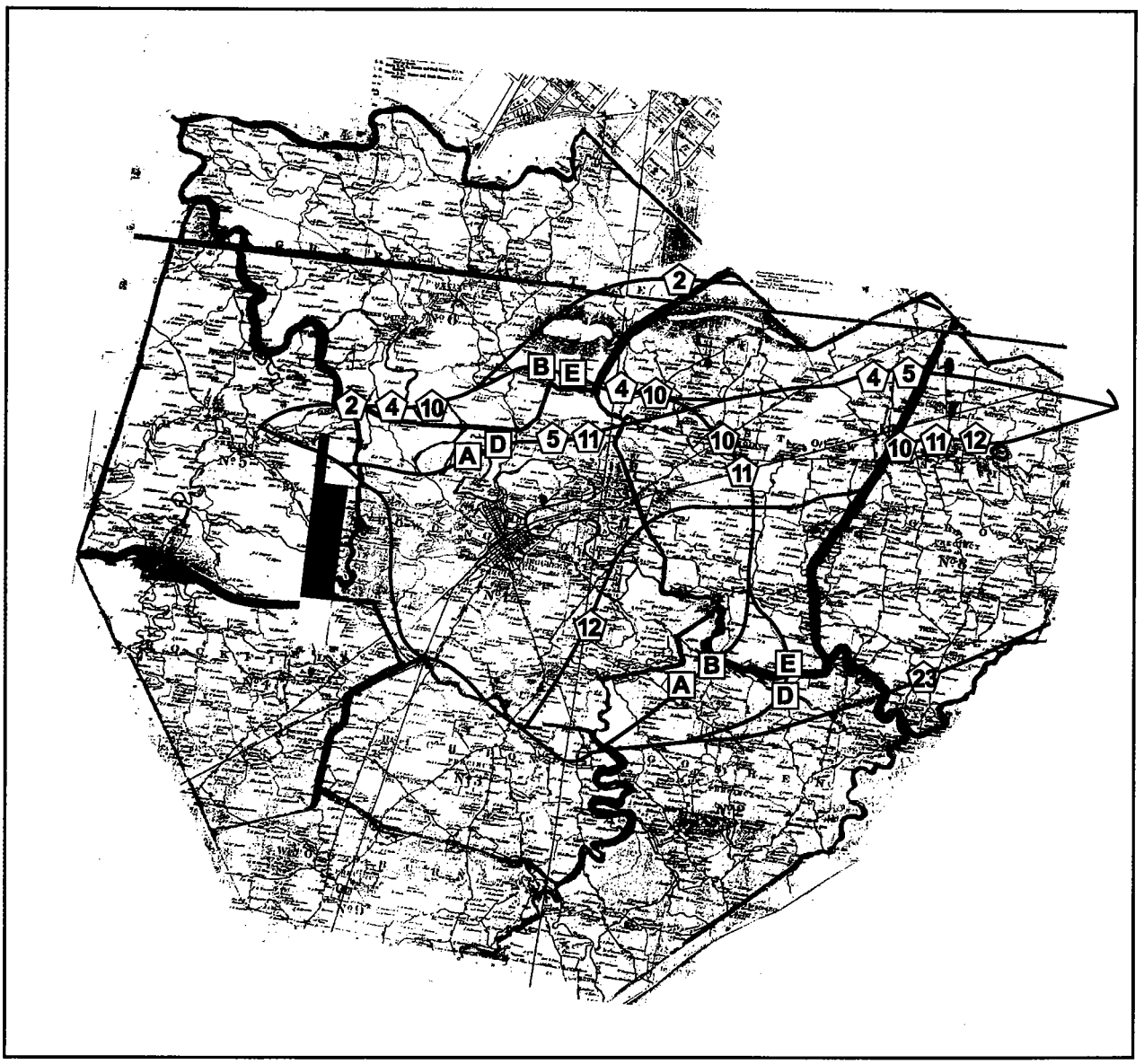

Figure 4.1. Historic 1877 map of Warren County showing proposed corridors (Beers 1877).

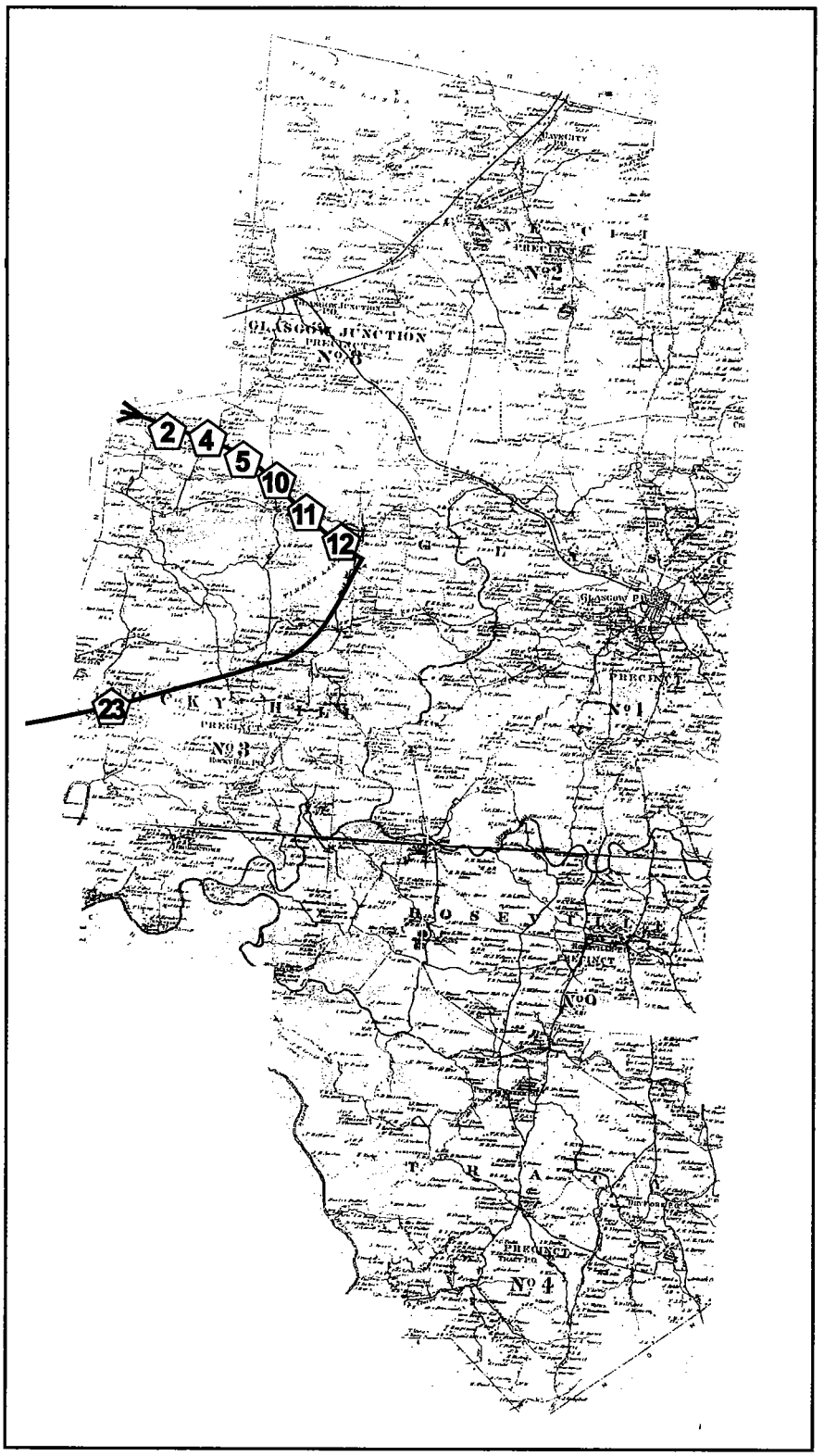

Figure 4.2. Historic 1879 map of Barren County showing proposed corridors (Beers and Lanagan 1879).

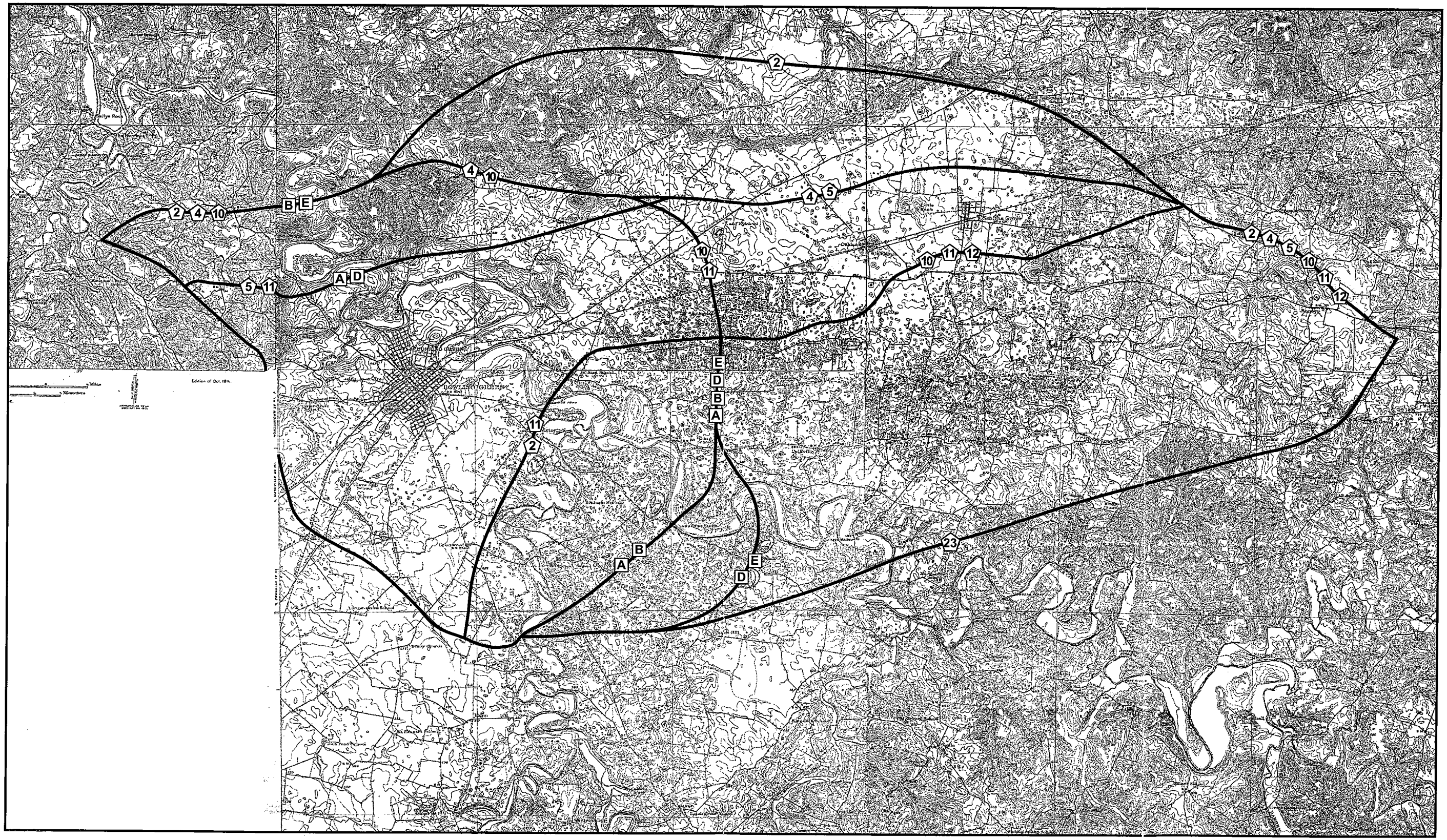

Figure 4.3. Historic map showing proposed corridors (composite of U.S.G.S. 15' Bowling Green 1923, Brownsville 1923, Little Muddy 1914, Mammoth Cave 1922, and Scottsville 1926 quadrangles).

archeological sites is greater in the eastern terminus of the highway corridor, particularly in upland settings along ridgecrests and knolls, where structures are more concentrated. Historic archaeological sites are likely to consist of dwellings/farmsteads. However, there is also a potential for archaeological sites associated with schools and churches. Small family cemeteries are also expected. Historic sites are likely to date from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries.

Corridor 4

The western terminus of Corridor 4 is found near the community of Hadley. The potential for historic archaeological sites in Corridor 4 is considered moderate throughout most of the corridor, ranging to high in the eastern terminus where site potential increases. The majority of historic archaeological sites will be found in upland contexts. Examination of the 1877 Warren and 1879 Barren counties maps illustrate 22 structures consisting primarily of dwellings/farmsteads (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Between 1914 and 1923, the number of structures more than doubles with 49 illustrated, including one school. Again, most of these structures consist of dwellings/farmsteads. Smaller communities, such as Oakland and Smiths Grove grow during this period (see Figure 4.3). Corridor 4 crosses at least one railroad line, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, creating a potential for railroad-related resources (signals, switches, and mile markers) near these tracks. Between 1937 and 1949, the frequency of structures in the corridor decrease to 40, possibly reflecting a post-war move from rural to more urban settings (see Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6). During this period, three churches are built in the area, in addition to an airfield. Thus, there is a potential for archaeological sites associated with churches, as well as an airfield.

Corridor 5

The historic archaeological potential for Corridor 5 mirrors that of Corridor 4, resulting in a moderate potential for most of the corridor and ranging to high in the eastern terminus where the frequency of structures is greater. Examination of the 1877 Warren County and 1879 Barren County maps, 30 structures are illustrated (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). All of these structures consist of dwellings/ farmsteads. Between 1914 and 1923, the number of mapped structures increases to 52, including two schools (Seminary School) and the Mount Olive Church (see Figure 4.3). Most structures are found in upland contexts, and consist of dwellings/ farmsteads in association with undeveloped roads and trails. Corridor 5 also crosses the Louisville and Nashville road near the community of Rocky Hill, where the Warren, Barren, and Edmonson county lines merge (see Figure 4.3). A trend noted in Corridors 2 and 4 is also evident along the boundaries of Corridor 5. Historic highway maps, dating between 1937 and 1949, illustrate only 45 structures including an airfield (see Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6). This decline in the number of residences may reflect a post-war trend, where populations are shifting away from rural settings.

Corridor 10

The historic archaeological potential for most of Corridor 10 is considered to be moderate, ranging to high at the eastern terminus, where the frequency of structures is greater. Examination of the 1877 Warren County and the 1879 Barren County maps illustrates 29 structures consisting primarily of dwellings/farmsteads (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The majority of these structures are found in upland contexts in association with ridgecrests. Between 1914 and 1923, the number of mapped structures increases to 56, including two schools (Gott School). Again, most of these structures are located in upland contexts, and are concentrated along the eastern margins of the proposed corridor. Exiting Route 68 roughly parallels that of the historic Glasgow Road. As noted previously, there is a slight decline in the frequency of residences between 1937 and 1949. Fifty structures are illustrated on the Warren, Barren, and Edmonson county highway

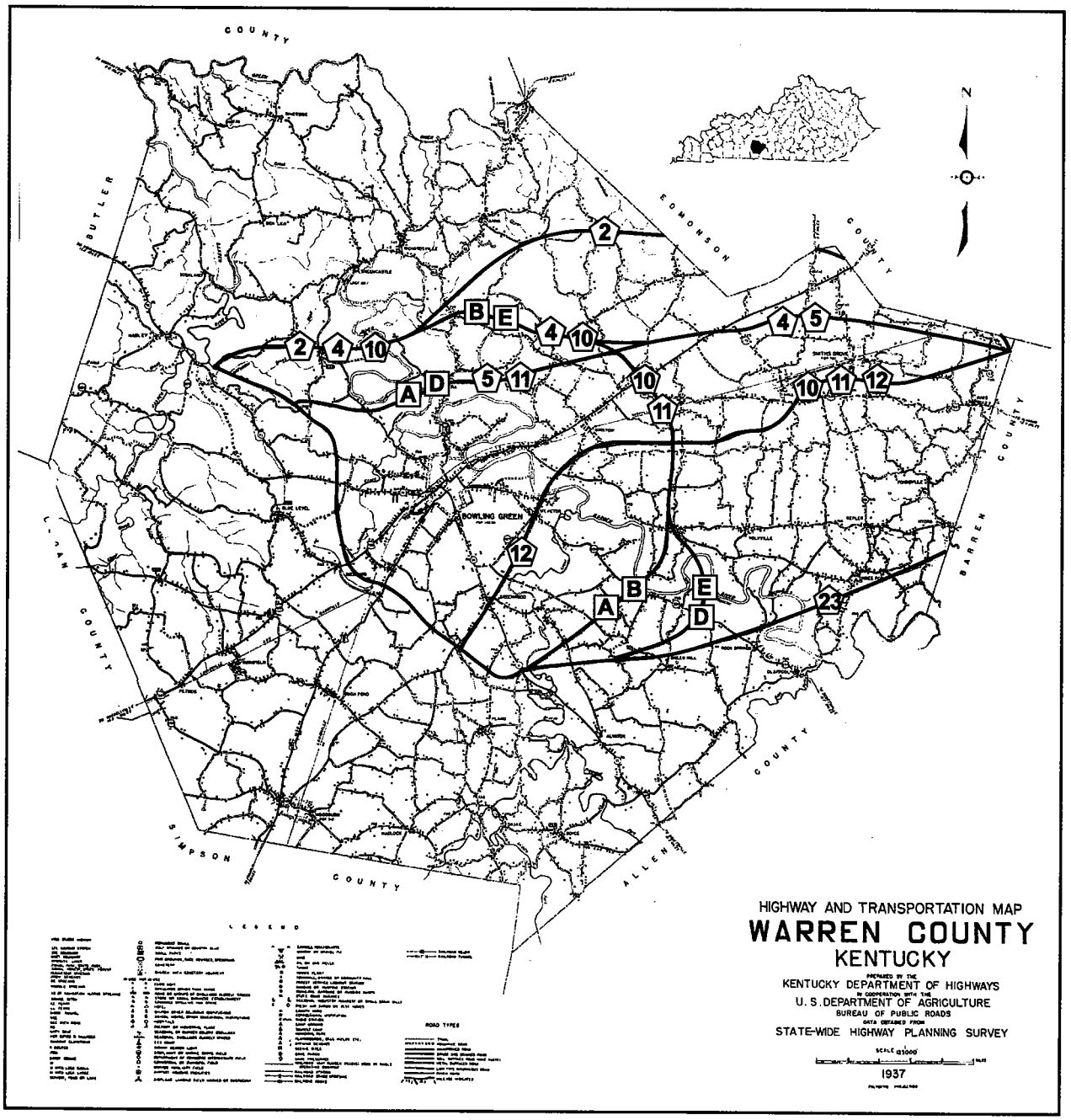

Figure 4.4. Historic 1937 Warren County highway map showing location of I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline corridors.

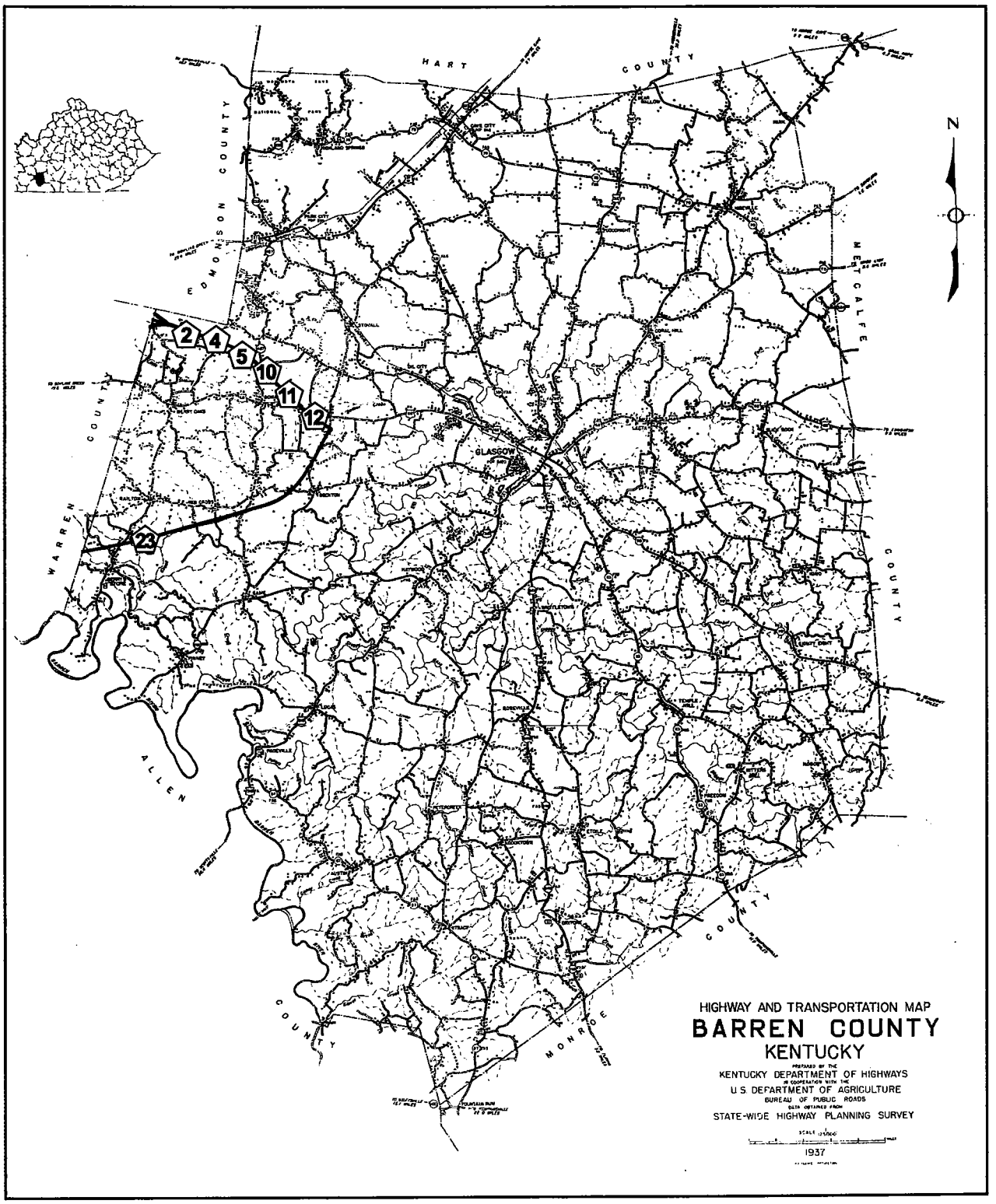

Figure 4.5. Historic 1937 Barren County highway map showing location of I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline corridors.

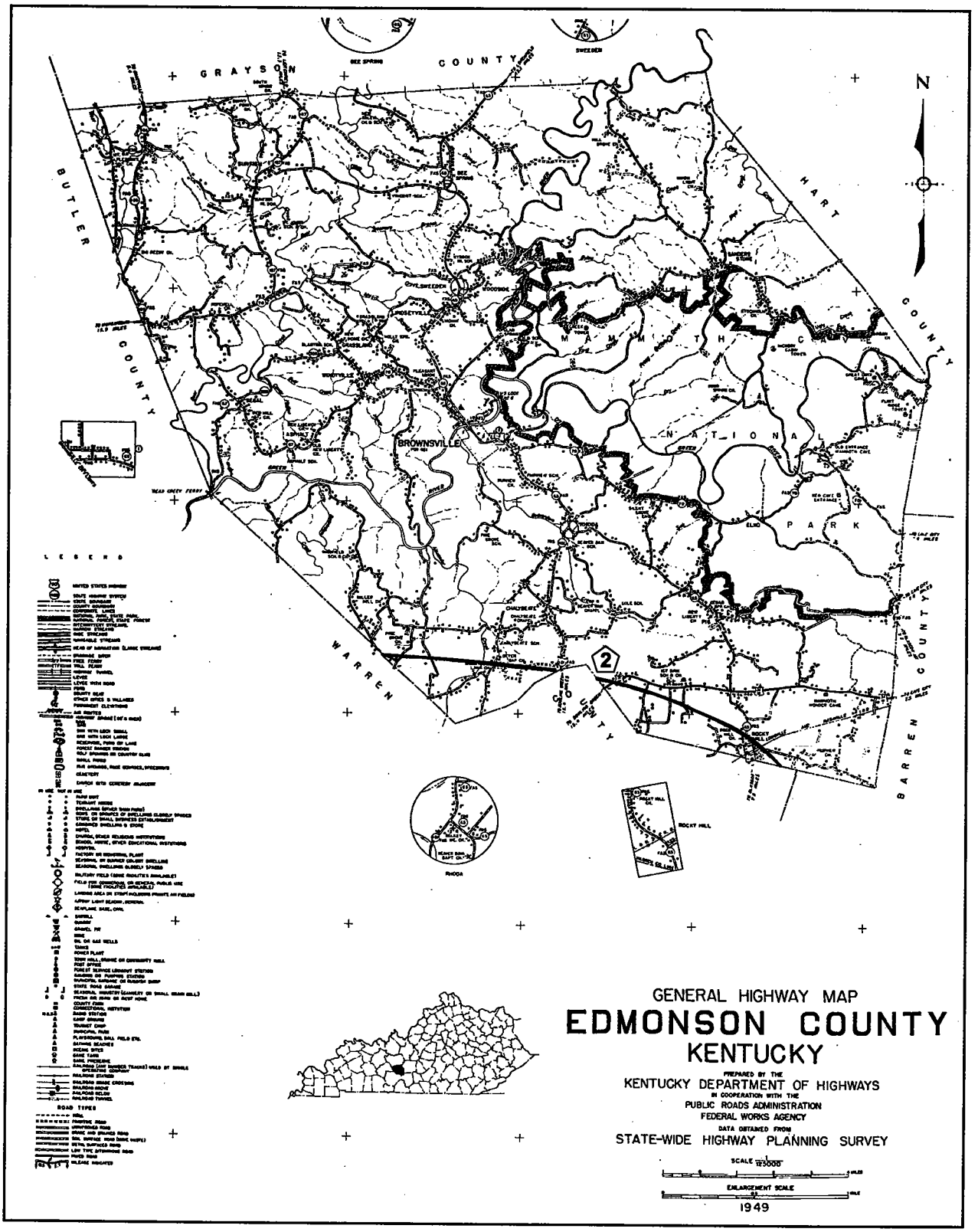

Figure 4.6. Historic 1949 Edmonson County highway map showing location of I-66 and Bowling Green Outer Beltline corridors.

maps (see Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6). As discussed elsewhere, this may reflect a post-war abandonment of rural settings in favor or more urban ones, or this might reflect a less populated region of the project area.

Corridor 11

The historic archaeological potential for most of Corridor 11 is considered to be moderate, ranging to high at the eastern terminus of the proposed corridor. Examination of the 1877 Warren County and the 1879 Barren County maps, 24 structures are illustrated (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The majority of these are dwellings/farmsteads; however, at least one school is noted on the Warren County map (see Figure 4.1). This map illustrates a "Colored Church" near Pilot Knob, a local eminence. By 1922, the "Colored Church" is no longer illustrated on the 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps. Between 1914 and 1923, the number of mapped structures more than doubles with 55 structures noted, including Mt. Olive Church and Seminary School. One other school is also mapped during this period. This increase in the number of structures may reflect increasing populations into the region. Most of these structures are probably representative of dwellings/farmsteads. Unlike the other corridors discussed above, there is an increase in the number of mapped structures between 1937 and 1949. Sixty-seven structures are mapped on the Warren, Barren, and Edmonson county highway map. Most of these structures are representative of dwellings/farmsteads, except for three churches (see Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6).

Corridor 12

The historic archaeological potential for all of Corridor 12 is considered high. Corridor 12 crosses some of the more heavily occupied regions in the study area. Thirty structures are mapped on the 1877 Warren County and the 1879 Barren County maps (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The majority of these structures are dwellings/farmsteads, except for a distillery and the "Colored Church" noted above. The majority of structures are found in upland contexts associated with ridgetop or ridgecrest settings. Between 1914 and 1923, the number of structures numbers 27, with no evidence of either the distillery or the "Colored Church" on these maps (see Figure 4.3). Between 1923 and 1949, the frequency of structures mapped in the Corridor 12 project area nearly triples, suggesting that this is one of the more heavily occupied portions of the study area. Seventy-six structures are mapped on the 1937 Warren and Barren counties highway maps. Most of these structures are mapped as dwellings/farmsteads.

Corridor 23

The historic archaeological potential for all of Corridor 23 is considered high. Corridor 23, like Corridor 12, crosses some of the most heavily occupied sections of the project area. Twenty-six structures are illustrated on the 1877 Warren and the 1879 Barren County maps (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Dwellings/farmsteads found on these maps are generally found in association with roads and trails in upland contexts. One of the major roads crossing the area was the Green and Scottsville Pike, which roughly parallels existing Route 234. Between 1914 and 1926, population increase is reflected in the number of structures illustrated on 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps (see Figures 4.3). The majority of these structures are dwellings/ farmsteads, except for the Mt. Union Church found near the Warren and Barren County borders. This area continues to be heavily occupied, evidenced by an increase in the number of residences illustrated on the 1937 Warren County and Barren County highway maps (see Figures 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6). Sixty-six structures are noted on these maps. Based on these maps, historic archaeological sites are expected to occur in upland contexts and consist of farmsteads/residences dating from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries.

Final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

Corridor A

The historic archaeological potential for all of Corridor A is considered high. This corridor crosses through a heavily occupied area. Eighteen structures are found on the 1877 Warren and the 1879 Barren County maps (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). All of these structures probably consist of dwellings/farmsteads found in upland contexts. Between 1914 and 1926, the number of mapped structures doubles. Thirty-seven structures are illustrated on the 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps, including the Seminary School, Gott School, and Mt. Olive Church. Also marked on the map is a small community known as "Cassaday's Store" (see Figure 4.3). While most of these structures are dwellings/farmsteads, there is a potential for specialized sites, such as churches or schools. Thirty-eight structures are mapped on the 1937 Warren County highway map (see Figure 4.4). All of these structures are probably dwellings/ farmsteads, except for one school.

Corridor B

The historic archaeological potential for the southern portion of Corridor B is considered high and ranges to moderate where the corridor bends west. The western portion of Corridor B, crosses a sparsely occupied area. Thirteen structures are mapped on the 1877 Warren County map, probably consisting of dwellings/farmsteads (see Figure 4.1). Again, the majority of these structures are found in upland contexts. Few structures are found in valley bottom settings. Twenty-two structures are mapped on the 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps consisting primarily of dwellings/farmsteads. Corridor B also comes in close proximity to the community of "Cassaday's Store" (see Figure 4.3). Thirty-four structures are mapped on the 1937 Warren County highway map (see Figure 4.4). The majority of these structures are probably dwellings/ farmsteads; however, four schools are found within the corridor boundaries.

Corridor D

The historic archaeological potential for the southern portion of Corridor D is considered to be high, where settlement of the region was greater. The historic archaeological potential for Corridor D ranges to moderate where the corridor bends west and crosses a less sparsely inhabited region. Fourteen structures are illustrated on the 1877 Warren County map. All of these structures consist of dwellings/farmsteads (see Figure 4.1). Between 1914 and 1926, 25 structures are marked on the 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps of the region (see Figure 4.4). The majority of these structures are dwellings/farmsteads, except for Seminary School and Mt. Olive Church. As noted during the latter part of the nineteenth century, most structures are found in the southern portion of Corridor D. By 1937, only 28 structures are marked on the Warren County highway map (see Figure 4.4). These structures are all marked as dwellings/farmsteads.

Corridor E

The historic archaeological potential for the southern portion of Corridor E is considered high, while the northern and western section is thought to be moderate. The southern portion of the corridor was more heavily occupied, while the north and western portion were more sparsely settled. Nine structures are illustrated on the 1877 Warren County map (see Figure 4.1). These structures probably consist of dwellings/farmsteads. In 1923, 10 structures are marked on the Bowling Green 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle (see Figure 4.3). In 1937, 24 structures, including three churches are found on the Warren County highway map (see Figure 4.4).

CHAPTER 5: Summary and Recommendations

Introduction

The University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research (UK-PAR) completed an archaeological site file review and background research to assess the prehistoric and historic archaeological site potential for the proposed I-69 Corridors and the proposed Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridor. Seven alternates were studied for the I-66 Corridor (2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, and 23), while four alternates were studied as part of the Bowling Green Outer Beltline Project (A, B, D, and E).

Project Area Summary

Background research indicates that several prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the final I-66 Corridors and the final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors. Trends noted suggest that Woodland period sites are found in floodplain settings, while older (Archaic) sites are more likely to be found in upland settings. Paleoindian sites are evenly distributed between upland and valley bottom settings. However, Gatus and Maynard (1978) suggest that there is a significant correlation between Paleoindian site location and karst topographic settings. Late Prehistoric sites are also more likely to be found in upland settings. Sites consist of lithic scatters, base camps, and villages. There is also a high potential for caves and rockshelters in both karst topography, as well as bluff line settings overlooking the Barren River, Gasper River, and Drakes Creek. Woodland camps or villages are more likely to be found in valley bottom settings on terraces or knolls elevated above the floodplain; while lithic scatters, base camps, and villages are expected in upland contexts. Sites are expected to occur in surface or near surface contexts; however, buried archaeological sites are expected to be found on the Barren River, Gasper River, and Drakes Creek floodplains; and in transitional landforms, where colluvial deposition may occur. The likelihood of buried sites in upland contexts is low because soils were deposited primarily during the Late Pleistocene or Early Holocene. The exception to this would be in caves, rockshelters, or sinks where the potential for buried archaeological deposits is greater.

Historic archaeological sites found in the proposed corridors consist of dwellings/farmsteads and occur in upland contexts on ridgecrests or the tops of knolls. Historic sites date primarily between the early to mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Historic archaeological sites are likely to occur along long-established roads, where structures are mapped on historic quadrangles. Small historic cemeteries are also expected to occur in upland contexts.

Corridor Summary

Based on information presented in Chapter 4, several trends were identified concerning the archaeological sensitivity of the corridors under consideration. These data can be used to assist in the selection of a preferred corridor. However, it should be understood that the archaeological resource potential of the study area is based on incomplete data. That is, a systematic archaeological survey has not been conducted within the entirety of the study area. Despite information gaps, it is possible to make some detailed comments on the potential for

archaeological sites within the corridors under study.

Final I-66 Corridors

Corridor 2

As noted in the previous chapter, there is a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites in Corridor 2. Areas of moderate potential include bottomlands and terraces, adjacent to Gasper River, Soft Lick Creek, Barren River, and Little Beaverdam Creek. Areas of high prehistoric potential include upland contexts in association with ridgecrests, knolls, and karst features (sinkholes, sinks). There is also a high potential for prehistoric sites associated with caves and rockshelters along bluff lines overlooking streams and rivers. Sites are likely to be found in surface and near surface contexts; however, there is a potential for buried archaeological deposits in valley bottom settings. The potential for historic archaeological sites is moderate throughout the majority of Corridor 2. Overall, Corridor 2 is likely to have a greater impact on archaeological resources than any of the other seven corridors under consideration. Being one of the longer corridors, Corridor 2 crosses a greater expanse of upland and karst topography; and spans wider sections of valley bottoms of the Barren River.

Corridor 4

In regard to Corridor 4, areas of moderate archaeological potential include the floodplain and terraces of Soft Lick Creek, Gasper River, and Barren River. Sites in valley bottom contexts are expected to occur in surface or near surface contexts; however, there is a potential for buried archaeological deposits as well. Areas of high prehistoric potential include upland contexts, bluff lines, and karst landforms. Upland sites are expected to occur in ridgecrest, ridgetop, and knoll settings, as well as in close proximity to sinkholes and sinks. Sites in upland settings will be found in surface or near surface contexts. Buried prehistoric archaeological sites are unlikely except in caves, rockshelters, or the base of sinks and sinkholes. With respect to historic archaeological potential, most of Corridor 4 has a moderate potential, except in the eastern edge, where there is a higher potential. Historic archaeological sites are expected to be found in upland contexts and consist of dwellings/farmsteads. Corridor 4 is also likely to have a tremendous impact on archaeological resources. While Corridor 4 is shorter than Corridor 2, it crosses similar terrain, in a mostly undeveloped setting.

Corridor 5

In respect to Corridor 5, the prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of this corridor ranges from moderate to high. Areas of moderate potential include the floodplain and terraces of the Barren River. Here prehistoric sites are expected to occur in surface and near surface contexts; however, the potential for buried sites does exist. Areas of high archaeological potential include uplands, bluff lines, and karst landforms. Sites are more likely to be found in association with ridgecrests, ridgetops, knolls, caves, rockshelters, and sinkholes. While sites will be found primarily in surface or near surface contexts, there is also a potential for buried archaeological deposits in caves, rockshelters, or the base of sinks. The historic archaeological site potential for Corridor 5 is moderate for most of the corridor, ranging to high in the eastern terminus. Historic archaeological sites will occur in upland contexts on knolls and ridgecrests and consist of dwellings/farmsteads. Because little of the Corridor 5 study area has been developed, there is a greater potential for impacting both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Corridor 5 is the third longest of all the proposed corridors.

Corridor 10

As noted for much of the I-66 Study Corridor, the archaeological sensitivity for Corridor 10 ranges from moderate to high. Moderate potential for prehistoric sites includes floodplains and terraces

of Gasper River, Soft Lick Creek, and the Barren River. Sites of all periods are expected; however, there is a greater potential for Woodland sites. As is expected for most of the study area, sites will occur in surface and near surface contexts, with a potential for buried sites in valley bottom settings. High potential areas include bluff lines, ridgetops, knolls, and in close proximity to karst features. Corridor 10 crosses some of the most heavily karstic terrain in the entire I-66 study corridor, increasing the potential for impacting archaeological sites. As noted, Gatus and Maynard (1978) suggest that there is a significant correlation between Paleoindian site location and karst topography. The historic archaeological potential for this corridor is considered to be moderate, ranging to high along the eastern terminus. Sites likely to occur include dwellings/farmsteads. Corridor 10 is one of the shorter corridors under study, and will thus potentially impact fewer historic and prehistoric archaeological sites than Corridors 2, 4, 5, 12, and 23.

Corridor 11

The potential for prehistoric archaeological sites is high throughout the majority of Corridor 11, except where it crosses the floodplain of the Barren River. Sites in valley bottom contexts are likely to be found on terrace and knolls in surface and near surface contexts. There is also a potential for buried archaeological deposits. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity include uplands, bluff lines, and karst landforms. Sites are expected to occur on ridgetops, ridgecrests, knolls, caves, rockshelters, sinks, and sinkholes in surface and near surface contexts. Buried archaeological deposits may occur in caves, rockshelters, or the base of sinks and sinkholes. As noted for Corridor 10, Corridor 11 crosses an exceptionally karst region, increasing the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly Paleoindian sites. The historic archaeological potential is moderate for most of the corridor, ranging to high in the eastern terminus. The shortest of all the corridors, Corridor 11, has the potential to impact fewer prehistoric and historic archaeological sites than the other corridors under consideration.

Corridor 12

The prehistoric archaeological potential for the majority of Corridor 12 is considered high, ranging to moderate in valley bottom settings. Sites in valley bottom settings are likely to be found on knolls and terraces, elevated above the floodplain, in surface and near surface contexts. However, there is also a potential for buried archaeological deposits in valley bottom settings. High potential settings include upland contexts, in association with ridgetops, ridgecrests, knolls, caves, rockshelters, and karst landforms. Corridor 12 also crosses an extremely karst region, increasing the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. The historic archaeological potential for all of Corridor 12 is considered high. This corridor crosses one of the more heavily settled portions of the project area, increasing the likelihood of encountering historic archaeological sites. One of the longer corridors, Corridor 12 will impact a greater number of both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites than the other corridors under consideration.

Corridor 23

The prehistoric archaeological potential for Corridor 23 ranges from moderate to high. Areas of moderate sensitivity include floodplains and terraces of Drakes Creek and Barren River; while areas of high archaeological sensitivity include upland contexts. Corridor 23 crosses a more heavily developed region than any of the proposed corridors, resulting in more surface disturbance, and lessening the potential impact to prehistoric archaeological resources. The historic archaeological potential is considered high, because it crosses a more heavily settled area. Being one of the longer corridors under consideration, Corridor 23 will potentially impact a greater number of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites than the other corridors under consideration.

Summary

Overall, Corridor 11 is thought to have the least impact to archaeological resources of the seven corridors under consideration; while Corridors 2 and 12 have the greatest potential impact to undiscovered prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. As noted, the trends discussed here are based on recorded archaeological site data and historic maps and other contextual documents. Therefore, this assessment of archaeological potential is based on investigations performed to only small portions of the study corridors; no systematic field survey has been made to assess archaeological resources within the proposed corridors.

Final Bowling Green Outer Beltline Corridors

Corridor A

The prehistoric archaeological potential for the southern terminus of Corridor A is considered moderate where it crosses Drakes Creek and Barren River. This is also true of the western portion of this corridor, where it once again crosses the Barren River floodplain. Overall, the majority of Corridor A is thought to have a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Particularly in upland contexts in association with ridgetops, ridgecrests, knolls, caves, rockshelters, and karst landforms. Likewise, the historic archaeological potential of Corridor A is considered high. The shortest of the four corridors under consideration for the Beltway Project, Corridor A will have the less impact to archaeological sites than Corridors B, D, or E.

Corridor B

The southern portion of Corridor B is thought to have a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological sites where it crosses Drakes Creek and Barren River. The majority of this corridor has a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, particularly in upland contexts. The historic archaeological potential for Corridor B is considered high at the southern section, where it was most heavily settled; however, as the corridor bends west, the historic archaeological potential drops to moderate crossing a less occupied portion of the study area. Being the second longest corridor under consideration, Corridor B will potentially impact a greater number of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites than either Corridor A or D.

Corridor D

The majority of Corridor D has a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, except where it crosses short expanses of the Barren River. Areas of high prehistoric potential are expected to occur in upland contexts. The historic archaeological potential for the southern portion of Corridor D is considered to be high, where settlement of the region was greater. The western portion of Corridor D is thought to be moderate, where settlement was sparser. Being the third longest of the corridors under consideration, Corridor D will potentially impact more sites than Corridor A, but fewer sites than Corridors B and E.

Corridor E

The majority of Corridor E has a high potential for prehistoric archaeological sites, except where it crosses the Barren River floodplain. High potential areas are found in upland contexts in association with ridgetops, ridgecrests, knolls, cave, rockshelters, and karst landforms. The historic archaeological potential for the southern section of Corridor E is considered high, where settlement was heavier, than in the northern and western portions of the corridor. The longest of the three corridors, Corridor E has a greater potential for impacting historic and prehistoric archaeological sites than Corridors A, B, and D.

Summary

Overall, Corridor A will have the least impact to archaeological sites of all the corridors under consideration for the Bowling Green Outer Beltline

Project. Conversely, Corridor E will have the more significant impact to archaeological resources. As noted above, the trends discussed here are based on recorded archaeological site data, historic maps, and other contextual documents. No systematic field survey has been made to assess archaeological resources within the proposed corridors.

Recommendations

Following the selection of a preferred corridor for the I-66 Project and the Bowling Green Outer Beltline Project, UK-PAR recommends a Phase I archaeological survey of the entire right-of-way alignment to identify archaeological resources with particular attention to areas of moderate and high archaeological potential. This survey should include intensive surface reconnaissance followed by systematic shovel testing within the right-of-way. In addition, undisturbed portions of the preferred alignment crossing of the Barren River, Gasper River, and Drakes Creek floodplains should be subjected to deep archaeological testing or examined by a geoarchaeologist to identify buried surfaces. If buried geomorphological surfaces are found, then deep testing is recommended to determine if these surfaces contain any cultural resources. The suggested method of deep testing is measured test unit excavation, which offers the greatest control and therefore increases the probability of identifying archaeological materials that may be present.

Areas of high disturbance are likely not sensitive for prehistoric and historic resources. Such areas are localized and consist of highway borrow areas, highway construction, residential development, and light industrial development. Once a preferred alignment is selected, portions that cross through disturbed parts of the ROW can be eliminated from consideration for archaeological resources with surface reconnaissance and limited testing to locate disturbances.

After survey is completed, a Phase I report should be prepared, which will describe the survey methods and results, and characterizing potential eligibility of identified prehistoric or historic archaeological sites for nomination to the NRHP. Recommendations for avoidance or Phase II testing will be included for NRHP-eligible sites.

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