



June 30, 2025

Rebecca Thompson  
Qk4, Inc.  
2225 Lawrenceburg Road  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

**RE: Cultural Historic Overview Study of KY 139 (Item No. 1-147) and KY 276 (Item No. 1-80318) in Trigg and Caldwell Counties, Kentucky**  
**CRA Project Number: K250085**  
**Contract Publication Series: 25-116**

Dear Ms. Thompson,

In April 2025, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed a cultural historic overview study for the potential improvements to KY 139 and KY 276. Comprised of two separate areas of study that intersect one another, the study area including KY 139 (Item No. 1-147) extends south-southeast from its intersection with Interstate 24 approximately 10 mi and continues through the town of Cadiz to its southern terminus at its intersection with US 68. Beginning at its intersection with KY 139 southwest of the I-24 and KY 139 interchange, the second study area, encompassing the KY 276 corridor (Item No. 1-80318), travels south-southeast for approximately 11 mi, terminating at its intersection with US 68. The study was conducted at the request of Rebecca Thompson of Qk4, Inc., on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). The cultural historic overview study examined the study area, which comprises an approximately 10 mi corridor (Item 1-147) and 11 mi corridor (Item No. 1-80318), both of which include a 150 ft buffer from either side of their respective centerlines (Figures 1 and 2). Included within the overview study are portions of Trigg and Caldwell Counties, Kentucky. Comprising numerous cross-streets and roads throughout, the overview study included portions of the communities of Wallonia, Black Hawk, and Cadiz. The objective of the overview study is to identify properties or historic districts within the study area, to the extent possible from the existing public roadways, that are potentially significant, listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that should be taken into consideration as part of the development of project plans within the study areas of KY 139 and KY 276. This letter report was prepared by architectural historian John Dickerson, MA, of CRA.

CRA personnel completed an online review of the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) Site Check (v.1) online database on March 17, 2025. Information reviewed online indicates 48 previously identified resources (11100006, 1700001, CA 134, TR 22, TR 78, TR 85, TR 86, TR 88–TR 90, TR 95, TR 93, TR 94, TR 96, TR 236, TR 238–TR 245, TR 250, TRC 3, TRC 4, TRC 7–TRC 9, TRC 11, TRC 24–TRC 27, TRC 40–TRC 43, TRC 45–TRC 48, TRC 52–TRC 54, TRC 67–TRC 69, and TRC 71) within the study areas. Additionally, the KHC database indicates five previously unrecorded cemeteries (Robertson Hite, Kenady, Hanberry, Merrick, and Minton Cemeteries) are mapped adjacent to, or on parcels intersected by, the study areas. Lastly, portions of the proposed study areas bisect the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)–listed Cadiz Downtown Historic District (NRHP # 88002606) and intersect the Cadiz Main Street Residential District (NRHP # 89000384).

Completed surveys and reports reviewed online at the KHC eLibrary (Evergreen) database indicate seven previously completed cultural historic reports have an area of potential effects (APE) and/or study areas that overlaps the current area of investigation (Baynard and Kirkwood 2001; Brent 1997; Holland 1988, 1989; Jones and Schneider 1979; Underhill 2016; Wooley 1983). The survey reports are summarized in Table 1.

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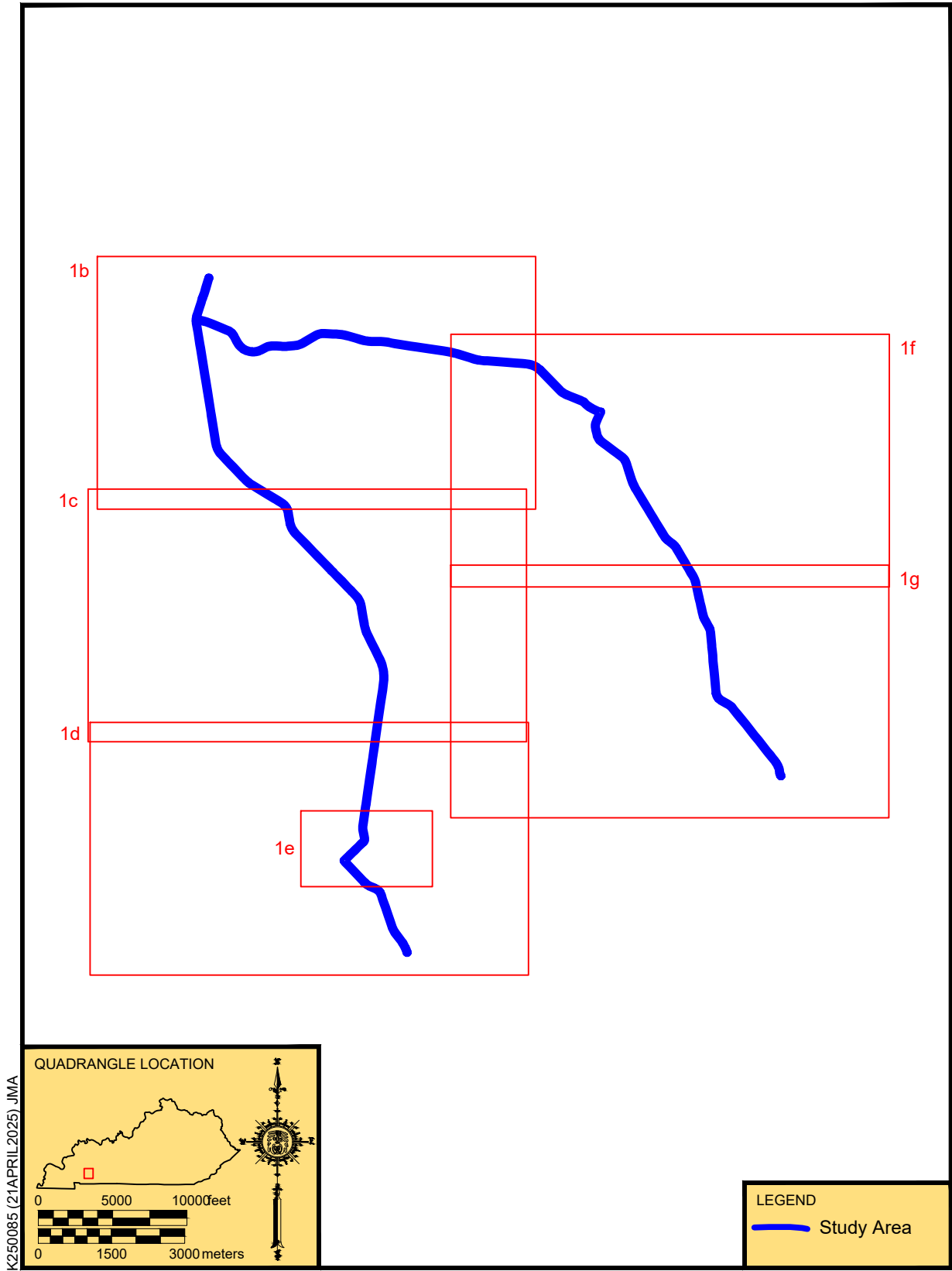


Figure 1a. Topographic map depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas (KEY).





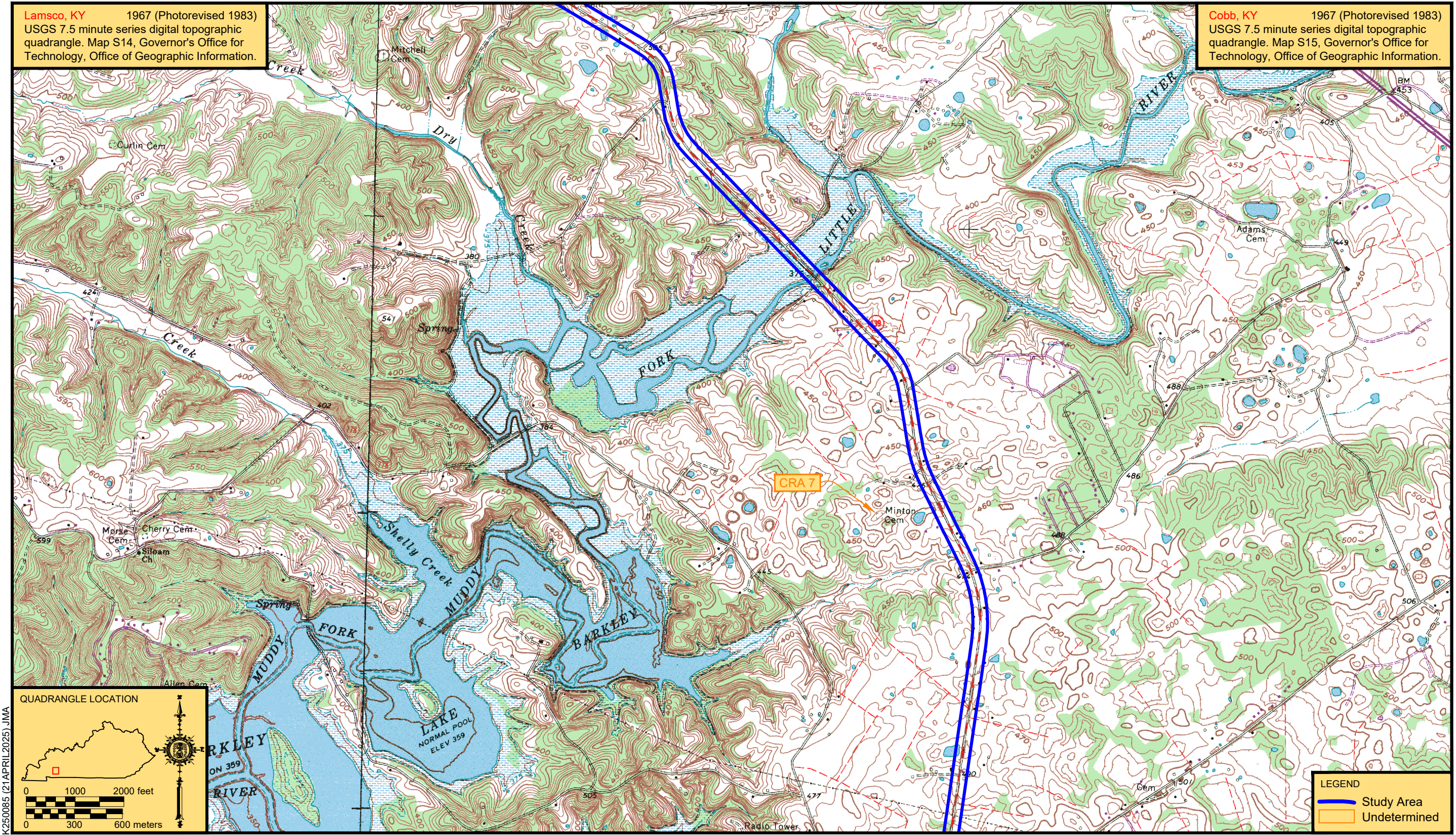


Figure 1c. Topographic map depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



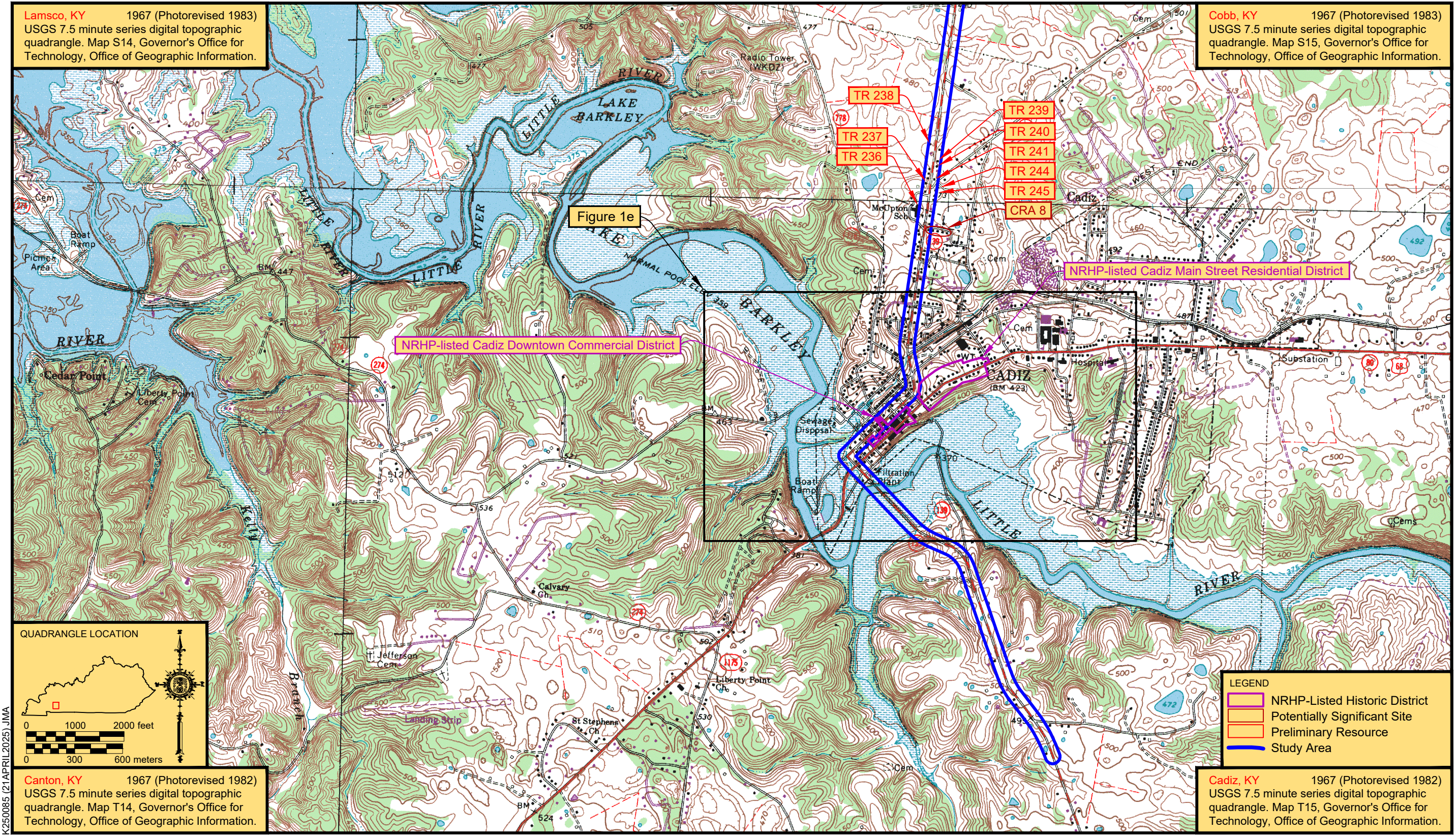


Figure 1d. Topographic map depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



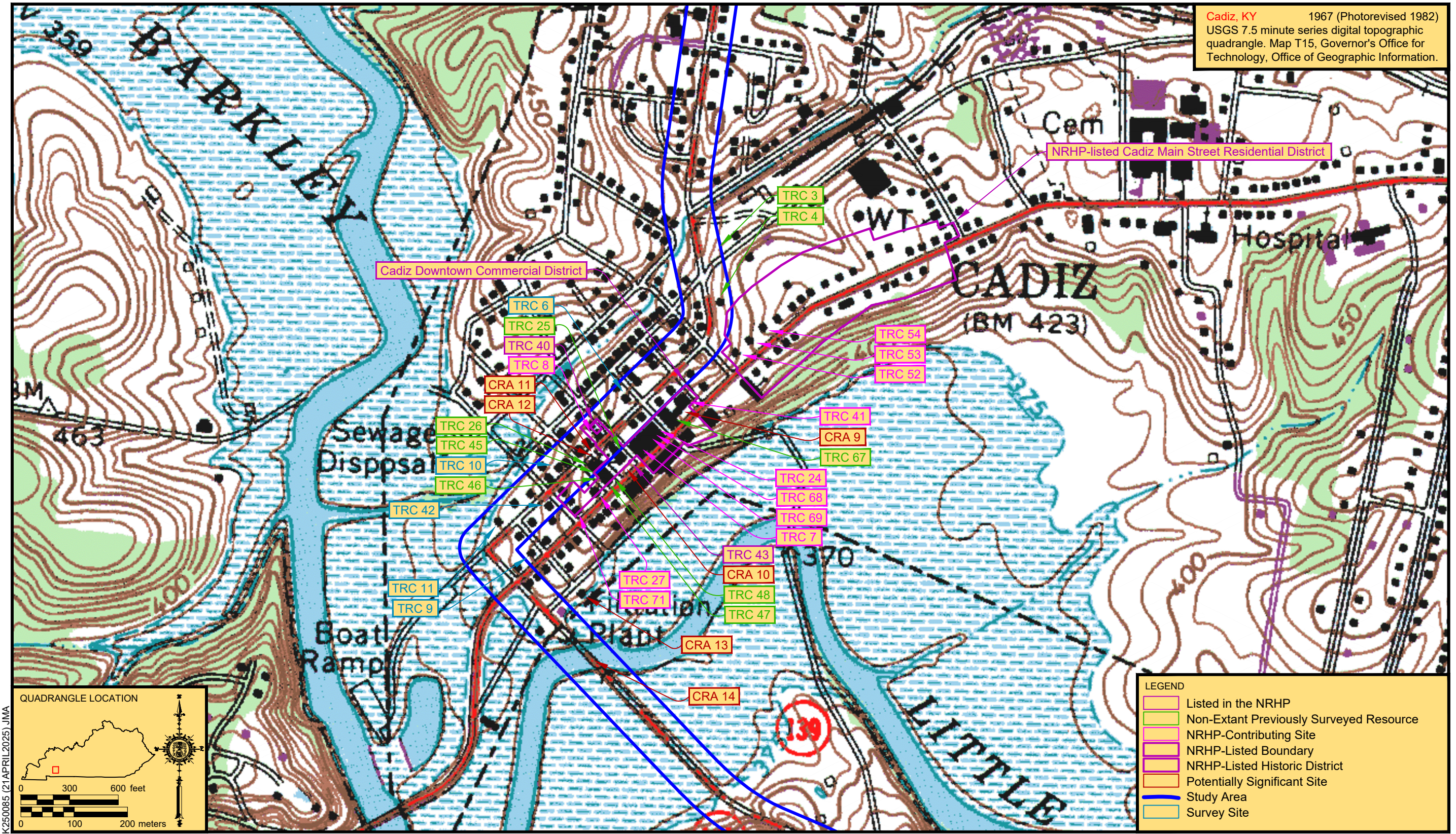


Figure 1e. Topographic map depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



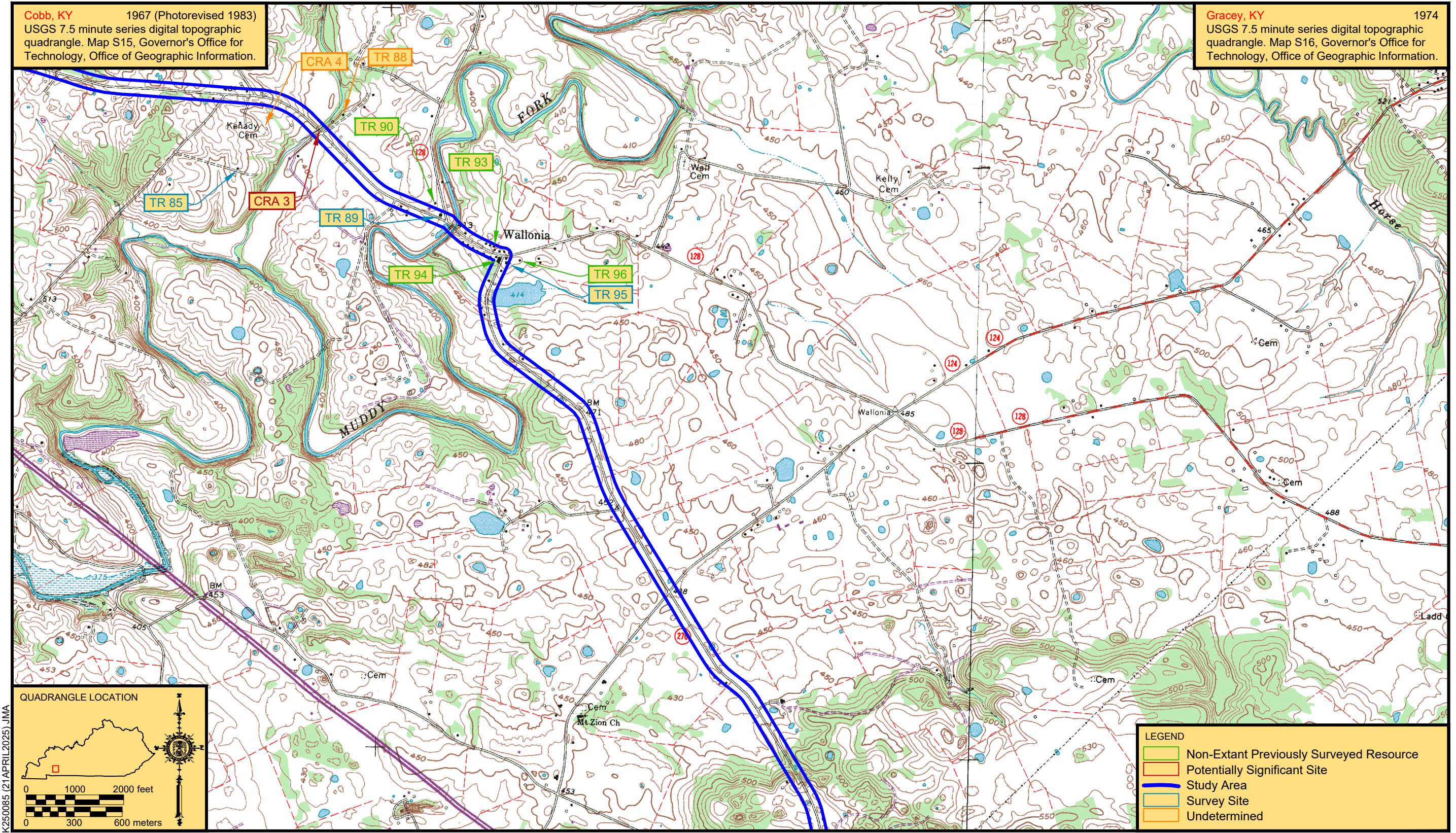


Figure 1f. Topographic map depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



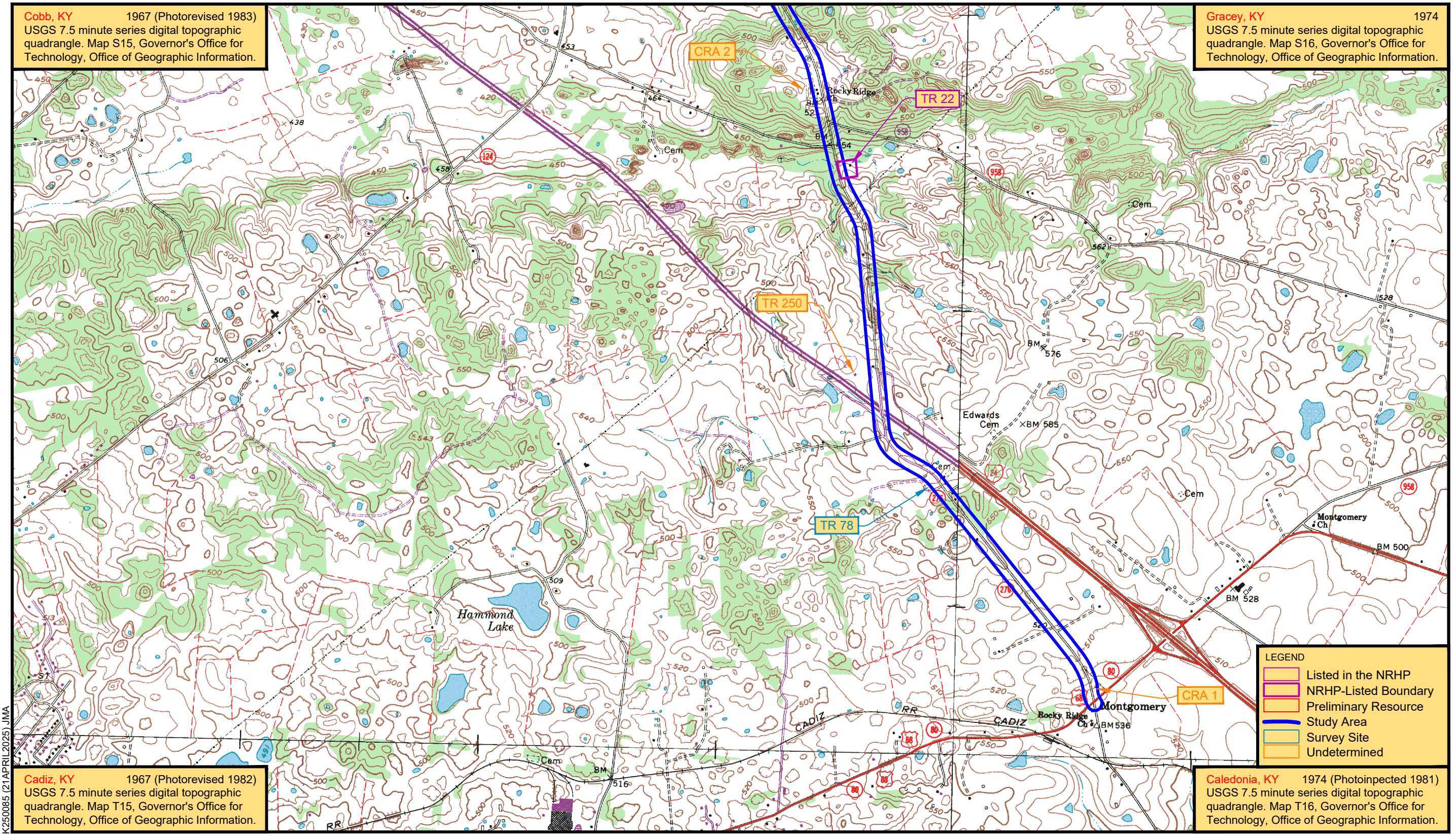


Figure 1g. Topographic map depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



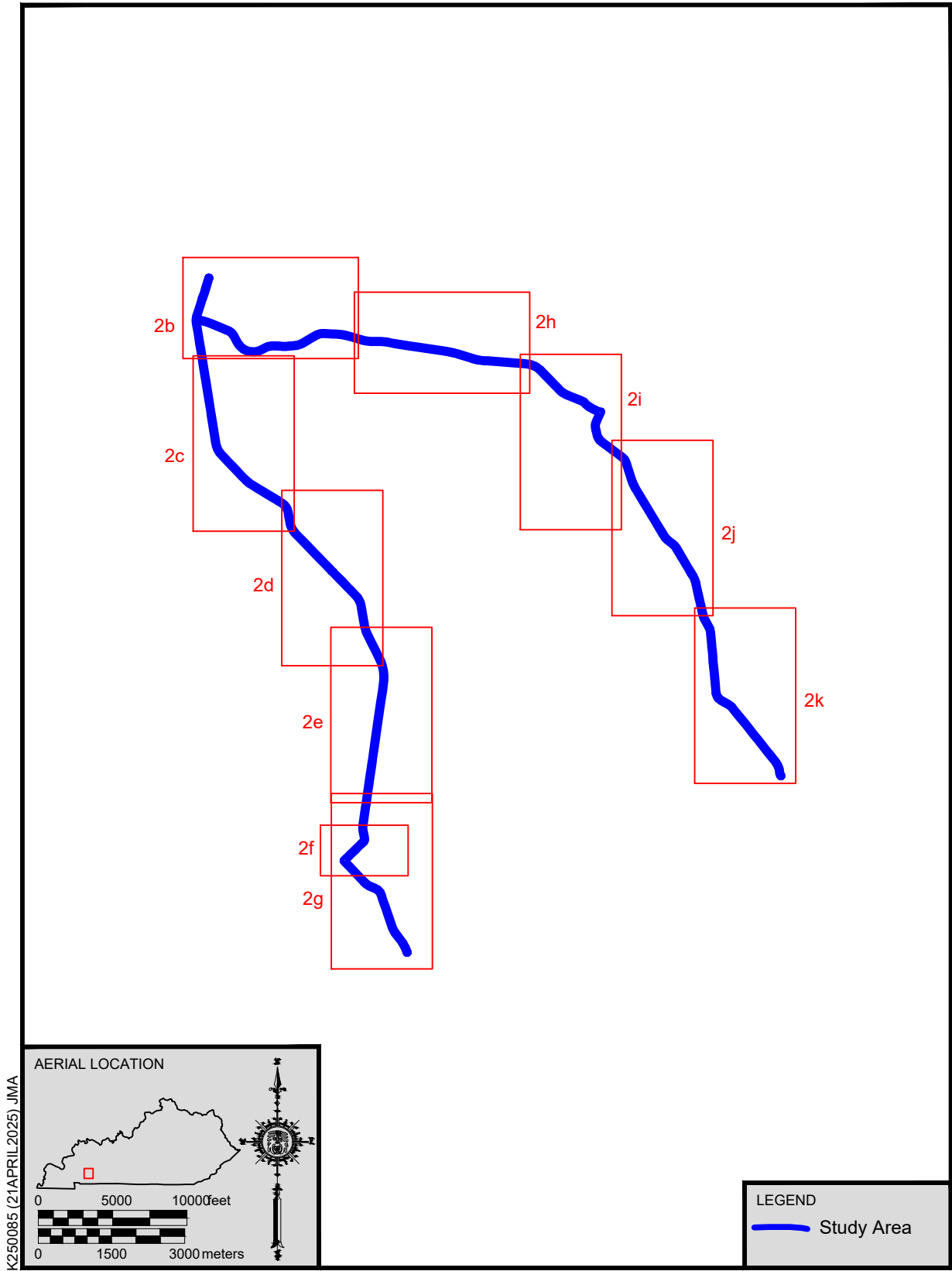
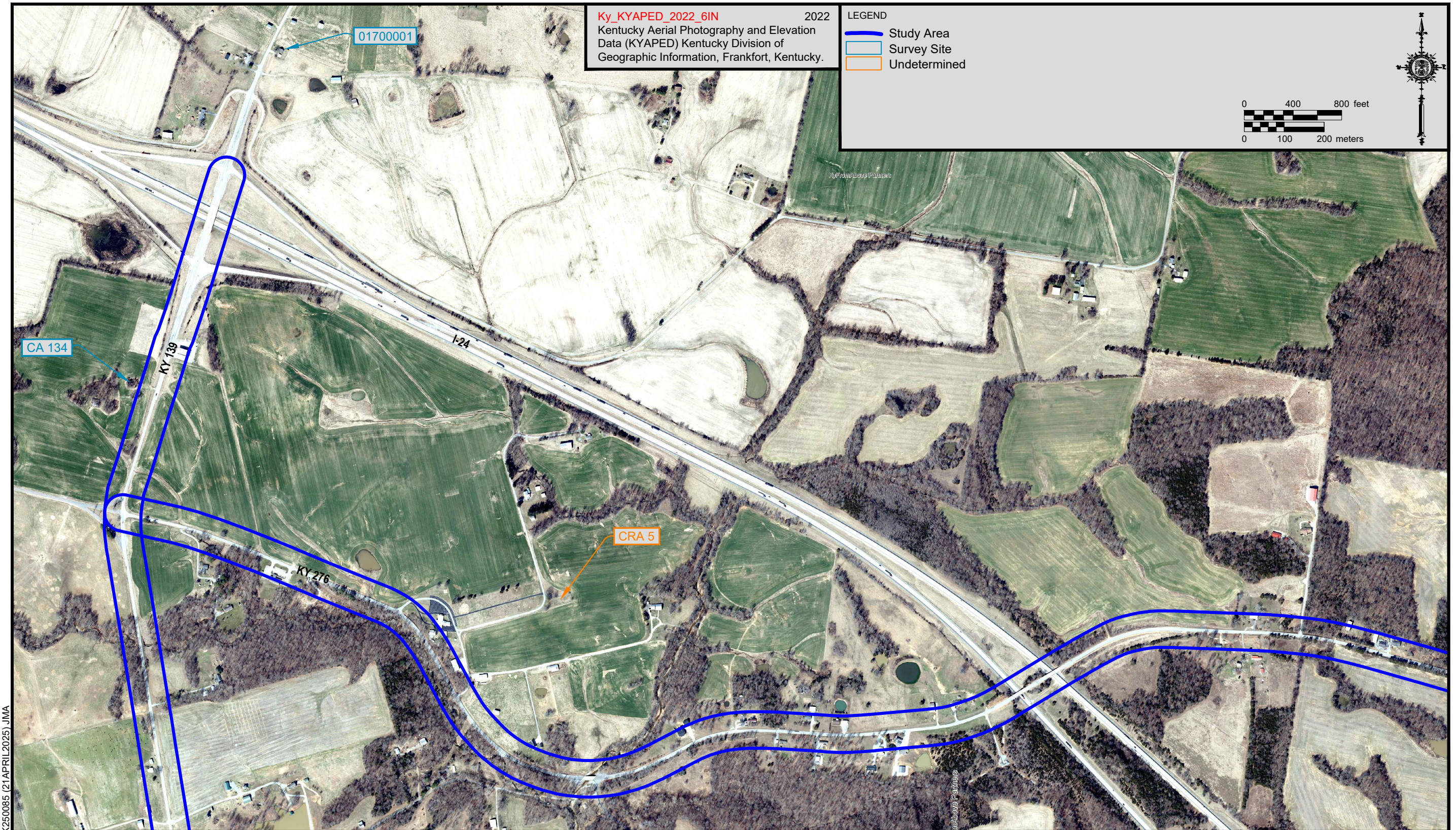


Figure 2a. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas (KEY).



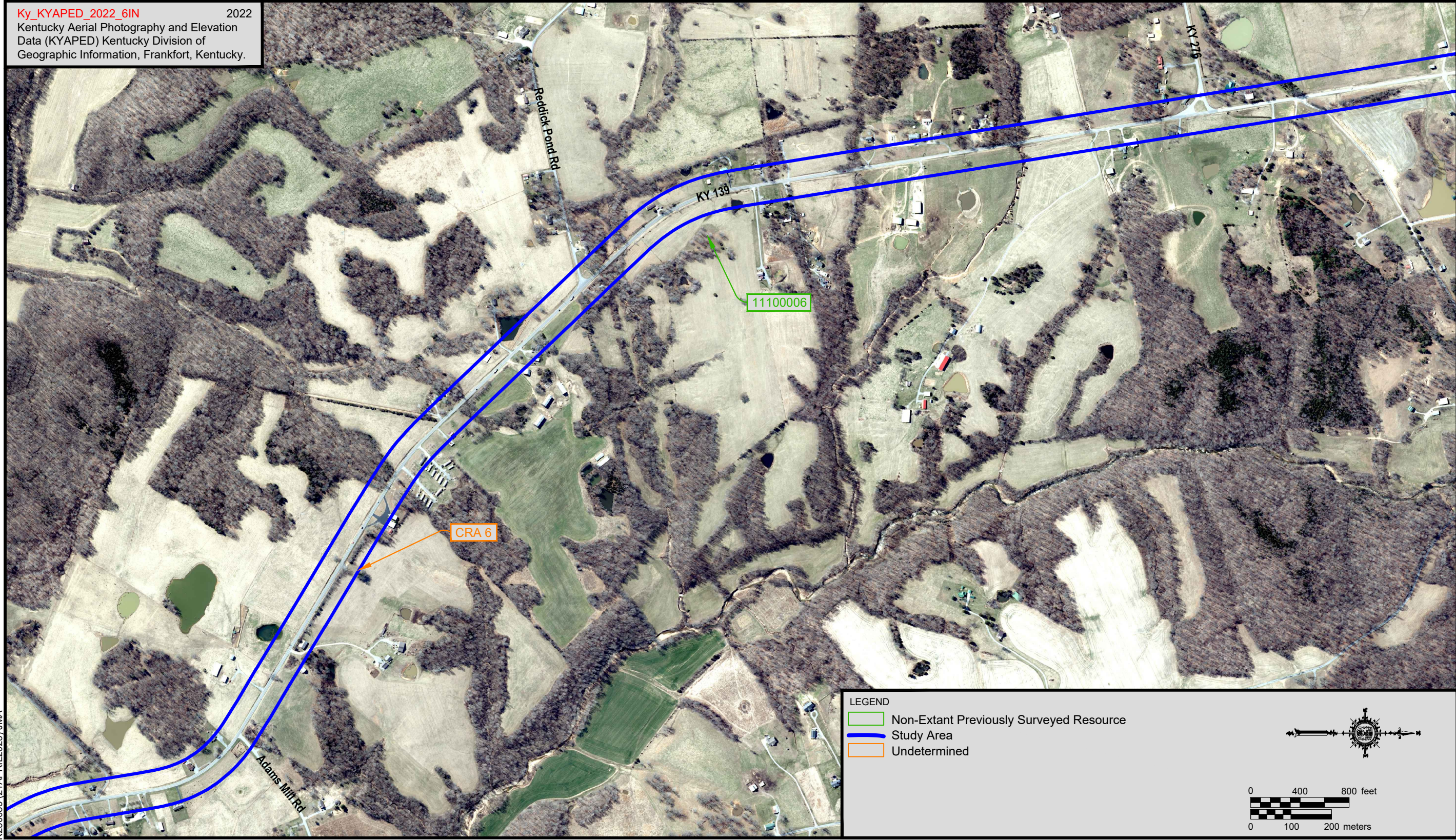


K250085 (21APRIL2025) JMA

Figure 2b. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



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Kentucky Aerial Photography and Elevation  
Data (KYAPED) Kentucky Division of  
Geographic Information, Frankfort, Kentucky.

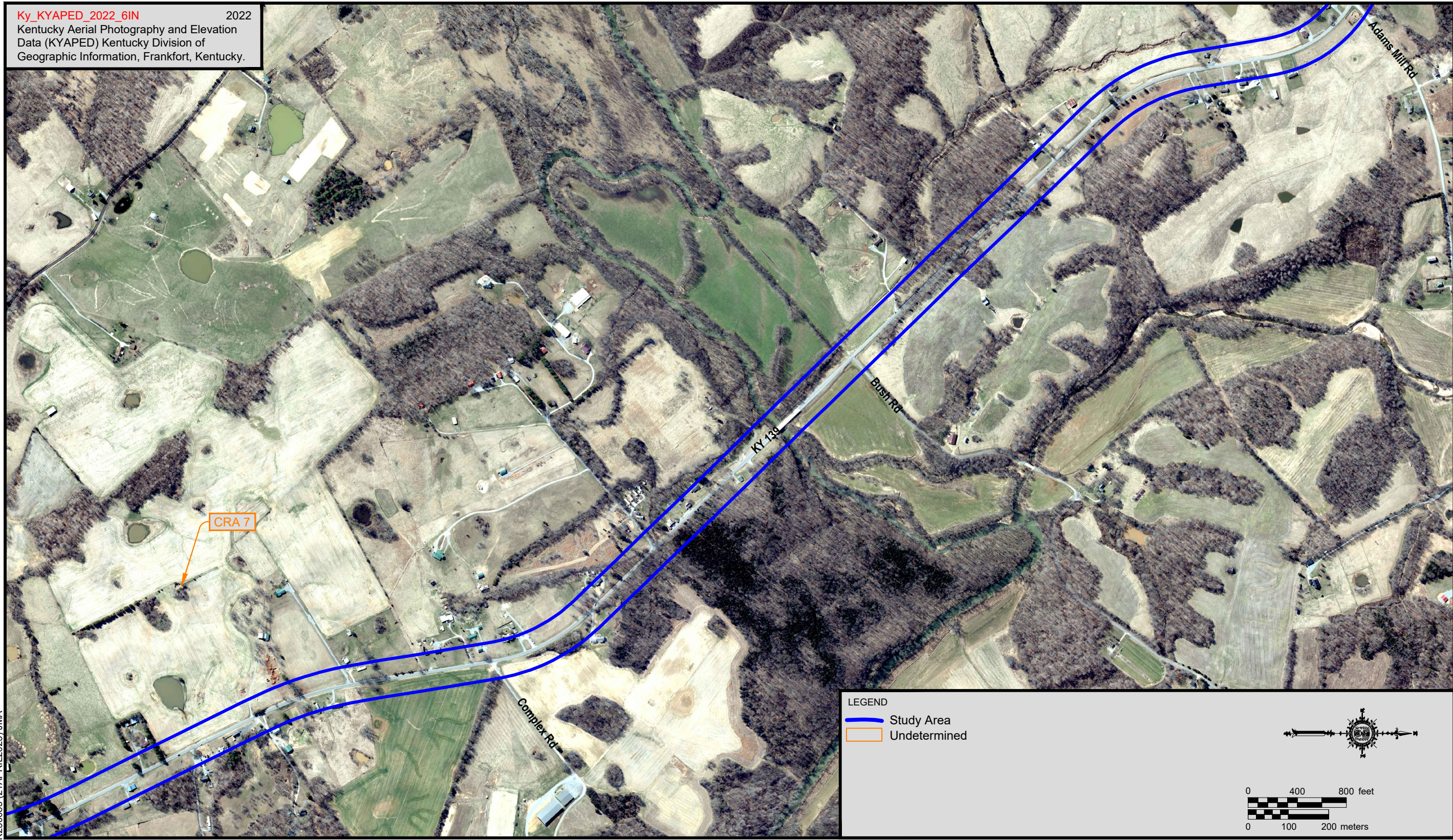


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Figure 2c. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



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Kentucky Aerial Photography and Elevation  
Data (KYAPED) Kentucky Division of  
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Figure 2d. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



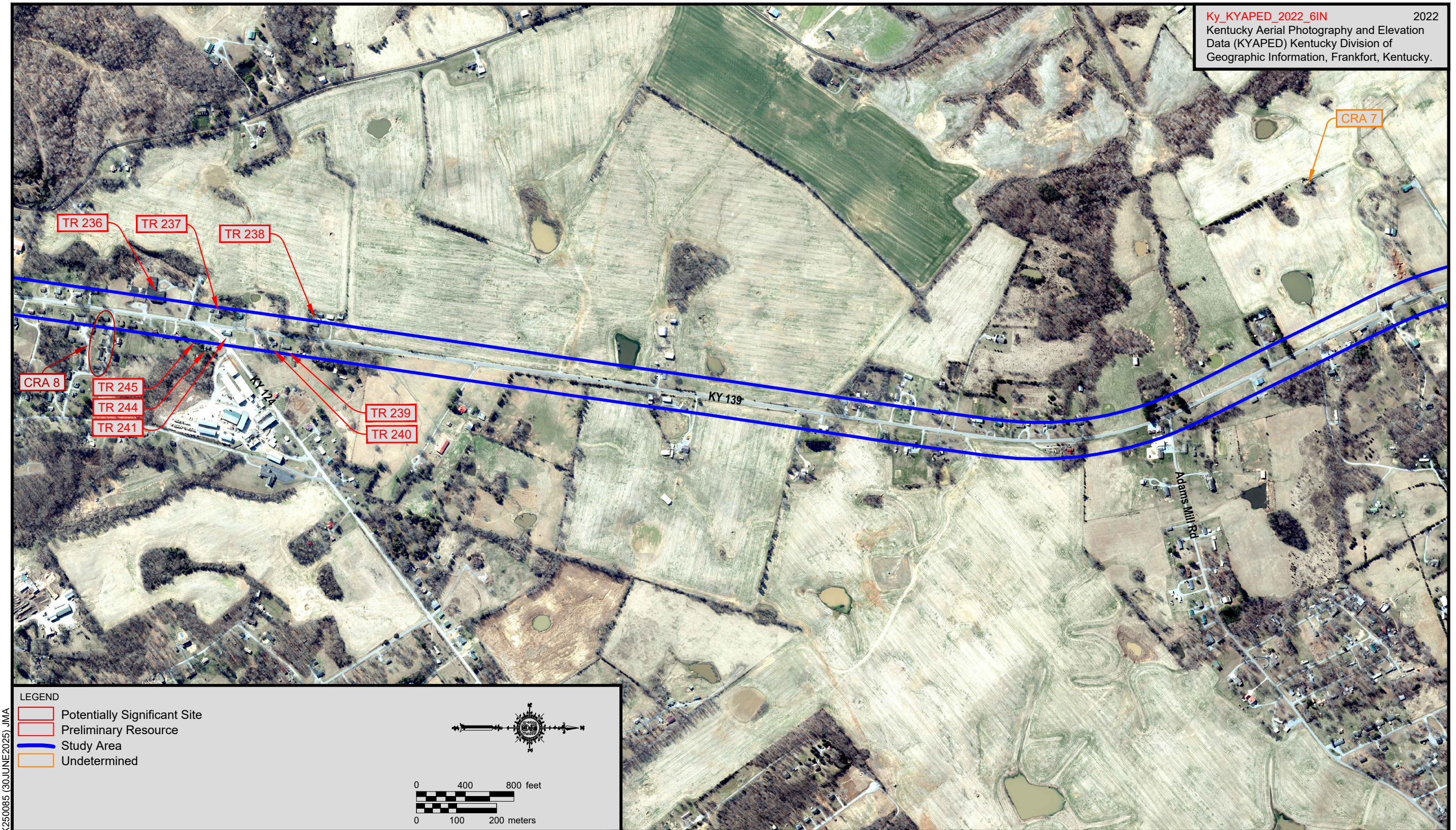


Figure 2e. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



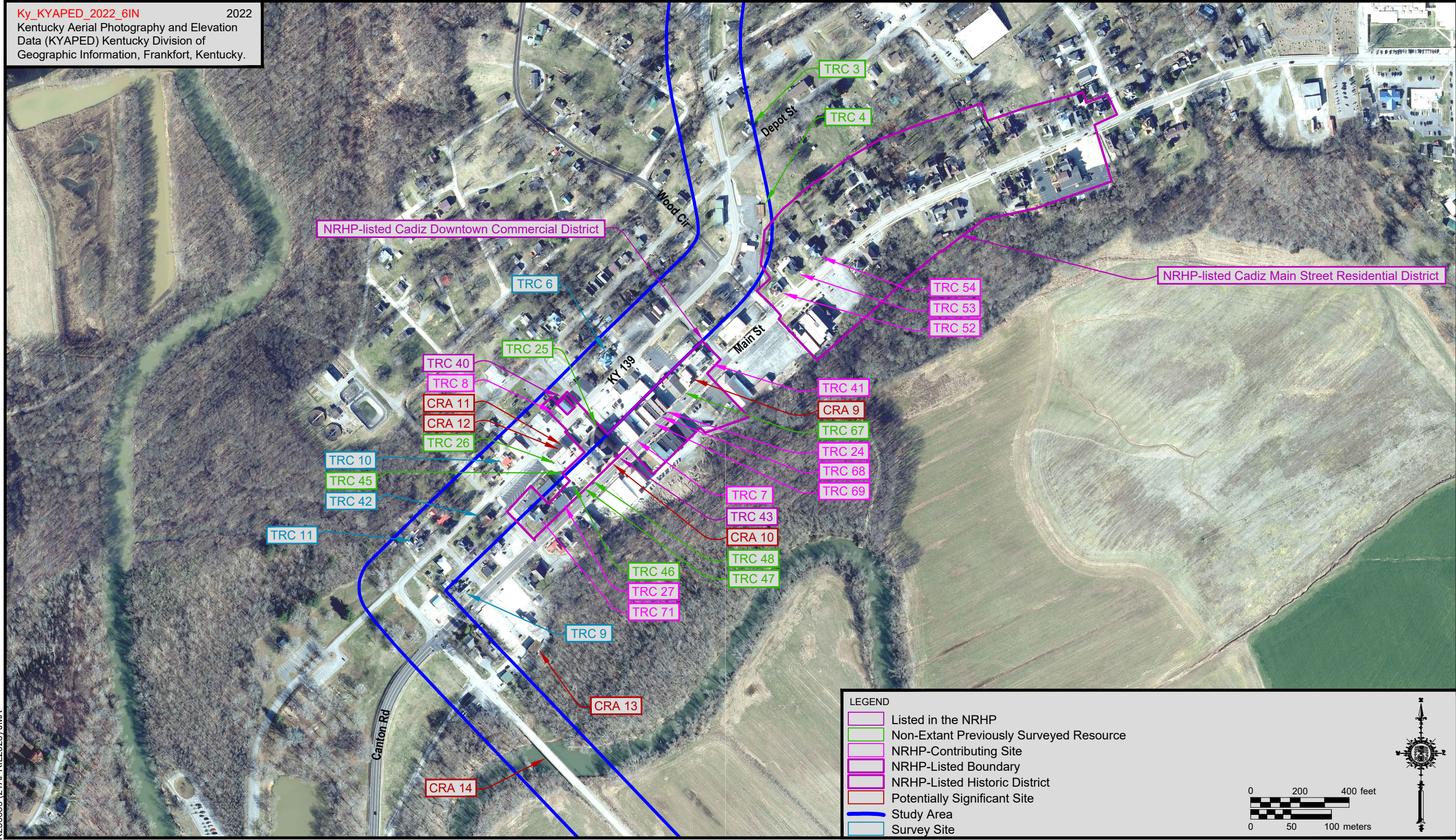
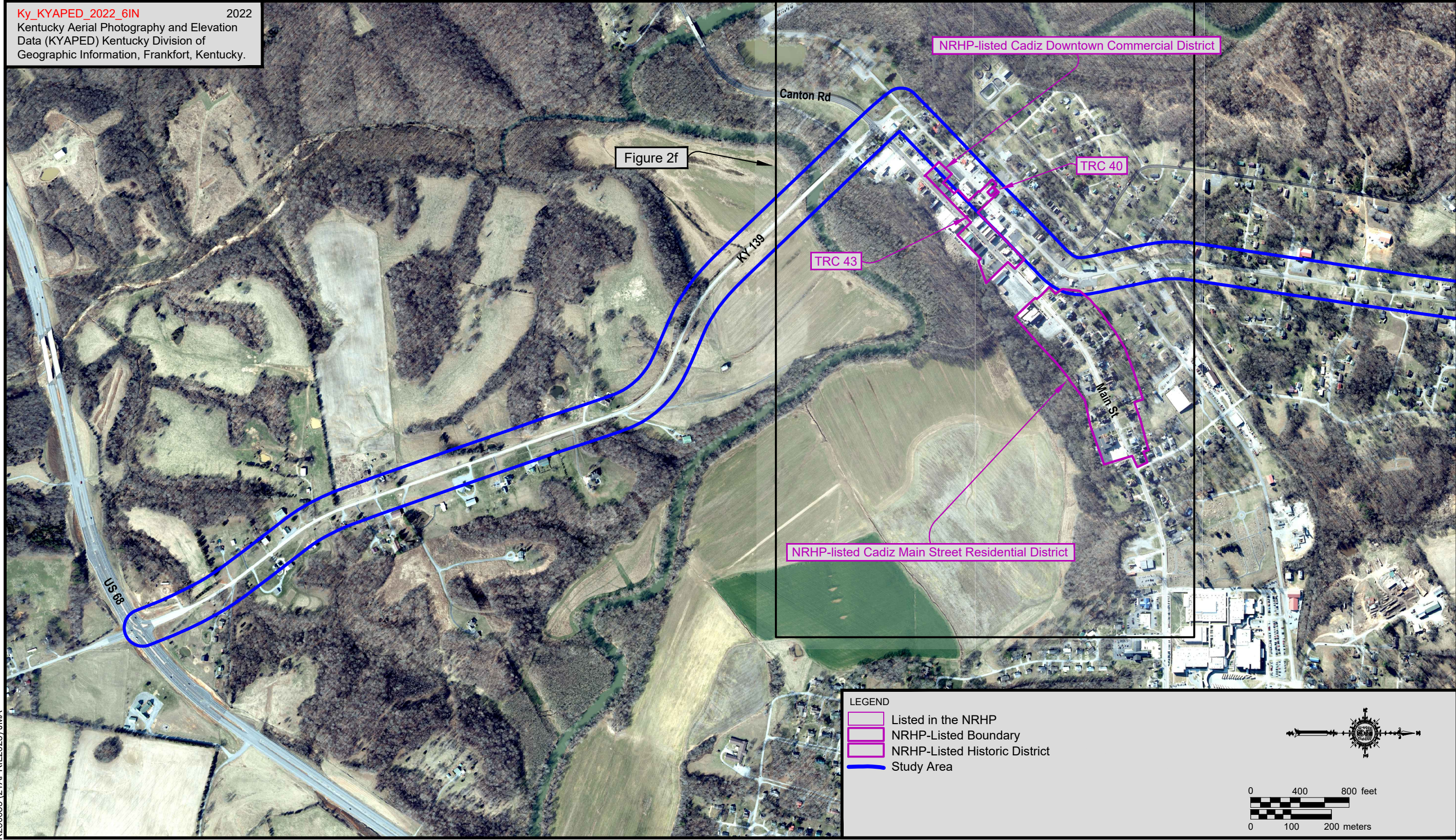


Figure 2f. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.





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Figure 2g. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



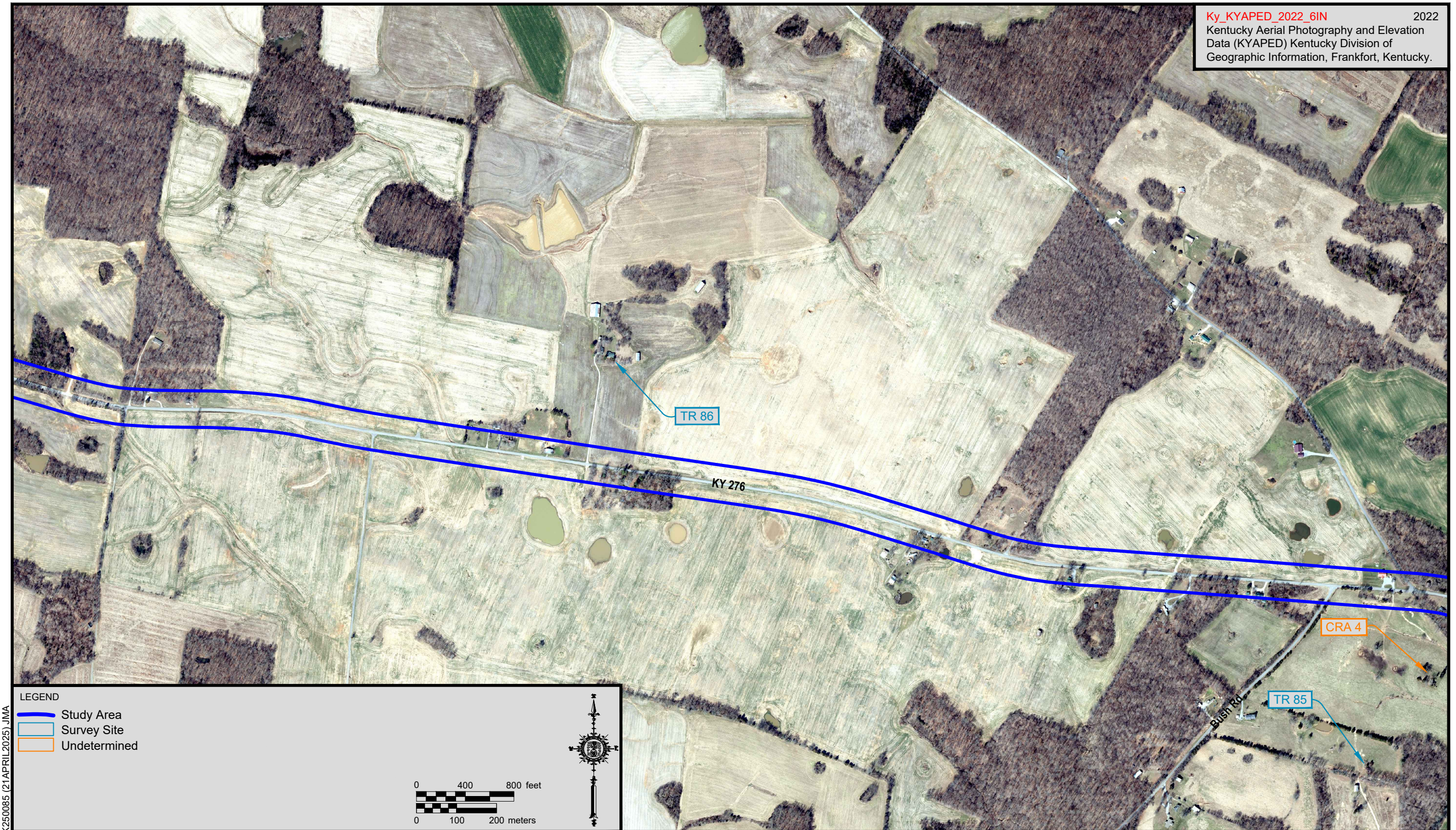
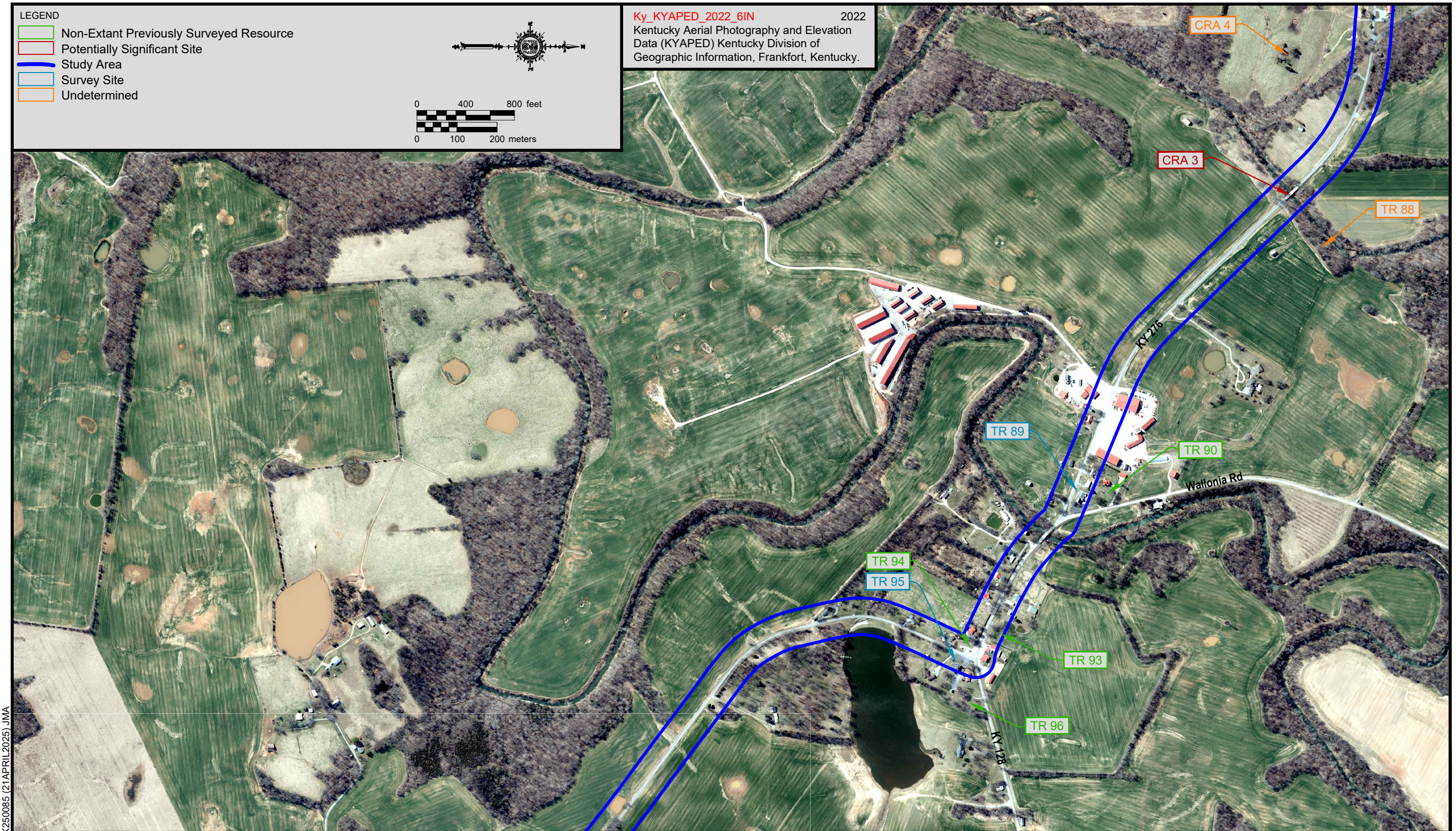


Figure 2h. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



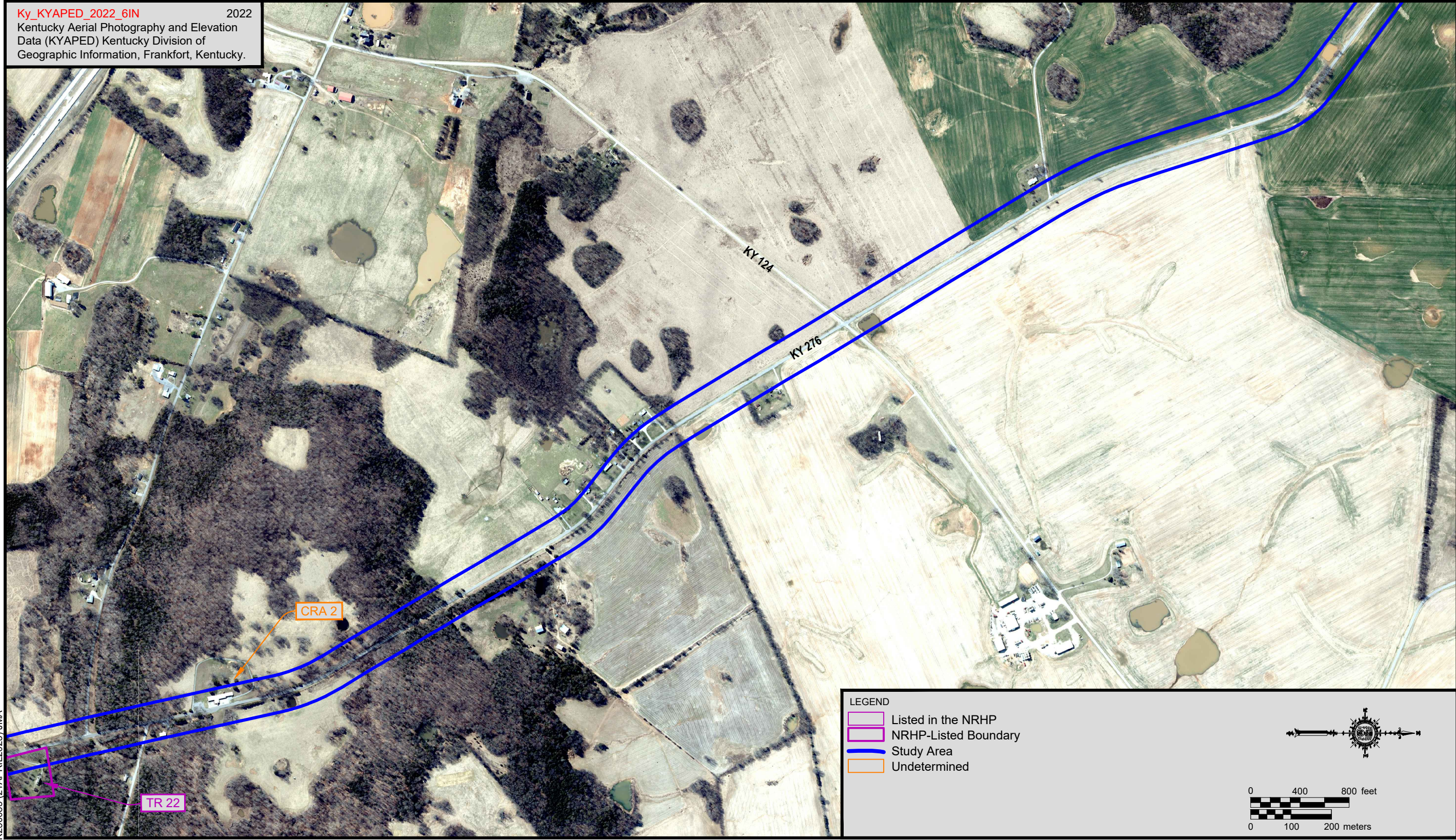


K250085 (21APRIL2025) JMA

Figure 2i. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



Ky\_KYAPED\_2022\_6IN 2022  
Kentucky Aerial Photography and Elevation  
Data (KYAPED) Kentucky Division of  
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K250085 (21APRIL2025) JMA

Figure 2j. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



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Kentucky Aerial Photography and Elevation  
Data (KYAPED) Kentucky Division of  
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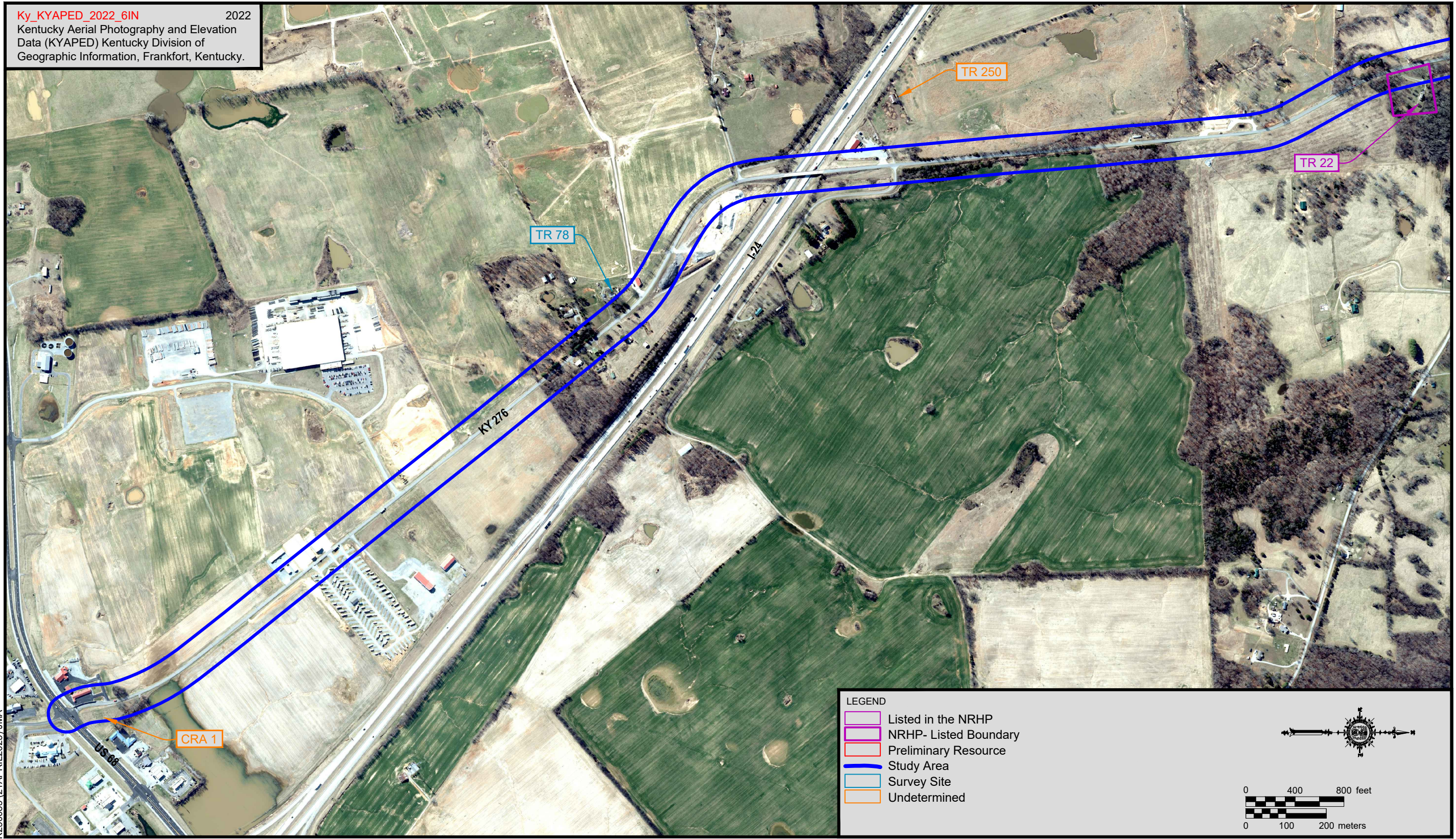


Figure 2k. Aerial photograph depicting the KY 139 and KY 276 study areas and locations of resources within and adjacent to the study areas.



**Table 1. Previous Survey Reports.**

Report Title	Report Author and Associated Company	Prepared For	Report Date	Associated Surveyed Resources in the Study Area
A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Smith Broadbent Cellular Communication Tower Site (KY 0387) Montgomery, Trigg County, Kentucky	Baynard and Kirkwood; Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.	ATC Associates, Inc.	2001	Robertson Hite Cemetery; No KHC site number requested
Cadiz Main Street Survey Inventory	Leida Underhill; unknown	N/A	2016	Individual KHC site numbers not listed
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Confederate Monument	Joseph E. Brent; Kentucky Heritage Council	N/A	1997	TRC 43
Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory: John McCaughan House	Carolyn M. Wooley; Kentucky Heritage Council	KHC	1983	TR 22
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Cadiz Masonic Lodge No. 121 F. and A.M.	Calvin P. Jones and Charlotte Schneider; Kentucky Heritage Council	KHC	1979	TRC 40
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Cadiz Downtown Commercial District	Richard Holland; Paducah Growth, Inc.	N/A	1988	TRC 7, TRC 8, TRC 24, TRC 27, TRC 41, TRC 67–TRC 69, TRC 71
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Cadiz Downtown Residential District	Richard Holland; Paducah Growth, Inc.	N/A	1989	TRC 52–TRC 54

In 1979, the Cadiz Masonic Lodge No. 121 F. and A.M. (TRC 40 [NRHP # 79001032]) was surveyed by KHC for listing in the NRHP (Jones and Schneider 1978). Located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Jefferson Street and Monroe Street, the building has a setback that adjoins the right-of-way (ROW). Entered in the NRHP in 1979 under Criterion A, TRC 40 was determined to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP as a significant example of Trigg County social history with a period of significance that encompasses the nineteenth century. The NRHP boundary includes the building footprint.

In 1983, KHC surveyed and completed a Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form for the John McCaughan House (TR 22 [NRHP # 87000212]) located approximately 545 ft southeast of the intersection of KY 276 and E Adams Mill Road (Wooley 1983). The John McCaughan House was entered into the NRHP in 1985 as part of a Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group titled Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources. Information reviewed on the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form indicates the residence is significant as an excellent example of a two-story, dry-stone house in western Kentucky as well as for its association with early settlement in Trigg County. The NRHP boundary for TR 22 measures approximately 12 acres and includes the residential yard lot and wooded areas adjacent to the residence. No contributing domestic and/or agricultural support structures remain. Resource TR 22 is mapped incorrectly on the KHC database but its correct location was verified during the overview survey.

Surveyed in 1988, the Cadiz Downtown Commercial District was entered in the NRHP under Criteria A and C for its association with architecture and commerce in Trigg County for the period 1840–1941 (Holland 1988). Anchored along the section of Main Street that bisects Cadiz from Scott Street to Franklin Street, the commercial district extends northwest to include TRC 8 and TRC 40 at the northwest corner of the intersection of Jefferson and Monroe Streets. Buildings within the NRHP-listed district are comprised almost entirely of brick commercial buildings, with the exception of one residence (TRC 71), a church (TRC 27), and the former post office (TRC 41).

The Cadiz Residential Historic District was entered into the NRHP in 1989 under Criteria A and C for its association with architecture and community development during the period 1875–1933 (Holland 1989). Comprising the northwest and southeast sides of Main Street, between Line and Scott Streets, the district is comprised almost entirely of residential structures and includes a church and funeral home. Comprised of 26 aboveground resources, the boundary largely follows the parcel boundaries.

In 1997, KHC surveyed and completed an NRHP Registration Form for the Confederate Monument (TRC 43 [NRHP # 97000667]) located within the NRHP-listed Cadiz Downtown Commercial District

(Brent 1997). Situated approximately 15 ft southeast of the Trigg County Courthouse, the Confederate Monument was entered into the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration F as a significant Civil War Monument in Kentucky and is only one of four memorial fountains in Kentucky erected as Civil War monuments. The NRHP boundary for the monument is confined to its footprint. Site TRC 43 was entered into the NRHP in 1997.

In 2001, CRA completed a cultural historic survey for the proposed Smith Broadbent cellular communication tower site (KY0387) in Trigg County, Kentucky (Baynard and Kirkwood 2001). Conducted at the request of ATC Associates, Inc. on behalf of Crown Communications, Inc., a portion of the previous investigation's APE overlaps the current study area at the intersection of KY 276 and US 68 and includes Robertson Hite Cemetery. A KHC site number was not requested for the cemetery and it does not appear on the KHC site check database. The previous investigation recommended the Robertson Hite Cemetery not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. A KHC concurrence letter for the project was not identified as part of the online records review.

In 2016, as part of the Cadiz Main Street survey, Leida Underhill completed individual Kentucky Main Street Survey Forms for resources throughout Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky. Information reviewed online does not indicate whom the survey was completed for. Furthermore, it does not appear that an accompanying report was submitted as part of the Cadiz Main Street survey.

The study area was subject to a windshield survey from the public ROW. John Dickerson and Alyssa Reynolds of CRA completed the windshield survey on April 1 and 2, 2025. To the extent possible, the fieldwork attempted to verify the location and condition of previously identified cultural historic sites and noted the locations of any additional potentially significant properties that should be taken into consideration during project planning. During the windshield survey, CRA staff verified the location and condition of 52 previously identified cultural historic properties mapped within the study area (Table 2). Of these, resource TR 88 was not visible from the ROW. Furthermore, of the 51 previously surveyed resources mapped online, 15 (11100006, TR 90, TR 93, TR 94, TR 96, TRC 3, TRC 4, TRC 25, TRC 26, TRC 45–TRC 48, and TRC 67) were determined to no longer be extant (Table 3). The remaining 36 resources were photographed in order to make a preliminary assessment of each resource's potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. No additional potentially significant properties or potential historic districts other than those mentioned in this report were identified during the windshield survey. All surveyed resources are identified on a topographic quadrangle map and aerial photograph (see Figures 1 and 2). Photographs of the previously identified resources and their locations are located in Appendix A.

Records reviewed online indicated three resources (TR 22, TRC 40, and TRC 43) mapped within and directly adjacent to the study area are currently listed in the NRHP. Furthermore, records maintained by KHC indicate portions of the NRHP-listed Cadiz Downtown Commercial District (NRHP # 88002606) and the Cadiz Main Street Residential District (NRHP # 89000384) extend into the study area.

Site TR 22 was entered into the NRHP in 1983, and is the location of the John McCaughan House (NRHP # 87000212) (Figure 3). A review of the site's NRHP Inventory-Nomination Form indicates it is listed in the NRHP as part of a Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group titled Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky Thematic Resources. The John McCaughan House (TR 22) was surveyed from the ROW as part of the windshield survey and appears to retain sufficient integrity to maintain its NRHP listing under Criteria A and C for its association with early settlement in Trigg County as well as being an excellent example of a two-story, dry-stone house in western Kentucky. The NRHP boundary for TR 22 measures approximately 12 acres, is bordered by KY 276, and includes the residential yard lot and wooded areas adjacent to the residence (see Figures 1 and 2). Although mapped incorrectly on the KHC database, it seems likely, based on a review of the NRHP boundary description, that the study area extends into approximately 0.9 acres of the site's NRHP-listed boundary.

**Table 2a. Caldwell County Surveyed Architectural Resources in and Adjacent to Study Area.**

Site/Survey No.	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figure No.
1700001	Coded Property	US HWY 139	Undetermined	Good	A-13
CA 134	Blackhawk	US HWY 139	Undetermined	Poor	A-14

**Table 2b. Trigg County Surveyed Architectural Resources in and Adjacent to Study Area.**

Site/Survey No.	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition	Figure No.
TR 22	John McCaughan House	KY 276	Listed	Good	3, A-3
TR 78	Leonard Hall House	KY 276	Undetermined	Good	A-1
TR 85	Log House	Bush Road	Undetermined	Poor	A-11
TR 86	House	KY 276	Undetermined	Partially razed	A-12
TR 88	Guy Dunning House	Wallonia Road	Undetermined	Poor	A-10
TR 89	Wallonia Christian Church	US HWY 128	Undetermined	Good	A-8 and A-9
TR 95	Wallonia Missionary Baptist Church	Intersection of N Rocky Ridge Road and Wallonia Road	Undetermined	Good	A-5
TR 236	Preliminary Resource	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Poor	A-23
TR 238	Preliminary Resource	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-16
TR 239	Preliminary Resource	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-17
TR 240	Preliminary Resource	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-18
TR 241	Preliminary Resource	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-19
TR 244	Preliminary Resource	Cerulean Road	Undetermined	Good	A-21
TR 245	Preliminary Resource	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-22
TR 250	Barn	Rocky Ridge Road	Undetermined	Poor	A-2
TRC 6	House	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-44
TRC 7	J.W. Cowher Company/Street Department Store	47-51 East Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	A-31 and A-32
TRC 8	Julia Cunningham Boarding House	Jefferson Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	A-42
TRC 9	Rawl's Place	Main Street	Undetermined	Good	A-38
TRC 11	George Smith House	Jefferson House	Undetermined	Good	A-39
TRC 24	Commercial Building	59-63 East Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	6 and 7; A-31 and A-32
TRC 27	Cadiz Christian Church	31 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	A-36
TRC 40	Cadiz Masonic Lodge No. 121 F. and A.M.	NW Corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets	Listed	Good	4; A-43
TRC 41	US Post office	69-71 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	A-29
TRC 42	Colonel Fenton Sims Homestead	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Good	A-40
TRC 43	Confederate Monument	Main Street; Courthouse lawn	Listed	Good	5; A-33
TRC 52	McBride/Terrell House	81 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Residential District	Good	A-26
TRC 53	House	85 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Residential District	Good	A-27
TRC 54	Edwards Street House	89 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Residential District	Good	A-28
TRC 68	Commercial Building	61 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	6 and 7; A-31 and A-32
TRC 69	Commercial Building	59 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	6 and 7; A-31 and A-32
TRC 71	Josiah Miller House	35 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Good	A-37

**Table 3. Non-Extant Previously Surveyed Resources Mapped within the Study Area.**

Site/Survey No.	Resource Name/Function	Address/Location	NRHP Status	Condition
11100006	n/a	KY 139	Undetermined	Razed
TR 90	Billy Joe Nichols Place	US HWY 128	Undetermined	Razed
TR 93	J.B. Wall House	US HWY 128	Undetermined	Razed
TR 94	House	US HWY 128	Undetermined	Razed
TR 96	Dr. C. Haydon House	US HWY 128	Undetermined	Razed
TRC 3	House	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Razed
TRC 4	House	Jefferson Street	Undetermined	Razed
TRC 25	Trigg County Courthouse	41 Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Razed
TRC 26	Commercial Block (6 Buildings)	Madison Street	Undetermined	Razed
TRC 45	Professional Building	Madison Street	Undetermined	Razed
TRC 46	Commercial Block (White Lumber Company)	Madison Street	Undetermined	Razed
TRC 47	Commercial Building	25 West Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Razed
TRC 48	Commercial Building/Gas Station	21 West Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Razed
TRC 67	Commercial Building	65 West Main Street	Contributing resource to the NRHP listed Cadiz Main Street Commercial District	Razed



**Figure 3. Site TR 22: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.**

TRC 40 is the location of the Cadiz Masonic Lodge No. 121 F. and A.M. (NRHP # 79001032) (Figure 4). Entered into the NRHP in 1979, the Cadiz Masonic Lodge No. 121 F. and A.M. is situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of Jefferson Street and Monroe Street. Entered in the NRHP in 1979, TRC 40 is significant under Criterion A for its association with Trigg County social history for the period spanning the entirety of the nineteenth century. An assessment of TRC 40 undertaken as part of the current windshield survey indicates the property retains sufficient integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A. Furthermore, TRC 40 requires a closer examination in order to determine if it retains sufficient integrity for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The NRHP boundary for TRC 40 encompasses the building footprint and is situated entirely within the current study area.

Located approximately 20 ft southeast of the courthouse is the NRHP-listed Confederate Monument (TRC 43 [NRHP # 97000667]) (Figure 5). Entered in the NRHP in 1997, the monument is significant under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration F as a Civil War Monument in Kentucky. The NRHP boundary is confined to the monument footprint. The current windshield survey determined that TRC 43 retains sufficient integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration F.

The Cadiz Downtown Commercial District was entered into the NRHP under Criteria A and C in 1988 for its historical significance in architecture and commerce in Trigg County for the period 1840–1941 (Holland 1988). Situated along an approximately 0.20 mi section of Main Street in Cadiz, the NRHP-listed district includes commercial, government, and religious buildings in addition to two buildings on Jefferson Street (Figures 6 and 7). In total, 15 contributing resources (TRC 7, TRC 8, TRC 24–TRC 27, TRC 41, TRC 45–TRC 48, TRC 67–TRC 69, and TRC 71) within the historic district are located in, or directly adjacent to, the study area (see Figures 1 and 2). During the field survey it was determined that seven of these resources (TRC 25, TRC 26, TRC 45–TRC 48, and TRC 67) are no longer extant. The loss of these seven contributing resources, as well as the inclusion of modern infill, necessitates a closer examination of the district in order to determine if the loss of contributing resources and resulting infill diminishes the architectural cohesiveness of the area and its integrity for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Additionally, the loss of seven contributing resources near the district's southwest extent, located between Monroe and Madison Streets, requires a reexamination of the district's NRHP boundary in order to determine if the boundary needs to be adjusted. Furthermore, a review of the district's NRHP-listed boundary will be needed in order to determine if previously unrecorded resources at CRA 11 and CRA 12 warrant inclusion in the district. Lastly, research is needed for two previously surveyed non-contributing commercial resources located at 53 and 55 Main Street. If these two resources are determined to now be contributing to the district's NRHP eligibility, it may require a modification of the district's period of significance.

Near the intersection of Jefferson and Brown Streets, the study area extends into approximately 5,045 sq ft of the Cadiz Residential Historic District (NRHP # 89000384) (see Figures 1 and 2; Figures 8 and 9). The district consists of 26 historical resources, three (TRC 52–TRC 54) of which are on parcels intersected by the study area. Each representing a residential structure, the 3 sites are all contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the district. Entered into the NRHP in 1989 under Criteria A and C for community development and architecture, the Cadiz Residential Historic District has a period of significance of 1875–1933 (Holland 1989). Based on observations made during the current windshield survey, Sites TRC 52–TRC 54 retain sufficient integrity to warrant continued inclusion in the NRHP-listed Cadiz Residential Historic District as contributing resources. Furthermore, each of the three resources (TRC 52–TRC 54) requires additional research in order to determine if they retain sufficient integrity for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 4. Site TRC 40: Façade and northeast elevation, looking northwest.



Figure 5. Site TRC 43: Southeast and northeast elevations of the Confederate Monument, looking west.



Figure 6. Overview of the Cadiz Downtown Commercial District near the intersection of Main and Monroe Streets, looking northeast.



Figure 7. Overview of the Cadiz Downtown Commercial District near the intersection of Main and Scott Streets, looking southwest.



**Figure 8. Overview of the Cadiz Residential Historic District near the intersection of Main and Brown Streets, looking southwest.**



**Figure 9. Overview towards the study area from the southwestern limit of the Cadiz Residential Historic District, looking northwest.**

In total, 14 previously unrecorded resources (CRA 1–14) were identified during the overview survey and are depicted on Figures 1 and 2. CRA 1 is the location of the Robertson Hite Cemetery (see Figures 1 and 2). Located at the northeast corner of the intersection of KY 276 and US 68, the cemetery is situated on an approximately 1.8-acre parcel that includes deciduous trees along its northwestern boundary (Figures 10 and 11). A chain-link fence encloses the cemetery to its southeast and southwest. A gravel drive accesses the cemetery from US 68 and passes through an arched, metal gate that exhibits decorative scrollwork and the name of the cemetery. Records reviewed online indicate CRA 1 was previously surveyed in 2001 by CRA for the proposed Smith Broadbent Cellular communication tower in Montgomery, Trigg County, Kentucky (Baynard and Kirkwood 2001). The previous survey report, as well as records maintained by KHC online, do not list a state assigned inventory number for CRA 1. Moreover, the KHC database does not identify CRA 1 as being previously surveyed. As part of the previous investigation, CRA recommended that the Robertson Hite Cemetery was not eligible for listing in the NRHP. A KHC concurrence letter was not located for the previous 2001 investigation.

Based on observations made during the overview survey, the Robertson Hite Cemetery contains approximately 200 burials. Numerous surnames are present and include Adams, Goodwin, Hartigan, Hite, Larkins, Lewis, Merrick, and Robertson. Dates of burials observed range from 1860 to the present. Older markers are generally located in the cemetery's northern section and are constructed of limestone (see Figure 10). The cemetery was not able to be intensively surveyed as part of the overview study; thus, the cemetery requires further examination to determine its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, B, or C and Criteria Consideration D. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of CRA 1 is recommended undetermined for this overview study.

CRA 2 is the location of the Rocky Ridge Baptist Church Cemetery (see Figures 1 and 2). Situated to the west of the Rocky Ridge Missionary Baptist Church, the cemetery is located approximately 565 ft northwest of the intersection KY 276 and Montgomery Church Road. The cemetery is situated on an approximately 3.65-acre parcel that includes scattered deciduous and coniferous trees and the Rocky Ridge Baptist Church (Figure 12). Southeast of the cemetery, a gravel drive provides access from KY 276, travels around the western limit of the cemetery, and intersects KY 276 along the north elevation of the Rocky Ridge Missionary Baptist Church. Information reviewed online suggests the cemetery contains 429 gravemarkers (FindAGrave 2007). Numerous surnames are present throughout the cemetery. Dates of burials generally range from the early twentieth century to the present, with at least one gravemarker featuring a date of 1898. Based on observation made from the ROW, it appears that older markers are generally located in the cemetery's southeastern section and feature limestone construction. The cemetery was not able to be intensively surveyed as part of the overview study; thus, the Rocky Ridge Baptist Church Cemetery (CRA 2) requires further examination to determine its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, B, or C and Criteria Consideration D. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of CRA 2 is recommended undetermined for this overview study.

Site CRA 3 consists of a four-span, precast-concrete bridge that exhibits a standard open type handrail (Bridge No. 111B00002N) located on KY 276, approximately 4,080 ft southeast from its intersection with Bush Road (Figure 13). The bridge carries the two-lane KY 276 over Kenady Creek in a northwest–southeast direction. The deck is supported by precast-concrete girders and lined by concrete curbs topped by precast-concrete railings that exhibit curved ends and includes vertical concrete posts (see Figure 13; Figure 14). A pair of poured-concrete abutments supports the bridge, which includes three precast-concrete piers set below grade (see Figure 13). A date stamp was not observed during the overview survey. However, information reviewed online at KYTC's Bridge Data Miner website indicates the bridge was constructed in 1953 (KYTC n.d.). Used by the Kentucky Department of Highways during the 1950s, the railing design represents a shift away from previous modernist designs to a simpler style that provided improved safety (Abner 2010:86). Although once commonly found along bridges throughout Kentucky, the standard open type handrail has become increasingly rare. CRA 3 may be potentially significant under Criterion A for its association with transportation in Trigg County. However, additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity is required at CRA 3 for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

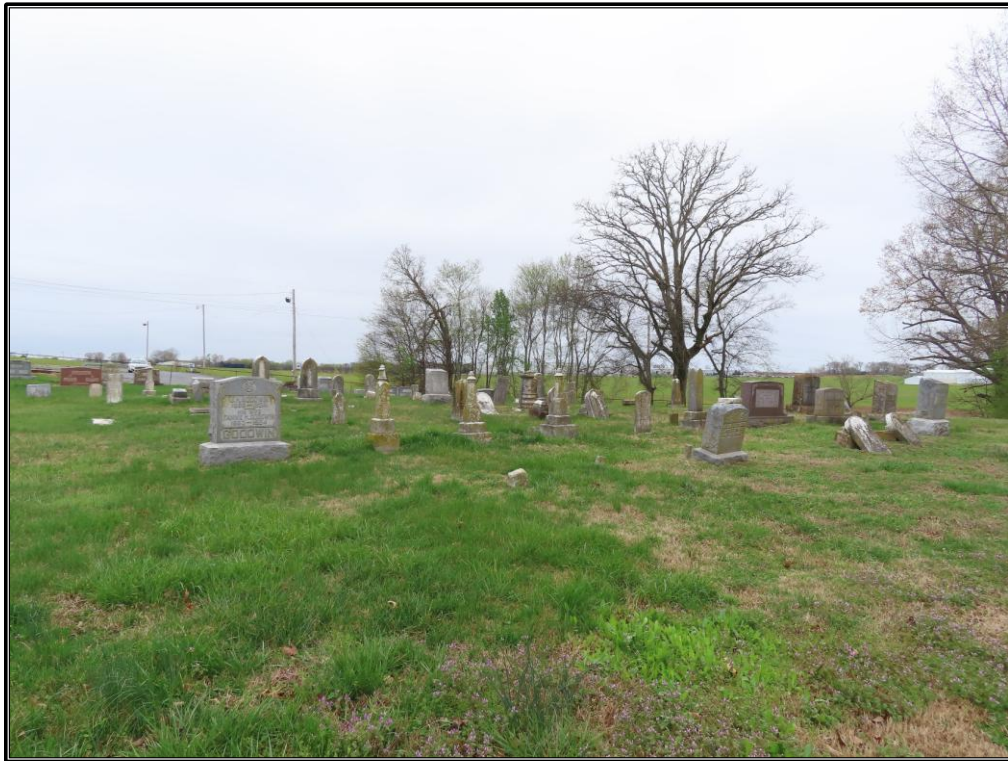


Figure 10. CRA 1: Overview of the Robertson Hite Cemetery, looking northwest.



Figure 11. CRA 1: Overview of the gate at the Robertson Hite Cemetery, looking northwest.



Figure 12. CRA 2: Overview of the Rocky Ridge Baptist Church Cemetery, looking west.



Figure 13. CRA 3: Overview of the bridge carrying KY 276 over Kenady Creek, looking northwest.



**Figure 14. CRA 3: Detail of the bridge's railing and curved ends, looking southwest.**

Newly identified resource CRA 4 is the location of the Kenady Cemetery (see Figures 1 and 2; Figure 15). Information reviewed online indicates the cemetery is commonly identified as the Nichols Cemetery (FindAGrave 2000a). A cemetery is first mapped at this location on the 1953 Cobb, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1953). Located approximately 620 ft south of the intersection of KY 276 and Hopson Store Road, the cemetery is located within a pasture. CRA architectural historians were not able to access the cemetery during the current investigation. Views from the ROW were limited and indicate the cemetery is enclosed by a wire mesh fence that includes barbed wire. A swinging metal gate provides access and is topped by a decorative scrollwork sign that includes the name Nichols (see Figure 15). Information reviewed online indicates the earliest burial in the Kenady Cemetery is that of Jane Kenady and dates from 1814 (FindAGrave 2000a). Views from the ROW indicate the cemetery has remained active into the twenty-first century. Due to its distance from the ROW, the Kenady Cemetery (CRA 4) was not able to be intensively surveyed; thus, the cemetery requires further examination to determine its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, B, or C and Criteria Consideration D. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of CRA 4 is recommended undetermined for this overview study.

Located on Hazel Road, approximately 740 ft northeast of its intersection with Blue Spring Loop, CRA 5 is the location of the Merrick Cemetery (Figure 16). A cemetery is first mapped at this location on the 1953 Cobb, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1953). CRA architectural historians did not access the cemetery during the current investigation as a result of its location on private property and enclosure behind a new chain-link fence. However, views from the ROW indicate the cemetery contains approximately 40 interments. Furthermore, observed grave markers suggest the cemetery dates from the late nineteenth century. It is unknown if the cemetery is active. A plaque affixed to the southwest elevation of the fence indicates John and Dianna Vied Merrick lived at this location in a covered wagon during the 1830s while their log residence was being constructed nearby (Figure 17). Since

CRA architectural historians were unable to complete an intensive survey from the ROW, the Merrick Cemetery (CRA 5) requires further examination to determine its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, B, or C and Criteria Consideration D. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of CRA 5 is recommended undetermined for this overview study.

CRA 6 is the location of the Hanberry Cemetery (see Figures 1 and 2). Located on the northeast side of KY 139, the cemetery is approximately 1,580 ft northwest of KY 139's intersection with Adams Mill Road on an approximately 0.5-acre parcel that includes deciduous and coniferous trees (Figure 18). A chain-link fence encloses the cemetery on all sides. A gravel drive accesses the cemetery from KY 139 and leads to the cemetery's southwestern edge. Information reviewed online indicates the earliest burial in Hanberry Cemetery belongs to John Hanberry and dates to 1857 (FindAGrave 2005). Furthermore, during the current overview survey, John Hanberry's grave marker was observed to be broken and displaced (Figure 19). Preliminary research suggests John Hanberry fought in the War of 1812 and was an early settler of Trigg County, Kentucky. Although it seems unlikely that the Hanberry Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, additional research is required in order to determine the cemetery's eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and Criteria Consideration D. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of CRA 6 is recommended undetermined for this overview study.

Approximately 1,300 ft west of the intersection of KY 139 and Ryan Road is the mapped location of the Minton Cemetery (CRA 7) (see Figures 1 and 2; Figure 20). A cemetery is first mapped at this location on the 1967 Cobb, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1967). Located within a cultivated agricultural field, the cemetery is surrounded by trees and was not visible from the ROW. CRA architectural historians were not able to access the cemetery during the current investigation. Information reviewed online indicates the cemetery contains 28 internments, most of which date from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The oldest burial identified online is from 1877 and belongs to Thomas J. Minton (FindAGrave 2000b). Since the cemetery was not able to be intensively surveyed from the ROW, it requires further examination to determine its NRHP eligibility under Criterion A, B, or C and Criteria Consideration D. Therefore, the NRHP eligibility of CRA 7 is recommended undetermined for this overview study.

CRA 8 is the location of the Cadiz low-income housing complex (Figure 21). Situated at the intersection of KY 139 and Martindale Drive, in total, the housing complex comprises 15 one-story buildings. Aerial photographs reviewed indicate the five housing units located on the south side of Martindale Drive were constructed between 1953 and 1966 (USGS 1953, 1966). CRA 8 may be potentially significant under Criterion A for its association with community planning and public housing from the mid-twentieth century. Therefore, CRA 8 requires additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Newly recorded resource CRA 9 consists of a commercial building located at 67 Main Street, Cadiz, Trigg County. Oriented southeast, the commercial building presents a two-story, flat-roof, stepped-block form that includes International styling (Figures 22 and 23). Of frame construction, the commercial building is clad in a brick veneer that exhibits a belt course. Oval windows pierce the northeast elevation of the stepped block and are filled with fixed sashes that protrude past the wall plane (see Figure 22). Additionally, fenestration piercing the first floor of the commercial building's façade is set within circular rowlock brick sills. Brick veneer planters have been incorporated in the building's design. Two double-bay entries pierce the façade, one of which is set perpendicular, and are filled with fully glazed commercial doors. CRA 9 may be significant under Criteria A and C; however, the commercial building at CRA 9 requires additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 15. CRA 4: Overview of the Kenady Cemetery, looking southeast.



Figure 16. CRA 5: Overview of the Merrick Cemetery, looking northeast.

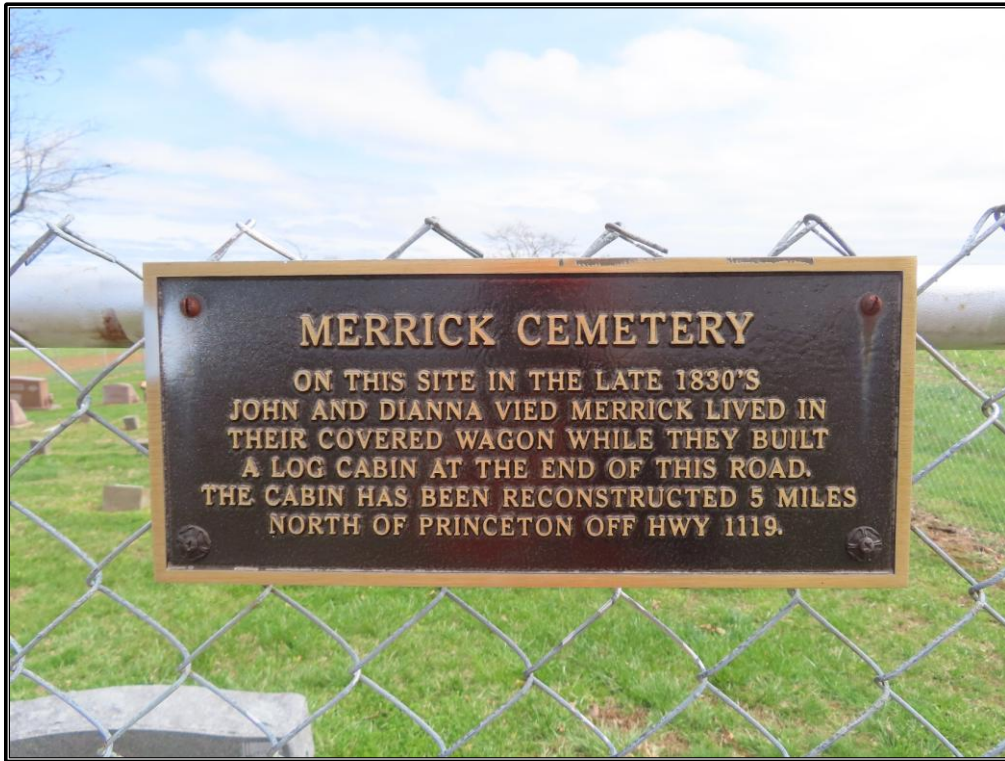


Figure 17. CRA 5: Merrick Cemetery plaque, looking northeast.



Figure 18. CRA 6: Overview of the Hanberry Cemetery, looking northeast.



Figure 19. CRA 6: Detail of the John Hanberry grave marker at the Hanberry cemetery, looking northeast.



Figure 20. CRA 7: Overview towards the Minton Cemetery from the ROW, looking west.



Figure 21. CRA 8: Overview of the multi-family residential units at the Martindale low-income housing complex, looking southeast.



Figure 22. CRA 9: Façade and northeast elevation of the commercial building, looking west-northwest.



**Figure 23. CRA 9: Façade of the commercial building, looking northwest.**

Located on the northwest side of Main Street, between Monroe and Court Streets, newly recorded historical resource CRA 10 comprises two historical markers and one commemorative monument (see Figures 1 and 2; Figures 24–26). Located within the NRHP-listed Cadiz Downtown Commercial District, the markers and monument associated with CRA 10 are adjacent to NRHP-listed TRC 43. The northeastern-most historical marker is titled “Courthouse Burned” and was erected at this location in 1963 (see Figure 24). A map depicting the location of 22 courthouses burned during the Civil War by Brigadier General Hylan B. Lyon is depicted on the marker’s northwest elevation (Figure 27). Southwest of the first marker, the second historical marker is titled “County Named, 1820” and was erected in 1968 (see Figure 26). Located between the two historical markers, the commemorative monument consists of two metal plaques set within a granite slab that lists Trigg County residents that served in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and Vietnam (see Figure 25). The markers and monument at CRA 10 may be potentially significant under Criterion A for their association with historical events. Therefore, CRA 10 requires additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity for a comprehensive evaluation of their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

CRA 11 consists of a commercial building located at the northwest corner of Court and Jefferson Streets in Cadiz, Trigg County. Oriented northeast, the commercial building presents a two-story, flat-roof form with a wide cornice (Figure 28). Of brick construction, the façade elevation exhibits a storefront pierced by a central, recessed, double-leaf entry filled with three-quarter-light wood doors. A transom, comprising a ribbon of three windows, is located above the recessed entry. Wood-sash display windows frame the entry and are topped by transoms. CRA 11 may be potentially significant under Criteria A and C; however, the commercial building at CRA 11 requires additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, a review of

the NRHP-listed Cadiz Downtown Commercial District's boundary is needed in order to determine if previously unrecorded resource CRA 11 warrants inclusion in the district as a contributing resource.

CRA 12 consists of a commercial building located at 14 Court Street in Cadiz, Trigg County. Oriented northeast, the commercial building presents a two-story, flat-roof form that includes a shallow-molded, unadorned cornice (see Figure 28; Figure 29). A parapet roof is present on the southeast elevation. Of brick construction, the façade elevation is pierced by an off-center single-leaf entry filled with an unglazed, replacement, metal-panel door. The entry includes fluted pilasters topped by a segmental pediment that may be a later addition. Windows flank the entry. A secondary single-leaf entry pierces the façade. Three evenly spaced windows pierce the second floor of the façade. CRA 12 may be potentially significant under Criteria A and C; however, the commercial building at CRA 12 requires additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Furthermore, a review of the NRHP-listed Cadiz Downtown Commercial District's boundary is needed in order to determine if the previously unrecorded resource at CRA 12 warrants inclusion in the district as a contributing resource.

Situated approximately 335 ft southeast of the intersection of KY 139 and Main Street, CRA 13 is the location of the Cadiz Waterworks building (Figure 30). Oriented northwest, the municipal building presents a two-story, flat-roof form with Contemporary styling. Clad in a brick veneer, the façade is pierced by a central, double-leaf entry filled with fully glazed metal commercial doors. The entry opens onto an entry-width poured-concrete pad sheltered beneath a precast-concrete roof that includes decorative concrete screening walls. Attached to the façade's exterior, above the entry, floating letters indicate the building as the "Cadiz Waterworks" with the date 1963 beneath, likely indicating a construction date. Windows piercing the façade are arranged in pairs and filled with metal hopper windows. Quoins are present on the corners of the façade. Subsequent waterworks infrastructure is associated with the building and located to the southwest. CRA 13 may be potentially significant under Criteria A and C; however, the municipal building at CRA 13 requires additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Site CRA 14 consists of a four-span, steel stringer/girder bridge (Bridge No. 111-KY-0139-000) located on KY 139, approximately 450 ft southeast from its intersection with Main Street. The bridge carries the two-lane KY 139 over Little River in a northwest-southeast direction, and measures approximately 357.6 ft in length with an overall width of 35.4 ft. The concrete-cast-in-place deck is supported by steel I-girders and lined by concrete curbs topped by precast-concrete railings, comprised of four sections that include narrow, arched openings (Figures 31 and 32). A date stamp located at the southeast corner of the abutment indicates a construction date of 1955 and a 20-ton weight limit (Figure 33). Information reviewed online at KYTC's Bridge Data Miner website further confirms a construction date of 1957 (KYTC n.d.).

Although steel stringer/girder bridges are a fairly common resource in Kentucky, the decorative arched openings present on the railing associated with this example represent an uncommon remaining railing design. Bridges utilizing this particular railing type were applied on Kentucky bridges from the 1930s through the 1960s (Abner 2010:82). Known as a "concrete rail with arched openings," the railing presents an Art Deco influence that is apparent in the "strong linear features and semi-circular arches" (Abner 2010: 82). Although once considered "extremely common" throughout Kentucky, the steel stringer/girder bridge exhibiting a concrete rail with arched openings has become increasingly infrequent. CRA 14 may be potentially significant under Criterion A for its association with transportation in Trigg County. However, additional research and a closer examination of significance and integrity is required at CRA 14 for a comprehensive evaluation of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

In addition to evaluating individual resources, CRA also considered the potential for additional historic districts in the study area. CRA did not identify any significant concentrations of thematically or architecturally related resources outside of the NRHP-listed historic districts. Newer residential and commercial development is found throughout the study area along KY 139 and KY 276, as well as evidence of other changes that have occurred over the years to update properties for continued use both within and adjacent to the study area (Figures 34–39). Many of the older resources identified during the survey no longer retain integrity, as they exhibit replacement materials and/or incompatible additions. Additionally, the loss of resources 50 years of age or older and resulting infill diminishes the architectural cohesiveness of the area. Therefore, CRA recommends that the area within and adjacent to the study area does not demonstrate sufficient integrity or contain a significant concentration of thematically or architecturally related resources to warrant listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion A, B, or C.

The locations of the previously surveyed and potentially significant resources are mapped in the above topographic quadrangles and aerial photographs (see Figures 1 and 2) and included with the accompanying electronic shapefiles. Initial recommendations for potential NRHP eligibility for the surveyed resources in the study area are included in the tables. Photographs of previously surveyed resources and resources determined to exhibit potential significance that were accessible/and or visible during the windshield survey from the public ROW are located in Appendix A.



Figure 24. CRA 10: Southeast elevation of the “Courthouse Burned” historical marker, looking northwest.



Figure 25. CRA 10: Southeast elevation of the commemorative monument, looking northwest.



Figure 26. CRA 10: Southeast elevation of the "County Named, 1820" historical marker, looking northwest.



Figure 27. CRA 10: Northwest elevation of the “Courthouse Burned” historical marker showing the mapped location of the 22 courthouses in western Kentucky, looking southwest.



Figure 28. CRA 11: Façade and northwest elevation of the commercial buildings at CRA 11 and CRA 12, looking southwest.



Figure 29. CRA 12: Façade and southeast elevation for the commercial buildings at CRA 11 and CRA 12, looking west-northwest.



Figure 30. CRA 13: Façade and northeast elevation of the Cadiz Waterworks building, looking south.



Figure 31. CRA 14: Overview of the bridge, looking south.



Figure 32. CRA 14: Overview of the bridge piers and railing, looking southeast.



Figure 33. CRA 14: Date stamp located on the southeast abutment, looking northwest.



Figure 34. Overview of the study near the intersection of KY 276 and US 68, looking northwest.



Figure 35. Overview of the study area at the intersection of KY 276 and KY 124, looking northwest.



Figure 36. Overview of the study area at the intersection of KY 276 and KY 128 in the community of Wallonia, looking northwest.



Figure 37. Overview of the study area near the intersection of KY 139 and KY 276, looking southwest.



Figure 38. Overview of the study area at the intersection of KY 139 and Complex Road, looking northwest.



**Figure 39. Overview of the study area at the intersection of Jefferson and Marion Streets in the town of Cadiz, looking southwest.**

In summary, 48 previously identified resources (11100006, 1700001, CA 134, TR 22, TR 78, TR 85, TR 86, TR 88–TR 90, TR 95, TR 93, TR 94, TR 96, TR 236, TR 238–TR 245, TR 250, TRC 3, TRC 4, TRC 7–TRC 9, TRC 11, TRC 24–TRC 27, TRC 40–TRC 43, TRC 45–TRC 48, TRC 52–TRC 54, TRC 67–TRC 69, and TRC 71) are mapped in or directly adjacent to the study area. Additionally, portions of the NRHP-listed Cadiz Downtown Historic District (NRHP # 88002606) and the Cadiz Main Street Residential District (NRHP # 89000384) are located within the study area. In total, 14 previously unrecorded resources (CRA 1–14) were identified during the overview survey with an initial recommendation that they require additional investigation in order to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Additional resources 45 years of age and older are located in the study area, but those viewed from the ROW by CRA personnel do not appear to have significance and/or integrity for potential listing in the NRHP. Additionally, further investigation will be required to ascertain whether CRA 1–14 are eligible for listing the NRHP.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

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# **APPENDIX A. PHOTOGRAPHS OF SURVEYED RESOURCES**





Figure A-1. TR 78: Façade of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure A-2. TR 250: Northeast and southeast elevations of the barn, looking west-southwest.



Figure A-3. TR 22: Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure A-4. TR 94: Overview towards the razed structure, looking southwest.



Figure A-5. TR 95: Northwest and northeast elevations of the Wallonia Baptist Church, looking southeast.



Figure A-6. TR 96: Overview towards the razed structure, looking southeast.



Figure A-7. TR 93: Overview towards the razed structure, looking northwest.



Figure A-8. TR 89: Façade and northeast elevation of the Wallonia Christian Church, looking southwest.



Figure A-9. TR 89: Overview of the stone retaining wall at the Wallonia Christian Church, looking northwest.



Figure A-10: TR 88: Overview towards the residence showing the partially collapsed roof, looking northwest.



Figure A-11: TR 85: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking east.



Figure A-12: TR 86: Façade and south elevation of the tenant house, looking north-northwest.



**Figure A-13: Coded Property 01700001: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southeast.**



**Figure A-14: CA 134: Façade and north elevation of the residence, looking southwest.**



Figure A-15. Coded Property 11100006: Overview towards the razed structure, looking northeast.



Figure A-16. TR 238: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure A-17. TR 239: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure A-18. TR 240: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, look southeast.



Figure A-19. TR 241: Façade and west elevation of the commercial building, looking northeast.



Figure A-20. TR 237: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure A-21. TR 244: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure A-22. TR 245: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southeast.



Figure A-23. TR 236: Southeast and southwest elevations of the former commercial building, looking northwest.



Figure A-24. TRC 3: Overview towards the razed structure, looking northeast.



Figure A-25. TRC 4: Overview towards the razed structure showing the 1980s building, looking northeast.



Figure A-26. TRC 52: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure A-27. TRC 53: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure A-28. TRC 54: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure A-29. TRC 41: Façade of the former post office, looking northwest.



Figure A-30. TRC 67: Overview towards the razed structure showing the modern building, looking northwest.



Figure A-31. TRC 7, TRC 24, TRC 68, and TRC 69: Overview of the commercial buildings in Cadiz, looking southwest.



Figure A-32. TRC 7, TRC 24, TRC 68, and TRC 69: Overview of the commercial buildings in Cadiz, looking northwest.



Figure A-33. TRC 43: Overview of the Confederate Monument, looking southwest.



Figure A-34. TRC 25: Overview of the razed courthouse showing modern courthouse, looking northwest.



Figure A-35. TRC 26, TRC 45–TRC 48: Overview of the razed location of the former commercial buildings, looking west.



Figure A-36. TRC 27: Northeast elevation of the Cadiz Christian Church, looking southwest.



Figure A-37. TRC 71: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure A-38. TRC 9: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure A-39. TRC 11: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure A-40. TRC 42: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking west.



Figure A-41. TRC 10: Façade and northeast elevation of the residence, looking northwest.



Figure A-42. TRC 8: Façade and southwest elevation of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure A-43. TRC 40: Façade and northeast elevation of the Masonic Building, looking west-northwest.



Figure A-44. TRC 6: Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking west.