

**Comprehensive Architectural Survey  
of Boone County, Kentucky**

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and  
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## METHODOLOGY

This report summarizes the results of a comprehensive survey of historic resources in the county conducted between 1993 and 1996. Eight hundred sixty-nine new sites were recorded; in addition, 188 properties recorded during the previous 1976-1977 survey were resurveyed. The survey

documented properties at least 50 years old that retained sufficient integrity to be recognizable as a product of their time; in other words, their plan and footprint were still apparent despite alterations or additions, and their approximate age was still discernible. Farms with historic outbuildings, however, were included even if the main house was changed beyond recognition. Some heavily altered properties located in towns were recorded in recognition of their contribution to the townscape or the historical evolution of the community. Altered properties that appeared to be endangered were also documented. While the survey concentrated on pre-1945 buildings, representative buildings built after World War II were also included.

Most properties, including farms and individual buildings, were recorded as individual entries using the Kentucky Heritage Council's individual survey form: KHC 91-1. Several blocks of identical dwellings were documented on group forms (KHC 91-2), as were others of diverse plan but united by historical context. Historic farmsteads without houses present also were recorded on group forms. Properties that appeared eligible for National Register listing were documented at the intensive level using form KHC 91-3.

All properties surveyed received one of four designations according to their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of sites surveyed were evaluated as "U," which signifies that additional information is required to make a determination about National Register eligibility. Properties of diminished integrity were labeled "S": apparently not eligible for listing. Individual resources with exceptional architectural or historical significance were designated "D," which indicates they appear eligible for listing in the Register. Resources in potential National Register districts were given a designation of "N," as potential National Register group members.

While the vast majority of rural property owners permitted survey of their farms, some refused access. For planning purposes, and in the hope that these sites can be surveyed in the future, these properties were assigned site numbers and included in the survey index and on the base maps. (When possible, one or more photographs were taken from a distance.) A few owners permitted only limited survey; for example, no photographs of outbuildings. In such cases this is noted on the survey form.

Documentary resources included Lake's 1883 Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Sanborn maps of Walton from 1921 and 1927, deed records, census data, newspaper articles, local historical society papers, and church histories. The Loder Diary, a series of volumes dating from the mid-19th through early 20th century, offered a fascinating glimpse of daily life in a river town and provided background information on a wide range of historical contexts. While there is no comprehensive written history of any of the northern Kentucky counties, several short monographs by the late William Conrad, based on meticulous research in primary sources, provided invaluable data. The most consistent source of information, however, was oral interviews with property owners, community members and local historians.

The evaluations and ratings expressed in this report represent the opinion of the consultant involved in this survey project. Any final decisions on the eligibility of properties for the Kentucky historic inventory or the National Register of Historic Places are made by the Kentucky Heritage Council,

the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board or the United States Department of the Interior,  
National Park Service.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Boone County is the northernmost county in Kentucky. It is bounded by the Ohio River on the north, Kenton County on the east, Grant County on the south and Gallatin County on the west. Geologically it is part of the Outer Bluegrass region.

Originally part of Woodford County, Virginia, Boone County was formed from Campbell County in 1798 but was not officially established until 1799. Settlement began in 1789 when a party from Pennsylvania, led by Baptist preacher John Tanner, founded Tanner's Station (now known as Petersburg) in northwest Boone. Another early settlement along the river was Bullittsburg, which formed around the Bullittsburg Baptist Church (BE-82), the first church in the county. Settlers then moved over the hills and along creek valleys. Many interior communities incorporated or gained post offices in the 1820s, 30s and 40s, including Burlington (originally Wilmington), Florence (known under various names), Union, Verona and Walton. Burlington became the county seat, while other towns functioned as rural trading centers.

Many of Boone County's settlers came from Virginia, western Pennsylvania and the Carolinas. While the earliest migrants traveled down the Ohio, most of those who came later journeyed overland. Others relocated from central Kentucky counties such as Fayette and Woodford. Several ethnic groups left their mark on the county's built environment, town development and institutions. A large group of German emigrants relocated from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the early 19th century, settling in the northern section of the county and in the vicinity of the present-day communities of Hebron and Hopeful Heights (now part of Florence). Irish Catholics established a community in the vicinity of Verona in the 1850s. The county's slave population, never large, began to decline before the Civil War; following emancipation, many remaining African-Americans left the county. A small community, however, formed in north Walton.

Most towns developed as stringtowns, like Florence, or crossroads communities such as Idlewild or Union. The most striking example of formal town planning is the Burlington courthouse square (NR, 1978), whose geometric street pattern remains evident to this day. The river towns of Taylorsport, Belleview, McVile and Petersburg, on the other hand, were based on grid plans, placed parallel or perpendicular to the river. Walton developed as a linear-form railroad town, bound tightly by rail lines to the east and west.

The history of town development in the county reflects the rise and fall of various transportation systems. While river transportation reigned, Petersburg, Belleview, McVile and Hamilton remained centers of commerce and industry, and Petersburg reigned as the largest city in the county. The decline of river traffic in the late 19th century, and the construction of rail lines in eastern Boone, diminished the economic importance of these towns; flooding or dam construction would later change their appearance forever. For half a century the railroad town of Walton ranked as the county's largest city; by 1950, however, it was surpassed by Florence.

Boone County experienced steady growth during its first few decades (see table). It slowed in the 1860s, most likely because of the Civil War; it recovered in the 1870s and dropped again in the 1890s, perhaps reflecting the panic and national agricultural depression of that decade. During the 1910s, 20s and 30s population remained nearly static; it rebounded quickly, however, in the 1940s.

County Population Statistics, 1800-1990 <sup>1</sup>	
1800	1534
1810	3608
1820	6542
1830	9075
1840	10034
1850	11185
1860	11196
1870	10696
1880	11996
1890	12246
1900	11170
1910	9420
1920	9572
1930	9595
1940	10820
1950	13015
1960	21940
1970	32812
1980	45842
1990	57589

While commerce and industry played a significant role in the county's development, agriculture formed the basis of the county's economy through most of its history. The county has a tradition of small, family-run, diversified farms; while it has varied over time, the average farm size has remained near 100 acres through most of its history. Primary cash crops were corn, tobacco, wheat, oats and hay. Most farms included livestock for cash sale, including hogs, sheep, chickens or cattle. Dairy farming also developed as a major industry during the 20th century. Farmers sent produce and dairy products to local markets, primarily Cincinnati and Covington, while wheat and corn were processed into flour or whiskey for shipment to distant markets.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Population Abstract of the United States, compiled and edited by John L. Andriot (McLean, Va.: Andriot Associates, 1980).

While the county remained largely rural throughout most of its history, in the years after World War II its character changed dramatically. The founding of the Greater Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport near Hebron; the construction of Interstate 75 along the county's eastern periphery; the development of the Florence Mall, and the creation of the Northern Kentucky Industrial Park south of Florence gave impetus to rapid suburban development. By 1996 the county had become the fastest-growing in the state. Shopping centers clustered around the Florence Mall. Industries and corporate headquarters located along Interstate 275, near the airport, and along the Dixie Highway. Residential subdivisions proliferated around Florence, Union, Richwood, Hebron and Burlington. In the process many rural historic resources, especially in the populous eastern corridor, were lost to development. The relatively isolated western river corridor, however, remained largely rural.

At the same time, however, local residents took a new interest in protecting the county's historic resources and promoting its historic character. In 1977 Boone became the first county in northern Kentucky to join the Certified Local Government program. The Planning Commission and Historic Preservation Review Board implemented a wide spectrum of preservation programs including heritage education, Main Street efforts in Florence and Walton, a graveyard protection ordinance that became a national model, and heritage tourism.



## I. CONTEXT: DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

### Overview

Boone County's grammar of building is derived from upland South traditions, and the hall-parlor and the I-house remained the dominant house types during the 18th and early 19th centuries. Wood has been the building material of choice since the settlement era: the earliest houses are of log, followed by timber-frame construction (sometimes with brick nogging) and finally by the balloon frame of dimensional, sawn lumber. A group of drylaid stone dwellings were built during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and building in brick was a common practice by the first quarter of the 19th century. Boone County's architecture is stylistically conservative and restrained; while many buildings feature elements of national styles, high-style examples are relatively rare. The most diversity in building stock, and consciousness of style, is found in the river communities, along the major transportation routes, and on the perimeter of Burlington. While a few architects and contractors have been identified, most still remain anonymous. The most popular styles proved to be Greek Revival and Italianate, both of which saw a long period of popularity. During the late 19th century traditional folk plans began to be superseded by popular house types popularized nationwide by builder's guides, and the availability of mass-produced ornament gave impetus to individualistic designs. By the 1920s comfortable and aesthetic house types such as the American Foursquare and the bungalow, popularized by mail-order catalogs, had achieved great popularity. While some houses closely resemble mail-order offerings, none has been clearly identified as such. The bungalow remained the house type of choice until World War II brought housing activity to a virtual standstill.

### A. Vernacular House Types of the Nineteenth Century

#### 1. Log buildings

Boone County's settlers brought with them a familiarity with the log building tradition and felled mighty trees to construct their first homes. While many of these homesteads were replaced or abandoned in later years, and subsequently demolished, a good number have survived to the present day. Widely distributed throughout the county, they are most frequently encountered in isolated areas with challenging terrain, little disturbed to date by redevelopment. Still other log pens were incorporated into larger dwellings by the mid-19th century, or relegated to ell status. Many log homes in the county appear to have been weatherboarded early in their history, and successive layers of siding may have been added. Construction dates for most log houses are rough estimates; most are believed to have been built during the first quarter of the 19th century, or soon afterward. One of the few log houses with a documented construction date is the James Ryle House (BE-335), said to have been built in 1843.

Numerous log homes can be found in the Eden Shale hills of southern Boone County, in the vicinity of Beaverlick, Verona and Hume (see William Riley House, BE-263; John Dempsey House, BE-1019); others mark early settlements above the river, from Hebron west to

Francisville and Idlewild. A cluster of four log dwellings south of Hebron, in the vicinity of Limaburg and Conner Roads, includes the J. Aylor House (BE-497), the Joel Garnett House (BE-376), the William Rouse House (BE-480) and the Jacob Crigler House (BE-478). Another group of log dwellings, said to share a common builder, can be found along East Bend Road, on a remote hilltop southwest of Waterloo (BE-331 to -333).

Two major types of log dwellings have been identified in the county: single pen and double pen. In Kentucky both square and rectangular forms are common; in Boone County, however, nearly all of those observed in the county were rectangular in form. The most common manifestation of the single pen log house is the hall-parlor house. Hall-parlor log homes consist of a single pen divided by a board wall into two units of unequal size. Standing one to two stories high, such dwellings exhibit two- or three-bay facades with the door occupying the end or center bay position. A massive slope-shouldered chimney usually anchors one of the end walls. Good examples of the hall-parlor log house include the previously-noted William Riley (BE-264), Joel Garnett (BE-376) and John Dempsey (BE-1019) houses, and the Jonathan S. Moore House (BE-733) near Hume.

Also commonly seen is the double pen house. Double-pen log homes, such as the previously-mentioned J. Aylor House (BE-497), consist of two cells of approximately equal size with exterior gable-end chimneys. (It is usually difficult to determine, especially when a house is weatherboarded, whether both pens were built at the same time.) Most have four-bay facades including a door into each room. Patterns of piercing may be window-door-door-window or, as in the case of the Aylor House, may alternate windows and doors. (Historic photos of the Simeon Tanner House [BE-565] reveal that at one time it had no front windows.) Examples of double-pen plan houses include the E.D. Crigler House (BE-169) and an unidentified house on Stahl Road (BE-107); the latter features two pens clearly built at different times and differentiated by variations in height. An interesting variant on the single-story, double-pen dwelling with four-bay facade is presented by the two-story Adam Senour House near Richwood (BE-538), which presents a six-bay facade containing two window-door-window groupings.

Another less commonly seen, is the dogtrot. The dogtrot house consists of two pens separated by a broad open passage, which was usually enclosed soon afterward. Dogtrot houses feature broad three- or five-bay facades with end chimneys and may be one or two stories high. Few dogtrot houses have been identified in Boone. A good example of a one-story dogtrot, albeit in deteriorated condition, is the Carr Homestead (BE-706), west of Verona; a two-story example is provided by the Joseph Meyer House (BE-275) on Frogtown Road.

Many double pen houses may have been expanded from single pens. This process, however, is often hard to verify. Most logs houses have been resided and their notches and joinery are now hidden from view. Sometimes a discrepancy in size, height or roof pitch may suggest a two-stage building process. A log house in Francisville (BE-107), about which little has been learned, clearly illustrates this process of evolution; the two pens side by side, both of which have lost their weatherboarding, differ in size and height and share the same notch type.

Two types of notching have been observed in Boone County's log dwellings: the steeple or V-notch and the half-dovetail. Of the two, the steeple notch is by far the more common of the two. The Hutton House (BE-264) is one of the few houses in the county to employ half-dovetail notching. Diagonally-set stones hold chinking in place.

In the last two decades disassembling and relocating log dwellings has become a common practice in the county. Relocated log houses include the Walton House (BE-1024) and the Stephenson House (BE-227). Architectural clues suggest that several houses, however, may have been relocated in the 19th century, including the Caroline Williams House (BE-20).

### **Single pen houses**

BE-204, Hicks Pike	BE-1085, Dry Ridge log house (reconstructed)
BE-227, Stephenson House	BE-1106, cabin in barn
BE-271, Tucker Log House	BE-1201, Rabbit Hash Museum (reconstructed)
BE-666, Hamilton Log House	
BE-1074, fishing camp (20th century)	

### **Double pen houses**

BE-20, Caroline Williams House (believed to have been moved to site)	BE-565, Simeon Tanner House
BE-107, Francisville log house	BE-582, 10490 Dixie Highway
BE-157, Craven-Stephens House	BE-716, Nick Farrall House, 13310 Poole Road
BE-167, R.T. Blankenkemper House, Sullivan Road	BE-741, Wolford House, 14866 Rosenstiel Lane
BE-169, E.D. Crigler House	BE-1199, Alexandria log house (reconstructed)
BE-257, Sheets House	
BE-331, James H. Lawell House	
BE-332, J. Clore House	
BE-333, Jonas Clore House	
BE-335, James Ryle House	
BE-353, Sullivan Homestead, Sullivan Road	
BE-427, Weaver House, 2043 Longbranch Road	
BE-478, Jacob Crigler House	
BE-480, William A. Rouse House	
BE-497, J. Aylor House	
BE-538, Adam Senour House	

### **Dogtrot houses**

BE-276, Joseph Meyer House  
BE-318, Ryle Homestead

BE-324, Andrew Dolph House  
BE-706, Carr Homestead

### **Hall-parlor houses**

BE-64, Y. Johnson House  
BE-244, Farrall-Marsh House  
BE-263, William Riley House  
BE-376, Joel Garnett House  
BE-681, Stephenson Farm  
BE-733, Jonathan S. Moore House

BE-1019, John Dempsey House  
BE-1024, Walton House  
BE-1094, J. Kenney House  
BE-1241, Nathan Allen House  
BE-1242, William Allen House

### **Center passage single pile (expanded from single pens)**

BE-15, Botts House  
BE-245, David Houston House  
BE-264, Hutton House

BE-564, Smith House  
BE-1070, Marsh-Eggleston House

### **Plan undetermined**

BE-128, Gaines-Winston slave house  
BE-247, George Fullilove House  
BE-302, Samuel T. Ewalt House

BE-349, J. Hogan House  
BE-569, 6597 Utz Lane  
BE-739, Cleek House

## 2. Hall-parlor

The vernacular house type most commonly encountered in the county is the hall-parlor house. The hall-parlor plan originated in medieval England; it was imported to the Virginia Tidewater region by settlers and then carried westward. Hall-parlor houses stand one or one and a half stories high under a side-gabled roof. Facades contain three or four bays; door placement is often, but not always, off-center. Chimney placement is variable; one or more chimneys may stand in the interior or the exterior gable ends; alternatively, they may be centered in the ridgeline, or randomly placed within the roof surface. (The hall-parlor house with internal fireplace may have originated in Germany.) The interior of the hall-parlor house consists of two rooms of unequal size (a "hall," or larger, multipurpose room--not a hallway--and a more private parlor) arranged side by side, divided by a board wall. The hall-parlor type persisted in use through in the 19th century and into the early 20th century, and examples can be found in all parts of the county.

Several hall-parlor subtypes were identified during survey. As stated previously, the oldest examples are of log construction, standing one or one and a half stories high and two or three bays side, with a massive chimney anchoring one gable end (see BE-263). Some hall-parlor dwellings of the mid-19th century feature four-bay facades, which may include two front doors (BE-745, -747). Others have single chimneys centered in the ridgeline, much like single-door saddlebag houses; in such examples, windows light the gable ends. Some center-chimney examples of the late 19th and early 20th century, in a nod to prevailing architectural fashions, may include a gable centered over the facade (BE-753). Some hall-parlor houses stand one and a half stories high, with the attic story illuminated by rectangular frieze windows (BE-974); a higher ceiling provided added headroom in the upper story (BE-766). The hall-parlor plan was also utilized by some two-story houses (BE-734), sometimes called "pre-classic I houses" (see "I-house").

One of the more distinctive hall-parlor house subtypes features a "saltbox" ell, with long rear slope. In such cases it is often difficult to determine if this shape resulted from additions, and if house has been resided it is often difficult to determine whether the configuration is original. An excellent example of a hall-parlor house with saltbox ell, built on a modest scale, is the D. Clements House (BE-1034) on Riddles Run Road.

## Hall-parlor houses

BE-1, Benjamin Rice House	BE-1024, Walton House
BE-33, 3057 Front Street	BE-1034, D. Clements House
BE-34, 3053 Front Street	BE-1038, 11284 Big Bone Church Road
BE-41, 2976 Front Street	BE-1043, J.J. Huey House
BE-61, John W. Berkshire House	BE-1045, Mrs. D. Hogan House
BE-64, Y. Johnson House	BE-1052, Loudon House
BE-83, George Gaines House	BE-1053, Kelly House
BE-85, E. M. Gaines House	BE-1055, Walton Tenant House
BE-86, W. Whitaker House	BE-1065, Smith Farm
BE-88, John Barnard, Jr., House	BE-1066, James A. Botts House
BE-91, Charles Riley House	BE-1073, Robert Smith House
BE-109, William Watts House	BE-1083, T.S. Whitaker House
BE-100, W. Whittaker House	BE-1084, 4109 Easton
BE-227, Stephenson log house	BE-1089, Stevens Road
BE-337, Wesley Rice House	BE-1091, Sutton House, Sutton Lane
BE-338, Cobb House	BE-1094, J. Kenney House
BE-355, J.F. Kilgour House	BE-1098, Vesper Tenant House
BE-389, Mt. Zion Road	BE-1111, 3067 Third Street
BE-395, L.J. Riley House	BE-1114, 6509 Mill Street
BE-404, W.H. Riley House	BE-1116, 6541 Broadway
BE-455, 1902 Petersburg Road	BE-1117, 6557 Broadway
BE-521, 2325 Burlington Pike	BE-1118, 3660 First Street
BE-533, Judith Rice House	BE-1119, J.H. Snyder House
BE-658, 3700 Beaver Road	BE-1123, 6582 Tanner Street
BE-692, 5578 Glencoe-Verona Road	BE-1131, 6540 Main Street
BE-700, Kannady House	BE-1133, 6555 Main Street
BE-722, 1887 Beaver Road	BE-1136, 6583 Main Street
BE-733, Jonathan S. Moore House	BE-1143, 2913 Second Street
BE-734, 14909 South Fork Church Road	BE-1145, 2778 First Street
BE-786, 6362 Taylorsport Road	BE-1146, 2888 First Street
BE-796, 6456 Taylorsport Drive	BE-1148, 2901 First Street
BE-749, D. Masters House, River Road	BE-1149, 3028 Front Street
BE-753, 4156 River Road	BE-1152, 3004 Front Street
BE-764, Constance toll house	BE-1154, 2888 Front Street
BE-772, abandoned house, River Road	BE-1164, 6255 Burlington Pike
BE-817, Graves tenant house	BE-1165, 6642 Fourth Street
BE-818, F. E. Fisher House	BE-1169, 6280 Main Street
BE-822, no # Verona-Mud Lick Road	BE-1171, 6679 Seventh Street
BE-823, 2132 Verona-Mud Lick Road	BE-1178, 6675 Second Street
BE-836, 2015 Verona-Mud Lick Road	BE-1190, 5536 Scott Street
BE-844, 15025 Glencoe-Verona Road	BE-1198, Mrs. Carlton House

BE-1200, Lower River Road  
BE-1202, Thomas Marshall House  
BE-1221, Laynhart House  
BE-1216, 6583 Mill Street  
BE-1206, 938 North Bend Road  
BE-1234, 13170 Service Road  
BE-1241, Nathan Allen House  
BE-1242, William Allen House  
BE-1245, Earl Locke House

### 3. Saddlebag

Less commonly encountered than hall-parlor dwellings, yet a common feature of the landscape, saddlebag houses stand one or one-and-a-half stories high with symmetrical facades pierced by three or four bays, and a single chimney centered in the ridgeline. Unlike hall-parlor dwellings--a diverse group with numerous distinct subtypes--saddlebags exhibit a fairly uniform appearance. Primarily a rural house type, saddlebags were popular as tenant houses on large farms (see Lewis Aylor Farm, BE-589) as well as main houses on smaller holdings (Nathan Clements Farm, BE-311). They are most commonly encountered in the southern half of the county and in river communities. Good examples can be found in the river towns of McVile (BE-1188, -1191, -1192) and Belleview (BE-1172). Saddlebags identified in the county date from the second half of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th; later examples differ little from earlier ones in proportions and pattern of piercing, although interior arrangements may have changed over time.

Two saddlebag house subtypes have been identified in the county. Most common is the two-door saddlebag house, which exhibits a four-bay facade with doors occupying the second and third bay positions. Examples of two-door saddlebags include the John Hartman House on Ryle Road (BE-666), built c. 1910; the Ross House on Mt. Zion Road (BE-385), built c. 1878, and the Peeno House on River Road (BE-772), which dates from c. 1900. The Ross House (BE-385) is said to have been built in this manner so the original owner, a physician, could have an outside door to his office.

Less widely represented is the saddlebag lobby house. Saddlebag lobby dwellings, such as the Coad House (BE-1026) near Beaverlick, have three-bay facades with a central doorway that opens to an angled vestibule; contained in the vestibule are doorways to the two main rooms of the house. A virtually-unaltered saddlebag lobby house built in 1913 as a tenant dwelling can be seen on the Riley Farm (BE-396) on Hathaway Road. In an interesting example of stylistic continuity, a pair of saddlebag lobby houses on Zig Zag Road near Burlington were built for successive generations of the same family, about thirty years apart (BE-554 and -555); the houses appear nearly identical from the exterior. Saddlebag lobby dwellings are sometimes difficult to distinguish from hall-parlor houses with center chimneys; thus their numbers may be more numerous than experience suggests.

### Saddlebag houses

BE-124, J.W. Crigler House	BE-807, Watts House
BE-249, B.B. Alphin House	BE-839, 14919 Walton-Verona
BE-311, Nathan Clements House	BE-937, 18 Chambers Street
BE-340, Bradford-Portwood House	BE-1018, Huff House
BE-385, Ross House	BE-1023, Lustenberg House
BE-448, Dunn House	BE-1026, Coad House (lobby)
BE-474, W.W. Tanner House	BE-1050, 8755 East Bend Road
BE-554, 5939 Zig Zag Road (lobby)	BE-1058, Snelling House
BE-555, 5546 Zig Zag Road (lobby)	BE-1079, Gaines tenant house (1 door)
BE-557, 1366 Beemon Lane (1 door)	BE-1172, 6695 Seventh Street
BE-666, John Hartman Farm	BE-1185, 5491 Waterloo Road
BE-698, McPherson-Waller Farm	BE-1187, Harry Bachelor House
BE-748, 4114 River Road	BE-1191, 5523 Scott Street
BE-772, Peeno House	BE-1192, Elmer Jarrell House
BE-773, 4725 River Road	BE-1247, 25 Church Street
BE-799, 6459 Taylorsport Drive	

#### 4. I-house

The I-house, like the hall-parlor house, is a traditional British folk form transplanted to the Tidewater region and brought westward by settlers. The I-house is a two-story, side-gabled, single-pile dwelling containing two rooms on each floor. Facades contain three, four or five bays which may be arranged symmetrically or, as in some of the earliest examples, in a more casual fashion. Many, but not all, include a center hall that provided an enclosed, unheated space to greet guests before inviting them into family quarters. I-houses were built in large numbers in town and country alike. Like the hall-parlor dwelling, the I-house proved a durable feature of the landscape; it enjoyed a long period of popularity in the county, with examples identified from c. 1800-1910.

Many I-houses have chimneys standing in or adjacent to both gable ends. Some of the earliest surviving examples, however, feature massive stone chimneys anchoring one or end walls (Crisler Farm, BE-162). A few I-houses of the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 19th century feature a single, large chimney centered in the roofline (BE-734). Rare examples, such as the Buckner House (BE-628) in Florence, exhibit paired chimneys flanking the central passage.

Several I-house subtypes can be found in the county. The earliest, sometimes labeled the "pre-classic I-house," is actually a hall-parlor house raised to two stories. Pre-classic I-houses, built c. 1800-1850, exhibit facades punctuated by three, four or five bays. The earliest examples, such as the c. 1800 William Watts House (BE-109) exhibit the irregular fenestration often found in settlement-era dwellings, suggesting the unequal division of space within as well as the placement of staircases.



The Federal-era Joseph Hughes House (BE-208; NR, 1988) built c. 1820s, exhibits a four-bay facade with off-center entrance, as does the Benjamin Rice House (BE-1), a Greek Revival dwelling built c. 1840.

By the mid-19th century, I-houses gained a more formal appearance as bilateral symmetry and enclosed center passages, reflected in symmetrical facades, became the norm. Examples include the Wesley Rice House (BE-337) and the E. Cropper House (BE-1075), both of which feature regularly-spaced three-bay facades. This era saw the rise of the "classic" I-house, characterized by symmetrical five-bay facade and gable-end chimneys, which became one of the predominant house types of the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 19th century. Examples of classic I-houses include the James Blackburn House (BE-198; c. 1840) and the Marion Grubbs House (BE-200; mid-19th century), both on the Dixie Highway; the c. 1840 John Powers House (BE-242) on Brown Road; the Percival Southgate House (BE-212; 1860s) near Walton and the J.C. Duncan House (BE-84; 1860s) on Idlewild Bypass. Most I-houses built after 1870 had three-bay facades, as exemplified by the McCormick House (BE-238) near Verona and the J.H. Walton House (BE-334) on East Bend Road. As mentioned previously, the I-house plan remained popular into the early 20th century; the Kelly-Loudon House (BE-1052), was built c. 1900, and the Hodge House (BE-675) in 1910.

#### **I-houses with center-passage plans**

BE-3, Clore Farm	BE-238, McCormick House
BE-11, Rogers Farm, Burlington Pike	BE-240, Jones House
BE-15, Botts House, Botts Lane (3-bay)*	BE-242, John Powers Farm
BE-21, E.H. Baker House	BE-243, 14285 Brown Road
BE-65, George Walton House	BE-252, John Cleek House
BE-67, Rev. James A. Kirtley Farm	BE-275, Perry House
BE-73, P. Rucker Farm	BE-278, Charles Phillips Baker House
BE-79, Duncan House	BE-285, Robert Blankenkemper House
BE-80, Arnold-Gaines House	BE-288, 9315 Camp Ernst Road
BE-81, Gabriel Gaines House	BE-292, Gatewood House (3-bay)
BE-84, J. C. Duncan House	BE-293, F.H. Howlett House
BE-92, Phelps-Crisler House	BE-295, John Stevenson House
BE-94, Stewart House (Peckerwood)	BE-300, Miller House, Beaver Road
BE-117, Harper-Rucker House	BE-304, William Grimsley House
BE-126, Oscar Gaines Farm	BE-305, Oscar Huey House
BE-170, Henry Ingram House (3-bay)	BE-307, J.S. Mason House
BE-181, Joshua Tanner House	BE-312, Omar Hathaway Adams House
BE-185, Mrs. Conner House	BE-334, J.H. Walton House
BE-198, James Blackburn House	BE-339, J.S. Huey House
BE-200, Marion Grubbs House	BE-343, W. Clore House
BE-226, Thomas Vest House	BE-347, Berkshire House
BE-228, 2212 Stephenson Mill Road	BE-357, Piatt House
BE-231, Jackson Bass Farm	BE-399, Hugh Frazier Farm

BE-406, R.T. Clements House (3-bay)	BE-806, N. Brown House
BE-407, Bannister House	BE-725, Mrs. E. B. Ossman House
BE-413, Joseph C. Hughes Farm	BE-727, 1391 Beaver Road
BE-422, 2840 Longbranch Road	BE-778, 5850 River Road
BE-434, 1070 Frogtown Road	BE-746, 3160 Bluebird Lane
BE-453, 1924 Petersburg Road (3-bay)	BE-891, 60 High Street
BE-479, Kitty Smith House	BE-917, A. Mott Rouse House
BE-503, 2420 Petersburg Road	BE-922, 22 High Street
BE-504, 2294 Petersburg Road	BE-966, 8 Gibbons Street
BE-505, Lystra Aylor House	BE-1020, Tucker House
BE-506, 2294 Petersburg Road	BE-1027, 3044 Dry Creek Road
BE-534, 1937 Richwood Road	BE-1030, 2155 North Bend Road
BE-552, 11270 Old Lexington Road	BE-1036, Pinkney P. Neal House (3-bay)
BE-553, 1113 Boone Aire Road	BE-1041, 4534 Dale Williamson Road (3-bay)
BE-556, Eli Tanner House	BE-1048, Howe House
BE-563, Cowen House (3-bay)	BE-1068, James W. Gaines House
BE-579, Glacken House (3-bay)	BE-1076, Carpenter House
BE-596, 3024 West Washington Street	BE-1082, 3094 Martin Road
BE-602, 6064 South Jefferson Street	BE-1088, Stevens Farm
BE-628, Bucker House	BE-1092, Stevens Farm
BE-639, Maddox House	BE-1097, Levi F. Jackson House
BE-675, Hodges House	BE-1101, Baker House
BE-686, Sleet-Webster House	BE-1102, Arnold House
BE-703, 3006 Glencoe-Verona Road	BE-1104, Rogers House
BE-727, 1391 Beaver Road	BE-1134, 6562 Main Street
BE-731, Baker House	BE-1137, 6584 Main Street
BE-746, 3160 Bluebird Lane	BE-1144, 2904 Second Street
BE-756, Prable House	BE-1170, 6250 Main Street
BE-780, George Wilson House	BE-1173, Charles Ernest McNeely House
BE-781, McGlasson House	BE-1174, 6694 Third Street
BE-783, Hempfling House	BE-1177, 6697 Second Street
BE-784, 6346 Taylorsport Drive	BE-1182, Scott Farm
	BE-1189, Scott House
	BE-1121, Rogers House
	BE-1228, T. Gaines House

### **One-story houses with center-passage plans**

BE-28, Berkshire House	BE-577, Sanford Pope House
BE-63, Sidney Gaines House	BE-725, Ossman House
BE-245, David Houston House (log)	BE-836, Rogers-Renaker House
BE-252, John Cleek House	BE-904, Brittenham rental
BE-264, Hutton House (log)	BE-905, Brittenham rental
BE-270, Tucker House	BE-1067, Charles Finn House
BE-297, Jonathan Slater House	BE-1069, 3324 Hathaway Road
BE-346, Thomas Sutton House	BE-1070, Marsh-Eggleston House (log)
BE-400, William Tanner House	BE-1095, 6124 Petersburg Road
BE-564, Smith House (log)	BE-1096, Clements House

### **5. Doublecell**

A distinctive variant on the hall-parlor house is provided by the doublecell house, popular in the county during the first, second and third quarters of the 19th century. Doublecell houses stand one or two stories high under a side-gabled roof, with a symmetrical facade characterized by four bays, including a door into each room, and interior gable-end chimneys. The main block contains two rooms of equal size, with no dividing passage. Access to the upper story may be a stairway leading located in the ell, as in the Utz House (BE-125; NR, 1988), or in a corner of one room; at least one example, the A. Crisler House (BE-161) contains stairways in both rooms. Perhaps the county's best example of the doublecell house is the Utz House, a Federal-era brick dwelling built c. 1820; another good example, built to one-and-a-half stories, was the Kimmick House (BE-767; demolished) on River Road.

### **Doublecell houses**

BE-123, Jacob Crigler House	BE-674, Elijah Hodge House
BE-767, Kimmick House	BE-750, 4130 River Road
BE-795, 6411 Taylorsport Drive	BE-176, Souther House
BE-803, James Chambers House	BE-246, Roberts House
BE-826, Rosenstiel House	BE-258, 2918 Beaver Road
BE-831, P.M. McGinniss House	BE-317, Hogan Ryle House
BE-1105, Walton House	BE-344, 4962 Waterloo Road
BE-1112, Klopp House	BE-345, Rice House
BE-1120, 6559 Tanner Street	BE-456, 1870 Petersburg Road
BE-1132, 2971 Second Street	BE-461, 1778 Petersburg Road
BE-1163, A. Corbin House	BE-511, 2976 Watts Road
BE-1184, Scott House	BE-600, 6090 Rogers Lane
BE-1215, 13776 Service Road	BE-611, Cowan-Riddle House

BE-641, Eli Carpenter House

## 6. Center passage double pile

While the vast majority of center-passage houses in the county have single-pile plans, some were built instead with double-pile or "massed" plans. The Clore-Kite House (BE-336) in Waterloo, built c. 1872, exemplifies this locally uncommon house type. An imposing dwelling of large scale, it stands two and a half stories high and three bays wide, with twin chimneys flanking the passage. The interior of the house contains four rooms on each floor. Other examples include the Joseph Huey House in Union (BE-283; c. 1840-50) and the James Grubbs House (BE-111; 1870s) on River Road.

The massed plan was also used by Gothic Revival houses of the Downing Cottage subtype; such dwellings, whose designs likely derived from pattern book models rather than folk traditions, include BE-294 and -671.

While nearly all double-pile houses in the county have side- or cross-gabled roofs, two houses in Petersburg prove notable exceptions to this rule. Both the Crisler House (BE-44) and the Parker House (BE-1130), built in the 1880s, are unique in their use of hipped or pyramidal rather than gabled roofs.

### **Center passage double pile houses**

BE-2, 7247 East Bend Road (1-story)	BE-757, 4189 River Road
BE-44, Crisler House (pyramidal roof)	BE-814, 1297 North Bend Road
BE-174, Beemon House	BE-827, 2105 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-211, William A. Senour House	BE-853, Bedinger House
BE-283, Joseph A. Huey House	BE-958, House with motel
BE-294, William Glore House	BE-965, 7420 U.S. 42
BE-327, Lower River Road	BE-1033, T.A. Huey House
BE-336, Clore-Kite House	BE-1042, George Sperti Farm
BE-378, Henderson Hightower House	BE-1130, Parker House
BE-522, 2715 Burlington Pike	BE-1203, 10870 Lower River Road
BE-621, Virginia Goodridge House	BE-1233, Nicholson House
BE-671, Gregory House	

## 7. Square plan

More commonly encountered in the county than center-passage double-pile dwellings are square plan houses, which feature a double pile of rooms--but no central hallway--under a side-gabled roof. Square plan dwellings were built in large numbers during the second half of the 19th century and first three decades of the 20th.

### Square plan houses

BE-186, Lindsay House	BE-842, 15064 Lebanon-Crittenden Road
BE-341, 8089 East Bend Road	BE-1049, 3760 Green Road
BE-405, 9868 U.S. 42	BE-1060, Walton tenant house
BE-468, Sadie Rieman House	BE-1078, 3719 Idlewild Road
BE-498, Oberjohnn House	BE-1103, Sutton House
BE-500, 5926 Limaburg Road	BE-1121, W.W. Smith house
BE-593, 2961 Gallatin Street	BE-1188, 7174 Main Street
BE-670, 4824 Beaver Road	BE-1205, 3989 Belleview Road
BE-673, 5515 Beaver Road	BE-1225, 7321 U.S. 42
BE-704, 3368 Verona-Mud Lick Road	BE-1237, 859 North Bend Road
BE-738, 14779 U.S. 42	BE-1238, McFee-Riddle House
BE-748, 4114 River Road	BE-1239, 1314 North Bend Road
BE-816, 1270 North Bend Road	BE-1243, Burlington Pike
BE-822, 2127 Verona-Mud Lick Road	

## 8. Side-passage

During the 1800s an alternative to balanced plans was provided by the side-passage, or "two-thirds Georgian" house. Although often labeled an urban house form, the side-passage was also popular as a rural house type during the second through fourth quarters of the 19th century. Side-passage houses stand two stories high with gently-pitched gabled or hipped roofs; facades are pierced by two or three bays, with the doorway in the end bay position. Most rural examples can be found in southern Boone County, in the vicinity of Richwood and Verona; examples include BE-209, -210, 224 and 549. Several of these dwellings resemble one another, suggesting a common, still-unidentified builder.

Typical of the side-passage houses in southern Boone is the Nathan Hind House (BE-230), a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling built c. 1850. The Hind House's design is simple; only the trabeated entrance, with multi-pane sidelights, and the low-pitched hipped roof allude to the Greek Revival style. An interesting feature of the house--also utilized by BE-223--is the use of blind window bays in the stairhall to achieve symmetry. Apart from the replacement of some windows with modern vinyl sash, the exterior has been little altered. The Rice House (BE-613) on the Dixie Highway is

a highly unusual example of a side-passage dwelling with forward-facing gable; it is the county's sole representative of a type only rarely seen in northern Kentucky. One of the best examples in an urban setting is BE-591 in Burlington, a frame townhouse of compact, rectangular footprint, built c. 1900.

The county's most idiosyncratic side-passage dwelling was the Lewis Aylor House (BE-589; demolished) near Union. The house was a compact, one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with narrow, two-bay facade. The very steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof of raised-seam metal included a tall gable, pierced by a single lancet-arched window, that formed the dominant feature of the main facade. The Aylor House, a house of unique design, illustrated the versatility of the side-hall house type.

### Side passage houses

BE-4, White House, East Bend Road	BE-591, 6031 South Orient Street
BE-19, T.D. Goodridge House, Burlington Pike	BE-605, 6047 South Jefferson Street
BE-96, Lucretia Souther Gaines House	BE-613, Rice House
BE-108, Marietta Gaines House	BE-614, Baker House
BE-118, Alonzo Gaines House	BE-632, 272 Main Street
BE-190, E. Bedinger House	BE-688, James Breeden House
BE-209, Samuel Hudson House	BE-718, Dr. Robert L. Finnell House
BE-224, Finnell House	BE-871, Dudley House
BE-230, Nathan Hind Farm	BE-902, Brittenham House
BE-315, Craig House	BE-931, 110 South Main Street
BE-396, Riley House	BE-933, 109 South Main Street
BE-464, 1743 Petersburg Road	BE-984, Schram House
BE-536, Richard Chambers House	BE-995, 6614 Dixie Highway
BE-545, 11842 Old Lexington Road	BE-1002, 51 Goodridge
BE-549, William Dixon House	BE-1057, Thomas Zane Roberts House
BE-550, 11456 Old Lexington Road	BE-1151, Andrew Donaldson House
BE-589, Lewis Aylor House	

### 9. Cruciform

One of the county's rarest house types is the cruciform or cross-plan house. Built with a footprint approximating a Greek cross, cruciform houses stand one or two stories high under a steeply-pitched, intersecting gable roof. The earliest surviving examples, built c. 1865-1875, exhibit Gothic Revival or Italianate styling. Examples include three dwellings of similar design constructed in the late 1860s and early 1870s by builder James McIntyre (see also "Architects and builders"): the Hughes House (BE-254) and the Miller House (BE-299), both on Beaver Road, and the J.L. Johnson House (BE-

303) in Hamilton. The Baptist Parsonage (BE-907; 1870s) in Walton, built to one story, is a Gothic Revival dwelling with minimal bargeboard trim. Cross plan houses of the late 19th century, such as the Smith House (BE-561) and BE-1195, exhibit the eclectic ornamentation typical of the late Victorian era.

### **Cruciform plan houses**

BE-254, Hughes House	BE-907, Baptist Parsonage
BE-303, J.L. Johnson House	BE-950, Menty House
BE-561, Smith House	BE-1195, 9947 Lower River Road
BE-829, Lizzie Roberts House	
BE-841, Patrick Farrall House	

## 10. Shotgun

The shotgun house is believed to have originated in Haiti; it was disseminated by African-Americans through the South and ultimately the Ohio River valley (see John Michael Vlach, "The Shotgun House: An African Architectural Legacy" in Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach [Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986], p. 58). Shotgun houses provided inexpensive housing in working-class urban neighborhoods and in company towns; their rectangular footprints and narrow facades proved ideally suited for small lots. The shotgun houses documented in the county stand one or one-and-a-half stories tall with forward-facing gable; the two-bay facades contain a window and a door. All appear to date from the late 19th or early 20th century. Most of the shotgun houses identified in the county are in river towns, including BE-751 and -752 in Constance and BE-1147 in Petersburg. A cluster of identical shotguns, likely built as housing for rail workers, can be found near the Southern Railroad tracks in Walton (see BE-017).

### **Shotgun houses**

BE-017, Fairview Court, Walton	BE-1147, 2902 First Street
BE-751, 4140 River Road	BE-1150, John G. Gaines House
BE-752, 4150 River Road	BE-1152, 2992 Front Street
BE-758, 4208 River Road	BE-1179, 6661 Second Street
BE-789, 6365 Taylorsport Drive	BE-1214, 13119 Service Road
BE-1054, Kelly tenant house	

## B. Popular House Types of the Late Nineteenth Through Mid-Twentieth Century

### 1. T-plan

A revolution in building came about during the late 19th century with the widespread acceptance of the lightweight, adaptable balloon frame; mass-produced, inexpensive iron nails; and the availability of cheap dimensional lumber (see John R. Stilgoe, Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845, p. 321). No longer were builders limited to square and rectangular forms and simple gabled or hipped roofs; they were now free to experiment with irregular shapes and complex roof forms. The result was the T-plan house, built in large numbers in the county c. 1885-1920. Sometimes called "gabled ell" houses, T-plan dwellings are shaped like an L or T laid on end. Intersecting gable roofs are most common, with larger or more stylish examples sometimes exhibiting hipped or pyramidal roofs with lower cross gables.

The greater availability of building materials by mail order or by rail made possible a wide range of ornament to embellish dwellings and create individualistic designs. As a result, most T-plan houses include one or more entry porches with turned posts, decorative friezes and spindled balustrades, set in the angles of the ells. Gables are often faced with shingles; bands of shingles, or vertical siding may also encircle facades. Projecting angled, box or, less commonly, cutaway bays are also used. Gables may also sport pierced or incised bargeboards, or spindled braces (Smith House, BE-561).

An excellent example of the T-plan house is the Emma Craig House (BE-326) in Rabbit Hash, built in 1897. A small-scale Queen Anne dwelling of lively design, it stands one and a half stories high under a cross-gabled roof; braces accent the gables. A band of vertical, tongue-and-groove siding envelops the first story of the house; the gables wear diamond-shaped shingles. An angled cutaway bay projects from the facade, while the west elevation contains a shallow box bay shaded by a shed roof. The entrance is sheltered by a spindlework porch with turned posts and shallow, spindled frieze; the frieze continues across the front bay, bearing ball pendants at the corners. The front gable was originally covered with shingles; a large, single pane of glass has since been installed.

#### **T-plan houses**

BE-17, Huey House	BE-269, J.C. Hughes House
BE-32, Lyons House	BE-290, 12376 Big Bone Union Road
BE-45, Noble House	BE-326, Emma Craig House
BE-48, Stott House	BE-377, 1982 Mt. Zion Road
BE-69, 5070 Petersburg Road	BE-378, Anderson House
BE-70, A.E. Chambers House	BE-381, 1882 Mt. Zion Road
BE-90, 3837 Petersburg Road	BE-393, McHatton-Huey House
BE-97, Benjamin Clore House	BE-394, 2824 Hathaway Road
BE-99, Merrell House	BE-397, 2688 Hathaway Road
BE-195, 268 Main Street	BE-410, Toll house
BE-213, J.G. Tomlin House	BE-411, Baker tenant house



BE-415, 11977 U.S. 42	BE-798, 6455 Taylorsport Drive
BE-419, 2859 Longbranch Road	BE-824, 2128 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-431, Smith Farm	BE-825, 2123 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-437, Fowler's Creek Road	BE-830, 2079 Verona-Mud Lick Road
BE-491, 3115 Limaburg Road	BE-833, St. Patrick's Rectory
BE-493, Garnett Krutcher House	BE-837, 14985 Walton-Verona Road
BE-507, 2212 Petersburg Road	BE-840, Littoral House
BE-508, 3097 Petersburg Road	BE-843, 15033 Lebanon-Crittenden Road
BE-543, 11490 Old Lexington	BE-845, Tuttle House
BE-551, 11285 Old Lexington Road	BE-849, 174 North Main Street
BE-574, Bonar Farm	BE-864, 120 North Main Street
BE-595, Gulley House	BE-866, 10 Stephenson Mill Road
BE-618, 215 Main Street	BE-868, 22 Stephenson Mill Road
BE-654, 11841 U.S. 42	BE-875, 27 Locust Street
BE-660, Beaver Road	BE-876, 33 Locust Street
BE-662, 12822 Ryle Road	BE-879, 60 North Main Street
BE-669, 13429 Boat Dock Road	BE-884, Warren Stephenson House
BE-677, Turner Farm	BE-894, 53 High Street
BE-679, Flynn Farm	BE-903, 15 Depot Street
BE-682, Cotton Farm	BE-911, Wilford Rice House
BE-684, Kemper Farm	BE-912, 60 South Main Street
BE-708, 14428 Walton-Verona Road	BE-918, Walton Rand Rouse House
BE-724, 1911 Beaver Road	BE-919, 81 South Main Street
BE-726, Kenney Farm	BE-951, Behymer House
BE-732, Moore House	BE-1029, 3059 Dry Creek Road
BE-740, Verona-Mud Lick Road	BE-1056, 11934 Big Bone Church Road
BE-760, 4215 River Road	BE-1059, John E. Walton House
BE-762, 4357 River Road	BE-1063, W. Rouse House
BE-763, 4363 River Road	BE-1087, 4849 Idlewild Road
BE-777, Terrill Reeves House	BE-1100, E. Parker Farm
BE-779, Kottmyer House	BE-1107, John Perry Olds House
BE-791, 6388 Taylorsport Drive	BE-1140, 2946 First Street
BE-793, 6395 Taylorsport Drive	BE-1175, 6681 Third Street
	BE-1176, 6625 Third Street
	BE-1181, 6322 Pike Street
	BE-1204, Petersburg Road
	BE-1250, 43 South Main Street

## 2. American Foursquare

The early 20th century introduced to the national scene practical and comfortable house types that eschewed Victorian-era ornamentation in favor of straightforward design and "natural" materials. Among these was the American Foursquare, popular in the county c. 1900-1925. American Foursquares have two or two-and-a-half stories, cubical massing and a nearly square floor plan; the name "foursquare" derives from the traditional "four square" house type, with four rooms on the first and second floors. Roofs are generally hipped or pyramidal; some, however, employ forward-facing gables. Foursquares are found in town and countryside alike; the more stylish examples, however, are usually found in urban settings, while their rural counterparts tend to be of plainer and more utilitarian design (BE-710, Eads Road).

Nearly all Foursquares in the county follow the modified side-hall plan, with a front entrance opening into a short hallway terminating in an open staircase. The relatively narrow facades of such examples include two or three bays. Notable exceptions include the Powers (BE-828) and Hafer (BE-460) houses; more generous in scale than other examples, these houses feature broad front facades with centered doorways. BE-694 west of Verona is unique in its use of twin doors. Hipped or gabled dormers on one or more elevations are a nearly universal feature of hipped-roof examples; front-gabled versions may include a Palladian window centered in the gable. Roofs often include extended eaves with Craftsman-inspired exposed rafter tails or knee braces. Front porches, usually extending the full width of the facade, are another defining feature; they may be supported by stout brick piers, battered wooden posts on brick pedestals, or squared columns. Decorative elements may derive from the Craftsman or Colonial Revival traditions, or employ an eclectic mix of both. Doors generally include long, glazed panels and are framed by single-pane sidelights of plain or, less commonly, leaded glass. Windows may feature Craftsman-style sash with three-over-one lights, or Colonial Revival-inspired multi-pane upper sash over lower single lights.

A diverse array of Foursquares can be seen along Main Street in Walton, which ranked as the largest city in the county during the early 20th century. The Colonial Revival tradition is exemplified by the Wallace Grubbs House (BE-860) on North Main, while at the opposite end of the street the Craftsman strain is personified by the Bill Kraus House (BE-939). Best-preserved of all is perhaps the Edwards House (BE-370; NR, 1988) on South Main Street. Another good example is the Robert Jones House (BE-910), also located on South Main; it is a two-story brick dwelling of the front-gabled subtype, built c. 1910. The front entrance, which includes full-length sidelights flanking a glazed door, includes panels of intricately-patterned beveled clear glass. A small angled bay projects from the north elevation. Courses of vertically-laid brick serve as lintels. Behind the house is a small, one-car garage, original to the structure; also executed in brick, it was designed as a simpler expression of the main house.

### **American Foursquare houses**

BE-392, Samuel C. Hicks House  
BE-445, 6724 Camp Ernst Road  
BE-550, 11456 Old Lexington Road  
BE-559, 1031 Cayton Road  
BE-606, 6065 South Jefferson Street  
BE-616, 1612 Richwood Road  
BE-624, 220 Main Street  
BE-694, 2569 Verona-Mud Lick Road  
BE-710, 1469 Eads Road  
BE-828, Powers House  
BE-850, 162 North Main Street  
BE-851, Stella Cluster House  
BE-860, Wallace Grubbs House  
BE-880, Rev. DeMoisey House

BE-899, Professor Gordon House  
BE-908, D.B. Wallace House  
BE-910, Robert W. Jones House  
BE-927, George Nicholson House  
BE-928, 104 South Main Street  
BE-932, Emma Jane Miller House  
BE-939, Bill Kraus House  
BE-940, 117 South Main Street  
BE-953, Vernon James House  
BE-957, 7816 Dixie Highway  
BE-1021, Lancaster Farm  
BE-1219, Arnold House  
BE-1227, 7207 Dixie Highway

### 3. Homestead

Like the American Foursquare, the Homestead House is a popular house type of the post-Victorian era. Narrow and rectangular in form, Homestead Houses stand two or two-and-a-half stories high, with forward-facing gables; facades may include two windows, or a door and a window. Unlike T-plan houses, which also remained popular in the county into the late 1920s, Homestead Houses do not have projecting ells. Ideally suited to compact city lots, Boone County's Homestead Houses are exclusively found in towns.

Only a few examples of the Homestead Houses have been identified in the county; four have been noted along River Road (KY 8), including BE-744, -759 and 775, and one in Petersburg. Of these, the Hempfling House (BE-759) and the Kottmyer House (BE-744) rank as the best-preserved and most characteristic examples of the type.

#### **Homestead houses**

BE-744, Kottmyer House  
BE-759, 4214 River Road  
BE-769, Adam Hempfling House  
BE-775, Terrill Reeves House  
BE-791, 6404 Taylorsport Drive  
BE-915, 8 Needmore Street  
BE-925, 10 Nicholson Street  
BE-926, 12 Nicholson Street  
BE-1008, 917 Virginia

BE-1157, 6582 Broadway  
BE-744, Kottmyer House  
BE-759, 4214 River Road  
BE-769, Adam Hempfling House  
BE-775, Terrill Reeves House  
BE-791, 6404 Taylorsport Drive  
BE-915, 8 Needmore Street  
BE-925, 10 Nicholson Street  
BE-926, 12 Nicholson Street

BE-1008, 917 Virginia  
BE-1157, 6582 Broadway

#### 4. Pyramidal

Identified by their roof shape, these one-story buildings of square, massed plan were built in large numbers from the late 19th century through the 1930s. In the Ohio Valley pyramidal, like shotgun houses, often served as inexpensive, mass-produced housing for industrial communities. Only one pyramidal house has been identified in the county: BE-1035 on Hathaway Road, which appears to date from c. 1930.

#### 5. Bungalow

The bungalow was the predominant Boone County house type of the interwar period (c. 1917-1940). Popular in town and country alike, they were constructed in large numbers during the 1920s and 1930s, with a few built as late as the mid-1940s. The county's richest and most varied collection of bungalows, including many distinctive and stylish examples, can be found in Walton. Florence also has a diverse array of bungalows of modest scale, and numerous examples can also be found in Burlington and on the outskirts of Hebron.

Although exceptions can be found, most Boone County bungalows are comparatively modest residences built for the middle class. In general, they are simple and straightforward in design and boxlike in form, and utilize readily available materials. Some include muted references to the Arts and Crafts movement in the form of exposed rafter tails, vertical window muntins, and battered porch posts; others, more eclectic in spirit, suggest other popular modes of the era, such as the Colonial Revival or even the Tudor Revival.

Three major bungalow subtypes have been identified in the county. The predominant bungalow type in the county is the "semi-bungalow," so labeled by Clay Lancaster (*The American Bungalow: 1880-1930* [Abbeville Press, 1985], p. 192). Semi-bungalows stand one and a half stories high with gently-pitched, side-gabled roofs; facades usually include three bays (arranged more or less in symmetry), with centered doorways. One of the many semi-bungalows in the county is the Jack Johnson House (BE-955) in Walton, built for a carpenter who worked in the construction firm of Wendell Rouse during the early 20th century. The Johnson House features a prominent, gabled dormer with paired window and knee braces. The roof extends over the broad front porch.

Another popular bungalow type identified by Lancaster is the "box bungalow" (ibid., p. 179). Often more compact than semi-bungalows, box bungalows stand one story high with two- or three-bay facades. Roofs are most often gabled; a few examples, however, sport hipped roofs. Perhaps the best-preserved example of a box bungalow can be found at 470 Petersburg Road (BE-466; 1939). The

house stands one story high under a hipped roof that forms lower gables over the side elevations. A hipped dormer crowns the main facade. Extending the width of the facade is a full-width porch with battered wooden posts and brick balustrade; the balustrade is of wire-cut brick with decorative panels accented by yellow brick and sandstone blocks. Narrow wood siding covers the exterior. The house has been little altered apart from the addition of a treated wood deck to the rear, and the enclosure with cinderblock of the entrance to a basement garage.

Front-gabled bungalows, identified by their roof form, stand one or one and a half stories high and two to three bays wide. Facades are usually pierced by three bays and are usually sheltered by a full-width porch. Shed dormers may be present on side elevations. A characteristic example of the front-gabled bungalow, little altered, is the Eli Surface House (BE-986) on Lloyd Avenue in Florence, built in 1929; other examples include 1735 Petersburg Road (Be-463) and 1863 Petersburg Road (Be-465), both located in Hebron. Front-gabled bungalows were built in large numbers in the county from the 1920s through the 1940s.

Within this framework, individual details vary. Prominent roof dormers projecting from the front roof slope are a nearly universal feature of semi- and box bungalows; these may be gabled, hipped, shed-roofed or even jerkin-headed, and may be found singly or in pairs. Porches, another defining feature, may extend across the facade or merely shelter the entrance. The porch may be set under the front slope of the roof, or the roof may change pitch as it extends over the porch; alternatively, the porch may have its own, front-gabled roof. Porches may be built of wood, brick or concrete block, or of a combination of materials; bricks of contrasting colors and textures are sometimes combined for eye-catching effect. Chimneys, if present, stand at the gable ends and are often flanked by small, square sash that may contain art glass.

While many Foursquares and bungalows were prefabricated and sold by mail-order catalogs, none have been definitely identified as such in the county. Several houses surveyed, however, strongly resemble designs marketed by Sears and Roebuck. These include BE-1006 on Sanders Drive in Florence, one of the few cross-gabled bungalows identified in the county. It closely resembles both The Uriel (introduced in 1921) and The Conway (1926). BE-767, a hipped-roof bungalow with jerkin-headed dormer, is quite similar to The Starlight, a model introduced in 1913 and sold until 1933.

### **Bungalows**

BE-018, High School Court	BE-435, 763 Frogtown Road
BE-020, Sanders Drive	BE-450, Stephens-Smith House
BE-025, worker housing, Lock & Dam 38	BE-451, 9686 Gunpowder Road
BE-380, 1890 Mt. Zion Road	BE-458, 1836 Petersburg Road
BE-382, Mt. Zion Road	BE-459, 1826 Petersburg Road
BE-386, 1427 Mt. Zion Road	BE-462, 1791 Petersburg Road
BE-390, 305 Mt. Zion Road	BE-463, 1735 Petersburg Road
BE-408, 10015 U.S. 42	BE-465, 1863 Petersburg Road

BE-466, 470 Petersburg Road	BE-623, 263 Main Street
BE-470, 1965 Petersburg Road	BE-625, 222 Main Street
BE-471, 1940 Elijah Creek Road	BE-626, 226 Main Street
BE-473, Watts House	BE-635, 8153 Dixie Highway
BE-476, 3057 Hetzel Drive	BE-636, 8310 Dixie Highway
BE-481, 2872 Limaburg Road	BE-638, 8319 Dixie Highway
BE-482, 2882 Limaburg Road	BE-640, Maddox House
BE-485, 2960 Limaburg Road	BE-642, 8461 Dixie Highway
BE-486, 3030 Limaburg Road (jerkin gable)	BE-643, 8450 Dixie Highway
BE-502, 2962 Petersburg Road	BE-645, Cliff Fisk House
BE-513, 3183 Bullittsville Road	BE-646, Enda Farm
BE-515, Hollis House	BE-647, 8505 Dixie Highway
BE-517, Hollis Farm	BE-648, 8535 Dixie Highway
BE-519, 1898 Old Florence Pike	BE-662, Rosenstiel House
BE-524, 517 Richwood Road	BE-665, Tom Huff House
BE-525, 1535 Richwood Road	BE-678, Pennington House
BE-528, Richwood Presbyterian Church Parsonage	BE-680, George Flynn Farm
BE-530, 840 Richwood Road	BE-689, Dr. Mackenzie House
BE-532, 517 Richwood Road	BE-697, Webster House
BE-540, Gaines farm worker House	BE-695, 15717 Glencoe-Verona Road (gambrel)
BE-560, 1045 Burlington Pike	BE-696, Boyer Farm
BE-562, 5425 Idlewild Road	BE-712, Stephenson Farm
BE-570, 1531 Youell Road	BE-713, 1645 Eads Road
BE-573, 2676 Conrad Lane	BE-735, 14888 South Fork Church Road
BE-580, 10486 Dixie Highway	BE-761, 4333 River Road
BE-583, 10537 Dixie Highway	BE-770, Peeno-Frank House
BE-586, 11385 Dixie Highway	BE-771, 4664 River Road
BE-592, 2936 Temperate Street	BE-782, McGlasson Bungalow
BE-594, 2983 Washington Street	BE-783, 6327 Taylorsport Drive
BE-597, 3032 West Washington Street	BE-785, 6352 Taylorsport Drive
BE-598, 3109 Burlington Pike	BE-786, 6352 Taylorsport Drive
BE-599, 6022 Rogers Lane	BE-788, 6361 Taylorsport Drive
BE-601, 6020 South Jefferson Street	BE-789, 6361 Taylorsport Drive
BE-603, 6084 South Jefferson Street	BE-790, 6365 Taylorsport Drive
BE-604, 6027 South Jefferson Street	BE-804, 8041 River Road
BE-607, 6071 South Jefferson Street	BE-808, 272 Sycamore Lane
BE-608, 6079 South Jefferson Street	BE-820, 7138 Price Pike
BE-609, 6083 South Jefferson Street	BE-847, 98 Walton-Nicholson Road
BE-610, 6093 South Jefferson Street	BE-848, 88 Walton-Nicholson Road
BE-615, Richwood Road	BE-854, 16 Bedinger Avenue
BE-620, 245 Main Street	BE-855, Bedinger House
BE-622, 261 Main Street	BE-856, 129 North Main Street

BE-857, Clements rental house	BE-992, 6615 Dixie Highway
BE-858, Richey House	BE-993, 6423 Dixie Highway
BE-859, Methodist Parsonage	BE-994, 6421 Dixie Highway
BE-861, C. Scott Chambers House	BE-996, 6504 Dixie Highway
BE-862, Tomlin rental house	BE-998, 8 Goodridge
BE-874, 30 Locust Street	BE-999, 22 Goodridge
BE-881, Vallandingham House	BE-1000, 26 Goodridge
BE-906, Fannie Brittenham House	BE-1001, 31 Goodridge
BE-924, Bob Conrad House	BE-1005, 10 Sanders Drive
BE-929, 106 South Main Street	BE-1006, 28 Sanders Drive
BE-930, 108 South Main Street	BE-1007, 3 Lexington
BE-935, 15 Chambers Street	BE-1009, 34 Kentoboo
BE-938, 18 Chambers Street	BE-1010, 410 Kentoboo
BE-941, Charles Carlisle House	BE-1013, 522 Kentoboo
BE-942, 121 South Main Street	BE-1014, 12 Ridgeway
BE-944, Webster House	BE-1015, Mchendrix House
BE-946, 15 Edwards Avenue	BE-1017, 22 Russell
BE-948, Mullins House (bungalowoid)	BE-1032, 8527 U.S. 42
BE-952, 38 Edwards Avenue	BE-1047, 4612 Waterloo Road
BE-955, Jack Johnson House	BE-1061, 4708 Burlington Pike
BE-959, 7403 Dixie Highway	BE-1108, 6475 Petersburg Road (cross-gable)
BE-960, 7309 Dixie Highway	BE-1109, 8481 Petersburg Road (cross gable)
BE-961, 18 Banklick Street	BE-1138, 6540 Grant Street (front-gabled)
BE-962, 15 Dortha Street	BE-1141, 2947 First Street
BE-963, 17 Dortha Street	BE-1156, Weisickle House
BE-964, 31 Dortha Street	BE-1158, Robert Grant Farm
BE-967, 17 Circle Drive	BE-1167, 6627 Fourth Street
BE-970, 3 Shelby Street	BE-1180, 6319 Pike Street (hip roof)
BE-971, 5 Shelby Street	BE-1194, 6283 Riverside Drive
BE-972, 13 Shelby Street	BE-1212, 1007 Burlington Pike
BE-976, 12 Shelby Street	BE-1213, Dance Farm, Walton
BE-977, 14 Shelby Street	BE-1220, Kohrs House (1930s hip roof)
BE-978, 16 Shelby Street	BE-1223, Dinsmore Farm Manager House
BE-979, 36 Shelby Street	BE-1226, U.S. 25, Florence
BE-980, 38 Shelby Street	BE-1229, 2941 Bullittsburg Church Road
BE-981, 3 Girard Street	BE-1230, Jamison Aylor House
BE-982, 9 Girard Street	BE-1231, Elwood Street
BE-985, 10 Lloyd Avenue	BE-1232, Elwood Street
BE-986, Eli Surface House	BE-1240, 1573 North Bend Road
BE-987, 9 Banklick Street	
BE-988, 6 Dortha Street	
BE-989, 8 Dortha Street	
BE-990, 12 Dortha Street	

## C. Architectural Style

### 1. Federal

The Federal mode was the first architectural style to gain popularity in Boone County. Federal houses in the county, built from 1795-1845, may have hall-parlor, doublecell or center-passage plans, and may be built to one or two stories. They are characterized by delicately proportioned, slender opening surrounds; attenuated opening shapes, and minimal eave overhangs. Typical details include double-hung sash of 6, 9 or 12 panes, and fanlights or narrow, multi-pane transoms over doorways. Brick examples may feature one- or two-course jack arches or Flemish-bond brickwork, especially on main facades.

Federal houses include the Charles Riley House (BE-91) between Idlewild and Bullittsville, the William Watts House (BE-109) on Graves Road, and BE-1027 near Constance. Perhaps the best-known example and most distinguished example is the Gaines Tavern (BE-350; NR, 1988) near Walton, built c. 1805, with exceptional interior detailing. Another noteworthy example of the style was the Sanford Pope House (BE-577; demolished) south of Burlington. Built c. 1820-30, it was a one-story center-passage brick dwelling with asymmetrical four-bay facade. The exterior exhibited Flemish bond brickwork; tall, double-course jack arches above the facade bays; and a wide front doorway with horizontally-paneled door. Although one of the passage walls was removed in a c. 1960 remodeling, it retained its original staircase with tapered newel and slender square spindles. Several other notable examples of the Federal mode can be found in the Burlington Historic District.

#### **Federal houses**

BE-91, Charles Riley Farm	BE-346, Thomas Sutton House
BE-109, William Watts House	BE-355, Kilgour House
BE-117, Harper-Rucker House	BE-577, Sanford Pope House
BE-264, Hutton House	BE-1027, 3044 Dry Creek Road
BE-305, Oscar Huey House (transitional Greek Revival)	

### 2. Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style is the predominant 19th-century architectural expression in Boone County. The style reached its zenith in the county in the 1840s and 1850s; it continued in use for churches, however, into the 1870s. (The Salem Baptist Church--BE-225--built in 1873, clearly shows Greek Revival influence.) Still other examples that fall outside this period of significance feature transitional Federal or Italianate styling, or were remodeled to reflect the Grecian style.



As with other historic styles in the county, Boone County Greek Revival houses were usually straightforward in design and simple in execution. By contrast, the high-style Moore-Terrill House (BE-101; NR, 1988), relatively small in scale yet monumental in aspect, is unique in its use of the temple-front form. Attributes include: symmetrical facades; the use of Doric or Ionic orders in doorways and mantles; crossette opening surrounds; multi-light sash; and trabeated porches or porticos, with double galleries sometimes appearing on side facades. Doors and windows are usually topped by flat stone or wooden lintels, laid flush with the building plane.

Local Greek Revival houses commonly utilize side- or center-passage plans. Roofs are gently pitched and are side-gabled or hipped. The classic, five-bay I-house form represents the plan type most often encountered; good illustrations include BE-274 and -153. The Howe House (BE-1048), by contrast, exhibits a three-bay facade. A group of brick, side-passage examples were built for the interrelated Hind and Hudson families in southern Boone County during the 1840s (BE-209, -210, -223, -230). A similar dwelling, executed in frame, was built for the Dixon family on Old Lexington Pike (BE-549).

One of the county's most significant representations of the style is the Thomas Vest House (BE-226) near Verona. The Vest House is a classic I-house, built in brick, whose c. 1842 construction date places it at the style's apex. Centerpiece of the facade is the doorway framed by multi-pane sidelights set above blind panels, and a three-pane transom. The first-story windows contain 9/6 sash, with 6/6 panes used in the smaller sash of the upper story, which are set close to the eaves in the early antebellum manner. (Some windowpanes have assumed the pale blue-green tint sometimes visible in old glass.) At the rear of the main block is a gabled one-story ell. The interior of the Vest House features elaborate and sophisticated Greek Revival woodwork. The interior openings are framed by tall paneled pilasters which support full entablatures and pediments. Beneath the windows are beveled panels; chairrails complete the ensemble. The single-run main staircase, which winds upward around a curved wall, features a tall, slender newel and slim spindles; the handrail curls into a spiral. The house is one of a group of farmhouses in the Verona area that have common traits identify them as the work of the same, still-unidentified local builder or artisan: all feature semi-spiral staircases winding around curved walls, with tall, slender newels and spindles. Perhaps the best-known is the James Dinsmore Homestead (BE-13, c. 1840; NR, 1988) on Burlington Pike, now a house museum. The Dinsmore house illustrates the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles; while the proportion of window to wall area is more typical of the Federal era, the entry porch and stylistic finish evoke the new Greek Revival mode. The Moore-Terrill House (BE-101; NR, 1988) in North Bend Bottoms “is the only fully developed temple-form domestic work in the county” (Kentucky Heritage Commission, Boone County: Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky [Frankfort, Ky.: Kentucky Heritage Commission, 1979], p. 10). The house’s unique three-part composition “recalls a number of facades in the Ohio River Valley as well as certain works of the celebrated Italian Renaissance architect, Andreas Palladio” (ibid.).

### **Greek Revival houses**

BE-1, Benjamin Rice House	BE-285, Robert Blankenkemper House
BE-15, Botts House	BE-292, Rice-Gatewood House
BE-67, Kirtley House	BE-293, F.M. Howlett House
BE-73, P. Rucker House	BE-297, Jonathan Slater House
BE-79, Duncan House	BE-300, Miller House, Beaver Road
BE-81, Gabriel Gaines House	BE-305, Oscar Huey House (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-84, Duncan House (Italianate transitional)	BE-399, Hugh Frazier House
BE-96, Lucretia Souther Gaines House	BE-628, Buckner House
BE-126, Oscar Gaines House	BE-780, George Wilson House
BE-190, E. Bedinger House	BE-1048, Howe House
BE-191, Adam Finch House	BE-1069, 2924 Hathaway Road (transitional Italianate)
BE-198, James Blackburn House	BE-1075, E. Cropper House
BE-209, Samuel W. Hudson House	BE-1116, 6541 Broadway
BE-212, Percival Southgate House (transitional Italianate)	BE-1121, W.W. Smith House
BE-226, Thomas Vest House	BE-1151, Andrew Donaldson House
BE-230, Nathan Hind Farm	
BE-283, Joseph Huey House	

### 3. Gothic Revival

During the mid-19th century the Gothic Revival was a stylistic alternative to the Greek Revival, the county's dominant architectural tradition. Unlike their Greek Revival and Italianate contemporaries, Gothic Revival houses are not numerous in the county; most examples are located near the river or along U.S. 42, the former Louisville Turnpike. All appear to have been built in the 1860s or early 1870s.

The classic Gothic Revival house exhibits a symmetrical three-bay facade with centered doorway, tall chimneys flanking the passage, a steeply-pitched roof with dominant central gable, lancet-arched windows and decorative bargeboards. While high-style examples of the style, most notably the Gregory House (BE-670) in East Bend Bottoms, utilize this classic form, most builders interpreted the style more loosely. Some local houses feature gable-end chimneys rather than the academically correct chimneys flanking the passage. Others, such as the Glore House and the Lewis Aylor House (BE-589), lack the characteristic bargeboards and finials and can be identified primarily by steep roof pitch and tall central gable. (The Turner House--BE-270--on U.S. 42 even features a hipped roof.)

Most Gothic Revival houses in the county, including the Glore and Gregory houses, exhibit center-passage plans; this reflects the norm throughout the state. (Asymmetrical villa-style dwellings,

usually architect-designed, are rare in Kentucky and are generally found only in the Inner Bluegrass.) Houses may be one or two stories high, and both single- and double-pile versions may be found. The county's Gothic Revival dwellings are rarely stylistically pure and may, like the Glore House, include Greek Revival and Italianate elements. Outbuildings may also reflect the Gothic Revival style; for example, the H.A. Lassing Farm (BE-273; survey not allowed) on U.S. 42 is complemented by board and batten outbuildings with decorative bargeboards.

### **Gothic Revival houses**

BE-2, 7247 East Bend Road  
BE-28, Berkshire House  
BE-63, Sidney Gaines House  
BE-65, Randall House  
BE-270, Tucker House  
BE-294, William Glore House

BE-671, Gregory House  
BE-907, Baptist Church Parsonage  
BE-1033, T.A. Huey House  
BE-1038, 11284 Big Bone Road  
BE-1144, 2904 Second Street

#### 4. Italianate

The Italianate mode succeeded the Greek Revival as a dominant, national style of domestic architecture. Italianate residences emphasize the vertical, with tall, narrow windows and high ceilings. Bracketed cornices accent the eave line. Windows are often arched and may extend from floor to ceiling. Main entrances are framed by sidelights and transom and may include ornamental moldings or colored glass. Many Italianate homes retain entry porches or porticos bedecked with ornamental spindlework and carried by turned or chamfered posts. Most Italianate houses in the county were constructed between 1870 and 1885.

Some of the earliest examples of the style, such as the Robert Blankenkemper House (BE-245; c. 1868) near Union, feature transitional Greek Revival styling; the Blankenkemper House, for example, combines a shouldered architrave with delicate bracketed cornice. Some late-19th-century examples, built in the 1880s, such as the Nathan Clements House (BE-311; c. 1880) west of Union, exhibit Eastlake-inspired spindlework porches laden with robust, geometrical ornament.

As a group Italianate houses are diverse in plan. Many of the oldest examples, built in the late 1860s and early 1870s, follow the "classic," five-bay I-house form. Perhaps the finest example is the Captain Collins House (BE-27; NR, 1988) near Petersburg, built c. 1870. The house features doorways centered in the first and second stories, lighted with narrow sidelights; the first floor entry has transom lights as well. The full-length front porch is ornamented with delicate jigsaw brackets; paired eave brackets articulate the facade.

Italianate houses built in the 1870s and early 1880s, on the other hand, most often utilize the three-bay I-house form that achieved great popularity after the Civil War. The Henry Ingram House (BE-

170) west of Florence and the McCormick House (BE-238) near Verona are both excellent examples of the Italianate three-bay I-house. On the other hand, the William Kite House (BE-336) in Waterloo, built c. 1870, and the Dr. James T. Grubbs House (BE-111; 1870s) west of Taylorsport are possibly the finest examples in the county of the center-passage, double-pile plan. A few post-bellum examples, including the Dr. Robert Finnell House (BE-718; c. 1875-1880) near Verona, were built with side-passage plans.

Although most full-blown examples of the Italianate style are built to two stories, numerous smaller-scale dwellings also exhibit characteristics of the mode. Several two-door saddlebag dwellings exhibit Italianate styling, including the previously-mentioned Clements House (BE-311) and the c. 1875 Rice House (BE-345) on the outskirts of McVile.

### **Italianate houses**

BE-21, E.H. Baker house	BE-303, J.L. Johnson House (hybrid Gothic Revival)
BE-61, J.W. Berkshire House	BE-311, Nathan Clements House
BE-67, Rev. James A. Kirtley (Greek Revival transitional)	BE-312, Omar Hathaway Adams House
BE-94, Peckerwood	BE-334, J.H. Walton House
BE-111, Dr. James T. Grubbs House	BE-336, Clore-Kite House
BE-152, Henry Buckner House	BE-339, J.S. Huey
BE-170, Henry Ingram House	BE-345, Rice House
BE-181, Joshua Tanner House	BE-347, Berkshire House
BE-185, Mrs. Conner House	BE-357, Piatt House
BE-194, Odd Fellows Hall	BE-400, William Tanner House
BE-212, Percival Southgate House (Greek Revival transitional)	BE-406, R.T. Clements House
BE-214, W.L. Norman House	BE-628, Buckner House (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-228, 2212 Stephenson Road	BE-995, 6614 Dixie Highway
BE-238, McCormick House	BE-1020, Tucker House
BE-242, John Powers House	BE-1068, J.W. Gaines House
BE-243, 14285 Brown Road	BE-1069, 3924 Hathaway Road (Greek Revival transitional)
BE-252, John Cleek House	BE-1076, Carpenter House
BE-275, Perry House	BE-1088, Stevens Farm
BE-285, Robert Blankenkemper House (Greek Revival transitional)	

### 5. Queen Anne

The romantic Queen Anne style originated in England in the 1870s and originated as an informal blend of 18th-century English architecture with medieval motifs. As transplanted to America in the 1880s it acquired a vague resemblance to late medieval English architecture. American Queen Anne

buildings are characterized by asymmetrical massing, diversity of wall treatments (siding, shingles, vertical siding) and projecting bays, complex rooflines. highly individualistic. The Queen Anne style enjoyed popularity in Boone County c. 1884-1910.

Many late-19th-century houses employ some characteristics of the Queen Anne mode such as spindlework entry porches, gable vergeboards or braces, or varied materials and textures. Several modest dwellings in Walton, including BE-865 and -879, incorporate Queen Anne elements; the best-preserved, however, is BE-903 on Depot Street. The influence of the mode is evident in the spindlework entry porches and the "Queen Anne" windows, consisting of a large central panel surrounded by small panes of colored glass. The south entry porch has been partly enclosed to form a vestibule lighted by a diamond-shaped window; Sanborn maps indicate this minor alteration, which does not disturb the house's integrity, occurred between 1921 and 1927.

While Queen Anne influence was pervasive in Boone, few full-blown examples of the mode can be found in the county. One of the most intact is the John E. Walton House (BE-1059), west of Burlington. Built in 1894, it is a two-story T-plan frame dwelling of large scale. The body of the Walton House is faced with clapboards, while the gables are clad in diamond-patterned shingles and adorned with pierced bargeboards bearing incised details. Windows are tall and narrow and appear singly or in pairs; the square attic sash feature diamond-shaped lights. The chimneys have been rebuilt above the roofline. Other excellent examples include the Allie Corn House (BE-95) and the Botts House (BE-71), both of which were honored with National Register listing in 1988.

### **Queen Anne houses**

BE-17, Huey House	BE-864, 120 North Main Street
BE-32, Lyons House	BE-865, 110 North Main Street
BE-45, Noble House	BE-869, Alan Gaines House
BE-48, Stott House	BE-870, Berry Johnson House
BE-213, J.G. Tomlin House	BE-873, 18 Locust Street
BE-269, J.C. Hughes House	BE-879, 60 North Main Street
BE-326, Emma Craig House	BE-903, 15 Depot Street
BE-614, Baker House (Colonial Revival transitional)	BE-1059, John E. Walton House
BE-841, Patrick Farrall House	BE-1063, 4371 Burlington Pike
BE-845, Tuttle House	BE-1181, 6322 Pike Street
	BE-1250, 43 South Main Street

## **6. Colonial Revival**

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the Centennial Exposition of 1876 rekindled interest in early American architecture. Colonial Revival dwellings exhibit simple rectangular forms, balanced plans and gabled or hipped roofs with dormers. Doorways are enhanced by fanlights and

multi-pane sidelights. Windows, which appear singly or in pairs, contain double-hung multi-light sash and are often framed by shutters with ornamental cutouts. Porch treatments range from the simple entry porch to the colossal full-height portico. The mode achieved popularity in the county c. 1900 and its popularity has never waned.

A diverse group, Boone County's Colonial Revival houses range from Cape Cod cottages, to imposing two-story houses of center-hall plan; a few gambrel-roofed examples, such as BE-1013 in Florence and BE-934 in Walton, exhibit the influence of the Dutch Colonial Revival mode. Perhaps the earliest extant example of the Colonial Revival is the Alonzo Gaines House (BE-118; c. 1900) in Hebron, a stylish side-passage dwelling whose design combines late Victorian and neo-Colonial elements. Colonial Revival detailing is present on several rural dwellings of the early 20th century, including BE-550 near Richwood; a generously-proportioned, two-story, double-pile dwelling with forward-facing gable and side-hall plan. A noteworthy large-scale example of the mid-20th century is the Henderson Hightower House (BE-402; 1939) near Union, a center-passage, double-pile dwelling with full-height portico.

The most significant ensemble of Colonial Revival buildings in Boone County can be found on the Sperti Farm (BE-1042) near Burlington. Constructed of locally-quarried stone in the 1930s, the main house and worker dwellings exhibit the symmetrical facades, steeply-pitched roofs with gabled dormers, multi-pane sash and sidelights that became hallmarks of the style after its ascendance in the late 19th century. Rustic detailing such as strap hinges, massive stone chimneys and bottle-glass windows also evoke the romantic vision of American colonial architecture.

### **Colonial Revival houses**

BE-118, Alonzo Gaines House	BE-614, Baker House (Queen Anne transitional)
BE-402, Henderson Hightower House	BE-910, Robert W. Jones House
BE-403, Hightower Cottage	BE-942, 121 South Main Street
BE-433, 1139 Frogtown Road	BE-965, 7420 U.S. 42
BE-436, 440 Frogtown Road	BE-1023, Lustenberg House
BE-457, 1844 Petersburg Road	BE-1042, George Sperti House
BE-523, Ellis House	BE-1233, Nicholson House
BE-534, 1937 Richwood Road	
BE-565, Simeon Tanner House	

## 7. Tudor Revival

The Tudor Revival style, a picturesque alternative to the Colonial Revival, achieved great popularity in the nation's burgeoning suburbs during the first four decades of the 20th century. The style "is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to Late Medieval palaces" (McAlester, p. 356). Tudor Revival houses are characterized by steeply pitched roofs with massive chimneys; facades dominated by one or more prominent cross gables; and tall, narrow windows, often grouped or paired. Half-timbered stucco, rock-faced stone trim, and arched doorways are common decorative treatments. Popular examples of the style usually employ boxlike, square plans, while landmark examples, in which the style is more fully developed, more often utilize irregular forms.

Despite its national prominence, the Tudor Revival was never common in Boone County. Several diverse examples, however, have been identified. The Tudor Revival in its basic form is exemplified by BE-409, a simple frame dwelling on U.S. 42 near Union; the facade is dominated by a one-and-a-half story gabled entrance pavilion and a massive chimney. The former open porch on the south elevation has been enclosed to form a sunroom. The Dr. Nunley House near Hebron (BE-503), larger in scale and more elaborate in finish, is a sizable brick-veneered dwelling trimmed with stone. A porte-cochere with bellcast copper roof extends over the side drive. The Dr. Nunley House's cubical massing and side-gabled roof are atypical of the style. The high-style Tudor Revival is represented by the Wallace House in Walton (1937; NR, 1988), a landmark residence designed by Covington architect Chester Disque.

### **Tudor Revival houses**

BE-409, 10033 U.S. 42

BE-451, 9686 Gunpowder Road

BE-503, Dr. Nunley House

BE-584, Dueffel House and Office

BE-852, Jones House

BE-969, Faulconer-McHenry House

BE-991, 6711 Dixie Highway

BE-1225, 7321 U.S. 42

## 8. Historic Remodelings and Alterations to Buildings

**A. Plan.** Many vernacular dwellings were expanded, or incorporated into larger dwellings, as their owners' fortunes rose or the property changed ownership. These alterations possess historical significance because they document the evolution of the house and may be considered architecturally significant in their own right. Perhaps the most striking example is the Hutton House (BE-264), a log single pen of the late 18th or early 19th century enlarged c. 1820 into a center-passage dwelling with elaborate, yet primitive Federal woodwork. A good illustration from a later period is provided by BE-591, a hall-parlor log dwelling incorporated into a side-passage dwelling c. 1900 and thus relegated to ell status.

The Peeno-Frank House (BE-770) in Stringtown presents a unique example of a settlement-era dwelling transformed into a "modern" suburban home of the 1920s. In its original form the house was a one-story, two-room, weatherboarded log dwelling with frame ell. When the Frank family bought the house, they planned to tear it down and build a new home in its place. Upon discovering that the main block was of log construction, however, they decided to leave it in place and build a side-gabled bungalow around it.

Likewise, the Lustenberg House in Rabbit Hash (BE-1023), built as a two-door saddlebag, was extensively remodeled in the 1920s; a new, single doorway replaced the double doors, a three-bay shed dormer was added to the front roof slope, and the ell was expanded on the east elevation by enclosure of a porch. During the 1940s the Simeon Tanner House (BE-565) near Florence, a double-pen log dwelling, was remodeled in the 1940s with "Cape Cod"-style gabled dormers and a neo-Colonial rear addition.

One of the most idiosyncratic, if not incongruous, examples of updating involved the Kilgour House (BE-355; demolished), a hall-parlor stone dwelling built c. 1800. In the 1950s formstone was applied over the drylaid stone, the windows were replaced by metal casements and jalousie sash, and knotty pine paneling and a "rustic" stone fireplace were installed inside. An attached garage was also appended to the south end. In its altered state only the house's footprint, thick walls and steep roof pitch hinted at its age.

**B. Style.** Stylistic updates of 19th century houses manner began at mid-century, resulting in houses that are eclectic, stylistic hybrids. An excellent example of this process is provided by the Tomlin House (BE-213) in Walton, a c. 1885 Queen Anne dwelling which underwent a Colonial Revival facelift in the 1920s. The original porch was replaced with an Ionic portico, beveled clear glass was installed; inside, Colonial Revival mantelpieces and door hardware were added. In 1900 the Jackson Bass House (BE-231) on Eads Road, an antebellum I-house, received a two-story portico of sophisticated, Neoclassical design, with pedimented entry pavilion. A more idiosyncratic example is provided by the Joseph C. Hughes House (BE-413) on U.S. 42. Here a three-bay, brick I-house was restyled in the early 20th century by the addition of a second story of wood-frame construction, enriched by dentil moldings, pilasters and lunette; a Neoclassical Revival entry porch was added, and interior appointments also reflected the new style. Yet another antebellum I-house, the Buckner House in Florence (BE-628), received a coat of stucco and bungalow-style porches in the 1920s.

#### **Hybrid (distinct building campaigns)**

BE-21, E.H. Baker House (Italianate-Colonial Revival)

(Federal-Greek Revival)

BE-226, Thomas Vest House (Greek Revival-Colonial Revival)

BE-628, Buckner House (Greek Revival/Italianate-Craftsman)

BE-305, Oscar Huey Farm, Setter Road



### Transitional styling (built at once)

BE-67, Rev. James T. Kirtley House (Greek Revival-Italianate)

BE-84, Duncan House (Greek Revival-Italianate)

BE-118, Alonzo Gaines House (Queen Anne-Colonial Revival)

BE-212, Percival Southgate House (Greek Revival-Italianate)

BE-285, Robert Blankenkemper House (Greek Revival-Italianate)

BE-303, J.L. Johnson House (Italianate-

Gothic Revival)

BE-336, Clore-Kite House (Greek Revival-Italianate)

BE-614, Baker House (Queen Anne-Colonial Revival)

BE-628, Buckner House (Greek Revival-Italianate)

BE-1069, 3924 Hathaway Road (Greek Revival-Italianate)

### 9. Architects and builders

Few of the architects and builders who worked in the county have yet been identified. One of the best-known builders of the 19th century was James McIntyre, who is credited with the design of three distinctive cruciform-plan dwellings in southern Boone: the Hughes House (BE-254) and the Miller House (BE-299), both on Beaver Road, and the J.L. Johnson House (BE-303) in Hamilton. While the first were built in the Italianate style (the Hughes House has since been remodeled), the Johnson House exhibits transitional Italianate-Gothic Revival styling. The Jonas Clore House in Belleview (BE-8), a one-and-a-half story, double-pile dwelling, bears the inscription "Jonas Clore, Built March 2, 1878, McIntyre Builder." Another well-known contractor was William Batterson, stonemason and builder-architect of the late Victorian era. He is associated with several dwellings in the northern part of the county, including the Allie Corn House (BE-95; NR, 1988) in Queen Anne style, the Alonzo Gaines House (BE-118), a transitional Colonial Revival dwelling, and the Marietta Gaines House (1878; BE-108), the sole representation of the Stick Style in the county. While this small group of houses are diverse in terms of style, they share a sophistication, urbanity and style consciousness that sets them apart from most other local buildings of the era. Batterson is also credited as the builder of the baptismal pool of the Bullittsburg Baptist Church (BE-82).

While architects of regional reputation may also have designed buildings in the county, the only one identified to date is Chester Disque of Covington, who designed the D.B. Wallace House in Walton (BE-372; NR, 1988), a high-style Tudor Revival dwelling built in 1930 (see NR nomination).

Builder John Clifton Mayhugh (variously spelled Mayhew and Mayhue) is said to have constructed many homes in Walton between 1915 and 1930, including his own Craftsman bungalow residence on North Main Street (BE-369; NR, 1988: see NR form). The Boone County Recorder may have been referring to Mayhugh's firm when it boasted: "The J.D. Mayhue Manufacturing Company is the best place between Cincinnati and Nashville to buy building material" (July 4, 1906, p. 1, col.

4). The contracting firm of George Nicholson of Walton is likewise said to have built many houses in that city during the first three decades of the 20th century, but few have been positively identified apart from the Walton Graded School (BE-872) and Nicholson's own home (BE-927) on South Main Street (Jack Rouse, personal communication). The company is also said to have built the Nicholson House (BE-1233) in Burlington, a Colonial Revival dwelling of the 1940s. The Clinton Blankenbeker House (BE-368; NR, 1988) in Florence, a Craftsman bungalow dating from 1927, was constructed by the construction company of Lloyd Aylor (see NR form); so far no other buildings by the firm have been located.

#### D. Domestic outbuildings

Domestic outbuildings are found directly behind or conveniently near the main house. Those most often seen in the field include smokehouses, cellars, privies, garages and tenant houses. Less often encountered are kitchens, wash houses, wood or coal houses, and buggy houses.

**Kitchens.** Kitchens and wash houses (often difficult to distinguish from one another) are most often one-story, front- or side-gabled structures, with one or more windows and a single door; the entrance faces the house. The roofline is pierced by a single chimney. Boone County examples are almost always of frame construction. Excellent examples of kitchens can be found at the Phelps-Crisler Farm (BE-92) and at BE-1181 in Belleview. Kitchens were often incorporated into the main house at a later date, as in the case of the Robert Blankenbeker House (BE-285) and the R.T. Clements House (BE-404). Wash houses can be found at the J.W. Crigler Farm (BE-124), the Craven-Stephens Farm (BE-157) and the William A. Rouse House (BE-480).

**Smokehouses.** Smokehouses are one-story structures for the preserving and storing of meat. They are usually taller than they are wide; roofs are typically front-gabled, although a few examples have hipped roofs. They are tightly sealed to retain the curing smoke, and typically have no openings other than a door and, perhaps, a gable vent. Some 19th and early 20th century examples have extended front gables; the overhanging gable type harkens back to medieval Europe (see Henry Glassie, Patterns in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States [Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1971]). Most smokehouses are of frame construction; brick examples, however, were observed on several large farms. One of many excellent examples is that of the Robert Grant Farm (BE-1158); of wood-frame construction, it rests on a stone foundation. The interior still smells faintly of wood smoke, and the beams are charred from years of use. A smokehouse of unusually large scale, located on the J. Clore Farm (BE-332), is said to have been a community smokehouse where neighbors brought meat to be preserved.

Many masonry smokehouses have hipped roofs, as is the case with the Benjamin Rice smokehouse (BE-1), now in ruins. The brick smokehouse adjacent to the Alonzo Gaines House (BE-118) in Hebron bears a distinctive signature: bricks have been removed in a diamond-shaped pattern to provide ventilation. One of the few stone smokehouses in the county can be seen on the John

Hartman Farm (BE-666) near Hamilton; another can be found on the B.P. Fowler farm (BE-284; NR, 19??) near Union.

**Cellars.** Root or fruit cellars provided underground storage space, protected from extreme fluctuations in temperature, for produce and canned goods. Those dating from the 19th and early 20th century are almost always built of fieldstone or quarried limestone; those few constructed during the mid-20th century (before the widespread availability of electricity rendered such structures superfluous) are generally of concrete block.

Three major types have been identified in the county. Hillside cellars are dug into a slope with the outward-facing wall buttressed for stability; examples can be found on the Crisler Farm (BE-162) and at BE-513. Another type is the circular stone cellar, built of quarried limestone fitted precisely together; the roof is domed with earth and pierced by a vent pipe. These distinctive structures are found primarily on Irish-American farmsteads in the vicinity of Verona, but are also found elsewhere in the county on farms associated with the Irish or Scots-Irish, such as the Marsh-Eggleston House on Easton Lane (BE-1070).

Another type, more rarely encountered, is the combination or two-level cellar. The upper portion of the structure, of frame construction with gabled roof, encloses a stairway leading down in the subterranean storage area. Sometimes the upper portion houses a smokehouse or other domestic utility. An excellent example of a combination cellar, which features an overhanging gable and off-center entrance, can be seen on the J.A. Smith Farm (BE-423) on Longbranch Road. Another good representation exists at the McFee-Riddell Farm (BE-1238) in Francisville.

**Privies.** The humblest yet one of the most essential of domestic outbuildings, the privy was a universal feature of farms and towns alike before indoor plumbing became almost universally available in the late 20th century. Privies are of frame construction with gabled or shed roofs and are usually clad in vertical wood siding. Virtually all those observed in the field are single, one-hole structures; the three-hole example at the Clore-Kite House (BE-336) in Waterloo is a notable exception. While nearly all privies in the county are of purely utilitarian design, the one in place at BE-591 is a rare exception: a late 19th-century frame structure, its twin lancet-arched windows evoke the Gothic Revival. Many privies still stand, although some have recently been removed by owners as potential hazards. Privies, and the sites of former privies, may also contain significant archaeological deposits.

**Garages.** As automobiles gained widespread use, garages became a familiar feature of the landscape. Typically they are one-story structures of rectangular or nearly square footprint, utilitarian in design. The majority are of frame construction, with front-gabled roofs; some, however, are of concrete block, with hipped roofs. An unusually stylish example is provided by the Robert Jones garage in Walton; built in brick, its design harmonizes with that of the main residence, a c. 1910 American Foursquare (BE-910). While the vast majority of garages are freestanding, located at some distance from the main house, a few bungalows of the 1920s and 30s (for example, BE-570 and -462) incorporate basement garages: a popular, space-saving device common in urban and suburban

neighborhoods of the early through mid-20th century. Access to basement garages is from a driveway that winds around the rear of the house. A few large farms of the early to mid-20th century include two-story garages with living space for farm workers on the upper level (BE-402).

The most elaborate garage in the county is undoubtedly that found on the Marion Grubbs Farm (BE-200) near Richwood. Reminiscent of the ornate gatehouses sometimes found on large horse farms of the early 20th century, it consists of twin frame units with hipped slate roofs; they are connected by a wooden bridge, with broad arched spandrel, spanning the center drive.

**Tenant houses.** Many large farms of the 19th through mid-20th century included one or more houses for tenants or farmworkers. Tenant houses are modest dwellings, almost always of frame construction, standing one story high with two- to four-bay facades; a single chimney or stovepipe pierces the roofline. Most have pier foundations of stone or concrete block, which may have been infilled with block or concrete at a later date. Nineteenth- and early-20th-century tenant dwellings usually have hall-parlor or saddlebag plans. Some include a privy or smokehouse in the rear yard. Tenant houses are typically located adjacent to the main farm drive, or in fields at some distance from the main residence. The tenant house on the now-demolished Harper-Rucker Farm (BE-117), for example, adjoined the farm drive about a quarter-mile from the road, while that at 1139 Frogtown Road (BE-433) stands in a field behind, but within sight of, the main house. A good example of a tenant dwelling is the Hastings Tenant House (BE-323; 1888), a one-story, side-gabled hall-parlor dwelling with three-bay facade and stovepipe.

Tenant houses remained in widespread use until the 1940s. While many still stand, some have been converted to tobacco stripping rooms or are used for storage; many others are vacant. A few, like the Hastings example, became primary residences after farms were subdivided, or after the main house was demolished.

## E. Landscape features

### 1. Fences and walls

**Rock fences.** Drylaid stone walls, or rock fences, can be found throughout the county, but are most plentiful in southern Boone, in the vicinity of Verona--a hilly region with an abundance of stone. Verona was settled in the mid-19th century by Irish immigrants; anecdotal information suggests the rock fences were built by stonemasons of Irish descent. (If true, this is consistent with the tradition of the Inner Bluegrass; many of that region's famous rock fences were constructed by Irish immigrant masons, particularly from Northern Ireland.) Long-time residents of Beaverlick maintain that "turnpike" rock fences once lined the roads around the town, but these distinctive features have all but disappeared from the landscape. As happened in central Kentucky, during the 20th century the rock was crushed to build roadbeds; some may also have been pulverized for fertilizer, as also happened in the Bluegrass. Today, sections of rock fencing can be found--often in a ruinous state--in remote or wooded sites, following creekbeds or marking lost homesteads.

A largely intact rock fence surrounds the front yard of BE-400 on Old Toll Road (a bypassed section of the former Louisville Turnpike). A fine ensemble of 19th-century fencing, largely rebuilt in the early 20th century, surrounds the lawn and churchyard of the Richwood Presbyterian Church (BE-207); low rock walls, only a few courses high, mark the property lines of the Beaverlick Baptist Church (BE-261). A well-preserved drylaid stone retaining wall (turnpike fence) marks the front property line of the Gabriel Gaines House (BE-81) on Petersburg Road.

The rock fencing running along Mud Lick Creek on the Coad Farm (BE-1026) east of Beaverlick represents one of the rarest types in Kentucky: the so-called "edge fence," consisting of huge rocks laid in diagonal rather than horizontal courses. These distinctive fences are found primarily in the Outer Bluegrass region, but may also be found in other areas of the state, particularly on hillsides. The fences of the Coad Farm are one of only two such ensembles found to date in Boone County; segments of edge fence can also be seen bordering a creek at the Stephenson Farm (BE-681) northeast of Verona.

**Plank fences.** Long considered an archetype of the Kentucky horse farm, painted wooden plank fencing was one of the most popular materials for enclosing pastures during the 19th through mid-20th centuries. Now largely supplanted by barbed wire, creosote- or pressure-treated wood or even vinyl, plank fences are becoming rare in the county. Examples can be seen on the Duncan Farm (BE-79) and the Gabriel Gaines Farm (BE-81), both near Idlewild.

**Wrought iron fencing.** Wrought-iron fencing formerly surrounded the domestic yards or front lawns of many farms, but much has since disappeared. Intact sections of iron fencing can be found at BE-709, the Duncan Farm (BE-79), the Hughes Farm (BE-254) and the McGlasson House (BE-782), among others.

**Picket fences.** Vintage photographs indicate that picket fences were once a common sight in rural and town settings; few, however, have survived. Picket fences can be seen at BE-775 in Stringtown and at BE-381 in Union, among others. The Robert Grant Farm (BE-1158) on Petersburg Road includes an array of picket gates built by the original owner, featuring ingenious pulleys and counterweights.

**Bridges.** Small bridges spanning creeks can be found on some farms in the county. A simple, but serviceable, span consisting of large, sawn timbers resting on a stone foundation, can be found on the Ross farm (BE-385). A stone and concrete bridge of the mid-20th century spans a branch of Gunpowder Creek on the Hightower Farm (BE-402).

## 2. Cemeteries

During the antebellum era, most burials, in accord with Southern tradition, were in family graveyards. "Southern colonists buried their loved ones in private plots consecrated sometimes by clergymen but more often by lay prayer" (Stilgoe, *Common Landscape of America*, p. 229). Beginning in the 1860s, following national trends, a number of churches established cemeteries (see

Religion); the custom of family graveyards, however, persisted well into the 20th century. Cemeteries can still be found on many farms; they are usually surrounded by mature trees, most often cedars; and perhaps a plank or iron fence. Graveyards can be found on the property of the William Grimsley House (BE-304), the Caroline Williams House (BE-20), the Gregory House (BE-671), the Kelly Farm (BE-1051) and many others.

## II. ETHNIC HISTORY

**African-American.** The history of African-Americans in the county is largely unwritten and must be pieced together from various sources, primarily oral history. The 1840 census, the first to count the black population, reported a total of 2,183 slaves, comprising approximately twenty percent of the population. Local tradition asserts that slaves were treated badly, perhaps because the proximity of Ohio River--and the possibility of escape--justified harsh treatment in owners' minds. Some slaves did make their way to freedom; the Loder Diary includes many references to runaway slaves, as well as slave hunters in pursuit. As the slavery system collapsed across Kentucky after 1860, the slave population in Boone began to decline as well. The 1860 census, for example, recorded 1,745 slaves remaining in the county; about 15 percent of the total population.

Slave houses can still be found on several farms. Slave quarters are one story in height; they may be rectangular in shape with side-gabled roofs, or square in plan with forward-facing gable. In all cases the doors face the main house, but the windows do not. Slave houses may be of log, frame, brick or stone construction. All are placed in view of the main house.

Tradition says slaves built many houses and barns in the county; no individual artisans, however, have yet been identified. The monumental, timber frame bank barn on the McFee-Riddell Farm (BE-1238) is said to have been slave-built (Mr. and Mrs. James Dollwick, personal communication), as is the Gaines Tavern (BE-350).

Many former slaves left the county after the war, departing for cities with sizable African-American communities such as Covington and Elsmere in Kenton County. As a result blacks never formed freestanding communities as in other regions of the state; instead they appear to have dispersed across the county, as evident in the numerous residents labeled "colored" on Lake's atlas. One exception, however, was the small community centered in northern Walton near the Southern Railroad tracks. Several generations of the Steele and Ingram families, descendants of freed slaves, made their homes in the modest hall-parlor and saddlebag dwellings along Church Street (BE-883, -1246, -1247, -1249). The center of the community was the Zion Baptist Church, founded in the 1890s (BE-1248).

Census data and oral tradition suggest that many African-Americans became tenant farmers; both the Riley (BE-396) and Smith (BE-561) farms, for example, included black tenants in the early 20th century (Ben Riley family, personal communication). Comparatively few African Americans owned their own farms: in 1900, according to the census, only 2.6% of farms were owned by blacks. One exception was the Sleet family, who owned a farm on Chambers Road near Richwood (BE-538).

Several schools served African-Americans during the late 19th through mid-20th centuries. The best-known of these was perhaps a ten-pupil school in Idlewild, which operated in the early 20th century and provided bus service to students; several others are indicated on Lake's atlas. None are known to have survived. Churches founded by African-Americans are discussed in the context of religion.

### **African-American sites**

BE-583, Adam Senour Farm  
BE-983, First Baptist Church

BE-356, Sand Run Baptist Church (cemetery)  
BE-1248, Zion Baptist Church

### **Slave houses**

BE-79, Duncan Farm  
BE-128, Winston-Gaines property  
BE-387, Surface-Noel Farm

BE-413, Joseph C. Hughes Farm  
BE-1033, T.A. Huey Farm

**German.** During the early 19th century many German immigrants relocated to the county from Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Originally from northern Germany, they had been part of the Germanna colony in Madison and Culpeper counties (William A. Fitzgerald, "The German Colony of Virginia," typescript). Many settled in the vicinity of what is now Hebron, which they named for their former community in the Old Dominion. Others established homesteads in Hopeful Heights, west of Florence. In both communities they founded Lutheran churches that are discussed further in the context of religion ("History of Lutheran Churches in Boone County"). German immigrants included members of the Aylor, Rouse, Blankenkemper, Zimmerman and Crigler families.

Other families emigrated from southwestern Germany, making their homes in northeastern Boone County. "The Ohio river, with its steep, forested hills on either side, no doubt reminded these early German immigrants of their homes in the Rhine valley.... With so many of the inhabitants coming from Baden and Wurttemberg, provinces of old Germany, in the early 1800s, there is no question why they chose Constance as the name for their village and post office. Constance, spelled K-o-n-s-t-a-n-z in Germany, is a town on the Rhine river in the West German state of Baden-Wurttemberg..." (William Conrad, The Top of Kentucky: An Educational and Historical Tour Through Northern Boone County, p. 18). Immigrants from southwestern Germany included the Kottmyer and Hempfling families of Constance (BE-769, -743-, 744).

Sites associated with Germanic settlement include the Aylor House (BE-497), a double-pen log dwelling near Hebron, and the nearby William Rouse House (BE-480), a two-story log dwelling of double-pen plan. Both dwellings appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because of their architectural or historical significance. In hilly northeastern Boone, immigrants accommodated sloping sites by building banked houses. An excellent example of a banked house can be seen at 4114 River Road in Constance (BE-748); built on the double-pile square plan, the houses exhibits a symmetrical four-bay facade with twin doors. The main entrance is at street level and the rear entry through the exposed basement at the rear. (Although numerous area houses are built into hillsides, in few other examples is the change in level so dramatic.) Wooden galleries extend along the rear elevation.



### Germanic settlement sites

BE-167, R.T. Blankenbeker House  
BE-169, E.D. Crigler House

BE-480, William A. Rouse House  
BE-497, J. Aylor House

**Irish.** Irish immigrants first arrived in the county c. 1850. The first to arrive came to work on the farm of a Mr. Hudson near Richwood (see BE-209, -210). As others joined them, a sizeable community formed in the vicinity of Verona; Lake's 1883 atlas depicts a preponderance of Irish-Americans in the town and surrounding countryside, such as P.M. McGinniss (BE-831), Patrick E. Farrall (BE-846), John Dempsey (BE-1019), and the McCormick family (BE-238). The heart of the community was St. Patrick's Catholic Church (BE-235) in Verona, discussed further in the context of religion.

One of the most significant resources associated with Irish-American settlement is the Carr Homestead (BE-705), a long-abandoned log dogtrot on a high ridge; the farm also includes a late-19th-century dwelling expanded in the early 20th century (BE-706) as well as the original St. Patrick's Cemetery. The Stephenson House (BE-681), a two-story, hall-parlor log dwelling on Stephenson Mill Road, was built for the original operator of the mill; the farm includes one of two documented sections of edge fence in the county, along with a circular stone cellar. The Marsh-Farrall House (BE-244) on Poole Road, while vacant and deteriorating, still possesses significance as a good example of the two-story, hall-parlor log dwelling.

Local tradition asserts that many roads in southern Boone were formerly lined with drylaid rock fences constructed by Irish-Americans. As in the Inner Bluegrass, these were later pulverized for fertilizer or removed to permit road widening. Only a small section of turnpike fence remains, marking the southern property line of the Beaverlick Baptist Church (BE-261). A well-preserved ensemble of rock fence, albeit largely rebuilt and expanded in the early 20th century, survives on the grounds of the Richwood Presbyterian Church (BE-207). (See also Fences and Walls.)

### Irish-American sites

BE-244, Marsh-Farrall House  
BE-681, Stephenson House

BE-705, Carr Homestead  
BE-1070, Marsh-Eggleston House

### III. INDUSTRY

**Milling.** Most initial settlement in the upper South took place in bottomlands, where flowing streams also provided water power for mills. Milling operations became a major industrial component of the antebellum economy due to their ability to convert crops to marketable form. Many mills ground both grain and corn; some also included sawmills and blacksmiths. Mills often developed into multifaceted complexes including wool or flax mills, tobacco processing operations or even distilleries; these in turn became the center of small communities (Amos, "Bluegrass Cultural Landscape"; Gordon, "Kentucky's Historic Mills"). The Roberts family mill (BE-1057) on Middle Creek, for example, was part of a sizable community that included a Baptist church, a carding mill, a store, a post office, a shingle mill, a second grist mill, a saw mill and a distillery. (See "Historical Edition," Boone County Recorder, September 4, 1930.)

Lake's atlas depicts a network of mills throughout the county; few, however, have survived. The previously-mentioned Roberts mill complex, including the mill house, mill race and owner's residence, is the best-preserved in the county. The ruins of the Crisler-Gulley Mill on Gunpowder Creek have been nominated to the National Register on the basis of their archaeological significance.

**Tobacco processing.** During the 19th century small-scale manufacturing concerns located throughout the county processed locally-grown leaf. Perhaps the best-known is Bedinger's Landing (BE-267) on Mud Lick Creek between Beaverlick and Richwood; Lake's atlas indicates the complex included a sawmill as well as the Bedinger residence. While the mill is long gone, the ruins of the Bedinger house still stand, adjoined by a brick outbuilding that may have been an office, and a large timber frame barn in deteriorated condition. Significant archeological deposits may also be present.

During the late 19th through mid-20th centuries many farmers supplemented their income by trading in tobacco. The activities of Charles O. Hempfling of Parlor Grove Farm (BE-112) offer insight into the processing and marketing of tobacco during the first three decades of the 20th century. In addition to his other agricultural pursuits (see also Agriculture), Hempfling became interested in the marketing of tobacco and in 1921 organized Boone County growers into a countywide pool. He eventually became president of a warehousing corporation controlling 22 loose leaf houses in northern Kentucky and a redrying plant in Carrollton (see "Historical Edition"). While the whereabouts of these facilities are unknown, a network of tobacco warehouses in the county stored the crop prior to shipment by river or rail. The 1921 and 1927 Sanborn maps depict two rehandling houses run by the Tomlin family adjacent to the Southern Railroad line in Walton; neither has survived. Thomas Kennedy's tobacco warehouse in Hamilton (BE-664) still stands, albeit in dilapidated condition. A similar facility in Petersburg has long since disappeared.

**Distilling.** Distilleries converted corn into a value-added product--whiskey--much easier to transport by river to distant markets. During the 19th century distilleries operated in the river towns of Hamilton and Petersburg; the raw materials and finished product were transported by steamboat (see Loder Diary). While little has yet been learned of the Hamilton facility (which is no longer extant), during the late 19th century Petersburg's Boone County Distilling Company ranked as one of the

largest in northern Kentucky. An 1876 newspaper account states that the distillery paid \$59,848.20 in revenue taxes, placing it far ahead of others in the Sixth (Covington) District (see Newport Leader, October 14, 1876). The decline of river traffic in the late 19th century--steamboats ceased stopping at Petersburg in 1890--adversely affected the distillery, and in 1910 it ceased operations. The Kentucky Post mourned the loss: "The removal will effect the revenue service of this district and deprives many Petersburg families of employment" (October 15, 1910, p. 2). The distillery buildings were subsequently dismantled; the bricks from the warehouses were used to construct many buildings in Petersburg, including the jail (BE-39) and the Baptist church (BE-50). The foundations of the distillery are still visible, and the former cooperage presently serves as a barn (BE-29; NR, 1988). The site may include significant archaeological deposits. Numerous ancillary buildings associated with the operation also survive, including the superintendent's house (BE-32), the scales house (BE-30) and many workers' cottages.

**Other industries.** Other, once-prominent industries have vanished without a trace. These include boat building in Hamilton, Belleview and McVile; basketmaking--using riverbank willows--in Belleview and Petersburg (see Kentucky Gazetteer and Business Directory); barrel-making in Hamilton and elsewhere, using local oak trees; and oil and gas exploration around Big Bone (see Boone County Recorder, February 7, 1906, p. 1). Flour mills operated in several places, including Normansville and Petersburg; the former was powered by natural gas extracted from Gunpowder Creek. The former Belden Flour Mill in Petersburg was later converted to a coal dock and then to the Birkle Oil Depot; the depot site retains a historic wood and metal conveyor for unloading coal from barges to trucks (BE-01).

The processing of fresh milk from local dairies was a major industry in the county through the mid-20th century, and a network of creameries existed throughout the county. Only one, however, is known to have survived. (Others may survive but are no longer recognizable due to alterations.) A c. 1950 concrete block structure of small scale, with forward-facing gable, it is located in Verona.

The county's best-preserved industrial structure is the Rabbit Hash Ironworks (BE-1197), which produced iron woodstoves during the early 20th century. A one-story, frame edifice of rectangular footprint and utilitarian design, the ironworks building has been adapted for various uses over time, including a gas station and an auto dealership. It received an impromptu addition during the 1937 Ohio River flood when a floating store building became lodged at the rear.

### **Industrial sites**

BE-01, Cristy coal dock	BE-1057, Roberts Mill
BE-30, Boone County Distillery Scales Office	BE-1197, Rabbit Hash Ironworks, Rabbit Hash
BE-267, Bedinger's Landing	
BE-664, Thomas Kennedy Tobacco Warehouse	

## IV. COMMERCE

**Inns and taverns.** The oldest commercial establishments in the county include inns and taverns, which housed travelers, provided resting places for drovers and served as social and political centers. Several famous hostelries of the settlement and antebellum periods have been honored with National Register listing, including the Gaines Tavern (BE-350), a c. 1805 stagecoach stop, tavern and inn. Others include the Loder House (BE-37) and Schramm's Tavern (BE-40) in Petersburg, and the Central House in the Burlington Historic District. The Boone House Hotel (BE-140; NR, 1988) in Burlington, later known as the Renaker House, was used as a tavern and inn c. 1830-1870, as was the Florence Hotel (BE-184; NR, 1988), which dates from the late Victorian era. The Rosa King Hotel in Walton (BE-218), built as a hostelry in the 1880s, has since been converted to apartments and retains little historic fabric. The Crisler House (BE-44) in Petersburg is said to have formerly served as a hotel, but its present appearance no longer suggests its former use. The Virginia Goodridge House (BE-621) in Florence is built on the site formerly occupied by the Southern Hotel and incorporates some of its architectural detailing.

Due to growth in manufacturing and improved transportation, a wider variety of commercial goods became available in rural areas after the Civil War. Country stores made this wealth of goods available to the farmer. Such general stores, moreover, were the hubs of small farming communities during the 19th through the mid-20th century, akin to the stage stops and taverns of the settlement era. They also supported the local economy by offering credit and serving as places to trade produce for goods. Small general stores operated in crossroads towns, highway "stringtowns," railroad towns and ferry crossings. Often they incorporated post offices, as did the Kottmyer Store in Constance (BE-113). In more sizable towns, mixed-use emporiums housed storefronts on the ground floor and fraternal halls, meeting rooms or entertainment space upstairs, thereby combining commercial and community functions. Examples include Boone Lodge No. 304 in Union (BE-384), where the Masons actually owned their second-floor meeting space, and the Odd Fellows Halls in Florence (BE-194) and Petersburg (NR, 1989). The Petersburg post office also housed a Masonic lodge in its upper story.

Several rural general stores survive in the county. All are of frame construction and utilitarian design, standing one or two stories high and one to two bays wide; as built, most included a broad front porch. Some incorporated living quarters in the rear or, in the case of the Normansville Store (BE-301), on the upper level. The best-known example is undoubtedly the Rabbit Hash General Store (BE-330; NR, 1988), a one-story front-gabled structure with front porch and flanking wings. The store's facade, with parapet signboard and Coca-Cola sign, has gained fame far beyond the quiet town of Rabbit Hash. Other good examples--all in towns since bypassed by traffic and hence by commerce--include the Kite Grocery in Waterloo (BE-1046), the Conner-Arnold Grocery in Beaverlick (BE-723) and the Idlewild Store (BE-1080). The modest scale of commercial enterprises in country towns is also suggested by the former Mercantile Hat Store (BE-721), located in Beaverlick opposite the Conner-Arnold Grocery. A tiny, almost shed-like, frame edifice, it has long been abandoned and survives in a state of dilapidation. Mixed-use commercial buildings, on the other hand, are generally larger than their rural counterparts; they stand two to three stories high, and

utilize more costly brick construction. They also feature formal storefronts with plate-glass display windows. The interiors may feature pressed tin ceilings and wooden display counters (BE-384).

Larger towns provided a greater variety of commercial establishments and a more diverse array of mercantile buildings. Typical of these is the C.W. Myers Store in Florence (BE-630), built in 1897. It was described by the 1930 "Historical Edition" of the Recorder as "a predominant feature" of the town. The paper goes on to say: "The large stock [embraces] a first-class dry goods store, grocery, hardware, etc. In the capacity of salesmen several people are employed and the surging crowds that daily may be seen entering the portals of the establishment uniformly confirm our allegation, that there is [sic] not many trade emporiums of North Kentucky that can boast of a more pleasing recognition." The building is itself is described as a "very commodious and handsome brick, designed to serve the purpose of business house and dwelling."

Despite being devastated by a fire in the 1970s, downtown Walton retains the largest array of early-to-mid-20th century commercial establishments in the county. The east side of Main Street retains a row of two-story brick buildings of the two-part commercial block type built c. 1900-1930, with ground-floor storefronts and upper-floor meeting rooms or apartments; these include Walton Hall (BE-219) and BE-897 and -898. (For an explanation of the two-part commercial block, see Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture [The Preservation Press, 1987], p. 24). One block north, 29 North Main Street (BE-885) and the former Richey Drugstore (BE-886) are fairly well-preserved examples of the freestanding, one-story shop building with broad storefront that gained popularity in the early 20th century; a type sometimes labeled the broad-front store (see Gottfried and Jennings, American Vernacular Interior Architecture: 1870-1940 [Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1988], p. 372). Walton also boasts what may be the most unusual commercial enterprise of the mid-20th century: the former Walton Laundromat (BE-877) on North Main Street, established in the mid-1920s. In this prototype establishment, built on a domestic scale, Bendix washing machines were fed by water channeled from a rooftop cistern; clothes were dried in a metal housing heated with an oil heater (see Walton Sesquicentennial Brochure). The building presently serves as a residence, and its exterior suggests little of its colorful past.

**Banks.** Until the late 19th century Boone Countians traveled to nearby cities to conduct banking. Beginning in the 1880s local banks were incorporated in most of the larger towns in the county, including Petersburg (BE-47; 1903), Belleview (BE-1166), Union (demolished), Hebron (BE-119, 1920; NR, 1988), Verona (BE-834), and Burlington (BE-139, 1906; NR, 1988: BE-150, 1925; NR, 1988). While individual designs differ, these first-generation bank buildings of the early 20th century were one-story structures of modest stature, often dignified by masonry construction and graced by classically-inspired pressed-metal cornices, parapets or nameplates. Many have survived, although most have been converted to other uses. Among the best-preserved is the former Verona Deposit Bank (BE-834), a diminutive edifice in Neoclassical Revival style. In the larger towns of Florence and Walton, financial institutions built more substantial structures. Both the Dixie State Bank (BE-898; 1920s) in Walton and the Florence Deposit Bank (BE-193; 1902) were housed in brick edifices of the two-part commercial block type. The most monumental banking house in the county is the

Walton Equitable Bank (BE-216), built in 1921; one of the best-preserved commercial buildings in the county, it also ranks as the most fully-developed expression of the Neoclassical Revival style.

**Vehicular-related.** Through the 19th century and into the 20th blacksmith shops operated in every community, and livery stables in larger towns. The previously-mentioned C.W. Myers Store (BE-630), for example, had a livery stable at the rear. William Glore, who lived near Big Bone, ran a blacksmith shop on his farm (BE-274); the building in which it was housed is discussed in the context of log barns.

As the horse was replaced by the car, garages and dealerships opened to serve the motoring public. Three particularly well-preserved examples, each retaining a high degree of integrity, illustrate the diversity of such buildings. The Beaverlick Garage (BE-260) is a one-story, front-gabled building of frame construction, with large windows; wide, double-leaf wooden doors, and a concrete floor. The Helms Garage in Petersburg (BE-1122; 1910s), a former garage and dealership, is of brick construction with ample display windows and an arcaded corbel table at the eave line. The Verona Garage (BE-835) is a frame structure clad in board batten siding. A low, rectangular parapet conceals the roofline, and a wooden awning with sawtooth edge extends over the service bays, which feature modern gas pumps. Unlike modern garages, the Verona Garage had no hoist; instead, an open pit in the floor, like those used today for oil changes, provided access to the undersides of vehicles. The mechanics would then have to go into the basement to work on the cars. The garage was a popular attraction for local children of the 1940s and 1950s, who liked to sit on the benches in front of the building, watch the work taking place and patronize the Coke machine. The owner also sold feed to local farmers. Of all the historic garages in the county, only the Verona Garage (BE-835) still serves a function related to its original use: it is presently a gas station.

### Commercial buildings

BE-113, Constance Post Office	BE-634, C.W. Myers Building
BE-114, George W. Kottmyer Store	BE-721, Mercantile Hat Store
BE-186, Lindsey Commercial Building	BE-723, Conner-Arnold Grocery
BE-192, William C. Tanner Building	BE-801, Hempfling Grocery Store
BE-213, William C. Tanner Building	BE-886, Richey Drugstore
BE-217, Franks and Fry Hardware	BE-887, 3 North Main Street
BE-233, Chandler Variety Store	BE-897, 12 South Main Street
BE-301, Normansville Store	BE-1046, Kite Grocery Store, Waterloo
BE-630, C.W. Myers General Store	BE-1080, Idlewild General Store
BE-633, Arnold Candy Store	BE-1168, Belleview Store

### **Mixed use commercial**

BE-36, Post Office and Masonic Lodge  
BE-194, Odd Fellows Hall

BE-384, Boone Lodge 304

### **Hotels**

BE-44, Crisler House  
BE-218, Rosa King Hotel

BE-250, Duck Head Inn  
BE-637, Devon Motor Lodge

### **Banks**

BE-193, Florence Deposit Bank  
BE-216, Walton Equitable Bank  
BE-834, Verona Deposit Bank

BE-898, Dixie State Bank  
BE-1166, Citizens Deposit Bank

### **Automobile-related**

BE-260, Beaverlick Garage  
BE-755, Prable Garage  
BE-835, Verona Garage

BE-1081, Idlewild Garage  
BE-1122, Helms Garage

## V. TRANSPORTATION

### A. Roads

**Farm roads.** An extensive network of secondary roads, detailed on Lake's atlas, linked farms and isolated rural areas. Most have long been abandoned; many are landlocked and inaccessible. Sections of old roadbeds are still visible, however, on some settlement-era properties, including the Hutton House (BE-264) and the Botts Farm (BE-15).

**Turnpikes.** In 1817 the Kentucky legislature passed a law enabling private companies to construct toll roads and charge the public for their use. Numerous turnpikes were subsequently built in the county, linking towns and neighboring counties; many continued to collect tolls into the 20th century. The most important of these roads connected with the major commercial centers of the center of the state: the Covington-Lexington Turnpike (now U.S. 25), which later became the Dixie Highway, and the Louisville Turnpike (now U.S. 42). Florence, Walton and Union, the most important towns in the eastern section of the county, sprang up along those routes; due in part to its fortuitous location, Walton remained the largest city in the county until the mid-20th century, when it was overtaken by Florence.

Tollgates and tollhouses were typically located several miles apart, at intersections. Several tollhouses survive along U.S. 42, at Longbranch Road (BE-428), in Union (BE-410) and at Miller-Owens Road near Hume (BE-732). Another can still be seen at the western edge of Constance (BE-764). All four are frame buildings of modest stature, situated alongside the road; all have been converted to residences.

**Highways.** As the 20th century progressed, many old turnpikes were largely rebuilt and widened to accommodate increased traffic. The most famous of these new highways was the Dixie Highway, a national road linking Chicago and Miami. The federal government began construction of the Dixie Highway through Boone County in the mid-1920s. The route followed the old Covington-Lexington Turnpike, although it was widened and in some places shifted slightly. Construction of the highway made it easier for commuters to travel by car to jobs in Cincinnati and Covington and gave rise to the first wave of suburban development along the eastern edge of the county. New neighborhoods were platted in Florence and Walton, and bungalows and Tudor Revival dwellings were built on open land between the two towns (see BE-635 to -649). The increased traffic along the highway also encouraged small-scale commercialization; several houses were converted to tourist-oriented businesses such as lunchrooms, restaurants and service stations (see BE-580 to -584). These home-based businesses were joined by motels and tourist courts such as the 1940s-vintage Devon Motor Lodge (BE-637). In recent years these historic resources have become threatened by large-scale commercial and industrial development, which has resulted in vastly increased traffic along the road; several have been demolished since survey (BE-642, -646, -649).

**Bypassed roads.** As improved roads were constructed, some sections of the old roads were bypassed and given new names. These include Tadpole Lane, which parallels U.S. 42 north of Frogtown Road;



Dickerson Road in Beaverlick; Old Lexington Road north of Walton, and Old Toll Road, just west of U.S. 42 south of Florence. Now little-traveled, these forgotten lanes retain many historic resources including farms, schoolhouses, and in some cases mercantiles and even cemeteries.

The accelerated roadbuilding program of the late 20th century irrevocably altered many old roads by widening, cutting and filling. At least one turnpike, however, still conveys the flavor of travel in a bygone era: Beaver Road (KY 1292), known locally as "Beaver Grade." This picturesque roadway retains its old winding alignment along meandering Mud Lick Creek, and its narrow roadbed and short sight lines. At its western terminus, the road rounds a sharp bend, then abruptly swings into the hamlet of Beaverlick, where houses and commercial structures still perch alongside the road and remnants of rock fence remain in place.

## B. Railroads

The Southern Railroad was built through Richwood and Walton in 1875 ("Trail Still Widens at Walton," Kentucky Post, January 25, 1982), and the Louisville and Nashville (L & N) in 1885. Construction of these rail lines linked the city with a larger world and helped alleviate the relative isolation of the interior of the county. The iron horse brought in goods from distant cities, and shipped farm produce to faraway markets. Along the Southern route, Richwood and Walton served as shipping points for the surrounding countryside; goods were then transported to and from the depot by wagon (Kentucky Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1883-84). On the L & N line, the Walton depot was the local drop-off point for furniture and appliances from Sears and Roebuck. The "metropolitan corridor" formed by the railroad tracks became the focus of industrial and warehouse development in Walton (see Industry). The railroads reshaped the natural environment as well: several ponds were dug on the outskirts of Walton to provide water for steam locomotives (Jack Rouse, personal communication).

Following the turn of the century, passenger service was introduced and daily commuter trains linked Walton with Covington and Cincinnati. As late as the 1920s some workers commuted to jobs in Cincinnati, Covington and Ludlow by train. The trains made it possible for students from the countryside and even from neighboring counties to travel to school in Verona (see Verona High School, BE-838).

Although no railroad passenger stations, freight depots or section houses are known to have survived to the present day, several significant railroad-related bridges were documented in the survey. A single-span, steel skew span (BE-653), constructed for the Southern Railroad in the early to mid-20th century, crosses Kentucky 16 just north of Walton. Skew bridges were built infrequently because they pose complex engineering problems; most were constructed for railroads. Railroads built wooden trestles into the early 20th century because of their low cost and ease of construction; in regions with an abundance of timber, wooden bridges were also built for highway use (see David Plowden, Bridges: The Spans of North America [New York: W.W. Norton, 1974], p. 33). A wooden span (BE-1152) still carries Walton's High Street over the Southern Railroad tracks; it appears to be the same structure indicated on the 1927 Sanborn map.

During the 1910s through the 1930s the structural and decorative possibilities of a new material--reinforced concrete--were exploited by engineer and designer alike, resulting in some of the most aesthetically pleasing highway bridges, overpasses and viaducts ever constructed. Most early 20th-century examples utilized a through arch design (arch above deck level); many spans and viaducts built in the 1930s, including those constructed under the auspices of the WPA, used a deck arch design (arch below deck level). Since through arches are more difficult to widen and adapt for new uses, fewer have survived to the present day. A concrete overpass (BE-956) carried the Dixie Highway (U.S. 25) over the Southern's tracks at the south end of Walton. Built in 1928, the overpass was a reinforced concrete, three-span, through-arch structure, supported by six low, filled arches (Structural Inventory and Appraisal Sheet, Bridge Department, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, 1971-72). It was demolished in 1996.

Although no discrete neighborhoods have been conclusively identified as railroad worker housing, many houses in Walton and Verona may have served that purpose. One of the more likely candidates is a previously mentioned cluster of shotgun houses on Fairview Court (BE-017) in Walton, near the Southern depot; they stand one story high with narrow, two-bay facades, and raised foundations. A group of hall-parlor and T-plan dwellings near the former L & N tracks in Verona (BE-845 and -021) were likely built for rail workers in the late 19th century; Lake's atlas indicates a section house once stood nearby.

### C. River transportation

**Ferries.** Ferries were an important component of the county's transportation network for over one-and-a-half centuries. People traveled by ferry to shop, attend school and patronize doctors; contractors and artisans also crossed the river to find work (see Loder Diary). Herds of cattle, sheep and hogs were driven to the riverbank and ferried to Cincinnati, where they were sent to stock yards in Cincinnati (Conrad, p. 12). During the 20th century gamblers en route to Latonia Race Track near Covington also patronized the Anderson Ferry (BE-116; NR, 1973) in Constance in large numbers, as do travelers headed for the Greater Cincinnati International Airport (Kentucky Post, April 19, 1982).

The best-known of the county's ferries, perhaps because of its longevity, is the aforementioned Anderson Ferry, established in 1817. In 1836 James Taylor of Campbell County established a ferry crossing at the mouth of Elijah's Creek near the present-day town of Taylorsport (see Conrad, p. 21), traveling to the Ohio communities of Delhi Township and Home City (now Sayler Park). A ferry crossing west of Petersburg tied that city to Aurora, Indiana, while another operated between the short-lived hamlet of Tousey Town and Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Still others plied the river between Rabbit Hash and Rising Sun, Indiana, and between McVile and Randolph County, Indiana, northeast of Rising Sun (see Lake's atlas, pp. 11, 15, 16).

Many ferries ceased operation after new highways began to divert auto traffic, and high-level dams widened the river (Conrad, p. 23). The Rabbit Hash ferry, for example, ceased operations in the 1940s. The Aurora ferry closed in the 1970s with the opening of the Interstate 275 bridge east of

Petersburg. The Anderson Ferry, however, remains in operation and is the cornerstone of a potential historic district comprising BE-114, 115 and 116, as well as BE-743 and -744.

**Dams.** In the 1910s the Louisville office of the Army Corps of Engineers began construction of a series of small, low-level, navigation dams along the Ohio. As part of this effort, Lock & Dam 38 (BE-1194, -025) was built in McVille beginning in 1926. In addition to the dam itself, the complex included four bungalow dwellings for workers, a lock house, storage buildings and a water tank. The dam site soon became a popular gathering place for local residents, who liked to sit on benches and enjoy the cool river breezes.

The small dams of the 1910s and 20s were replaced during the 1960s by larger and more sophisticated structures. When the high-level Markland Dam was finished in 1962, raising the river level from a pool of 16 to 26 feet, Lock and Dam 38 was blown up; only a concrete walkway and small jetty mark its place. (A bronze flood marker was recently removed by vandals.) The dam buildings were then turned into a boys' home. In somewhat altered form, they now serve as a female prison and halfway houses.

#### **Transportation-related properties**

BE-017, shotgun house cluster

BE-021, Verona Railroad District

BE-025, Lock and Dam 38

BE-582, 10496 Dixie Highway

BE-584, Dueffel House and Office

BE-637, Devon Motor Lodge

BE-653, Southern Railroad skew truss bridge

BE-845, Tuttle House

BE-956, Southern Railroad Overpass at Walton

BE-1194, 6283 Riverside Drive (Lock and Dam 38)

Anderson Ferry District, Constance

## VI. RECREATION

Perhaps the most famous recreational spot in the county during the 19th century was the Big Bone spa in southwestern Boone, where tourists flocked to partake of sulfurous waters of supposed medicinal value. Its heyday began to fade before the Civil War, however, and the hotel was demolished in 1950. At present only the nearby home of physician John E. Stevenson (BE-295) attests to the watering hole's former glory. According to Lake's atlas, Dr. Stevenson was proprietor of a "hotel for invalids" at Big Bone, promising "special attention to all who visit [the] springs for cures." The hotel was also praised as a "pleasant resort for those desiring sport." Parlor Grove near Taylorsport was once a popular picnic ground to which partygoers came by steamboat, but it closed after new attractions began to lure away visitors, and liquor sales were banned by local option. Its grounds were then converted to farmland (see BE-111).

During the 1920s through 1940s urban dwellers built a number of homes and camps in Boone County, which offered a rural setting close to the city. The Harmeyer family of Newport, for example, maintained a lakeside summer residence on Camp Ernst Road (BE-446). In the 1930s inventor George Sperti and his sister Mildred purchased a farm on Gunpowder Creek south of Burlington, where local tradition says Sperti and his father used to fish; originally a summer home, the Sperti property eventually became a year-round residence and diversified farm (BE-1042). The Standard Club, a Covington men's organization, established a clubhouse on the Crigler farm on Pleasant Valley Road (BE-576) c. 1940.

Camp Michaels, located on Hathaway Road west of Union, was established in 1947 by the Daniel Beard Council of the Boy Scouts of America on Gunpowder Creek (Douglas Eichorn, camp manager, personal communication). Originally called Camp Powderhorn in reference to the creek, it was renamed in honor of the Michaels family, donors of the land. It has been maintained since construction as a primitive, wilderness camp. The camp's recreation building, built of wood and stone in rustic style, dates from the late 1940s (BE-1037).

Agricultural fairs and exhibitions have long been an important part of the county's common life; accordingly, one of the county's most important social institutions is the Boone County 4-H and Utopia Fair (BE-348). The fair is a joint effort of the two clubs, which together represent the entire age spectrum of county residents. The 4-H Club, organized in the county in 1925, is open to young people under 19 years of age. The Utopia Club, a statewide organization, was organized in the county in 1930; it is open to men and women 19 years or older interested in agriculture and home improvement in the county. In 1942 the 4-H and Utopia Club Council moved to a permanent location on Idlewild Road near Burlington. The first building constructed was a cattle barn; a three-acre lake was constructed in 1948 near the entrance. While many fair buildings are of recent vintage, the grounds retain a core of historic frame structures; the entrance gate was rebuilt in 1995. (See R.V. Lents, "History of The Boone County 4-H and Utopia Fair," Boone County Recorder, July 27, 1978, p. 12; Kentucky Post, July 31, 1982, p. 6K.)

### **Recreational sites**

BE-348, 4-H and Utopia Fairgrounds

BE-446, Harmeyer Summer House

BE-576, Standard Club Clubhouse

BE-1037, Camp Michaels Recreation building

## VII. EDUCATION

The earliest schools in the county were private academies, of which the best-known were the Morgan Academy in Burlington and the White Haven Academy south of Union; none have survived. In 1840 the county was divided into 26 common school districts (Boone County Records, Book N, p. 265, quoted in Conrad, The Top of Kentucky, p. 8). These small, decentralized districts were served by one- or two-room schoolhouses, generally housing grades one through four. According to a report of the state's School Commissioner, cited in the Boone County Recorder of December 20, 1882, at that time Boone County had 46 districts with one school each. Lake's atlas depicts numerous small school buildings scattered across the landscape.

Boone County's rural schoolhouses, true to the familiar American archetype, are one-story, front-gabled edifices, with centered doorways; the side elevations are lighted by a series of tall, flat-topped sash. Many are still extant. The best-preserved example is the Burlington School (BE-146; NR, 1988). Others, not as intact, include the Locust Grove School (BE-1044), the Bullittsville School (BE-1090); the Limaburg School (BE-499), and School #39 near Beaverlick (BE-655); all have been converted to residences. Still others play a humbler role as haymows (Big Bone School, BE-1039) or as storage buildings (Garrison Creek Schoolhouse, BE-1087). With the exception of the Bullittsville School, which is built of brick, all surviving schoolhouses are of frame construction.

A series of reforms enacted by the Kentucky legislature beginning in 1908 revolutionized education and raised standards. In the wake of these changes, local school districts began to consolidate into larger entities serving wider geographical areas, and one- and two-room schools were replaced by new buildings (see Thomas Clark, Agrarian Kentucky, p. 111). School consolidation in Boone County began in 1908 with the merger of Florence District #8 and Pleasant Ridge #9 (see William Conrad, The History of Boone County Schools [Florence, Ky.: Boone County Community Education Council, 1982], p. 41). Throughout the county new buildings were constructed housing grades one through twelve under one roof, with primary and secondary classes on separate floors. These buildings were two- to three-story brick structures of rectangular or cruciform plan, with flat or hipped roofs and raised foundations. Several have survived to the present day, although none serves its original purpose. The best-preserved of these early 20th-century consolidated schools is the Petersburg Graded School (BE-51), built in 1910. The building is cruciform in plan, with the tall, narrow main block balanced by short, projecting wings. The hipped roof, covered with standing seam metal, contains projecting eaves with box gutters. Other examples include the Walton Graded School (BE-872), which opened in 1903, the Verona High School (BE-838; 1909) and the Bellevue Graded School (BE-5; 1909).

The next wave of school building took place in the 1930s with the construction of the Burlington, New Haven and Florence schools (BE-416, -590, -968). All three utilize a symmetrical, rectangular design, horizontal in emphasis, with restrained Art Moderne detailing. The entrance is contained in a shallow projecting pavilion rising the height of the building, and is enhanced by a fluted concrete surround and low-relief frontispiece with pilasters bearing distinctive fret-like motifs. The double-hung, multi-light wooden sash are arranged in threes. Roofs are flat and concealed behind low

parapets. The New Haven school has subsequently been altered by installation of replacement windows; the Burlington school has received numerous additions, but its historic core has remained intact. The Florence school remains the best-preserved of the three; a 1954 lateral addition proved sympathetic and deferential to the original structure in scale, materials and detailing, and additions to the rear are not visible from the street. All three schools are presently still in use but scheduled for replacement.

### **School buildings**

BE-5, Belleview Graded School	BE-838, Verona High School
BE-51, Petersburg Graded School	BE-872, Walton Graded School
BE-??, Hamilton School	BE-968, Florence Public School
BE-379, Union High School	BE-1039, Big Bone School, Big Bone Church Road
BE-416, New Haven School	BE-1044, Beech Grove Schoolhouse, Beech Grove Road
BE-499, Limaburg School	BE-1087, Garrison Creek School, Stevens Road
BE-548, Old Lexington Road schoolhouse	BE-1090, School No. 4 (Bullittsville), Petersburg Road
BE-590, Burlington School	
BE-655, Public School #39	
BE-742, Former schoolhouse, Verona-Mudlick Road	
BE-765, Constance Public School	

## VIII. RELIGION

The importance of religion in the lives of settlers is evident in number of churches founded during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The earliest settlers to the county, as is typical of Kentucky, included many Baptists and Presbyterians, with the former more numerous by far. Baptists played a major role in the early settlement of the county: John Tanner, founder of Tanner's Station (later Petersburg) was a Baptist preacher (see Overview).

One of the best-known and most historically significant of the churches founded in the settlement period was the Bullittsburg Baptist Church (BE-82), established in 1794 in an early settlement above the river. The congregation raised its first church, a log and frame structure, in 1797; it was replaced in 1819 by the present house of worship, which has subsequently been remodeled and enlarged several times. Other significant features of the property include a keyhole-shaped stone baptismal pool built in 1873 by local stonemason William Batterson, and a limestone burial vault added in 1878; both are among the finest examples of masonry work in the county. Bullittsburg Baptist eventually became the "mother church" of 14 congregations, including ten in the county, two or three in Indiana and one in Kenton County (see "A Short History of Bullittsburg Baptist Church," typescript).

In 1806 a group of German immigrant families from Madison County, Virginia, founded the Hopeful Lutheran Church (BE-171; NR, 1988), said to be the first Lutheran church organized west of the Alleghenies (see church history). Two churches were later formed from Hopeful: Hebron Lutheran (replaced by a new building in 1967) and Ebenezer Lutheran, east of Union, led by a newly arrived group. After Ebenezer's congregation disbanded in 1931, its former sanctuary was used as a barn by the owners of the Surface-Noel Farm (BE-387) and eventually demolished.

As the century progressed, a diverse array of churches opened their doors. By the 1830s Methodist and Christian (Disciples of Christ) congregations had been established in several locations in the county. Florence Methodist Church, for example, was founded in 1841; its present building in nominally Gothic style was completed 1932 (BE-617). Richwood Presbyterian (BE-207) was established in 1834; its present building dates from the 1870s. A Church of Christ was established in Belleview by 1883 (BE-6). Lake's atlas depicts Unitarian Universalist churches in Burlington and in the vicinity of Waterloo (BE-1051).

St. Patrick's Church (BE-235) in Verona, one of the Catholic churches in the county, was founded in the 1850s by Irish immigrants who settled in the vicinity of the town. The church became a station of the Diocese of Covington in 1854 (see Ryan, History of the Diocese of Covington, pp. 756-759). In 1865 John Dempsey of Verona donated a lot for construction of a church building; the church presumably was built soon afterward, during the tenure of a Father Watson (see "Historical Edition"). The parish established a cemetery on the hilltop farm of Thomas Carr near Hume (BE-705), later replaced by a larger burial ground on Verona-Mud Lick Road (KY 14) west of Verona, donated by the Powers family (see Powers House, BE-828). The church building still stands, albeit in greatly altered condition.



Many Baptist, Christian and Methodist churches founded by the early 19th century included some African-Americans among their membership. In the years after the Civil War, however, African-Americans founded their own churches. First Baptist Church in Florence (BE-983), for example, was established in the 1870s. Although it disbanded by the mid-20th century, its building still stands, with some alterations. Sand Run Baptist Church near Francisville (BE-356) originally welcomed blacks but by the early 20th century decided to exclude them (see "History of the Sand Run Baptist Church," typescript). The rejected members then founded their own Baptist church next door. Local tradition says the church drew its membership from a wide geographic area, including the west side of Cincinnati (Mr. and Mrs. James Dollwick, personal communication). The church closed in the 1920s and its building is no longer extant; the cemetery, however, survives alongside that of Sand Run's white congregation (Conrad, p. 14). Zion Baptist Church (BE-1248) was founded in Walton in 1872. The present building, built in 1922, is the second to serve the congregation. While it has received several additions and has been clad with vinyl siding, its form is clearly recognizable. Other churches founded by African Americans include the First Baptist Church in Burlington; and the Second Baptist Church, a Hard Shell Baptist congregation, which has been demolished.

The county's mainline denominations were joined in 1933 by the Hebron Pentecostal Church (BE-120). The congregation moved into and remodeled a building relocated from elsewhere in the town and formerly used as a theater and a movie house. The first ministers of Hebron Pentecostal were both women, the first female preachers identified in the county (see Conrad, The Top of Kentucky, p. 13).

**Other religious institutions.** Cemeteries were established by many churches after the Civil War (see also Landscape Features). Bullittsburg Baptist's cemetery, for example, was established in the 1860s. Other church cemeteries include Beaverlick Baptist (BE-261) and Salem Baptist (BE-225).

No church schools are known to have existed in the county prior to the early 20th century. As happened elsewhere in the state, however, clergymen appear to have played a role in founding and staffing private academies. The White Haven school on the old Louisville Turnpike was founded in the 1860s by Reverend W.G. White of Richwood Presbyterian Church (Conrad, The History of Boone County Schools, p. 13). The building was replaced in the 1930s by the New Haven School (BE-416), whose name maintains the historical association (see Education).

**Church architecture.** The earliest houses of worship, like those built for Bullittsburg Baptist and Florence Methodist, were rudimentary log structures; none has survived. By the mid-19th century these modest edifices had been replaced by front-gabled buildings of frame or brick whose narrow facades contained one or two front doors with narrow, rectangular transoms and sometimes an inset stone tablet above the doorway. Often a louvered belfry crowned the front gable. This simple and adaptable form was adopted by many churches constructed in the first three quarters of the 19th century, including Sand Run Baptist (BE-356), East Bend Baptist (BE-320) and the Taylorsport Community Church (originally Methodist--BE-788). East Bend Methodist Church (NR, 1988) presents the type in its cleanest, most severe form, with few stylistic references. Some churches,

however, incorporate minimal Greek Revival styling, as with Salem Baptist (BE-225), or nominal Gothic detailing, such as Richwood Presbyterian (BE-207).

During the late 19th century church design was influenced by the eclecticism and complexity of late Victorian-era architecture. This trend is exemplified by the Big Bone Methodist Church (BE-296; NR, 1988); built in 1888. It employs an unusual two-level design with the sanctuary above the Sunday school rooms. The overall severity of the building's rectangular massing is relieved by its lancet-arched windows, decorative entrance hood and vergeboard trim. Another good example is the South Fork Christian Church (BE-248), built c. 1880; while its massing follows the traditional, front-gabled, symmetrical, nave plan, its detailing clearly derives from the late Victorian era. The tall, arched windows retain original arched shutters; the sash contain large panes of colored glass arranged in a geometrical pattern. The steeply-pitched front gable is graced by a pierced bargeboard; a louvered belfry rises from the front gable. A wooden canopy with sawtooth edge shelters the front doorway. A modern addition, and the application of vinyl siding have minimally disturbed the building's integrity.

During the early 20th century churches broke with basic rectangular forms and developed more sophisticated plans. The most fully developed expression of this trend can be seen in the Hopeful Lutheran Church (BE-171; NR, 1988) and the Belleview Baptist Church (BE-7; NR, 1988). A more modest illustration, however, is the Petersburg Baptist Church (BE-50), built in 1916 of brick salvaged from a demolished distillery warehouse. Like Hebron Lutheran, Petersburg Baptist exhibits Gothic Revival styling. The facade is dominated by a forward-facing gable containing paired lancet windows, while the main entrance is through a slightly-recessed square corner tower. The windows contain green and gold art glass. An unobtrusive c. 1940 addition to the rear has not diminished the structure's integrity.

The county's most architecturally distinctive house of worship of the 20th century, however, may well be the Walton Methodist Church (BE-914). Built in 1922, its design is an unexpected blend of Tudor Revival and Craftsman elements. The main block is a cubical brick structure under a very low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Entry is through a gabled portal faced with a false front veneered with stone, and featuring a lancet-arched doorway, battered walls and a stepped parapet. The portal in turn leads to a wide, shallow, gabled pavilion rising to the height of the main sanctuary. Stepped pilasters with stone trim give vertical emphasis to the front and side elevations. Square plaques of Sullivanesque floral ornament also adorn the facade; a series of tiny concrete or stone plaques marks the eave line. Windows are tall, flat-arched sash with the translucent amber and green glass popular in the early-to-mid-20th century. While the church's unique design suggests it was constructed with the aid of an architect, this information does not appear in church records.

Many historic church buildings survive in the county. Some have been preserved by adaptive reuse: Gunpowder Creek Baptist Church (BE-163), for example, has been converted to a barn. Burlington Methodist Church (BE-134) houses an antique store and the Burlington Presbyterian Church (BE-137) serves as an auto repair shop. Sometimes the building's original use is no longer readily

apparent, as is the case with a former Unitarian church converted to a farmhouse during the early 20th century (Kelly Farm, BE-1051).

**Churches (cemeteries indicated if present)**

BE-6, Belleview Church of Christ  
BE-50, Petersburg Baptist Church  
BE-82, Bullittsburg Baptist Church (cem.)  
BE-120, Hebron Pentecostal Church  
BE-163, Gunpowder Creek Baptist Church  
BE-207, Richwood Presbyterian Church (cem.)  
BE-225, Salem Baptist Church (cem.)  
BE-235, St. Patrick's Catholic Church (cem.-- away from site)  
BE-248, South Fork Christian Church (cem.)  
BE-253, Beaverlick Christian Church (cem.)

BE-261, Beaverlick Baptist Church (cem.)  
BE-280, Union Baptist Church  
BE-320, East Bend Baptist Church (cem.)  
BE-322, East Bend Methodist Church (cem.)  
BE-356, Sand Run Baptist Church (cem.)  
BE-617, Florence Methodist Church  
BE-788, Taylorsport Community Church  
BE-909, Walton Christian Church  
BE-914, Walton Methodist Church  
BE-983, First Baptist Church  
BE-1248, Zion Baptist Church

## IX. AGRICULTURE

### Overview

Agriculture was the foundation of the county's economy from the days of settlement through the mid-20th century and remains important today. Little is yet known about the farming practices of the settlement era in northern Kentucky. Settlers were likely subsistence farmers who produced for home consumption, raising livestock and growing corn; they may also have supplemented their income by logging. In the 19th century, a surplus economy developed; with improvements in river, rail and highway transportation offering farmers ready access to markets, farming gained a new market orientation. An 1883 shippers' guide, for example, states that farmers in Union shipped "hogs, corn, hay, tobacco and poultry" (see Kentucky State Gazetteer and Business Directory). Perishable produce and dairy products were shipped to Cincinnati and Covington, and hay sold to area stables. Grains such as flour and corn were converted into more durable products such as flour and whiskey to be shipped greater distances (see Industry). Cattle and hogs were driven to the river and shipped by ferry or steamboat to market or slaughter; they were also sold at auctions (see Loder Diary). Census data indicate that during the 19th century the county's land values ranked close to the statewide average, comparable with other Outer Bluegrass counties such as Clark and Montgomery and yet generally higher than those of other rural river counties with comparable soils and topography, such as Gallatin or Pendleton.

Boone, like much of Kentucky, has a tradition of small, family-run farms (see Farm Size). As the county's population began to increase steadily after 1920, farm size dropped accordingly while the total number of farmsteads rose (see Farm Size). Larger farms included outside help, which may at various times have included slaves, laborers or tenants. While slavery collapsed after 1860, tenancy increased gradually during the late 19th and early 20th century. In the early 20th century the need for farm labor began to diminish as tractors came into use.

As is typical of the state, Boone County agriculture historically was diversified. Many farms included row crops, a variety of livestock, a dairy herd and a tobacco patch (see Crops). Chicken raising on a small scale was very popular throughout the county during the early through mid-20th century but declined after World War II, possibly due to the rise of corporate egg farms which rendered small operations less profitable. Sheep raising was also widespread, especially on the steep hillsides of southern Boone, but also declined by the mid-20th century; local tradition says losses from dogs made it unprofitable. While horse power was essential for transportation and for farm chores, the raising of blooded horses never became a large industry in the county. Nonetheless the gently rolling countryside around Union and Richwood became home to a number of horse farms during the 1920s and 30s (see BE-534, -540). Farmers raised vegetables and fruit in the rich Ohio River bottomlands of northern Boone, which enjoyed some protection from frost due to the proximity to the river (see Orchards). By the mid-20th century, rising labor costs and the growth of agribusiness resulted in increased dependency on major cash crops: predominantly tobacco, corn, and dairy and beef cattle.

By the late 20th century, rising land values and the spread of suburbanization led many farmers to sell their acreage for development and the number of farms began a precipitous decline.

#### A. Agricultural practices

**Farm size.** The average farm size fluctuated during the late 19th and early 20th century as the county's population shifted upward or downward. In 1880--the first year recorded by the agricultural census--the average farm size was 121 acres, close to the Kentucky average of 129 acres (Tenth Census of the United States, Report on the Productions of Agriculture). The largest number fell in the 50-99 acre (301) and 100 to 499 acre categories (549). Few occupied either end of the scale: 0 under 3 acres, only 1 over 1000 acres. By 1890, the average had dropped to 99 acres (statewide average: 119) (Statistics of Agriculture in the United States, Eleventh Census of the United States). In 1900, an era when total farms were increasing in the county and average farm size was dropping steadily, the county's average farm was 93.4 acres according to the census of agriculture (state average: 93.7). Only 137 of the county's 1,598 farms totaled 175 to 259 acres. By 1910 the county's population had dipped by 2,000 and the number of farms had dropped slightly, to 1,540; accordingly, the average farm acreage increased slightly, to 94.6 (Thirteenth Census of the United States, Agriculture, 1909 and 1910 Reports by States, with Statistics by Counties). In 1920, with the county's population on the increase, the total number of farms jumped to 1,831 and average farm size dropped to 82.6 acres: the lowest value recorded by the agricultural census to date (Fourteenth Census of the United States, Agriculture). Only 153 of the 1,831 farms in the county included 175 to 259 acres in 1920.

**Farm characteristics.** Small farms (less than 50 acres) were characterized by dependence on cash crops such as tobacco, corn or hay, with livestock raised primarily for home consumption. These small farms typically consisted of a multipurpose stock barn, a corncrib, and several domestic outbuildings. Due to the consolidation of smaller farmsteads into larger holdings, relatively few small farmsteads have survived intact; this provides a skewed picture of the county's agricultural history. Good examples, with intact clusters of outbuildings, include the Sam Delph Farm (BE-87; NR, 1988) and the Clements Farm (BE-1034). The tight scale of these farmsteads, with a cluster of outbuildings in close proximity to a modest farmhouse, strongly evokes small-scale farming on the steep uplands of western Boone County during the 19th century.

Medium to large farms (50 to 100 acres) derived their income both from cash crops and livestock production. Larger farmsteads include more specialized outbuildings, with one or more stock barns, a tobacco barn, one or two corncribs, a milk house and a silo. The Sidney Gaines Farm (BE-63), with stock barn beside the house and a tobacco barn short distance down the road, represents a middling farm of late 19th century. The Robert Grant Farm (BE-1158) and the McGlasson Farm (BE-782) are good examples from the early 20th century.

Large farms (over 100 acres) included livestock production on a large scale as well as extensive row or specialty crops. Many specialized in growing imported, blooded stock with prized bloodlines (see Prospect Hill Farm, BE-55; NR, 1988). They often include a second stock barn, one or two tobacco

barns, several corncribs, two or more silos, several specialized outbuildings, and one or more tenant houses.

Many good examples of large farms of the 19th through mid-20th centuries can be found in the county, especially in the western river corridor. One of the finest, the Benjamin Gaines Farm (BE-75; NR, 1988) near Idlewild, was honored with National Register listing. While some of its smaller outbuildings have been lost, the Reverend James A. Kirtley Farm (BE-67) near Petersburg retains two large, 19th-century stock barns and a mid-20th century gambrel dairy barn, along with a drive-through corncrib; these sizable outbuildings suggest the scale of the farming activities that once took place there. The Schwenke Farm (BE-672) in East Bend Bottoms, which envelops the mid-19th century Harris Farm (BE-314), retains an impressive collection of 19th through mid-20th century outbuildings. These include an ice house, side-drive and three-bay corncribs, a 19th-century stock/dairy barn, an early 20th century dairy barn, a mid-20th century tobacco barn, and a chicken house. Prior to its demolition, the Harper-Rucker Farm (BE-117) near Hebron was one of the county's most intact large farms of the early through mid-20th century. It included two large, 19th-century stock barns, a mid-20th century gambrel-roofed dairy barn, two milk houses, several silos and corncribs, and a tenant house.

**Crops.** Historically cereals have ranked among the most important field crops in the county, in particular corn, wheat and oats. This emphasis is evident as early as 1860, when Indian corn totaled 770,505 bushels; winter wheat, 93,424; and oats, 86,441 bushels. This pattern would remain consistent over the next half century. The 1900 census reported that out of 23,445 acres devoted to cereals, 17,240 were planted in corn. In 1910, 16,995 acres were planted in the crop; corn comprised 547,941 of the 634,497 total bushels of cereals produced in the county. As stated earlier, the abundance of corn gave rise to the distilling industry, while local mills processed wheat into flour (see Industry).

**Tobacco.** Boone has been a major tobacco producer since the mid-19th century. Settlers from the Carolinas and Virginia were accustomed to tobacco-growing, and the county's major soil types are well suited to cultivation of leaf. In addition, in the days before rail transportation the Ohio River facilitated the shipment of the heavy, cumbersome tobacco hogsheads; thus the river counties from Mason east to Trimble were all large producers of tobacco (W.F. Axton, Tobacco and Kentucky [The University Press of Kentucky, 1975]).

Census data indicate that tobacco consistently led the "special crops" category that also included potatoes, vegetables, cane and syrup. According to the 1850 census, 298,152 pounds of tobacco were produced--a total that dipped slightly in 1860, to 279,740 pounds. The post-Civil War years saw an enormous increase in tobacco-growing: by 1890 production had reached 3,769 acres and 3,590,735 pounds. In 1910 tobacco was far and above the most productive "special crop"; while others in the category ranged from 46 to 995 acres, tobacco topped the list at 3,304 acres and 3,537,996 pounds. In 1920 tobacco dominated the category of "miscellaneous crops" (which replaced the "special crops"), totaling 4,293 acres and 3,737,237 pounds. The large numbers of tobacco barns and

stripping sheds in place on Boone County farms attest to the crop's dominant role in the agricultural economy. Because of the crop's continued importance today, many remain in active use.

**Dairy farming.** During the first three quarters of the 20th century Boone County had a vast network of small dairy farms producing milk for the Cincinnati and Covington markets. Heavily promoted by the state's department of agriculture, dairying became a huge industry in the county after 1900. In 1880 and 1890, according to census records, milch cows totaled about one-third of the cattle in the county; in 1900 dairy cows age 2 and over (totaling 4,170) led the category of neat cattle. By 1910 dairy cows had increased to 4,691 and made up close to half the county's total of 9,429 cattle. The 1920 census saw a tremendous increase in dairy cattle, to 9,260. In the same decade 2,182,853 gallons of milk were produced, valued at \$512,293.

The farm operated by the Riley family (BE-396) near Union illustrates 20th-century dairy farming on a small scale. The farm produced ten gallons of milk per day in the 1920s and 30s; each day workers trundled the milk cans in a wicker buggy to the milk house, where they stayed cool until the milk wagon arrived to transport the perishable commodity to the local creamery (see Industry). Much of the dairy infrastructure of the Riley operation remains in place, although it has not been used for over a decade; outbuildings include an early 20th century dairy barn, a mid-20th century milkhouse and several corncribs.

The popularity of dairying continued through the 1950s, as veterans returning from World War II established dairy farms. The Clore farm (BE-444) on Camp Ernst Road, for example, was established in 1947, and the dairy barn was constructed in the 1950s; see also the Rice-Gatewood Farm (BE-010; BE-430). Many dairy farms ceased operations in the 1970s and 80s as the growth of agribusiness made small-scale dairying unprofitable. Many owners retired from farming or switched to raising beef cattle. At present only a few farms in the county still have dairy herds (see "Dairies Forced to Close in County," Boone County Recorder, February 8, 1996, p. 1). Some former dairy barns were converted to house beef cattle (BE-515) or used to store tobacco (BE-717); other outbuildings, no longer used, have fallen into disarray.

**Truck farms.** As mentioned earlier, truck farming flourished in the fertile bottomlands of North Bend Bottoms (sometimes called the "fruit belt") beginning in the early 20th century. The vegetables, fruit and berries grown on these farmsteads found a ready market in Covington and Cincinnati. Parlor Grove Farm (BE-111) on River Road (Kentucky 8) west of Taylorsport offers a unique window into this agricultural specialty during the early to mid-20th century. In 1903 the property, formerly a resort (see Recreation), was purchased by farmer Charles O. Hempfling. He leveled the "giant beech trees" that shaded the property and planted the land in "early vegetables" and orchards (Boone County Recorder, January 16, 1907, quoted in Conrad, The Top of Kentucky). He eventually became, in the words of the Recorder, "the most widely known and biggest producer of apples in this section of Kentucky" ("Historical Edition"); the orchard was further described as "one of the most productive...in this section of the country." Hempfling became known for his Big Red apples, which he "marketed by the thousands of bushels through brokers handling fancy eating fruit." He is also credited with introducing Red Delicious apples to the state. In addition to fruit

growing, Hempfling and his son Liston Hempfling also maintained a small Holstein herd, averaging 20 head (ibid.).

While several farms along River Road continue to raise homegrown vegetables and fruit, which they sell directly to the public, only the Hempfling farm (BE-016) retains a significant grouping of historic outbuildings. Still present on the farm are a 1926 timber frame tobacco barn with monitor roof, a concrete block milkhouse and a 1912 timber frame dairy barn, along with a silo and a slat corncrib.

## B. Agricultural outbuildings

### 1. Barns

**Log barns.** The earliest barns built by settlers were, like their dwellings, of log construction. These simple, single-pen enclosures for livestock and grain storage were built of unhewn logs, or rough-hewn timbers secured by V-notching. At a later date some of these rudimentary structures were enclosed within a larger barn of timber-frame or light-frame construction. By virtue of this arrangement, several of these venerable log structures have survived to the present day. On the William Riley Farm (BE-263) near Beaverlick is a single-crib barn, built of unhewn logs, enveloped in the mid-19th century within a massive, timber-frame bank barn built into the slope of a hill. Another single-crib structure, built of hewn logs, can be found inside a mid-19th-century timber-frame barn on Bullittsville Road (BE-514). The Glore log barn (BE-294), another illustration of the use of unhewn logs, is the only double-crib barn identified in the county. Carefully preserved within a new, wooden superstructure, the barn is protected from the elements and remains in good condition.

**English barns.** One of the most common barn types from the mid-19th through the mid-20th centuries was the English or side-entry barn. As the name implies, it originated in England and was "diffused westward from such points as Puritan New England, southwestern Pennsylvania, and the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of the South Atlantic states. It then entered Kentucky during the earliest days of settlement, but was not accepted" (Montell and Morse, *Kentucky Folk Architecture*, p. 76). The entrance is centered in the long side and opens to a driveway extending through the center of the barn, flanked by stabling areas. "There is an open hay loft at the second level at each side. The driveway is generally closed off at each end by large double doors, while smaller doors lead from the driveway into the livestock stables" (ibid.).

Mid-19th century English barns are often built of hewn timbers secured by mortise and tenon. English barns built after the Civil War are generally built of sawn timbers (vertical- or circular sawn), although some incorporate hewn beams salvaged from earlier structures (Omar Hathaway Adams House, BE-312). In barns built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the primary timbers may be secured by mortise and tenon and pegged while the secondary supports are nailed (Berkshire House, BE-28). Those built in the 1920s and 30s are of light-frame construction, with supports nailed together. The three-part configuration of the English barn, with a center drive extending from



side to side and flanked by stabling areas, remained constant over time; 20th-century examples, however, are generally taller and are smaller in scale (Dance Farm, BE-1213). Foundations are of drylaid fieldstone on the earliest examples; they may consist of piers under the outer corners and main supports, or may be continuous along perimeter walls. By the early 20th century concrete block or even poured concrete were in widespread use (Jamison Aylor Farm, BE-1230). The oldest drive doors are hinged, although these have often been replaced with newer doors hung on sliding metal tracks.

One of the best-preserved English barns in the county is the B.F. Rogers Barn (BE-1244), built c. 1840 as a livestock barn. Carefully maintained by the same family since construction, it retains its original framing system, three-part interior arrangement, poplar siding (never painted or stained), roof boards and wood flooring. Sheds added to either side and to the rear do not significantly diminish its integrity. The barn is still in active use. Two other well-preserved English barns can be found on the John J. Walton Farm (BE-14) on Burlington Pike.

**Aisled barns.** Aisled barns were built in the mid-to-late 19th century to house livestock. Built on an impressive scale, they are among the most imposing features of the agricultural landscape. Narrow and rectangular in plan, they are built of heavy timber frame construction and rest on raised stone foundations. Entrance is through the gable end, with the center drive extending from gable and gable. The drive is flanked by stabling areas and by cribs for feed storage, raised on stone piers. The steeply-pitched roof is sometimes crowned by a cupola. The manner in which such barns were used is suggested by that of the Riley Farm (BE-396), which housed sheep on one side and horses on another. Aisled barns are most commonly found on large farms in the western river corridor. One of the best examples, built in the late 19th century, is the Nathan Walton Barn (BE-66) on Petersburg Road. It has recently been restored. Another well-preserved example can be seen on the nearby Kirtley Farm (BE-67).

**Bank barns.** While uncommon in the gentler terrain of eastern Boone County, bank barns are a common feature of the farms of the hilly western river corridor. Bank barns, as the name suggests, are built into a slope or banked into a side hill, with entrances at both levels. On upper level is a "is a spacious area designed solely for the storage of hay. The expanse is broken only by support poles interspersed throughout..." (Montell and Morse, op.cit.). Cattle are housed on the lower level. Some bank barns include an earthen access ramp to the upper level (Surface-Noel barn, BE-387). "The access ramp may be elevated at the proper angle by making a rock or concrete fill or by literally positioning the barn against a mound of earth, thus making a natural entrance to the second level a reality" (ibid.).

A good example of a bank barn of the early 20th century can be found on the Oscar Huey Farm (BE-305) on Setter Road. The upper level is a large open hayloft, while the lower story, built into the hillside, is partitioned into stalls for cattle. The barn is built on a deep stone foundation, some sections of which have been replaced by concrete block, and exhibits pegged primary supports and light-framed secondary members. Part of a farm established in the early 19th century, it is said to be a replacement for an earlier barn on the same site. Another timber frame banked barn

of similar configuration is the Robert Grant stock barn (BE-1158) on Petersburg Road, also built in the early 20th century. A milking parlor was also added to the rear.

**Tobacco barns.** Perhaps the most common barn type in the county is the tobacco barn, intended for the air-curing of burley tobacco. Tobacco barns are rectangular in footprint, with forward-facing gables. They feature tall, narrow, hinged panels in side walls for adjustable ventilation to regulate moisture evaporation. On most examples the center drive extends from gable to gable; a few feature side drives. The earliest examples were of timber-frame construction, with later examples constructed of light wood frame. During the 1940s a barn plan with continuous roofline "monitor" ventilator was promoted by the Kentucky Agricultural Department; this design became very popular in the county and numerous representations were found during survey (Flynn Farm, BE-679; also BE-532, -533, -460). Tobacco barns often had attached, one-story tobacco stripping sheds, with shed roofs and small windows; sometimes these were added at a later date.

Many well-preserved tobacco barns can be found in the county. Among the best examples are those on the Webster Farm (BE-697) near Verona, the Baker Farm (BE-731) near Hume, and the White Farm (BE-4) on East Bend Road. All date from the early 20th century and utilize timber frame construction. A sheep shed was later appended to the Baker barn. The White barn is the only one known to be associated with a specific builder; it was built for the owner's father by a contractor named Tanner from Williamstown in Grant County, of whom nothing else has yet been learned (Betsy Maurer Ligon, personal communication).

**Dairy barns.** The former importance of dairying in Boone County is attested by the many surviving dairy barns, silos and milkhouses extant throughout the county. The English form proved most popular for 19th- through mid-20th century dairy barns. The ground floor is devoted to cow stalls, with a large hayloft above. One of the finest and best-preserved examples is the E.M. Gaines barn (BE-85), built during the late 19th century. The barn's use of painted siding with decorative notched trim displays a concern for aesthetics that sets it apart from most other examples. An excellent example of a somewhat later period, dated 1910, is the J.E. Morris Barn on Turfway Road (BE-578). Another English dairy barn of the early 20th century, utilizing timber frame construction, is on the Kelly Farm (BE-027).

The gambrel roof barn, which allowed for more storage of hay, gained popularity in the 1920s. Entry is through the gable end, and leads to a center drive. Gambrel barns are generally of hybrid construction, with primary supports pegged together and secondary framing members nailed. Some examples have hipped hay hoods. Good examples of gambrel-roofed barns include the Terrell Barn (BE-1159) on Petersburg Road and the Andrews Barn (BE-442) on Camp Ernst Road. The gambrel remained popular through the 1940s; later examples may have a steeper, more angular roof pitch and utilize light frame construction. Good examples of 1940s gambrel barns can be seen on the property of Eaton Sand and Gravel near Belleview (BE-1162) and on the Kirtley Farm (BE-67).

The mid-20th century saw the development of an innovative new barn type: the "hoop" or "rainbow"-roof barn. Hoop-roof barns are characterized by a wide, arched roof of distinctive, semicircular form. The roof is supported by laminated wooden trusswork that eliminated the need for internal supports. While uncommon in the county, hoop roof barns are a distinctive feature of the landscape. A good example, built as a dairy barn in the 1940s, is BE-531. Inside, cow stanchions (since removed) flanked the central runway; a ladder offers access to the haymow above, which has a floor of tongue-and-groove hardwood. A concrete block milk shed adjoins the south elevation. Cow weathervanes crown the roof and hint at the original use. Other hoop roof barns can be found on the Turner Farm (BE-677) and at 2155 North Bend Road (BE-1030).

Some barns defy easy categorization. The large, combination stock/tobacco barn found on the Frazier Farm (BE-399) exhibits a broad front gable and stone foundation. The barn is composed of five distinct sections, each with its own doorway. From left to right, these include: (1) milking parlor, with concrete stalls and floor; (2) equipment storage, with low ceiling (set under central haymow); (3) central driveway, with stalls and haymow on either side; (4) another storage area like #2; (5) tobacco stripping shed, apparently added some years later. The exterior is covered in vertical siding.

#### **Barns surveyed individually (not as part of farm complexes)**

BE-66, Nathan Walton Barn--aisled plan	BE-1106, Mail Pouch barn, South Fork Church Road
BE-421, Longbranch Road--timber frame stock barn	BE-1159, Terrell Barn, Petersburg Road--stock barn
BE-442, Andrews Barn--early 20th century gambrel barn	BE-1160, Terrell Dairy Barn, Petersburg Road--gambrel roof
BE-443, Tobacco barn--small timber frame tobacco/stock barn	BE-1161, barn, corner Petersburg and Lawrenceburg Ferry Roads--stock barn
BE-514, Log barn in timber frame enclosure	BE-1162, barn on Belleview Road, Eaton Sand property--1940s gambrel roof
BE-516, English barn--timber frame	BE-1183, Scott Barn, Waterloo Road--gambrel roof
BE-531, Hoop-roof dairy barn	BE-1207, Loudon Tobacco Barn, KY 18--mid-20th c.
BE-567, English stock barn	BE-1208, horse barn, Rabbit Hash Road
BE-663, Emerson barn--mid-20th century dairy barn	BE-1209, stock barn, Hathaway Road
BE-685, timber frame tobacco barn	BE-1217, Belleview Sand & Gravel property--stock barn
BE-717, timber frame stock barn	BE-1218, dairy barn, Belleview Sand & Gravel property--gambrel roof
BE-737, timber frame stock barn	BE-1222, Rector Barn, East Bend Road
BE-805, timber frame English barn	BE-1224, Pope Barn, Green Road
BE-819, Cluster barn--timber frame stock barn	
BE-846, Tuemler barn-timber frame stock/dairy barn	
BE-1040, Huey Barn, Setter Road	
BE-1072, English barn, Woolper Road	

### C. Other agricultural outbuildings

**Milkhouses.** Milkhouses stored milk before the arrival of the milk wagon or truck. They are diminutive structures with front-gabled or hipped roofs and are most often built of durable, easy-to-clean concrete block; they may also be of frame construction. They feature forward-facing gables or, in the case of some concrete block examples, hipped roofs. Milkhouses often retain the concrete tubs used for milk storage; in accordance with health department regulations, interior walls are whitewashed. Most date from the 1930s through the 1950s. Milkhouses are generally located adjacent to the dairy barn, near the farm drive or facing the road (BE-3); large farms may have more than one (Harper-Rucker Farm, BE-117). a one-story, concrete-block milkhouse with hipped roof (BE-388) or gabled roof. The former milk shed, dating from the 1950s, is of a type commonly seen in the area; it is built of concrete block with a gabled roof and shingled gables front and rear (BE-394).

**Silos.** Silos are tall, upright structures designed to store green fodder. The oldest examples found in the field, dating from the early to mid-20th century, are of concrete tiles banded with adjustable metal staves (BE-388, -460); such examples are relatively uncommon and are usually found in poor condition. More commonly found are metal silos dating from the 1950s and 1960s. Silos often stand beside dairy barns, but may also be located at some distance away; they are often placed in pairs.

**Corncribs.** Corncribs are designed for dry storage of corn, to protect it from the elements and provide air circulation. To deter rodents, they are elevated on piers of stone, block or clay tile (BE-399). Corncribs are typically narrow, rectangular structures, with gabled or backward-sloping shed roofs. They are usually built of wood, with vertical or horizontal slats for ventilation. Because it allowed for air circulation, log construction proved ideal for corncribs and continued to be used for that purpose into the 20th century (see Donald A. Hutslar, Log Construction in the Ohio Country, 1750-1850 [Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1992], p. 144). The log corncrib on the Hodges Farm (BE-675), for example, was built by the owners' father c. 1910-20.

A common feature of larger farms is the drive-through corncrib with open passage for wagon or tractor, and additional space for implement storage. Both center-drive and side-drive examples can be found in the county, with the former more numerous. Drive-through corncribs were built from the late 19th through the mid-20th century, with oldest examples (White Farm, BE-4; Rogers Farm, BE-11) of timber-frame construction. Later examples such as the one on the Sperti Farm (BE-1042) employ light wood framing.

More than any other agricultural outbuilding, corncribs differ according to the practices of the farmer and the materials at hand, and as a group exhibit considerable variety. The crib on the John J. Walton Farm (BE-14), for example, breaks with the traditional, rectangular or boxlike form by utilizing inwardly-sloping sides. One of the corncribs on the White Farm (BE-4) was built by the owners out of snow fencing.

**Chicken houses.** Chicken houses are low, rectangular structures with shed roofs, almost always of frame construction; they usually include a row of south-facing windows to maximize heat and light during the winter (T. Gaines Farm, BE-1228). Most chicken houses date from the early to mid-20th century, when the raising of chickens was an important part of the agricultural economy.

**Farm plans.** The physical arrangement of farm outbuildings differs according to their use, the topography of the farm, the size of the farmstead and the disposition of the farmer. The most common arrangement for farm buildings is an approximate U-shape around a driveway. In such cases the primary barn is often located at the end of the drive (Marietta Gaines Farm, BE-108). Some farms, however, feature buildings aligned in neat rows parallel to the road, with the primary barn at the end farthest from the house (Nathan Hind Farm, BE-230). On some farms the house and primary barn are placed on axis, both facing the road (Nathan Clements Farm, BE-311). On steep, hilly land, buildings may be grouped closely together on level ground, either directly behind the main house (D. Clements Farm, BE-1034) or in a neat row alongside it (John J. Walton Farm, BE-14).

The placement of barns also depends on their use. Tobacco barns are built on level ground; they may be grouped among other buildings, set beside the road, or placed in cultivated fields. On larger farms with more than one tobacco barn, at least one is usually set in a field at a distance from--and often out of sight of--other structures. Dairy barns are usually surrounded by supporting structures such as milkhouses or silos. On hilly farms they may be banked against a slope. Large farms generally contain one or more discrete clusters of outbuildings (White Farm, BE-4).

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

### Individual properties and farms:

<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Name/address/location</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
14	John D. Walton Farm	A, C
28	Berkshire House	C
51	Petersburg Graded School	A, C
63	Sidney Gaines Farm	C
200	Marion Grubbs House, Rosegate Farm	C
213	John Grant Tomlin House	C
226	Thomas Vest House	C
263	William Riley Farm	C
294	William Glore Farm	C
332	J. Clore Farm	C
376	Joel Garnett House	C
396	Riley Farm	A, C
466*	470 Petersburg Road	C
480	William Rouse House	C
536	Richard Chambers House	C
565	Simeon Tanner House	C
589*	Lewis Aylor House	C
591	6031 South Orient Street	C

621	Virginia Corey Goodridge House	C
671	Gregory House	C
838	Verona High School	A, C
956*	Southern Railroad Overpass	C
1026	Coad Farm	C
1042	George Sperti Farm	A, B, C
1057	Thomas Zane Roberts Farm	A, B
1244	B.F. Rogers Barn	C

**Districts:**

South Main Street, Walton	C
Verona (BE-834 to -836)	C
Anderson Ferry District, Constance (BE-115, -743, -744, site of -116)	A
Petersburg (entire town)	A, C
Bellevue (entire town)	A, C

**Boundary increases proposed for properties listed previously:**

Rabbit Hash District	Include properties along Lower River Road, from BE-1023 to -1245
Dinsmore Homestead	Take in barn and farm manager's residence on opposite side of road

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