A Survey of the Rural Resources of Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky

By
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Kentucky Archaeological Survey
Jointly Administered By:
The University of Kentucky
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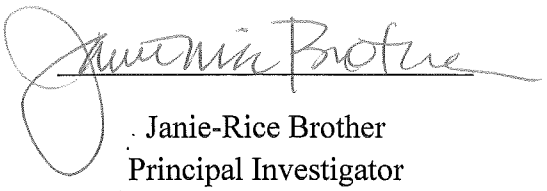

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Principal Investigator

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This survey attempted to address a long-standing deficit in the number of surveyed historic resources in Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky. It has been one of the most exciting and enthralling projects the author has been able to undertake, and the only regret is that the budget was so limited that much remains undone. The survey's focus on the rural landscape presented its own challenges, which were gamely met with the help of a number of people, whom I will attempt to list on these pages. Jennifer Ryall with KAS once again demonstrated her mad survey skills on some very long days in the field, and the survey would not have been successful without her help, feedback and moral support. William Macintire, Survey Coordinator at the Kentucky Heritage Council, was always incredibly supportive, lending his insight, talents and culinary expertise to days in the field.

Stretching a small budget to travel four hours from Lexington required an imaginative approach, and special thanks are due to Shelley Morris with the Nature Conservancy of Kentucky, for helping us secure lodging and introducing us to George Sullivan of Paducah. We could not have accomplished the field work without George Sullivan – his generosity and hospitality was truly one of the cornerstones in making this project possible. Two especially amazing individuals in the project area that deserve not only thanks but accolades are Darrell Jones, Livingston County Extension Agent, and Brenda Underdown, Crittenden County historian. Mere words will not express our appreciation for the hours (and mileage) they expended to show us the historic sites of their counties. Special thanks also to Wm. Ralph Paris, for spending time in the field with us and for feeding us lunch, and to Sarah Ford, for tracking down interesting barns and outbuildings around Piney Fork, and for sharing her knowledge about the career of Henry Wigginton with us.

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Finally, although this is by no means a complete list, many, many thanks to the homeowners, farmers and residents of Crittenden and Livingston County who allowed us access to their property and patiently endured our questions: Jim Edmonds, Donna and James Tedford, Mike Wells, Johnny Smith, Billy McGee, Dale Sherer, Bill Barrett, Robert and Ada White, Kathleen Chipps, Doris and Tommy Cothron, James Jones, Lisa Beard, Robert and Ada White, Evelyn Beavers, Margaret Jones, Jeff McGrew, Don and Denny Workman, Stanley Asbridge, Donna and Gerald Butler, Damon Barnes, Dianna Poindexter, John and Sally Boyd, Nancy Lloyd, Billy Knoth, Barry Chittenden, Alben and Pat Bennett, Harold Crouch and Donna Belt.

A View From the Field

Jennifer Ryall, Janie-Rice Brother and William Macintire enjoy the view in Livingston County, April 2011.

Preservation Kentucky Executive Director Rachel Kennedy speaks at a public meeting in Crittenden County, February 2011.

Brenda Underdown, Janie-Rice Brother and Jennifer Ryall talk with a homeowner in Crittenden County, September 2011.

Livingston County Extension Agent Darrell Jones and property owner Billy McGee examine a historic stock barn.

Jennifer Ryall and an old silo in View, Kentucky.

Darrell Jones takes a rare moment of rest during a day out with the survey team.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The thematic survey of Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky, focusing on historic farms and rural landscapes, was made possible by a Federal Survey and Planning Grant, administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council. The Kentucky Archaeological Survey, under the direction of Janie-Rice Brother, carried out the survey for Preservation Kentucky.

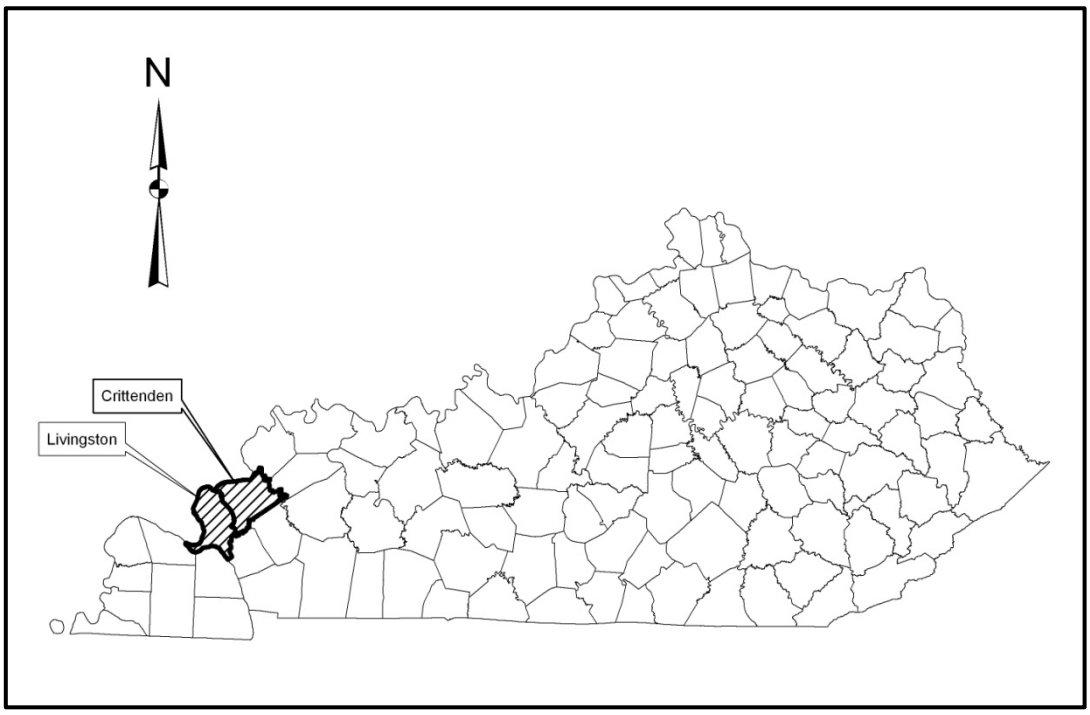

Figure 1. 1 *Map of Kentucky, showing the location of Livingston and Crittenden Counties.*

The impetus for the survey stemmed from a 2009 visit to the area by Brother and Kentucky Heritage Council Survey Coordinator William Macintire. The rural landscape appeared to be largely undeveloped. The extant historic resources documented during this brief reconnaissance had their own vernacular vocabulary, one that had not been well-studied.

This lack of attention to the historic resources in Crittenden and Livingston Counties was born out by a review of the Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory. Both counties were drastically

under-surveyed, as is most of the Pennyrile region. Crittenden County ranks 119th out of the Commonwealth's 120 counties in the number of recorded historic sites – there have only been 22 historic resources documented. The majority of those sites are in the county seat town of Marion, so very few, if any rural resources have been examined and recorded. There are only three National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed resources in Crittenden County: Fohs Hall (CNM-2), Frances Gymnasium (CN-1) and the Weston Bluff Skirmish Site (CN-4).

Livingston County fares little better; at a 111th ranking in the state total, with 55 historic resources surveyed; however, only 41 of those sites area are actually above-ground historic resources.[1] Again, the previous survey efforts concentrated in urban centers, with the majority of those sites located in Smithland, the county seat or Grand Rivers, a town on Kentucky Lake in the southeastern part of the county. NRHP listings in the county include Fort Star (LV-15), the Gower House (LVS-1), the Thomas Lawson House (LV-1), Mantle Rock Archaeological District (LV-14), the Masonic Hall/Federal Commissary Building (LVS-10) and the Richard Olive House (LVS-2).[2]

From the outset, the rural landscape in these counties appeared to be still mostly agricultural. More than two-thirds of the Commonwealth's labor force worked on farms in 1880, compared to four percent in 1990. The 270,000 farms in Kentucky in 1920 had declined to 93,000 farms in 1990.[3] Changes in the agricultural economy, particularly high grain prices, have transformed many farms in the study area. Small family farms, unable to compete in the market, have been assimilated into larger landholdings, been abandoned or moved into non-agricultural use.

The resources associated with the region's rich agricultural traditions need to be documented before pressures from development or changing farming methods irrevocably reshape the landscape. Though this project focused on the rural landscape, and namely, the farms of both counties, a number of other non-farm sites were surveyed. The reason for their inclusion is the importance of resources found in crossroad communities to the rural way of life.

[1] Fourteen of those surveys are archaeological sites.
[2] LVS-10 is also known as the Second Baptist Church in Smithland.
[3] Lowell H. Harrison and James C. Klotter. *A New History of Kentucky*. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1997), 298.

Methodology

The historic survey of Crittenden and Livingston counties, while primarily an effort to document the rural landscape, also focused on increasing the number of surveyed sites in the two counties, as addressed in the previous section. The proposal for this survey project initially requested $10,000 in funding, which was cut to $8,800 when granted. Despite the difficulties associated with surveying two counties the size of Crittenden and Livingston County on such a small budget, the scope of the survey was not curtailed.

Initially, the project focused on three USGS quadrangles in each county: Burna, Golconda, and Lola in Livingston County, and Cave-in-Rock, Repton, and Salem in Crittenden County. Two additional quadrangles, adjacent to the river, Rosiclare and Shelterville, were also selected due to their riverside location and the possibility of riverside agricultural resources. The base maps for the survey were 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale quadrangles covering approximately 48 square miles. These quadrangles were chosen because of their location and because of the lack of surveyed sites. The scope detailed a minimum of seven surveyed sites per quadrangle, which would result in a total of 56 sites for the project.

The project began with a review of all relevant information at the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), including an examination of original survey quadrangle maps, survey forms and NRHP nominations. The cultural resource reports for Crittenden and Livingston counties were reviewed, in order to determine if a relevant context was developed that might be helpful for this project and what resources might have been documented within that particular undertaking's Area of Potential Effect.

There are only three cultural historic reports on file for Crittenden County: *A Cultural Resource Survey for US-60 - Marion Bypass in Crittenden County*; *A Cultural Resource Survey for US 60 relocation from KY 364 to SW of Blackford Church Rd(Item #1-267.00)* and *A Cultural Resource Overview for US 60-Marion Bypass (East) in Crittenden County.* All three were prepared by Helen Powell for KYTC.

The KHC has seven cultural historic reports on file for Livingston County: *A Historic Resources Survey for the Proposed Salem Communication Tower, Livingston County, Kentucky* by AMEC; *An Archaeological Investigation of a Proposed Cellular Communications Tower Site Near the Community of Burna in Livingston County*; *Form 620 and Cultural/Historic Survey, Proposed 250-foot Telecommunications Tower, Nsoro/AT&T, Site Name: Salem, Baker Road, Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky*, by PSTAG; *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Wireless Communications Facility, Grand Rivers, Livingston County, KY,* by CRAI; *Phase 1 Architectural Survey of the Proposed Jewel Hill Wireless Communication Tower Site, Livingston County, Kentucky* by Sarah Clarke; *Phase I Architectural Survey of the Proposed Smithland Cell Tower Site, Livingston County, Kentucky* by Sarah Clarke and *A Cultural-Historic Survey of the*

Proposed Chaudet Creek Quarry, Livingston County, Kentucky by Anna Maas with Corn Island Archaeology LLC.

Traditionally, a county-wide survey would follow an established pattern; beginning with a kick-off public meeting to meet community members and introduce the project, project staff would then commence a reconnaissance survey of the area. This survey utilized some of this approach, particularly the community outreach and involvement. Two public meetings were held, one in Marion at the Crittenden County Public Library, and one in Smithland, in the old courthouse. Following the public meetings and input from local residents, Brother and Jennifer Ryall commenced the survey. Working closely with Livingston County Extension Agent Darrell Jones and Brenda Underdown of Crittenden County, the survey team was able to cover more ground than anticipated by the limited budget.

Historic Background of Crittenden County

Crittenden County, the 91st county created in the Commonwealth, is located in the Pennyrile physiographic region. The Ohio River forms the county's northern boundary, and Union, Webster, Caldwell, Lyon and Livingston counties ring the remainder of the county, which covers some 360 square miles.[4]

Carved out of Livingston County and founded on April 1, 1842, the county's namesake was Kentucky's 15th governor, and Woodford county native, John Jordan Crittenden. Two communities lay claim to being the first county seat: Crooked Creek and Cross Keys. The present-day county seat, Marion, bears the name of the "Swamp Fox," Francis Marion, a Revolutionary War General. Marion, also established in 1842, became the county seat of Crittenden County two years later.[5]

European settlers moved into the area in the late eighteenth century. James Armstrong of South Carolina built a cabin in the Fredonia Valley area in 1786 and in 1791 his family joined him.[6] Like many of Kentucky's early European settlers, the families that moved into the area during that period were of Irish, Scots and English descent.

The economy of the settlement period focused mainly on agriculture. The primary task of the settlement era farmer was to prepare land for productivity; clearing the land of trees and brush necessitated long hours of labor. As soon as ample land was cleared, corn was usually the first crop planted, as corn fed both people and livestock.[7]

Throughout the nineteenth century, corn, wheat, swine and cattle were mainstays of Crittenden County agriculture. In the 1850 census, the first to include Crittenden County, there were 662 farms in the county and the cash value of those farms was $445,092. Livestock in the county was valued at $160,406.[8]

Industry flourished early in the county's history. One of Crittenden County's main industries dates to 1835, when President Andrew Jackson, while searching for lead ore, discovered fluorspar. The industry associated with fluroroite, which is used in the production of metals, ceramics and chemicals, overshadowed agriculture by the 1840s. For a century fluorspar drove the fortunes of Crittenden County, but the industry's zenith was in 1947, and has been in decline since due to foreign competition.[9]

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[4] John E. Kleber, "Crittenden County," in John Kleber ed., *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 241.
[5] Kleber, 241.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Thomas Clark. *Agrarian Kentucky*. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1977), 65.
[8] University of Virginia Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser, 2004. 1850 Agricultural Census. Online at: http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/
[9] Kleber, 241.

Other nineteenth century industries included iron ore; the first iron ore furnace in the county also owes its creation to Andrew Jackson. The county's relative isolation protected it somewhat during the Civil War, as little fighting occurred. Like many Kentucky towns, however, the courthouse burned, set alight by General Hyland B. Lyons and troops on January 25, 1865. The replacement courthouse burned as well in 1870.[10]

In the years after the Civil War, the population of the county increased, from 8,796 citizens in 1860 to 9,381 in 1870. The population of Marion in 1873 was around 300, with numerous businesses, stores, a public school and private academies.[11] Additionally, the fluorspar industry kept the city coffers full, and a sense of prosperity and expectations of new growth abounded.

As in many communities across Kentucky, rail service in Crittenden County was not realized until the 1880s. In addition to a depot in Marion, a depot was built at Mexico to service the fluorspar industry, as well as depots in Crayneville, Repton and Nunn's Switch. The first train on the Ohio Valley (later the Illinois Central) Railroad line rolled through Marion in 1888.[12]

The 1880 census enumerated some 11,688 citizens in Crittenden county, and the numbers climbed until the watershed year of 1900, when the county's population was at its highest, with some 15,191 residents and 3,009 dwellings.[13]

Electrification in Crittenden County began in 1900 with a small power plant in Marion, located on Depot Street near the railroad. R.W Wilson constructed the plant, which consisted of a "100 horsepower steam engine"[14] that operated only at night. "There was a special time for people with electric washers to wash their clothes, which was on a Tuesday morning. The plant ran on Thursday morning until dinner so people with electric irons could iron their clothes."[15]

The local owner of the electric plant was bought out by Kentucky Utilities in 1926, and lines to Mexico, Dycusburg, Frances and Crayne were installed. The Rural Electric Administration began operating in Crittenden County in 1942. Lines ran down "the Ohio River bottoms to Weston, Dam 50 and Tolu. From Tolu the lines went all over the county."[16]

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[10] Ibid.

[11] Fohs Hall Community Arts Foundation. *History and Families: Crittenden County Kentucky Volume I*. (Marion, Kentucky, Riverbend Publishing Company, 1991)

[12] Brenda Underdown. "First Train Through Crittenden County." Forgotten Passages website, September 21, 2010. http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2010/09/first-train-through-crittenden-county.html, accessed November 2011.

[13] University of Virginia Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center.

[14] Underdown. "Electricity in Marion and Crittenden County." Forgotten Passages website, May 15, 2010. http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2010/05/electricity-in-marion-and-crittenden.html, accessed November 2011.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

A disastrous fire in 1905 cut short the community's burgeoning growth and expansion. On March 28, 1905, a fire raged through downtown Marion, destroying most of the commercial district – 40 some structures – and yet another courthouse. After this trauma, the population of the county waned and dropped every decade; by 1930 the census recorded 11,931 residents.[17]

In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps established a conservation camp in Marion, focusing on erosion control and forestry. The camp, which housed almost 150 men, not only boasted barracks for living, but also a recreation hall, canteen, kitchen and mess hall, a bathhouse and medical facility. Recreational opportunities abounded as well: a baseball diamond, basketball and tennis courts, and an amphitheater. The CCC efforts resulted in the planting of 120,000 black locust trees and 63 bushels of black walnut seedlings across Crittenden County. The crews focused on culvert and road repair as well.

Growth in the county slowed following the closure of the fluorspar mines. In the 2000 census, the county's population stood at 9,384 citizens. Manufacturing still employs some of the county's residents, but a larger percentage of the population is employed in the educational, health and social services sector. Agriculture remains the third largest occupation in the county.

[17] Ibid.

Livingston County Historic Background

Livingston County's boundaries once encompassed much of the Jackson Purchase and northwestern Kentucky. Created in 1798, the original county covered 4,240 square miles. The Ohio River wraps around the county to the north and the west, while to the south the county borders the Tennessee River, Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley. The county also touches parts of McCracken, Marshall, Lyon and Crittenden counties.[18] The Kentucky Dam, constructed between 1938 and 1944, spans the Tennessee River between Marshall County and Livingston County.

Named for Robert J. Livingston, who helped draft the Declaration of Independence and served as minister to France, the county's placement made it a pivotal corridor for westward expansion. Livingston County is "bounded on the north by 39.5 miles of the Ohio River, intersected with the Cumberland River with 32.4 miles and bounded on the south by the Tennessee River with 32.2 miles, totaling 104.1 miles of river frontage." [19] The topography ranges from flat, fertile river bottoms to more rugged, hilly terrain.

The first county seat, established in 1798, was Eddyville (which is now part of Lyon County). Salem, settled around 1800, became the county seat in 1809.[20] That year, Salem boasted two stores, a hotel and a blacksmith shop.

Smithland, the current county seat (designated as such in 1842) was incorporated in 1805 and grew quickly due to its location on the Ohio River.[21] There were 99 residents in the town by 1810, and by the 1830s, burgeoning steamboat traffic contributed to the steady increase in population. The town's location at the mouth of the Cumberland meant that it was a natural place for travelers on the Ohio River to stop. Enterprising residents constructed river front hotels and taverns to take advantage of the shipping enterprises. The Gower House in Smithland (LVS-4) is an early two-story brick building constructed as an inn/tavern.

During the early nineteenth century, villages and communities developed across the county, including Carrsville, Birdsville, Bayou and Pinckneyville, all in close proximity to the Cumberland or Ohio rivers. The crossroad communities would prove vital to the residents of Livingston County, for the internal road network was slow to develop. The 1801 Order Book of Livingston County recorded a road that led into the "Large Cedars" area of the county, which

[18] Ron. D. Bryant, "Livingston County," in John Kleber ed., *The Encyclopedia of Louisville* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001), 564.
[19] *Livingston County History* Book Volume 1. (Turner Publishing, 1990), 9.
[20] Nancy O'Malley, Julie Riesenweber and A. Gwynn Henderson. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Lower Cumberland River, Livingston, Crittenden and Lyon Counties, Kentucky*. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology, 1983.) Report No. 75. Report on file at the Office of State Archaeology.
[21] Anna Maas. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Chaudet Creek Quarry, Livingston County, Kentucky.* (Louisville: Corn Island Archaeology, 2010) Report on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

would become the communities of Hampton and Carrsville. Built on an original trace, the road would become River Road, or State Highway 137.[22]

Prior to 1839, at least two other roads led from Smithland: one went to the east, and the other to the southwest. Known as the "Sulky" or "One-Horse Mail" roads, the road to the east is now partially State Highway 93, while US 60 follows much of the route of the southwestern road. These three roads carried the mail in and out of Livingston County to the post offices located in Salem, Smithland and Berry's Ferry.[23]

The Cumberland River, while never as vital in the shipping network as larger rivers in the state, maintained a steady flow of packet traffic beginning in 1818, when the steamboat the General Jackson steamed up to Nashville, Tennessee. During the early years of the steamboat, 1819-1830, there were 79 packets annually on the Cumberland River. Steamboat traffic peaked between 1830 and 1880, and landings or ports of call within the survey area included Dycusburg, Iuka, Pinckneyville, and Smithland. Ferries also operated across the river at these four communities.[24]

Pinckneyville was being touted as a landing by Richard Miles in regional papers including the *Hopkinsville Gazette* in the 1830s. The town was officially established in 1837. Miles, a prominent local landowner, built a two-story brick Greek Revival dwelling near Pinckneyville (LV-56). During the mid-nineteenth century, tavern licenses were granted to Ozias Ford, William Boyd, R.L. Caldwell and Moses M. Hutson in Pinckneyville.[25] Like other river communities, Pinckneyville's access to the river dictated its development. A two-story warehouse, run by Oscar and Sidney Lear, handled mail and freight deliveries until the 1930s.[26]

Like Crittenden County, the iron ore industry flourished in Livingston County between 1832 and 1850, with the White Furnace established in 1833 and the Underwood Furnace in 1844. The latter moved to another site in 1848 and adopted the new name of Hopewell. In 1856, the furnace was producing some 1,096 tons of pig iron, most of which was made into large kettles. The furnace's proximity to the inland waterway routes meant that it could undercut the shipping cost of similar kettles produced in Pennsylvania. The kettles were often shipped to the southern states for use in the sugar industry. [27]

Prior to the Civil War, the iron ore industry made use of another abundant natural resource in Livingston County – timber. Charcoal ran the furnaces, and acre after acre of timber was felled to produce the pig iron. The valuable stands of timber also contributed to the local built

[22] Livingston County History, 10.
[23] Ibid.
[24] O'Malley, et al, 68.
[25] Livingston County History, 30.
[26] Ibid.
[27] O'Malley, et al, 68.

environment, with log and frame construction being the most common building methods in Livingston County. Trees including white oak, yellow poplar, white and black ash, white hickory, white elm and black walnut supplied mills across the county, and were processed into products such as wagons, buggies, plows, staves and railroad crossties.[28]

Agriculture, however, was the mainstay of the economy. The 1850 census recorded 6,578 residents in the county, and 485 farms. The cash value of the farms was placed at $492,276. There were 26,902 acres of improved land in county and 96,758 acres of unimproved land. The most productive and thus improved land was located in the flood plains, while the hills above the river provided timber for the iron ore industry and hosted smaller, more subsistence farmsteads.

The Cherokee Indians traversed the county in 1838 on the Trail of Tears. Mantle Rock, a natural sandstone formation in the northwest part of the county (southwest of State Route 133) is a NRHP-listed site significant as a campsite for thousands of Cherokees during their removal. The site, a mile east of the Ohio River, incorporates a portion of the historic Salem-Golconda Road.[29]

The number of African American residents in Livingston county has traditionally been low. A black hamlet was established after the Civil War near Pinckneyville; purportedly a number of former slaves of Smithland resident R.S. Dobson settled in the area.[30]

In 1850, there were three post offices operating in the county, at Salem, Smithland and Berry's Ferry. [31] As roads improved and population increased, crossroad communities across the county campaigned for and received their own post offices.

Livingston County's population grew slowly over the years, and like Crittenden County, experienced peaks of growth due to the fluorspar industry. Salem, which served as county seat from 1809 to 1842, prospered from the nearby mines and surpassed Smithland in size in the nineteenth century.[32] Figures from the 2000 Census show that Salem's population is about 300 more residents than Smithland.

Agriculture still forms the basis of Livingston County's economy; 55 percent of the county was farmland in 1987 and 67 percent of that land was in cultivation. The primary crops are soybeans, corn and hay. Livestock raised in the county includes cattle and poultry. [33] Industrial enterprises

[28] O'Malley, et al, 70.
[29] Philip Thomason and Teresa Douglas. "Mantle Rock." *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed November 2004.
[30] Kenneth A. Allgood. *A Phase 1 Archeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 186 Acres in Livingston County, Kentucky.* (Murray, KY: Contract Archaeology Program, Murray State University, 2006). On file at the Office of State Archaeology.
[31] Livingston County History, 10.
[32] Bryant, 564.
[33] Ibid.

in the county include quarries, timber and lumber processing, as well as custom slaughtering and processing.[34]

[34] Ibid.

The Survey

The Survey Index which follows describes the 148 properties surveyed as part of this project. The inventory table that follows contains a number of abbreviations. This survey index is intended to present a cursory overview of the surveyed resources, and should not be viewed as a comprehensive picture of what was documented. The individual survey forms should be consulted for that purpose. Some of the entries on the index are listed as "farm" in the type column. In this case, the historic dwelling, if there is one, is characterized in the other columns.

The Survey Number (Survey #) is the number assigned to the property by the Kentucky Heritage Council. Location is given as best as known; it was impossible to tell the mailing address of many of the abandoned resources. The survey forms give a more detailed description of the site's location. Quad, refers of course, to the quadrangle in which the surveyed site is located.

Type is used in this case as the original function of the resource, whether as a dwelling, church, store, etc. Farm complexes are identified as "farm."

The next column, HT, refers to the height of the resource in question. The "MAT" column combines both the main construction material of the resource, as best determined, followed by the cladding of the building. In the case of farm complexes, the dwelling, if historic, is

The following abbreviations are used:

BO: solid brick FR: Frame

LG: Log I: Weatherboards

SD: Modern synthetic siding (aluminum or vinyl)

BV: Brick veneer AS: Rolled asphalt siding

CB: Concrete Block PC: Poured concrete

The "Form" column refers to the interior floor plan or type of resource. If the plan is not known or is not applicable, then "U" is entered to signify that the plan if unknown. Many of these abbreviations were used to classify the resources during the fieldwork, particularly the schools, churches and stores. 'Front-gable" was used for schools, churches and stores. Since there seemed to be different periods of development associated with stores that were simple front-gable in form, and those with a parapet wall attached to a front-gable building, the term "Front-gable with parapet" was devised. There is confusion at times with the plans of log resources versus those built in frame. For instance, a double-pen plan is one with two rooms side-by-side, but is most

often used in Kentucky to refer to two log pens, not two rooms side-by-side in a frame house. For this reason, in the abbreviations for this column, a distinction is made between the plans of log and frame construction.

The following abbreviations are used:

CP: Central Passage	TP: T-plan
AS: Asymmetrical	SP: Side-passage
U: Unknown	BG: Bungalow
CL: Cumberland	CL BG: Cumberland Bungalow
LP (single pen): Log pen	DP: Double-pen (log)
DT: Dog-trot	SB: Saddlebag (log)
1R FG: One-room front-gable	FG: Front gable
FG w/p: Front-gable with parapet	HP: Hall-parlor
TR: Two-room (frame)	

Style refers to the predominant architectural style of the resource. If no particular style is evident, the area is left blank. The following abbreviations are used in the Style column:

FD: Federal	GR: Greek Revival
IT: Italianate	QA: Queen Anne
GoRe: Gothic Revival	CR: Colonial Revival
DCR: Dutch Colonial Revival	CRFT: Craftsman

The Date is the approximate date of construction, using the codes utilized by the Kentucky Heritage Council. If an exact date of construction is known, it is included in parentheses.

Properties considered to be potentially eligible are coded as “E” in the Evaluation column, which is abbreviated as “Eval.” The resources determined to be potentially eligible were evaluated according to National Register Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Of the 148 resources surveyed, 101 were considered to be potentially eligible. While this may seem like a high percentage, the thematic survey approach directed what was

chosen to be included in the survey; and a Multiple Property Documentation approach toward the remaining schools, churches stores and adjacent dwellings was the basis for much of the eligibility determinations. Those determined to be ineligible, based on a lack of significance, loss of overall integrity or near-ruinous conditions, are coded “NE.” Access to some resources was limited, and due to those circumstances, there was insufficient information to make an evaluation of eligibility; therefore, those resources are coded with an “I.”

The notes column contains any relevant information about the resource, whether or not it is part of a farm, or is vacant or abandoned (abbreviated as “V” and “AB”), or has a different function now than its original primary function. This column also includes speculation, in a few cases, of the possible floor plan of a resource.

Crittenden County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	HT	MAT	Type	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
CN-24	Coy Watson Rd/Oakley Ave - Sheridan	Salem	1	FR/I	House	TP		1875-1899	I	AB
CN-25	Hurricane Camp	Cave-in-Rock	N/A		Religious			1875-1899	E	
CN-26	Flannery House on Rt 91 north	Cave-in-Rock	1.5	LG/AS	House	DP		1875-1899	I	AB
CN-27	Dean Barn/Fords Ferry Rd	Repton		LG	Farm			1875-1899	NE	
CN-28	Shewmaker House/4807 Fords Ferry Rd	Repton	2	FR/SD	House	CP		1850-1874	NE	
CN-29	White Farm/4997 St Rt 135	Cave-in-Rock	1	FR/I	Farm	Ranch		1950-1974	E	
CN-30	House/State Hwy 1668@Columbia Mine Rd	Cave-in-Rock	1	FR/I	House	CL		1875-1899	NE	AB (demo'ed)
CN-31	1316 O.B. McDaniels Rd	Cave-in-Rock	1	FR/SD	Farm	CP		1925-1949	E	
CN-32	O.B. McDaniels Rd/O.B. McDaniels Farm	Cave-in-Rock	1	LG/SD	Farm	CP		1875-1899	E	
CN-33	642 O.B. McDaniels Rd	Cave-in-Rock	1	LG/SD	House	LP		1850-1874	I	
CN-34	State Route 135/Old Harris Place	Rosiclare	2	BO	House			1825-1849	I	AB
CN-35	7071 State Route 506	Shady Grove	1.5	FR/SD	Farm	BG		1925-1949	E	Henry Wigginton
CN-36	7257 State Route 506	Shady Grove	1.5	FR/SD	Farm	BG		1925-1949	E	Henry Wigginton
CN-37	257 Jack Campbell Rd	Shady Grove	1.5	FR/SD	Farm	BG	CRFT	1925-1949	E	Henry Wigginton
CN-38	Piney Fork Stores/4281 Copperas Spring Rd	Marion	1	FR/BV	Store			1919, 1937	E	
CN-39	Piney Fork Church	Marion	1	BV	Church			1957	NE	
CN-40	2830 Copperas Spring Rd	Marion	1	FR/SD	Farm			1900-1924	NE	
CN-41	4056 St Rte 506/Peter Paul Paris House	Marion	1.5	FR	Farm	BG	CRFT	1925-1949	E	Henry Wigginton
CN-42	908 Coleman Rd	Marion		FR	Barn			1925-1949	E	Henry Wigginton

Crittenden County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	HT	MAT	Type	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
CN-43	Fire cured tobacco barn	Marion		FR	Barn			1900-1924	E	
CN-44	289 Wigginton Rd	Marion		LG/SD	Farm	LP		1875-1899	E	
CN-45	2-acre fire cured tobacco barn	Marion		FR	Barn			1900-1924	E	
CN-46	Dycusburg Missionary Baptist Church	Dycusburg		FR/SD	Church	FG		1900-1924	NE	
CN-47	Old Dycusburg post office	Dycusburg		FR/I	Post office	FG		1900-1924	E	
CN-48	Dycusburg Masonic Lodge	Dycusburg		CB	Lodge			1950-1974	E	
CN-49	Store in Dycusburg	Dycusburg		CB	Store	FG		1925-1949	E	Now house
CN-50	House in Dycusburg, corn Walnut&Spring	Dycusburg	1.5	FR/SD	House			1925-1949	E	
CN-51	Caldwell Springs Missionary Baptist Church & Cemetery	Dycusburg	1	FR/SD	Church	FG		1850-1874	E	
CN-52	Frances Presbyterian Church	Dycusburg	1	FR	Church	FG		1910	E	
CN-53	Liberty Lodge in Frances	Dycusburg	2	FR	Lodge	FG		1900-1924	E	
CN-54	4346 Route 70 in Frances	Dycusburg	2.5	FR	House			1875-1899	E	
CN-55	Store in Frances	Dycusburg	1	FR	Store	FG		1900-1924	E	AB
CN-56	Garage in Frances	Dycusburg	1	CB	Garage	FG	IT	1950-1974	E	AB
CN-57	4384 State Route 70 in Frances	Dycusburg	1.5	FR/SD	House	BG	CRFT	1925-1949	E	
CN-58	Frances Elementary School	Dycusburg	1	BV	School			1950-1974	E	AB
CN-59	Silo in View	Dycusburg		PC	Silo			1950-1974	I	
CN-60	Sulphur Springs Baptist Church	Fredonia	1	FR/SD	Church	FG		1875-1899	I	
CN-61	Store in Mexico	Fredonia	1	FR	Store	FG		1900-1924	I	AB
CN-62	House in Mexico	Fredonia	1	FR/I	House			1850-1874	I	

Crittenden County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	HT	MAT	Type	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
CN-63	Perry Barn (Tedford)	Cave-in-Rock		LG	Farm			1850-1874	E	
CN-64	Robinson House & Barn	Cave-in-Rock	1.5	LG/SD	Farm			1850-1874	I	
CN-65	Roy Jonathan Croft House & Barn	Salem	1	FR/I	Farm			1875-1899	I	
CN-66	Boyd Farm, 3411 SR 135	Cave-in-Rock	1.5	FR/I	Farm	CL BG	CRFT	1900-1924	I	
CN-67	Underdown Farm	Cave-in-Rock	1	LG	Farm			1850-1874	E	
CN-68	Aunt Jane Tabernacle	Cave-in-Rock		FR	Religious	Shed		1927	E	
CN-69	1711 Hebron Church Rd	Cave-in-Rock		FR	Barn			1925-1949	E	
CN-70	LG Barn on Route 91	Cave-in-Rock		LG	Barn			1875-1899	NE	AB
CN-71	Virgil Alexander House & outbldgs	Marion	1.5	FR/BV	Farm		CRFT	1900-1924	E	
CN-72	Fire-cured tobacco barn	Shady Grove		FR	Barn			1900-1924	E	
CN-73	Allen Crider Farm	Shady Grove		FR	Barn			1925-1949	E	Henry Wigginton
CN-74	Corner of 3rd & Commerce (5th) Streets	Dycusburg	1	FR	House	CL	IT/QA	1875-1899	E	
CN-75	Corner of Walnut & Commerce (5th) Streets	Dycusburg	1	Clay tile	store			1950-1974	E	
CN-76	Booger Springs	Shady Grove		N/A	springs				I	
CN-77	Judy Winn Farm, 1154 Blackburn Church Rd	Shady Grove	1	FR/I	House			1850-1874	E	
CN-78	3936 Rt. 641 (Crayne) Cruce House	Marion	2	FR	House	CP	GR	1850-1874	E	
CN-79	Julia Traylor House	Fredonia	2	LG/SD	House			1875-1899	I	
CN-80	Lloyd Road	Marion	2	LG/SD	House			1875-1899	I	
CN-81	Hughes Barn, Cotton Patch Rd	Repton		FR	Barn			1900-1924	E	
CN-82	School in Mattoon	Repton	2	FR/BV	School			1952	NE	

Crittenden County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	HT	MAT	Type	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
CN-83	Baker Missionary Baptist Church & Phillips Cemetery	Repton		CB	Church			1950-1974	NE	
CN-84	Bells Mine Cemetery	Dekoven		N/A	Cemetery				E	
CN-85	Corn crib on Rt. 838	Lola		FR	Corn crib			1900-1924	E	
CN-86	Store in Sheridan	Salem	1	FR	Store	FG		1900-1924	NE	
CN-87	House in Sheridan	Salem	1	FR	House	CL BG		1900-1924	NE	
CN-88	Tolu Elementary School	Cave-in-Rock	1	BV	School			1950-1974	E	Closed

Livingston County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	Type	HT	MAT	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
LV-32	Iuka/WOW Lodge	Grand Rivers	Lodge	1	Concrete block	FG		1950-1974	NE	
LV-30	Iuka Baptist Church	Grand Rivers	Church	1	FR	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-31	Iuka Cemetery	Grand Rivers	Cemetery		N/A					
LV-33	Short Rd in Iuka	Grand Rivers	Store	2	FR/I	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-25	River Road/Trimble Farm	Golconda	Farm		FR/I	CP		1875-1899	E	
LV-26	Barn on River Road	Golconda	Barn		FR			1925-1949	E	
LV-02	Carrsville Presbyterian Church	Rosiclare	Church	1	FR	FG		1875-1899	E	
LV-29	2104 Main Street, Carrsville	Rosiclare	House		FR	CP		1850-1874	E	
LV-28	Carrsville Store	Rosiclare	Store		FR	FG w/p		1900-1924	E	
LV-42	751 Forest Dr/Margaret Jones Farm	Calvert City	Farm	1.5	Log/FR	DP		1825-1849	E	
LV-76	Dairy Barn off of Gillum Rd	Calvert City	Dairy Barn		FR & CB			1950-1974	E	
LV-77	Hwy 453/Barn & Corncrib	Calvert City	Barn & corncrib		FR			1925-1949	E	
LV-43	Cothron Farm	Little Cypress	Farm	1	FR/SD	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-44	Tracy Cothran Jordan Farm	Burna	Farm	1.5	FR	U		1925-1949	E	
LV-45	Johnny Smith Farm	Dycusburg	Barn		FR			1925-1949	E	
LV-46	Geneva Lane	Golconda	Farm	1	FR/SD	U		1900-1924	E	
LV-47	State Route 1436 (Pisgah Rd)	Golconda	House	1	FR			1925-1949	NE	
LV-48	Mt. Pisgah Church, State Route 1436	Golconda	Church	1	FR	FG		1900-1924	NE	
LV-49	State Route 1436 (Pisgah Rd)	Golconda	House	1.5	FR	U	GoRe	1875-1899	NE	
LV-50	1756 Lola Rd (State Route 133)	Golconda	House	2	LG	U		1850-1874	E	
LV-51	1011 Hampton Rd/Workman Farm	Lola	Farm	1	FR/SD	TR		1875-1899	E	
LV-52	1048 Hampton Rd/Crawford Farm	Lola	Farm	1.5	FR/SD	FG		1950-1974	E	

Livingston County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	Type	HT	MAT	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
LV-53	SR 133 (Lola Rd)/Lola Feed Mill	Lola	Mill		CB			1950-1974	E	
LV-54	Old Smith Farm	Lola	Farm	1.5	FR	FG	CRFT	1900-1924	E	
LV-55	Alvis House, Salem	Salem	House		BO	HP	FD	1800-1824	E	
LV-56	724 Maddux Loop/Richard Miles House	Dycusburg	House		BO	CP	GR	1825-1849	E	
LV-57	896 Maddux Loop/Asbridge Farm	Dycusburg	Farm		FR/SD	TP		1900-1924	E	
LV-58	Alben Bennett House - Bennett Rd	Dycusburg	Farm	1	FR/I	TP	QA	1875-1899	E	
LV-60	Butler House	Salem	House	1.5	Stone	HP	FD	1800-1824	I	
LV-61	Barnett Rd	Burna	Barn		FR			1925-1949	NE	
LV-62	River Road/Rudell Ford Farm	Golconda	Farm	1	FR/I	CL		1900-1924	E	
LV-63	Iuka Road/Lucas Store	Calvert City	Store		FR	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-64	Iuka Road/Lucas-Barnes Farm	Calvert City	Farm	1	FR/I	TR	QA	1875-1899	E	
LV-65	Jones School Rd/Log house 1	Calvert City	House	1.5	Log	LP		1875-1899	E	
LV-66	Jones School Rd/Log house 2	Calvert City	House	1	Log	DT		1875-1899	E	
LV-67	Iuka Road/Gum Springs	Calvert City	Springs					N/A	I	
LV-68	Silver Mine Rd/Edmonds Farm	Smithland	Farm	1	FR/I	HP	QA	1875-1899	E	
LV-69	714 Chips Rd/Kathleen Chips Farm	Smithland	Farm	2	FR/SD	CP		1850-1874	E	Demo
LV-70	Chips Rd/Barn #1	Smithland	Machine shed		FR			1950-1974	NE	
LV-71	Chips Rd/Barn #2	Smithland	Barn		FR			1950-1974	E	
LV-72	Chips Rd/Billy Chips house &barn	Smithland	Farm	1.5	FR/SD	U		1925-1949	E	
LV-73	Chips-McGrew Rd/Mimi Chips Evans Farm	Golconda	Farm	2	Log	LP		1825-1849	E	

Livingston County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	Type	HT	MAT	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
LV-74	Chips-McGrew Rd/Miller McGrew Farm	Golconda	Farm	1.5	FR	CP	GoRe	1875-1899	E	
LV-75	Chips-McGrew Rd	Golconda	House	1	FR	BG	CRFT	1925-1949	E	
LV-78	Old Iuka School, Corinth Church Rd	Grand Rivers	School	1	FR/SD	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-79	Kenneth Ray Farm, Rt. 1609 north	Golconda	House	2	FR	CP	GoRe	1875-1899	I	AB
LV-80	Bradford Bussey House	Golconda	House	1.5	FR	U	GoRe	1875-1899	I	
LV-81	Duley Log House, Duley Bluff Rd	Golconda	House	1.5	LG	DT	GR	1825-1849	E	
LV-82	Dunning House & barns	Burna	Farm	1	FR	CP		1875-1899	I	
LV-83	James May Barn & House, Hampton Rd	Lola	House	1.5	FR/I	CP	IT	1850-1874	E	
LV-84	Pickneyville Missionary Baptist Church	Dycusburg	Church		FR/SD	FG		1875-1899	NE	
LV-85	Bob Mooreland House	Dycusburg	House	1	FR	TP	QA	1875-1899	I	
LV-86	Corbett Binkley House	Dycusburg	House	1.5	FR/SD	TP	QA	1875-1899	NE	
LV-87	Oral Threkheld Farm	Smithland	Farm	1	FR/SD	U		1925-1949	E	
LV-88	White Church Cemetery	Golconda	Cemetery						I	
LV-89	Hampton Post Office	Lola	Post office	1	FR	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-90	Edward Davenport House (Hampton)	Lola	House	1.5	FR	U	CRFT	1900-1924	E	
LV-91	Dr. Davenport office (Hampton)	Lola	Office	1	FR	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-27	Cross-Casper Store, corner of Main & 1st	Lola	Store	1	FR	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-92	Funeral parlor/coffin maker (Hampton)	Lola	Commercial	1	FR	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-93	Bank in Tiline, 1543 Rt 70	Dycusburg	Commercial	1	BV	U		1950-1974	E	
LV-94	Cumberland Valley General Baptist Church	Dycusburg	Church	1	FR/BV	FG		1950-1974	E	

Livingston County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	Type	HT	MAT	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
LV-95	1548 Tiline Road	Dycusburg	House	1.5	FR/SD	TP	QA	1875-1899	E	
LV-96	Tiline 1st Baptist Church	Dycusburg	Church	1	FR/SD	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-59	Crouch Store in Tiline	Burna	Store	1	FR/SD	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-97	1221 River Rd in Bayou	Smithland	House	1.5	FR/SD	U		1925-1949	E	
LV-98	House in Bayou	Smithland	House	1.5	FR/SD	U		1925-1949	NE	
LV-99	Jones School Rd & 453	Calvert City	House	1	FR	FG		1925-1949	NE	
LV-100	Dyer Hill Store	Smithland	Store	1	FR/I	FG w/p		1900-1924	E	
LV-101	1516 US 60 in Burna, Noble Radcliff House & Barber Shop	Burna	Store	1	FR/SD	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-102	1518 US 60 in Burna	Burna	Store	1	FR/SD	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-103	Tribble Restaurant &Store, US 60, Burna	Burna	Store	2	FR/I	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-104	One-story store in Burna	Burna	Store	1	FR	FG w/p		1925-1949	E	
LV-105	Lola Post office	Lola	Post office	1	FR	FG w/p		1900-1924	E	
LV-106	Brick store in Lola	Lola	Store	1	Brick	FG		1900-1924	E	
LV-107	1186 Lola Road	Lola	House	1	FR/I	CL		1900-1924	E	
LV-108	1175 Hampton Road	Lola	House	1	FR/SD	CL		1900-1924	E	
LV-109	House on Hampton Rd	Lola	House	1	FR/SD	CL		1900-1924	E	
LV-110	Garage in Lola	Lola	Garage	1	Concrete block	FG		1925-1949	E	
LV-111	Lucy Jefferson Lewis Bridge over Cumberland River	Smithland	Bridge		Steel			1925-1949	E	
LV-112	Livingston County Fairgrounds	Smithland	Fairgrounds		Multiple			1975-2000	NE	
LV-113	Tiline Elementary School	Dycusburg	School	1	BV			1950-1974	NE	

Livingston County Surveyed Sites

Survey#	Location/Name	Quad	Type	HT	MAT	Form	Style	Date	EV	Notes
LV-114	Carrsville Hospital	Rosiclare	House	2	FR			1900-1924	E	

Survey Maps

The survey ultimately covered parts of 16 quadrangles. Due to the scale of the two counties, this section depicts the surveyed sites per quad, rather than by county. The maps for each individual survey form are at a higher resolution than those included in this report.

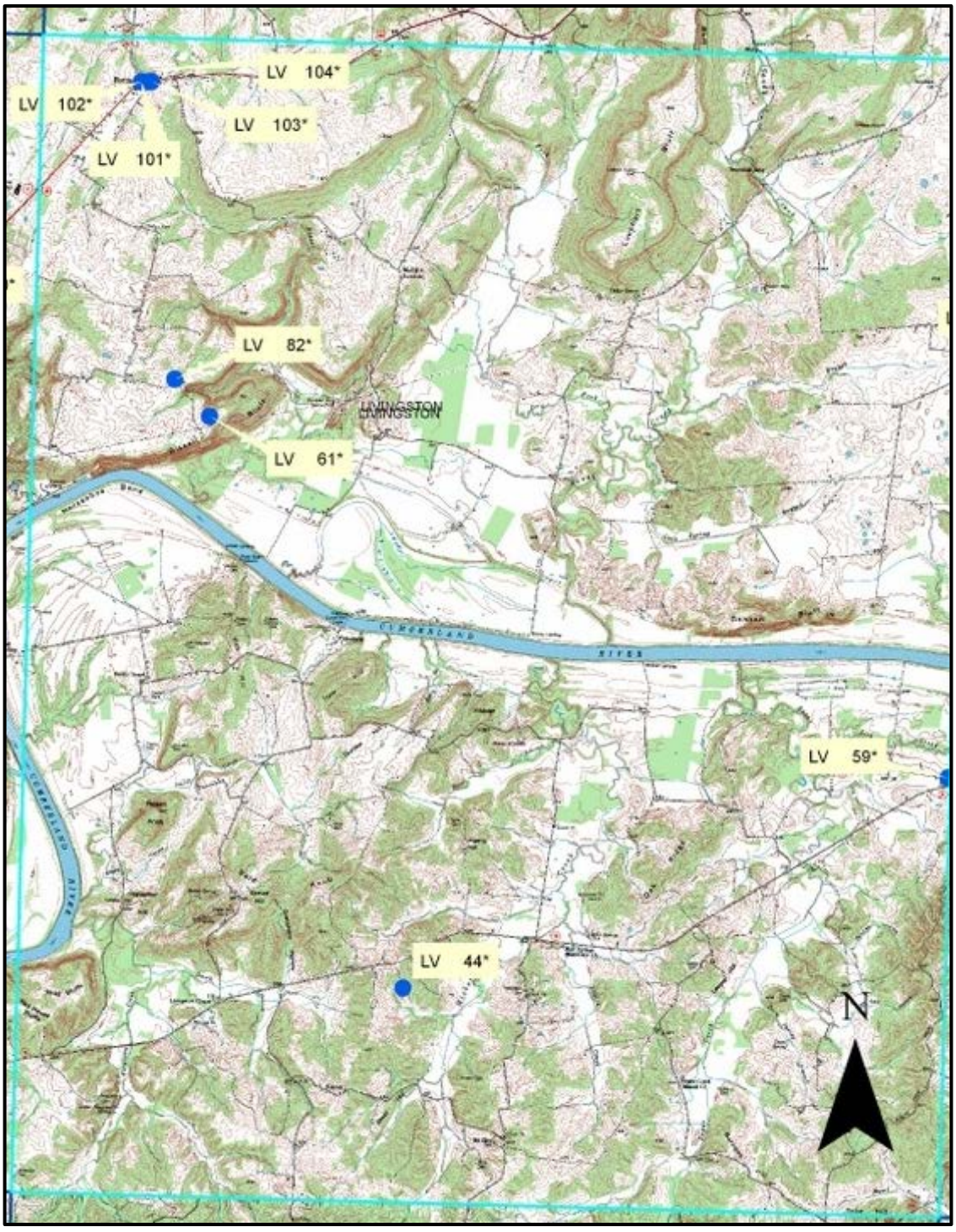

Figure 1. 2 *Burna Quadrangle map, showing eight surveyed sites.*

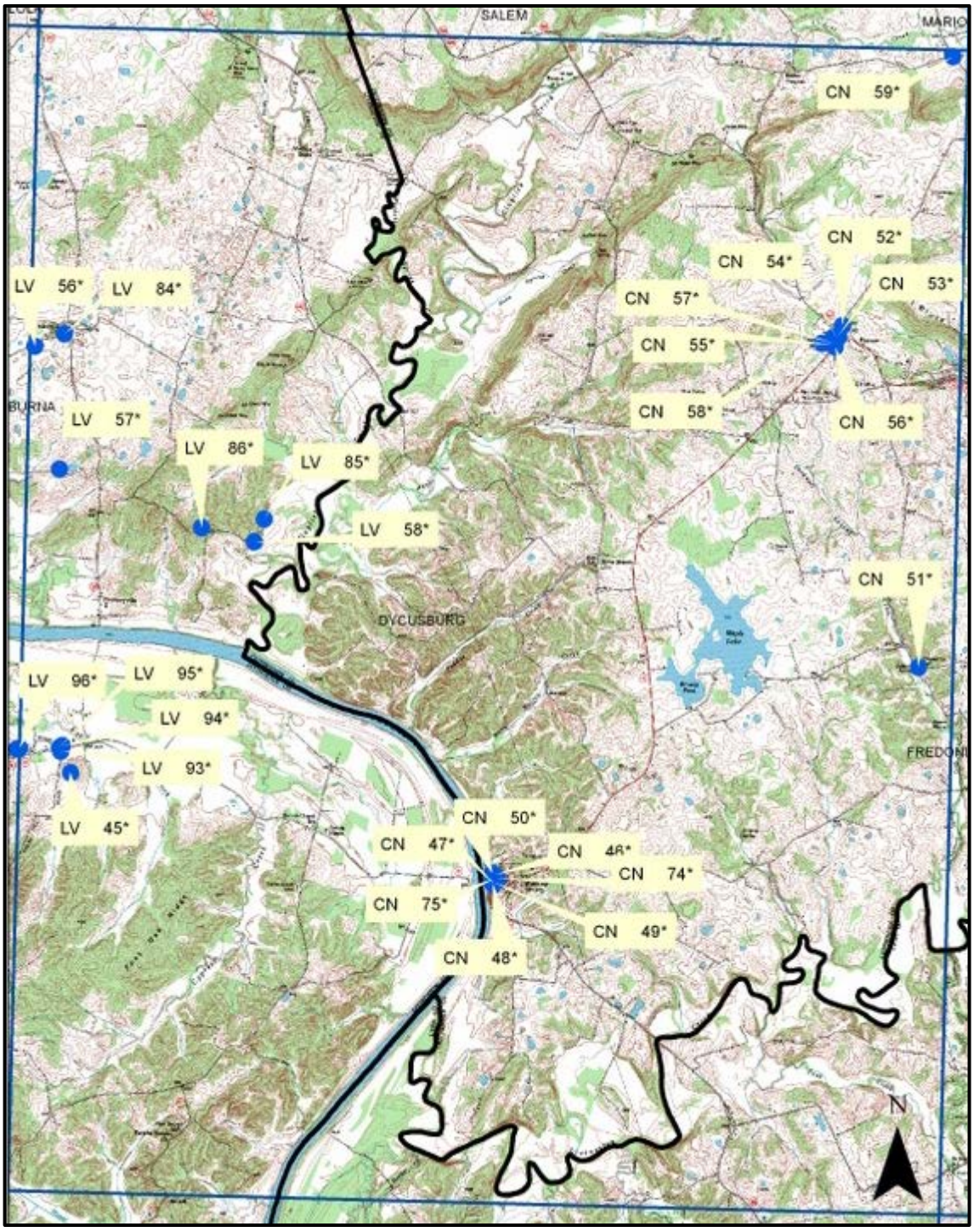

Figure 1. 3 *Dycusburg quadrangle map, showing 13 surveyed sites.*

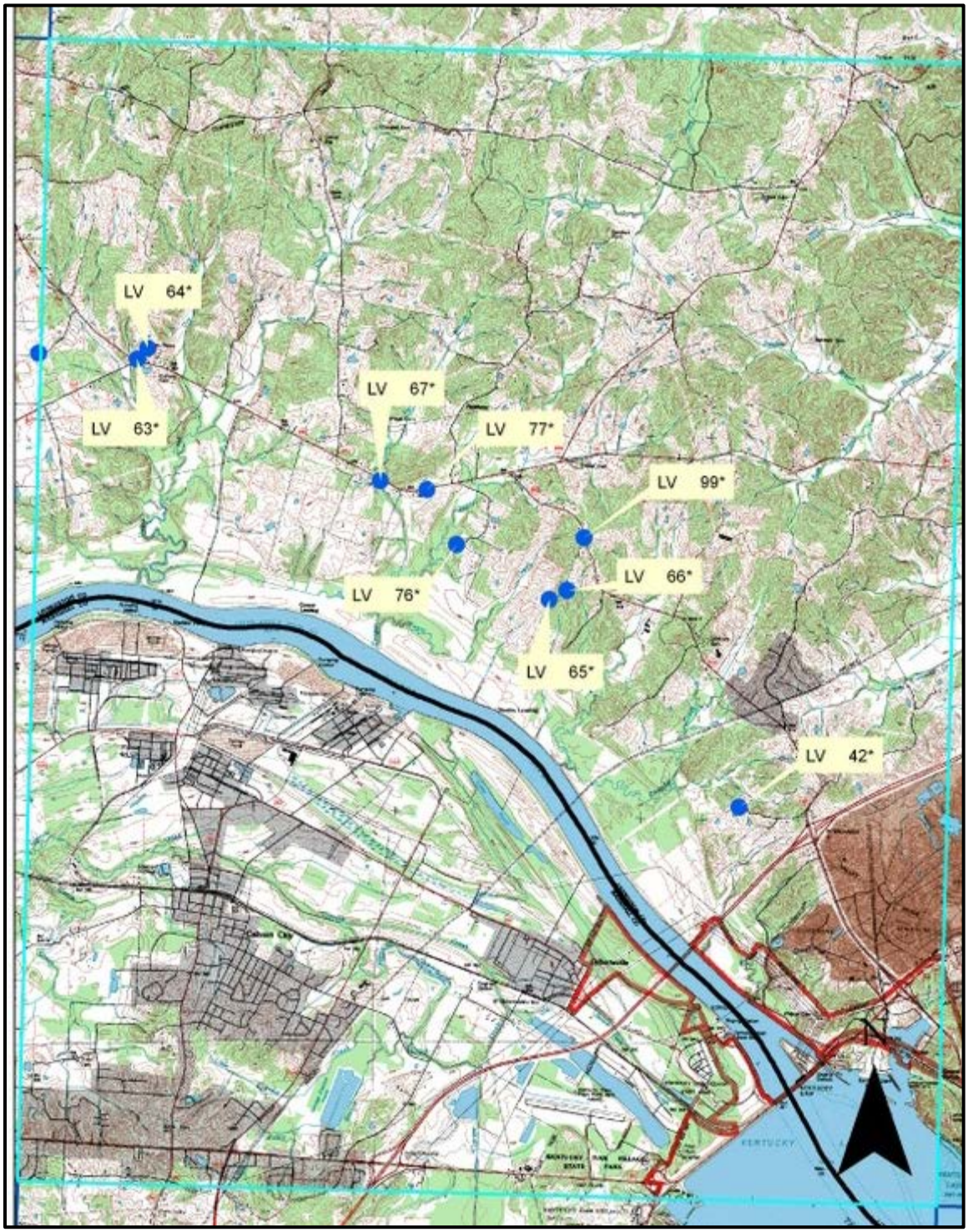

Figure 1. 4 *Calvert City quadrangle map, showing nine surveyed sites.*

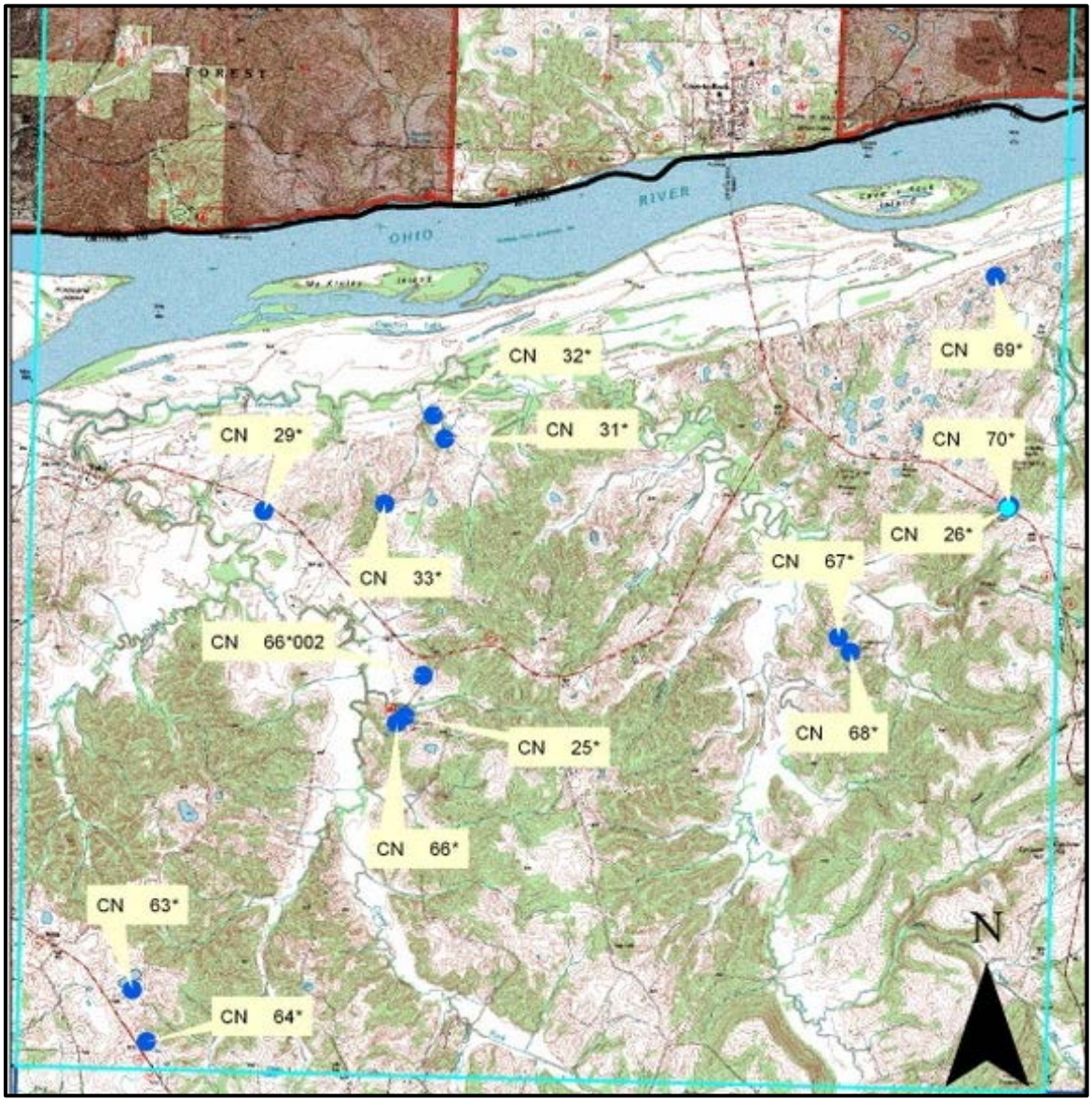

Figure 1. 5 *Cave in-Rock quadrangle, showing 14 surveyed sites.*

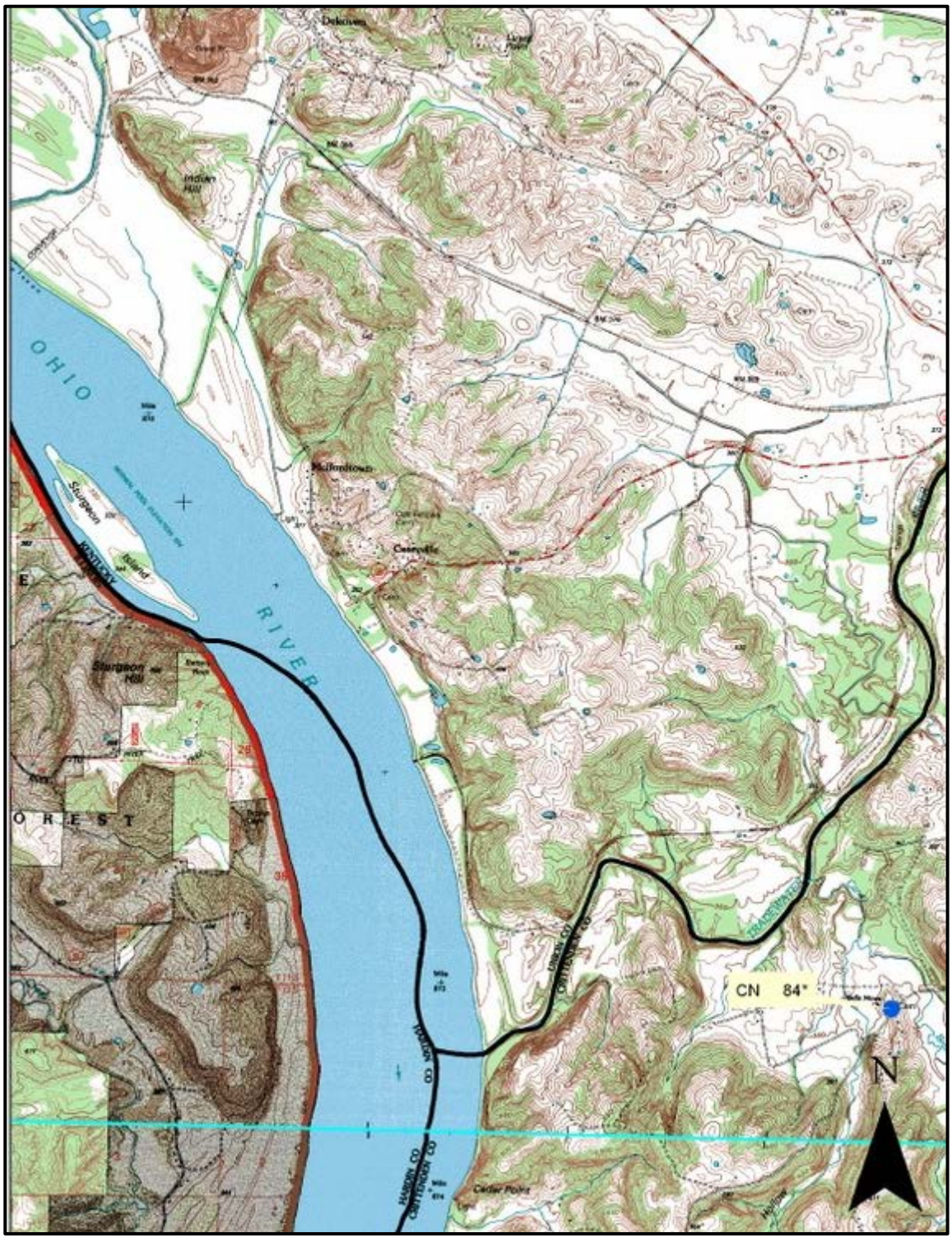

Figure 1. 6 *Dekoven quadrangle map, showing one surveyed site.*

Figure 1. 7 *Fredonia quadrangle map, showing four surveyed sites.*

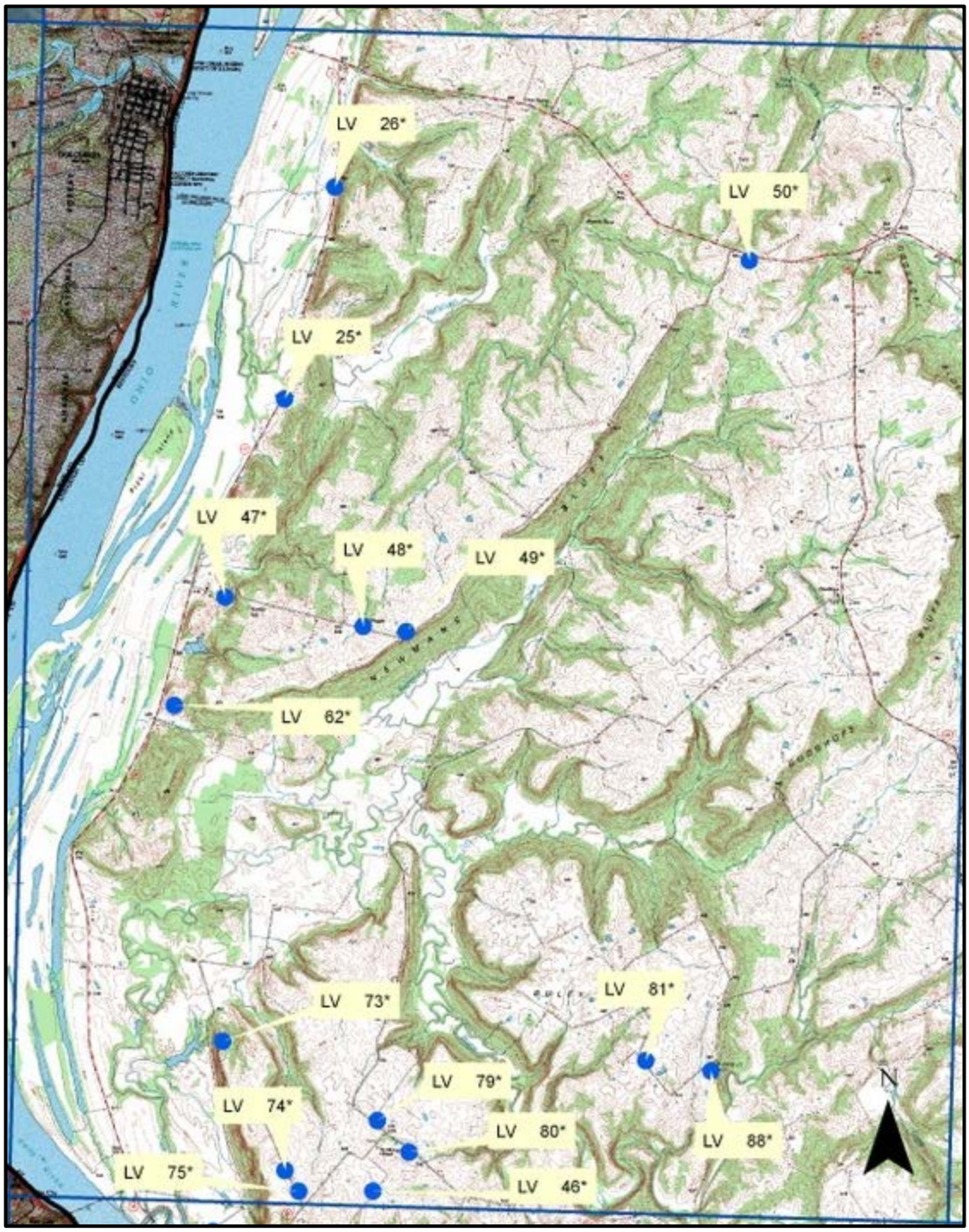

Figure 1. 8 *Golconda quadrangle map, showing 15 surveyed sites.*

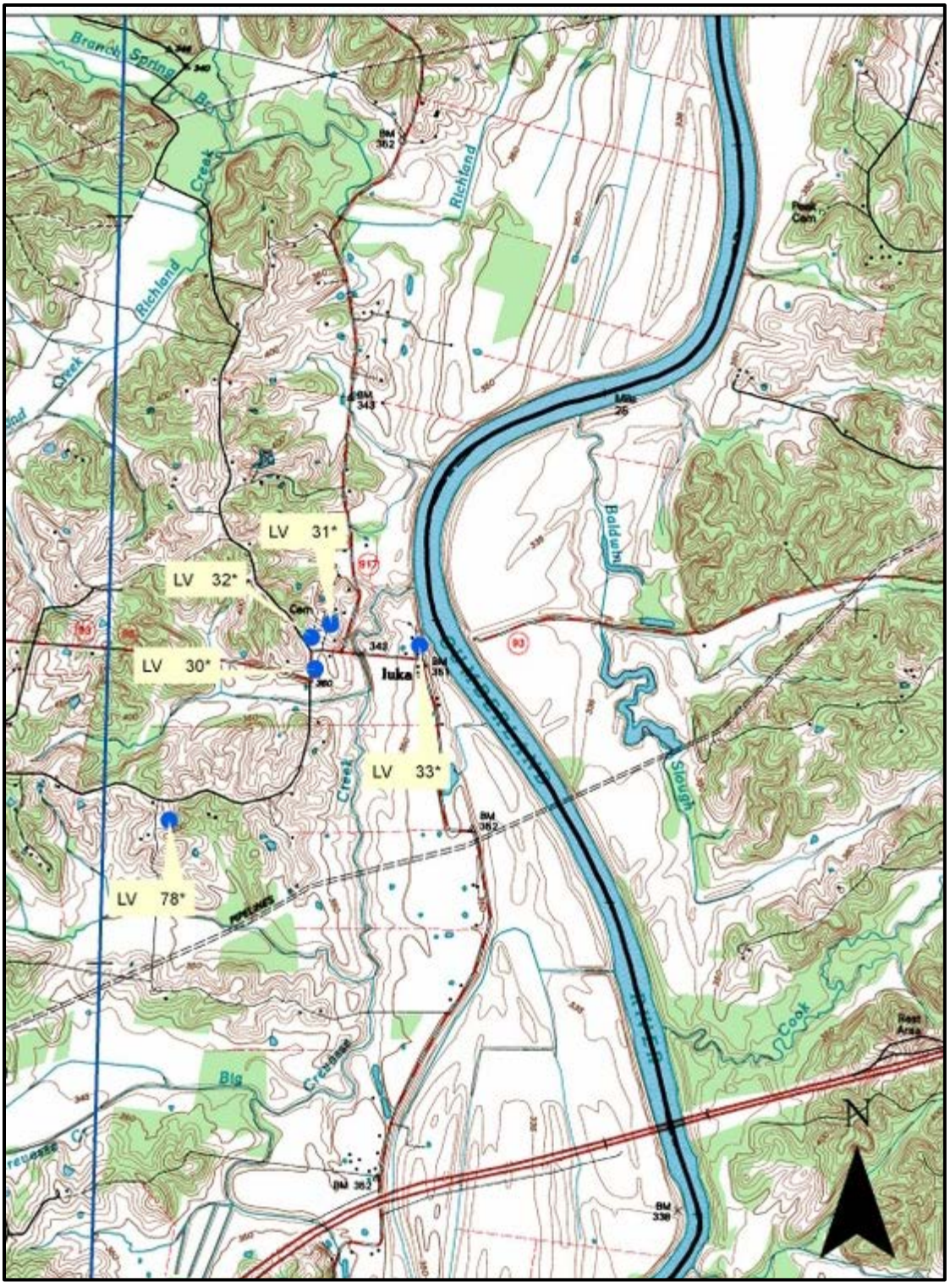

Figure 1. 9 *Grand Rivers quadrangle map, showing five surveyed sites.*

Figure 1. 10 *Little Cypress quadrangle map, showing one surveyed site.*

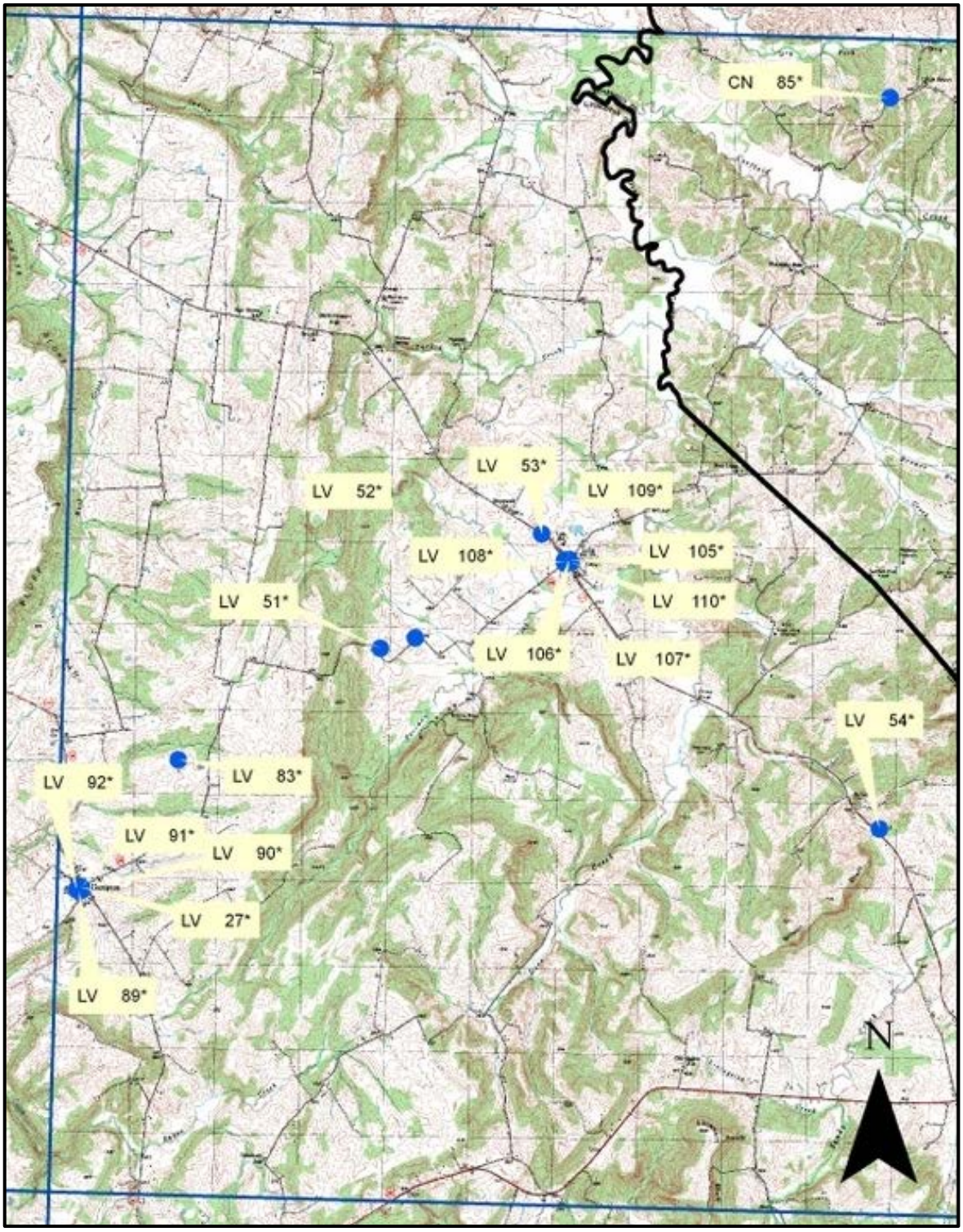

Figure 1. 11 *Lola quadrangle map, showing 16 surveyed sites.*

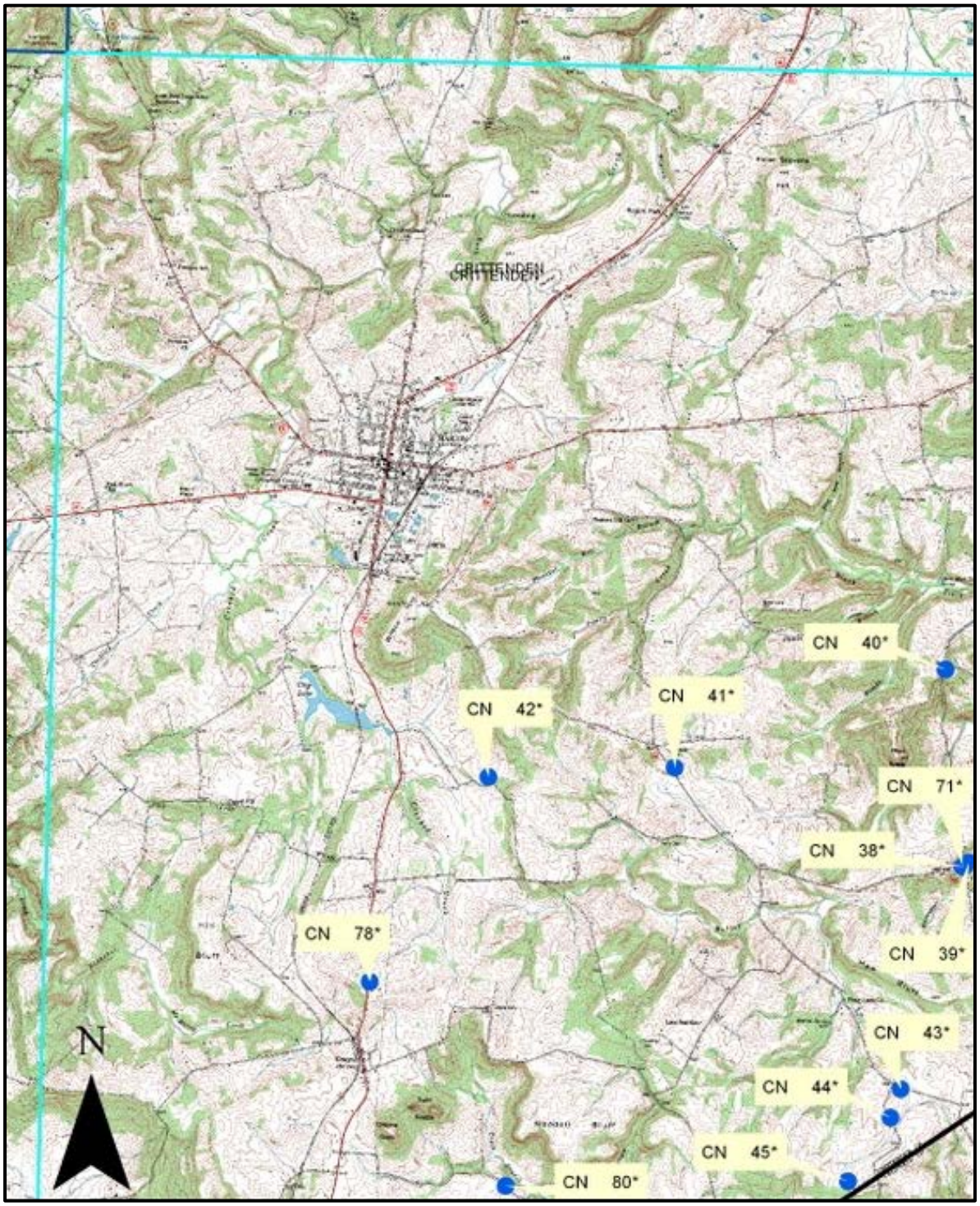

Figure 1. 12 *Marion quadrangle map, showing 11 surveyed sites.*

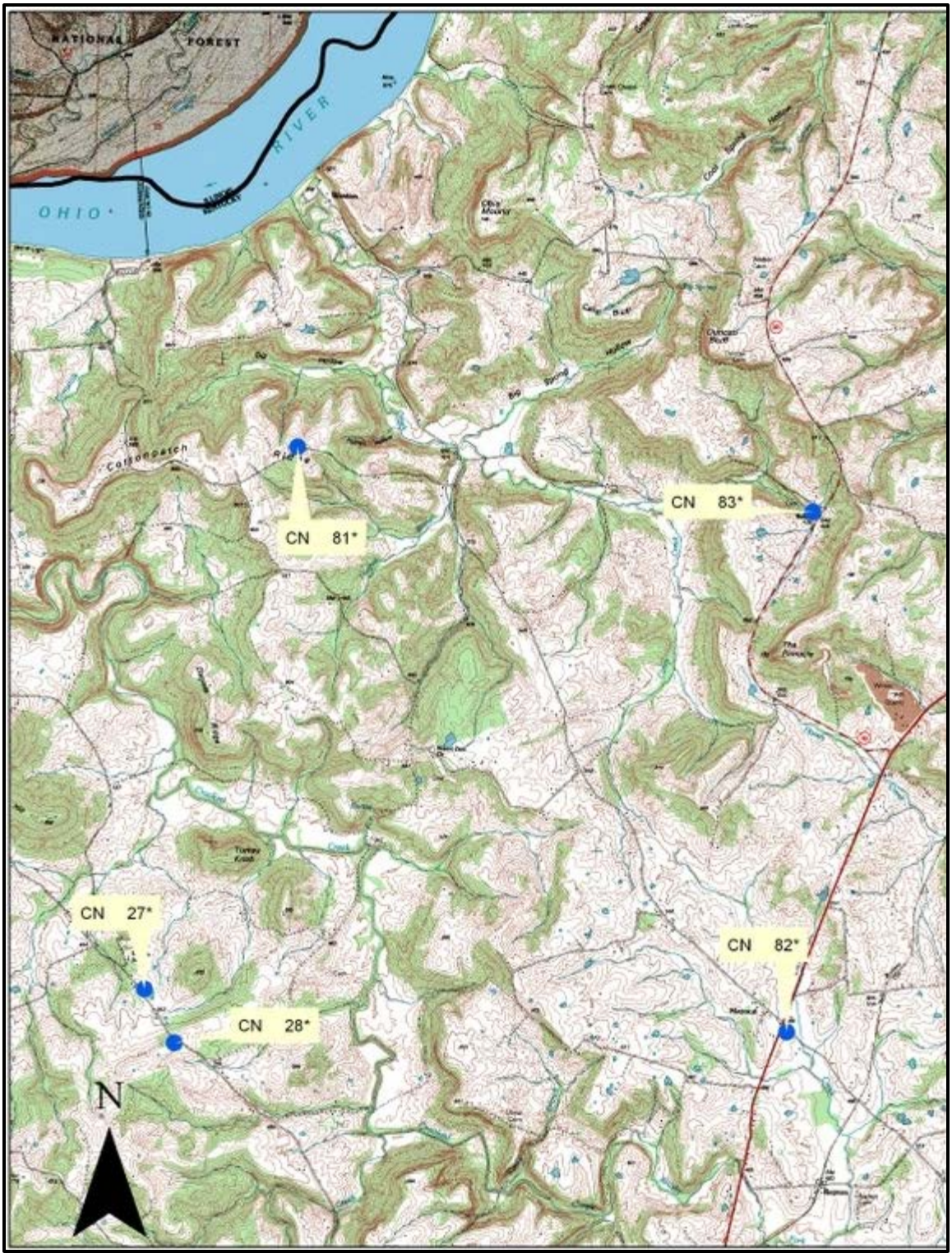

Figure 1. 13 *Repton quadrangle map, showing five surveyed sites.*

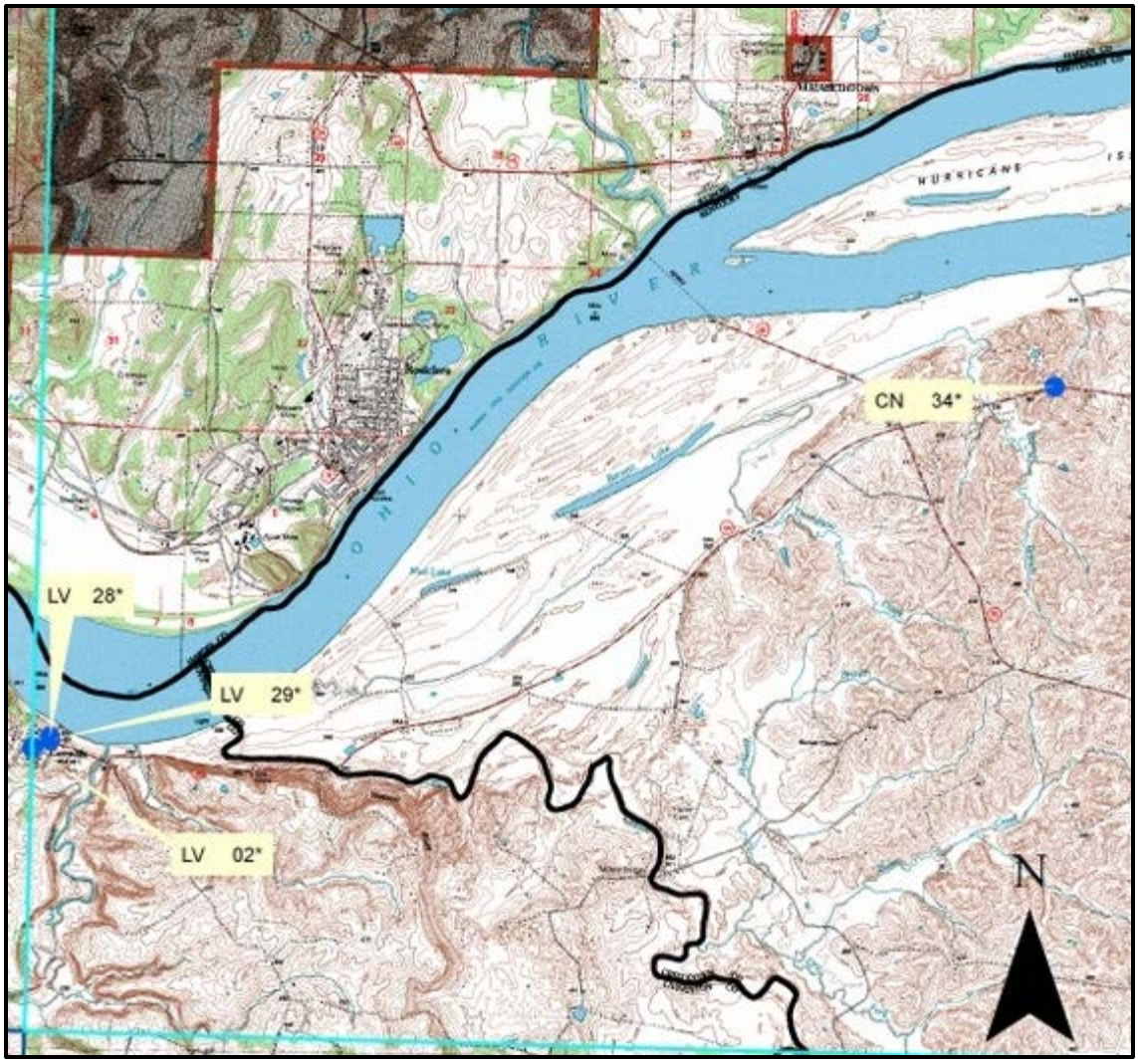

Figure 1. 14 *Rosiclare quadrangle map, showing four surveyed sites.*

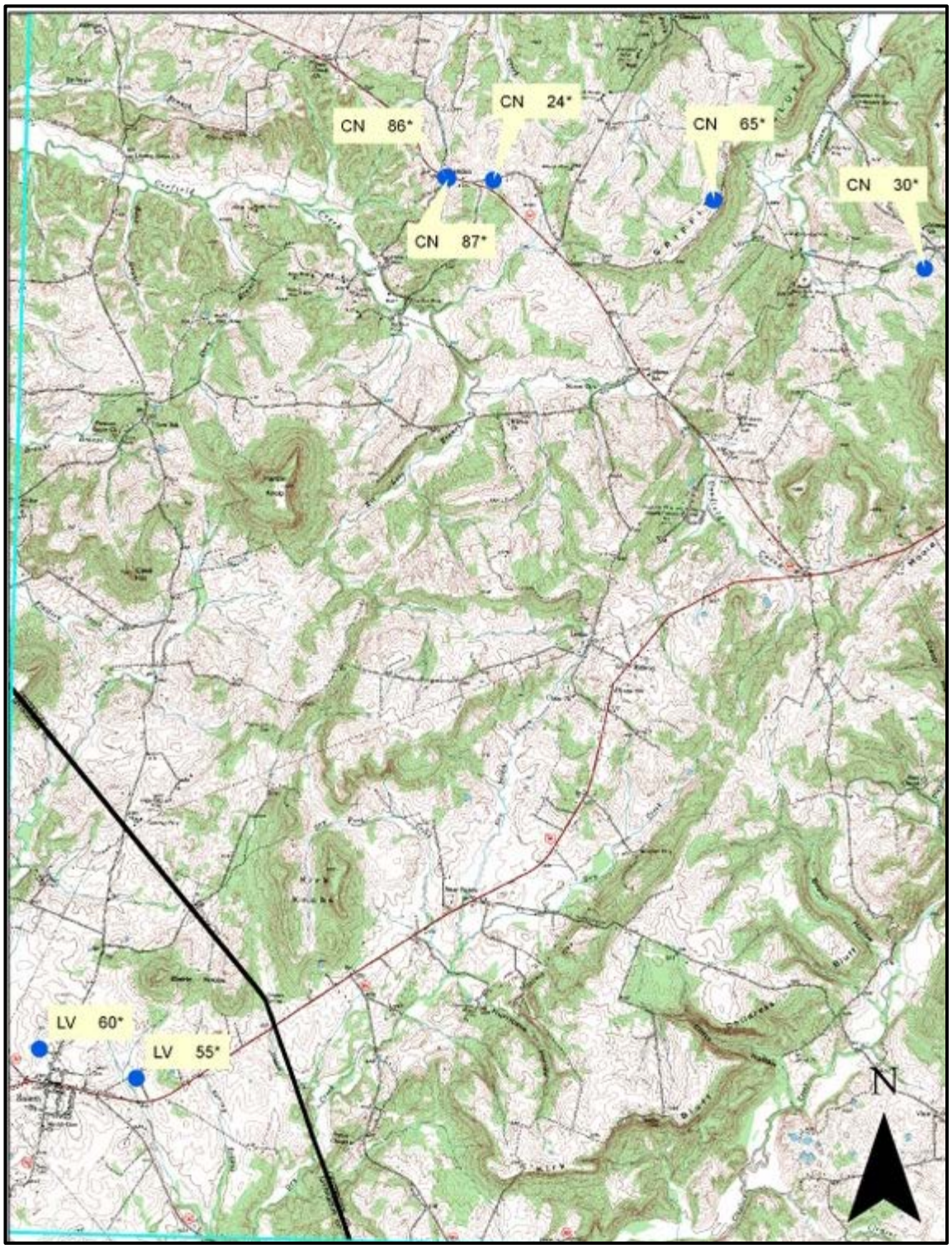

Figure 1. 15 *Salem quadrangle map, showing seven surveyed sites.*

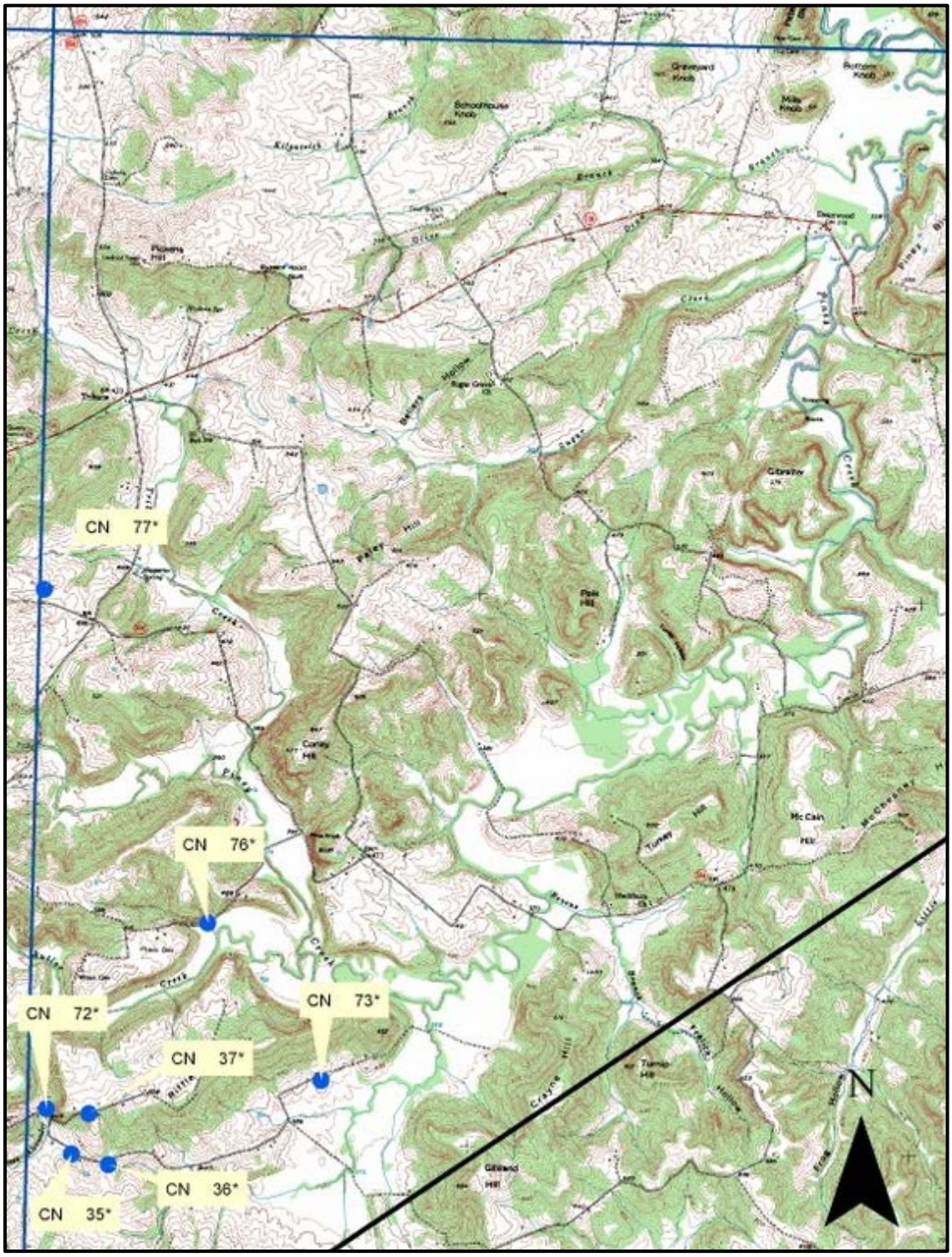

Figure 1. 16 *Shady Grove quadrangle map, showing seven surveyed sites.*

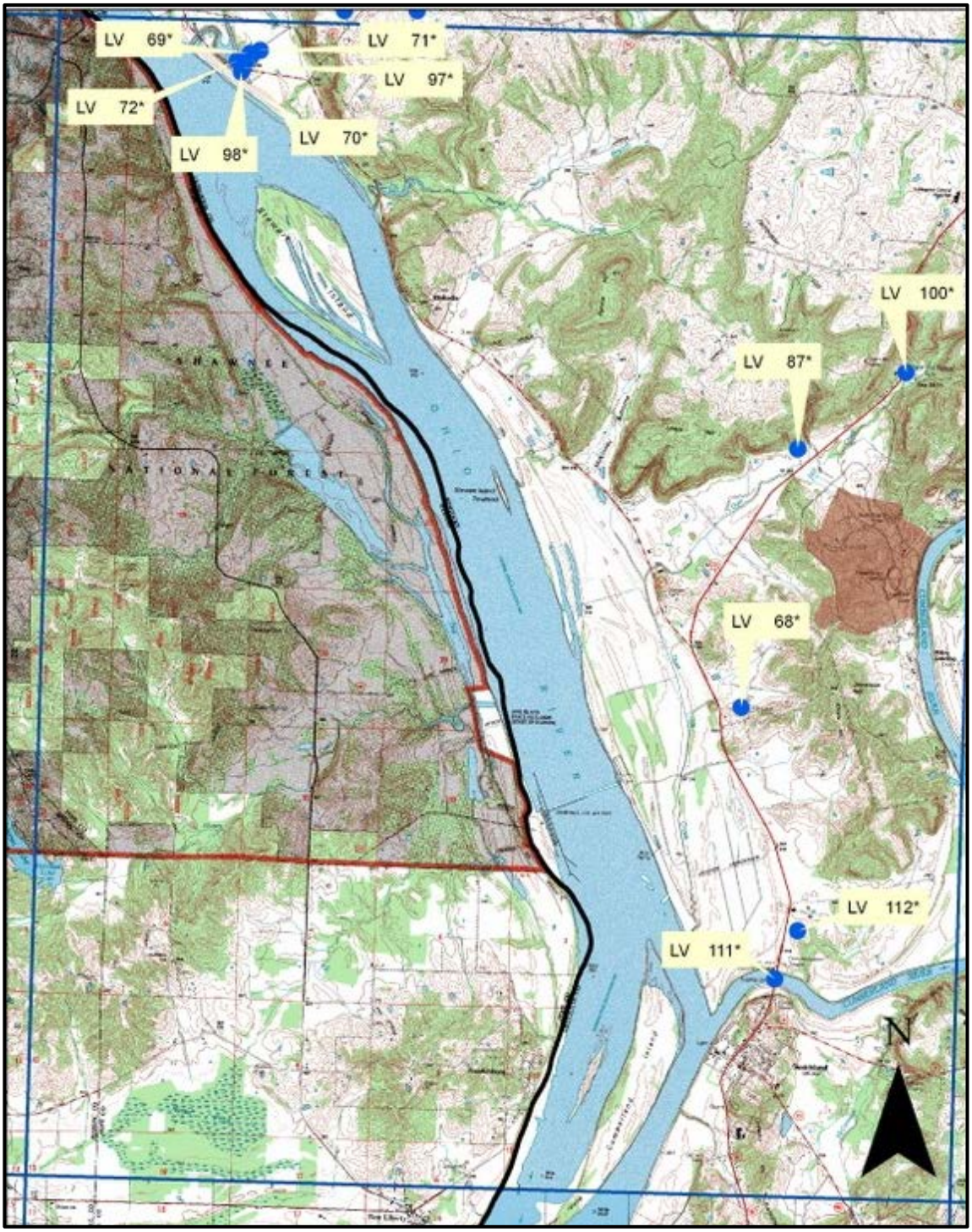

Figure 1. 17 *Smithland quadrangle map showing 11 surveyed sites.*

Chapter 2. Crossroad communities and hamlets

One of the significant historic aspects of Kentucky's rural counties is the numerous crossroad communities and hamlets, located scant miles apart along a county's road or waterway networks. Although these crossroad communities are fairly recognizable to the student of the cultural landscape, little study has been made of their characteristics.

This collection of buildings, surrounded by farmland, may indeed be located at the juncture of two roads, but could also be located near a ford in a river, or along the railroad, or near the site of an industry. Smaller than the county seat, without the anchoring presence of a courthouse or other municipal buildings, these hamlets usually contain a post office, store, a garage, churches, and a school, flanked by dwellings. There is typically no neatly laid grid of streets; some larger crossroad communities have a series of small residential streets radiating off of the main road, but smaller examples consist of dwellings and commercial structures fronting on one road.

In a study of historic sites in Morgan County, Kentucky, Karen Hudson posits that the "continued dominance of agriculture in Morgan County has fostered the existence of small crossroad villages needed to serve the numerous scattered farms."[1] While it is true that farming and crossroad communities have long been partners in rural Kentucky, it appears that topography and transportation access – or lack thereof – created and fostered crossroad villages.

Many of those communities are now represented by nothing more than a name on the topographic quadrangles, the built environment completely vanished, along with the memories of the place and the people who called it home. This survey did not survey all of the crossroad communities in Crittenden and Livingston Counties, and the ones included warrant more examination, documentation and research. The scope of the project allowed for a cursory glance only, to quickly capture some elements of an important property type in rural Kentucky.

[1] Karen Hudson. *Morgan County Survey of Historic Sites*. (Morgan County Historical Society, 1992) On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

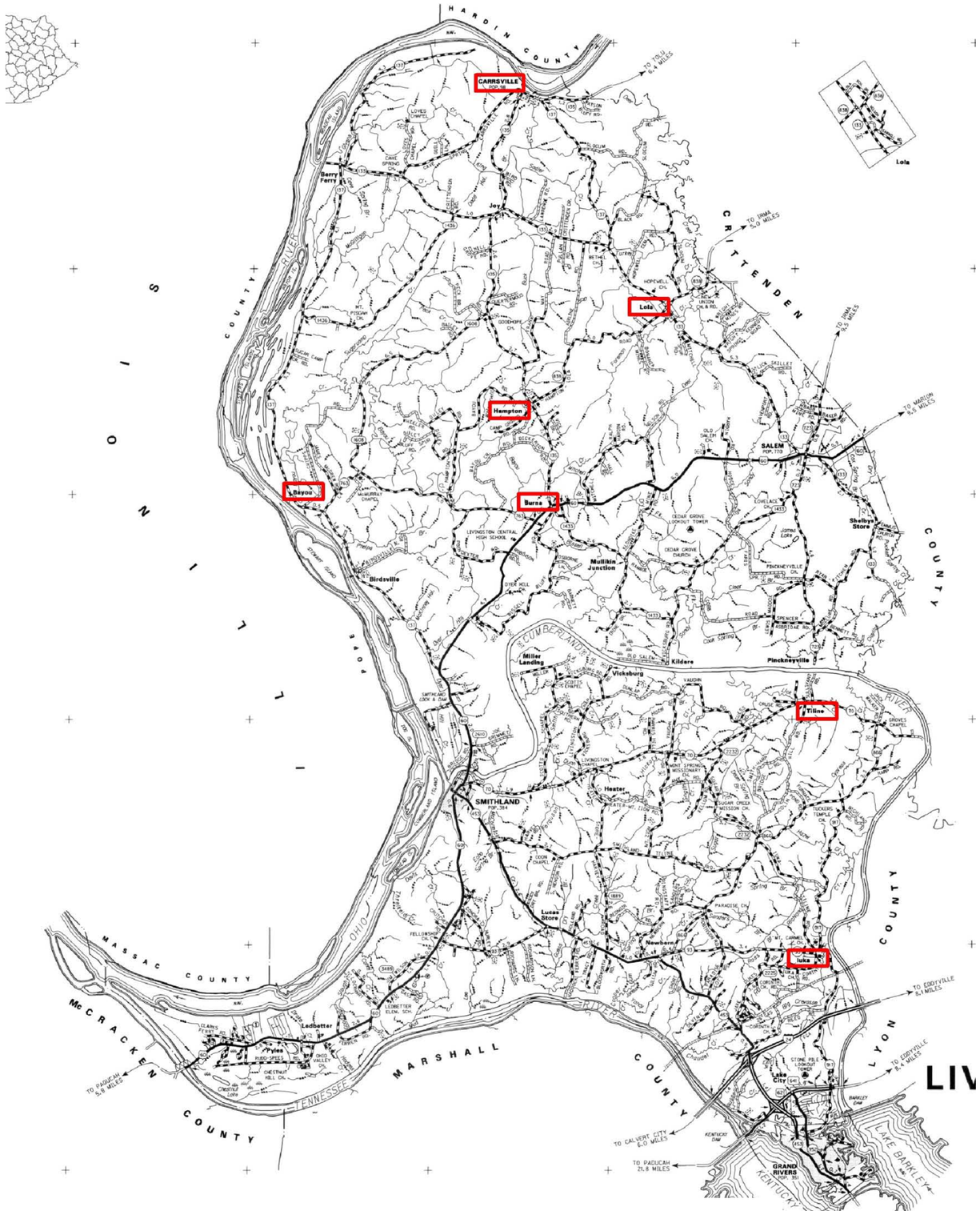

Figure 2. 1 *County highway map of Livingston County, with the crossroad communities included in this survey highlighted in red*

Bayou (Livingston County)

Located in a bend of the Ohio River on River Road (State Highway 137), Bayou's decline almost certainly mirrors that of other hamlets across the Commonwealth, with fewer and fewer residents as farms grew larger and residents left the countryside. There is hardly any secondary source material about Bayou; the map on page 44 (Figure 2.2) was featured in the 1990 *Livingston County History Book*, but that was the extent of the information about this bend of the river along State Route 137.

There was a small store in Bayou at one time, and a school (the school was just north of the crossroads of River Road and Chipps Road, see Figure 2.4). Families with long-time residency in Bayou include the Chipps family and Ramer family. Continued damage from the river forced rebuilding time and again in Bayou. In April 2011, the community bore only the faintest resemblance to the map on page 44 (Figure 2.2), but the W.E. Chipps House (LV-69), marked as 14, was still standing.

After the disastrous floods of May 2011, the community of Bayou emerged almost unrecognizable and after surviving repeated floods, LV-69 was torn down.

Six resources were surveyed in Bayou:

- W.E. Chipps House & Farm (LV-69)
- Barn (LV-70)
- Barn (LV-71)
- Billy Chipps House & Barns (LV-72)
- 1221 River Road (LV-97)
- House, River Road (LV-98)

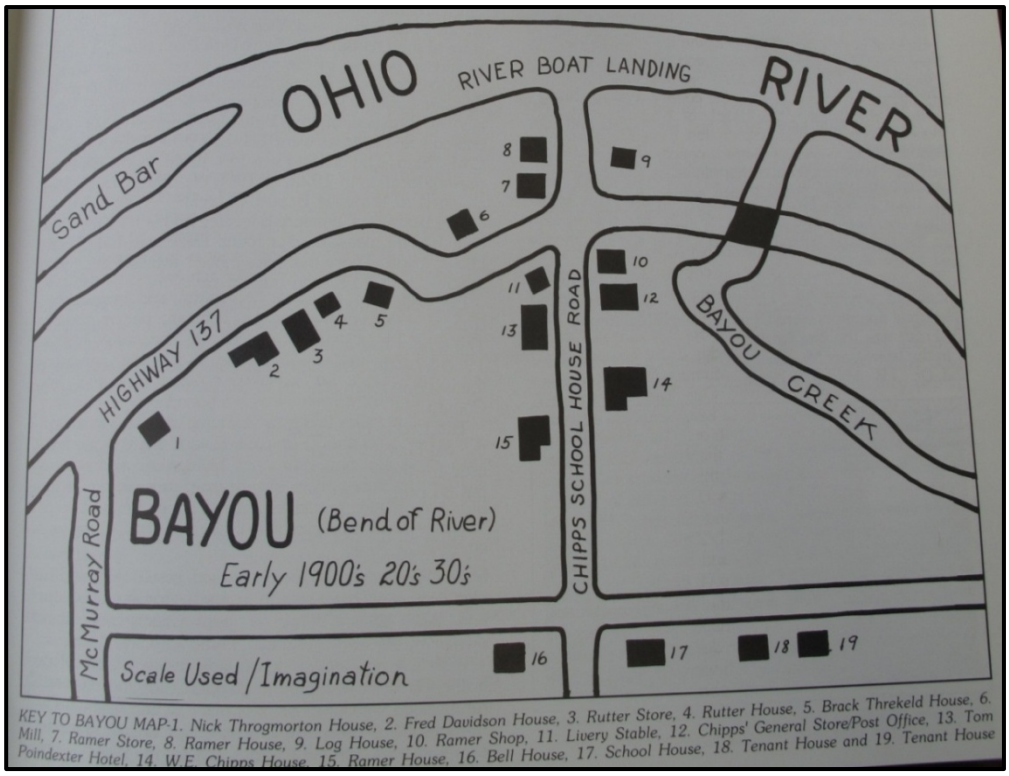

Figure 2. 2 *Hand-drawn map of Bayou from the Livingston County History Book (1990).*

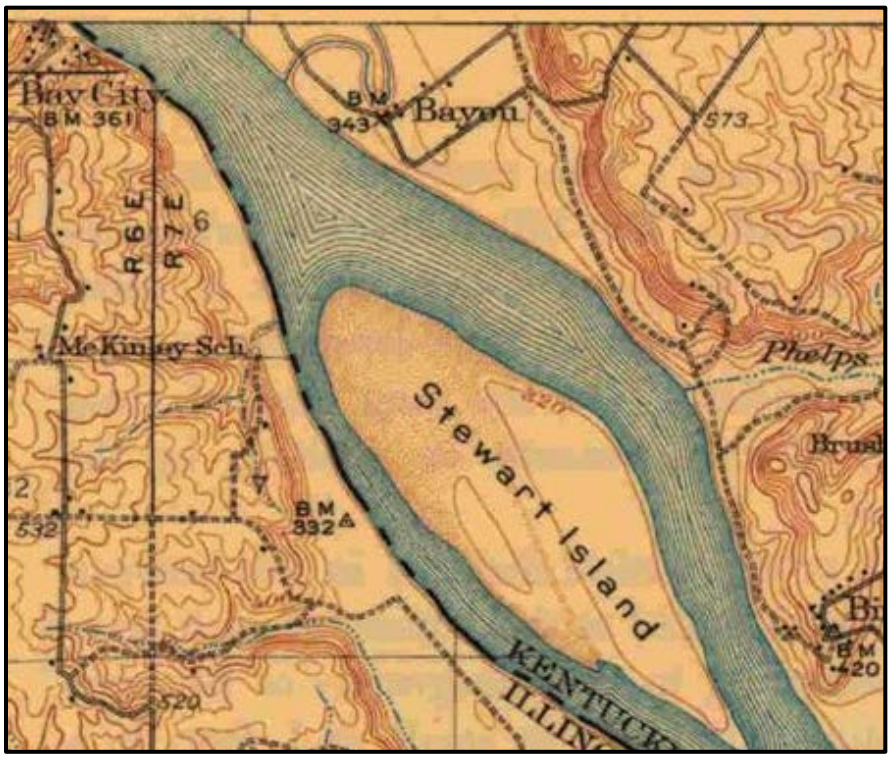

Figure 2. 3 *Section of the 1929 Smithland 15-minute quadrangle map showing Bayou.*

Figure 2. 4 *Section of the 1921 Golconda 15-minute quadrangle map showing Bayou School.*

Figure 2. 5 *Looking northwest down River Road in Bayou, toward intersection with Chipps Road.*

Burna (Livingston County)

Located along US 60 between Smithland and Salem, Burna is "one of the younger towns in the county."[2] Its relative youth likely stems from its location along US 60 and the combined forces of improved roads and the influence of transportation at the beginning of the twentieth century. Unlike the crossroads community of Lola, Burna developed in mostly linear fashion along US 60, although the original core of the town clusters around the intersection of US 60 and Carrsville Road (State Route 135).

Enoch Loyd built a house and then blacksmith shop in Burna in 1903; a grocery run by Jesse Steel began serving the fledgling community in 1904.[3] Three years later the new owner of the grocery store, Oscar T. English, held a contest to name the town – likely for the establishment of a post office. Names submitted included the daughter of residents Grant and Fannie Nelson Phillips – Burna.[4]

Groceries, gas and service stations, restaurants and a barber shop all operated in Burna until the late twentieth century. The post office remains open, as does Gee Jays Food Mart and a few other scattered businesses.

Four resources were surveyed in Burna:

- 1516 US 60 (LV-101)
- 1518 US 60 (LV-102)
- Tribble Restaurant and Store (LV-103)
- Store in Burna (LV-104

[2] Livingston County History, 15.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

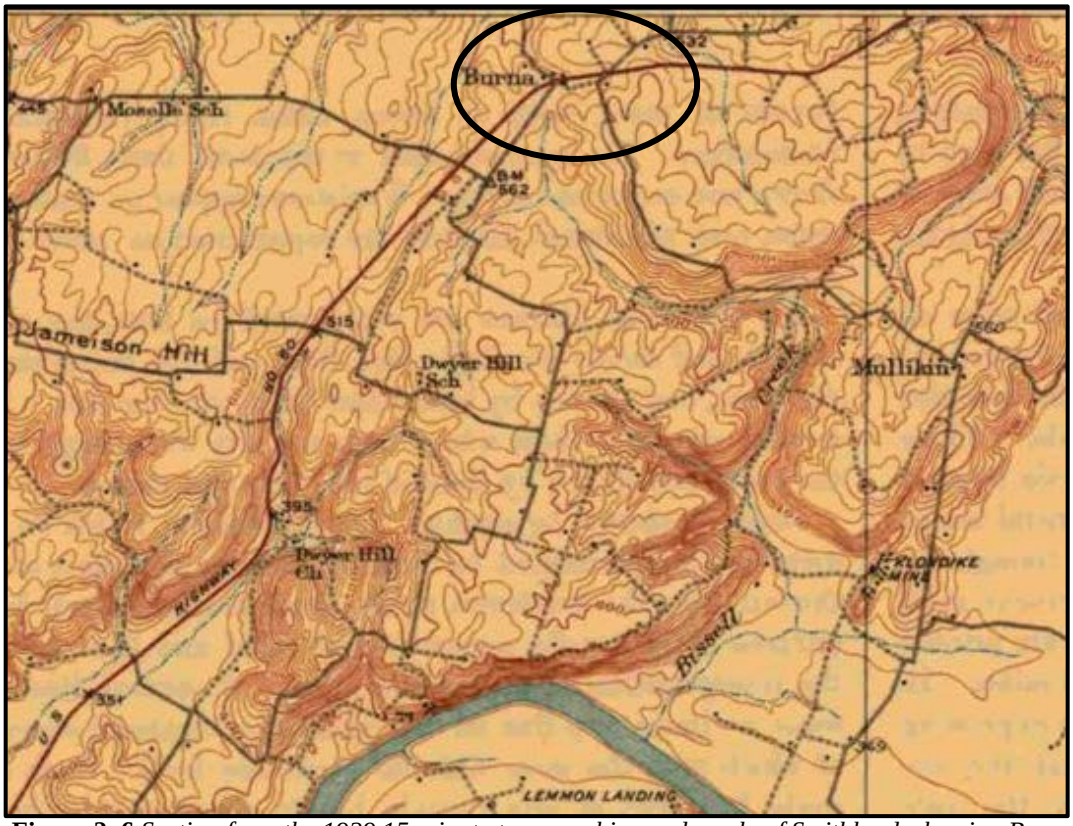

Figure 2. 6 *Section from the 1929 15-minute topographic quadrangle of Smithland, showing Burna.*

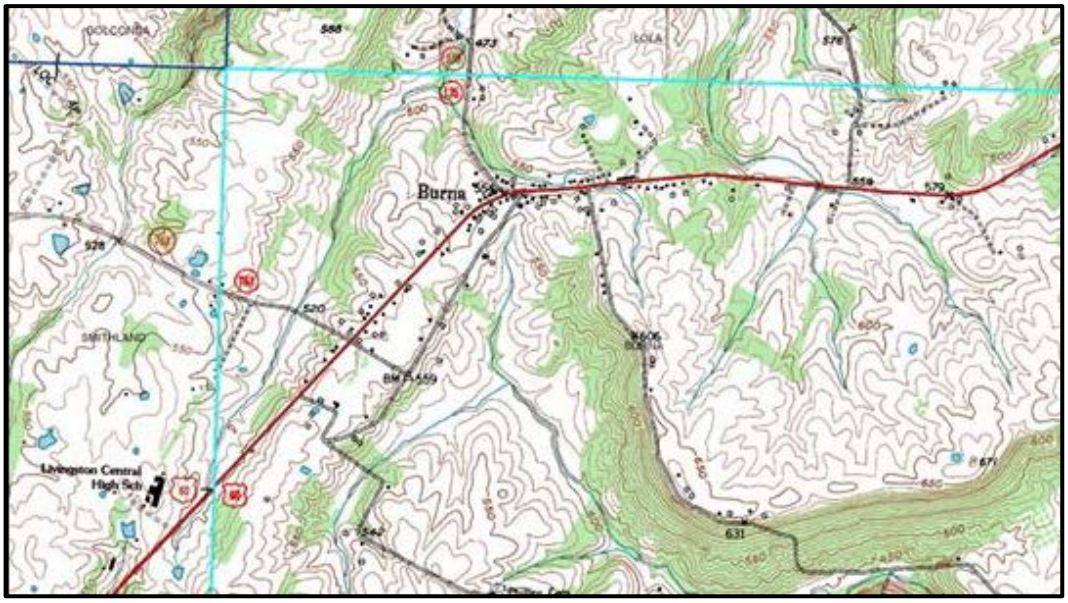

Figure 2. 7 *Current-day 7.5 minute quadrangle map of Burna, showing the town of the same name.*

Lola (Livingston County)

Lola, located about 20 miles northeast of Smithland, is a true crossroads community. Located at the intersection of Lola Road (State Route 133) and Ditney Road (State Highway 838), the town developed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Like Burna and Tiline, it was named for the daughter of a resident – in this case, Lola, the daughter of the first postmaster Robert P. Mitchell. The post office (LV-105) was established on August 23, 1881 and ceased service in the 1970s or 1980s. [5]

Lola appears to have been most active in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth. Proximity to the fluorspar mines, including the Bonanza and Jameson mines, spurred the town's growth, such that in 1891, it was described as a "thriving, wide awake, hustling place."[6]

In the 1890s, a distillery and stockyard operated in Lola. Mrs. C.E. Kennedy advertised in the spring of 1891 that she was selling not only her residence in Marion, and all household furnishings, but also the half interest she owned in the Lola distillery. [7]

In 1910, W.H. Story ran a blacksmith shop (one of many), W.M. Davis and son operated a blacksmith and undertakers business and W.F. Paris Jr. ran the Lola Roller Mills. A reporter for the *Crittenden Press* had this to say about general merchants D.H. Styer and Company: "they carry a large stock of nice goods for a country town and are receiving their share of trade." [8]

Lola's commercial district was supplemented by a school, churches and social organizations, including a Woodman of the World Lodge with 50 members. The Farmers Union Hall also had a large membership. The Lola Feed Mill (LV-53), a twentieth century operation (now closed) is located northwest of the commercial core of town.

Six resources were surveyed in Lola:

- Lola Post Office and Store (LV-105)
- Tommie May Store (LV-106)
- Vernon May House, 1186 Lola Road (LV-107)
- Martin Van Buren Fisher House, 1175 Hampton Road (LV-108)
- House on Hampton Road (LV-109)
- Gulf Gas Station and Garage (LV-110)
- Lola Feed Mill (LV-53)

[5] Robert M. Rennick. *Kentucky Place Names.* (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1984), 177.
[6] *Crittenden Press,* 1891.
[7] *Crittenden Press,*1891.
[8] *Crittenden Press,* June 30, 1910 edition.

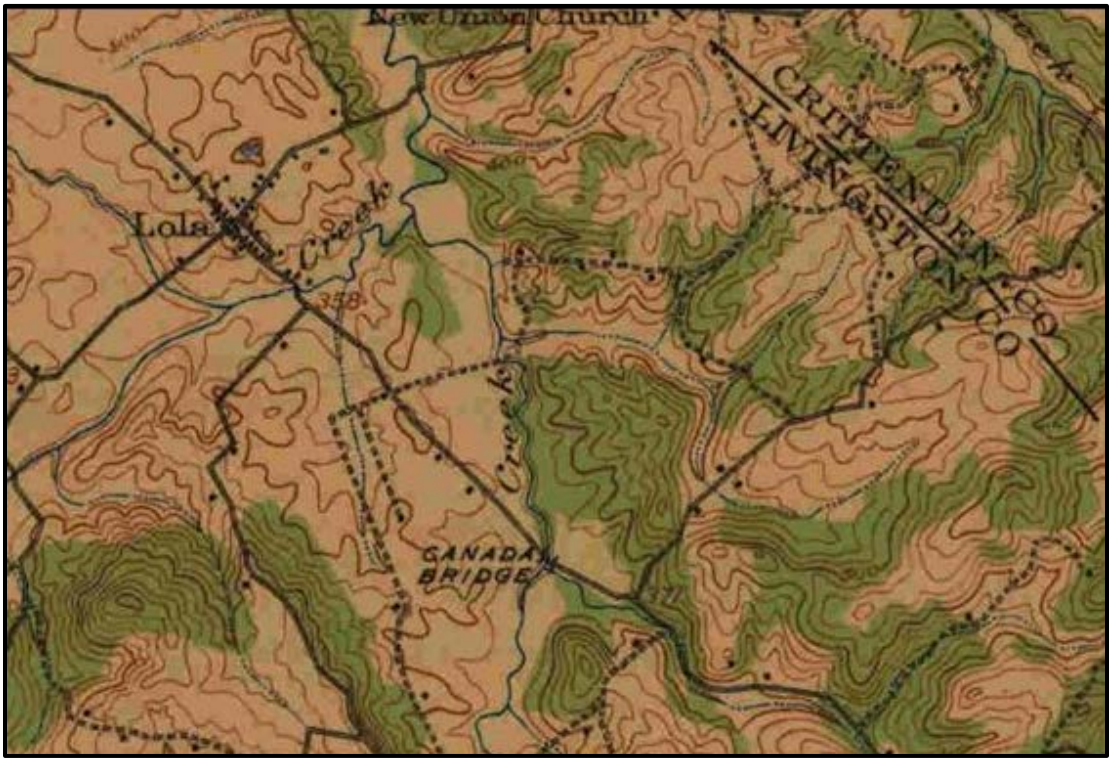

Figure 2. 8 *Section from the 1921 15-minute Golconda quadrangle map showing Lola.*

Figure 2. 9*Section from the current-day 7.5 minute Lola quadrangle map, showing the crossroads of Lola.*

Figure 2. 10 *Looking northeast in Lola, toward the intersection of Lola and Ditney Roads. From left to right are LV-106, LV-105 and LV-110.*

Hampton

Settlement around the area of Hampton began in 1816, when Davey Champion, who likely emigrated from North Carolina, purchased a farm that was later bought by Jesse Padon. In 1840, Padon and his wife built a substantial house on the property that was later utilized as a hotel.[9]

The community didn't receive its name until after the Civil War. Confederate General Wade Hampton was stationed in Livingston County during a portion of the Civil War, and following the war, residents christened their community in his honor. The Padon land transferred to James Cameron in 1877, described as a "man of great enterprise and business tact."[10]

A post office was established at Hampton in 1888, and despite moving several times within the community, is still operating, though threatened by the latest round of USPS closings (LV-89). Cameron is credited with securing the post office as well as ensuring the construction of "two country roads, one to Salem and one to Birdsville." Hampton is one of the crossroads communities with named streets, including Main, Back, First, Bell, Pine and Tennessee Streets. Carrsville Road (State Route 135) cuts through Hampton, but historic development is oriented toward the smaller streets.

Residents of Hampton established a common school in the 1880s; the Hampton Academy was founded the next decade. The Academy, a two-story front gable frame structure, served as both elementary and high school for the community until 1936.

A fire swept through the commercial district of Hampton on January 29, 1914. Before the fire could be contained, "almost all of the business section burned to the ground, including the telephone exchange, drug store, general merchandise stores and blacksmith." Though the commercial core of Hampton contains only the post office today (LV-89), several extant buildings remain, including the Crass-Casper store and the corner of Main and First Streets (LV-27), Dr. Edward Davenport's office (LV-91) and a portion of a building that housed a coffin making business (LV-92).

Five structures were surveyed in Hampton:

- Hampton Post Office (LV-89)
- Edward Davenport House (LV-90)
- Dr. Davenport office (LV-91)
- Cross-Casper Store (LV-27)
- Coffin-maker building (LV-92)

[9] Livingston County History, 26
[10] Ibid.

Figure 2. 11 *Section from the 1921 15-minute quadrangle of Golconda, showing Hampton.*

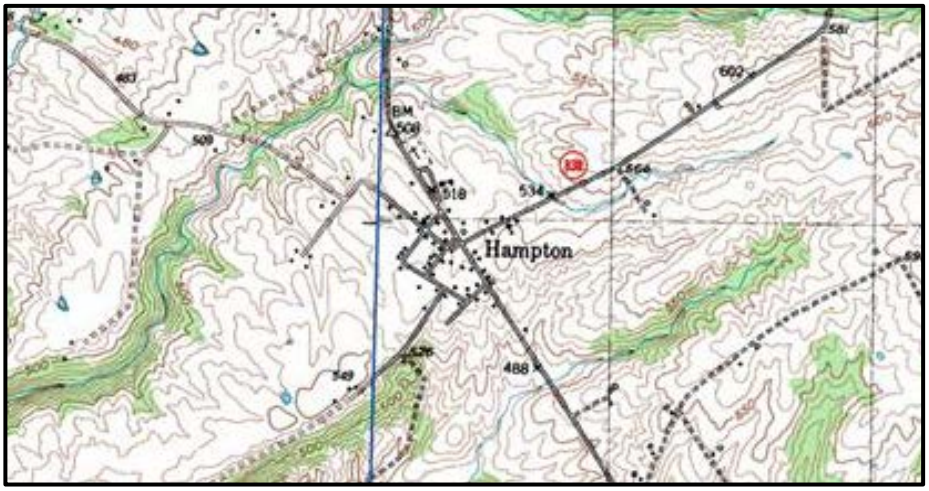

Figure 2. 12 *Current-day 7.5 minute quadrangle map of Lola, showing Hampton.*

Figure 2. 13 *Looking southwest down Main Street in Hampton, LV-91 on left.*

Figure 2. 14 *Looking northeast up Main Street in Hampton, LV-27 on left.*

Carrsville

Located in northern Livingston County, the town of Carrsville developed in a valley alongside the Ohio River. Its proximity to this transportation route, like the county seat of Smithland, ensured its growth in the nineteenth century. Named after Billy Carr, the owner of the land comprising the future town in the 1840s, the river port numbered around 600 citizens at the turn of the twentieth century.[11]

Unlike some of the smaller hamlets around Livingston County, Carrsville's grid-like spatial arrangement resembles that of many small towns in the Commonwealth. First, Second, Church and Third Streets run parallel to the river and are crossed by Main, Locust, Fleet, Vine and Walnut Streets. Like Smithland and Salem, Carrsville is designated by the state as a sixth-class city.[12] The town was incorporated on February 28, 1860; division of lots occurred later that same decade. [13]

From its inception, the town's connection to the river was key. Farmers brought produce and livestock to Carrsville, and barges loaded with their goods traveled to other towns along the river in both Kentucky and Illinois. Steamboats stopped in Carrsville and took advantage of the town's hotels and stores.

In 1854, a post office in Carrsville opened under the direction of the postmaster Leander Berry. Three postal routes originated in Carrsville: a rural route, a star route, and a route across the Ohio River to Rosiclare, Illinois.[14] The post office closed on December 31, 1981, and the post office building demolished.

Throughout the nineteenth century, all manner of commercial enterprises opened in the town, including general stores, drugstores and saloons. Three hotels served travelers from the river in 1895; the Witherspoon Hotel outlasted the other two, only to be torn down in the 1950s.[15]

The first school opened in 1870 just outside of town and was replaced in 1898 by a larger structure on Locust Street, later replaced by a building on Fleet Street in the early 1930s. The high school grades moved to school in Hampton in 1937.[16] The elementary students consolidated with the school in Salem in 1962, and later moved to the elementary school in Hampton.

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[11] Livingston County History Book, 17
[12] Sixth class cities have fewer than 999 residents.
[13] Kentucky Secretary of State website. http://apps.sos.ky.gov/land/cities/citydetail.asp?id=65&city=Carrsville&idctr=65; Per conversation with the Livingston County Clerk's office, Livingston County Deed Book 6, page 577
[14] Livingston County History Book, 21.
[15] Ibid, 17.
[16] Ibid, 20.

The May 23, 1912 edition of the *Crittenden Record-Press* painted a glowing portrait of Carrsville:

> Today with its high grade public school, its attractive churches, the pronounced public spirit of its citizens toward all promising enterprises, a financial institution, the Citizens Bank one of the best managed, most prosperous affairs in Western Kentucky, enterprising merchants, the largest produce shipping house South of Evansville and the Carrsville Enterprise, a real newsy paper published weekly, the town is rapidly becoming the Mecca of the people not only from its immediate surrounding but from many of the northern States who are enthusiastic about its crop-growing facilities and its cheap lands.

Prior to rural electrification reaching Carrsville in 1947, the town functioned off of a Delco gas plant, which was located on Locust Street in the early 1920s. The Boyd Hotel hosted the first telephone in town, courtesy of the Cumberland Telephone Line, in the 1890s.[17]

Two fires, in 1935 and 1937, decimated the east and west sides of Main Street respectively. The flood of 1937 dealt the town another harsh blow. The decline in river traffic after the mid-twentieth century negatively impacted the fortunes of Carrsville's commercial district. Population shrank every decade; in 1970, there were 110 residents and in 2000, only 64.

Only four sites were recorded in Carrsville, but there are many more that should be documented.

- Former Carrsville Presbyterian Church (LV-2)
- Dr. Clemens House, 2104 Main Street (LV-29)
- Store in Carrsville (LV-28)
- Carrsville Hospital (LV-114)

[17] Ibid.

Figure 2. 15 *Section from the 1921 15-minute topographic quadrangle of Golconda, showing Carrsville.*

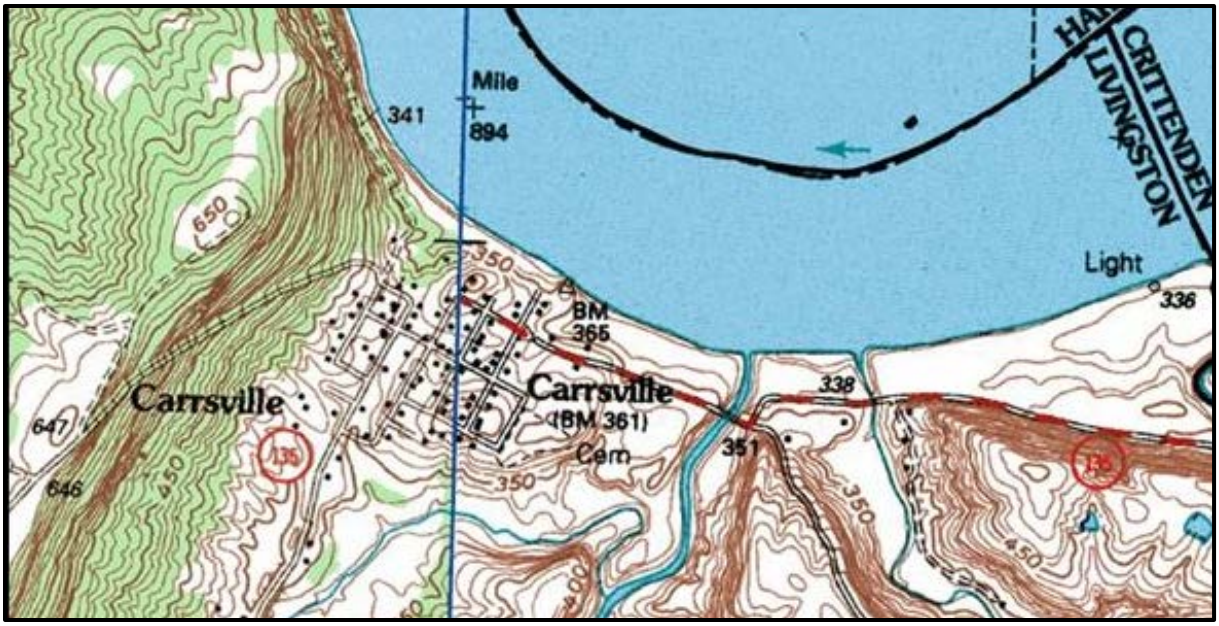

Figure 2. 16 *Section from the current-day 7.5 minute Rosiclare quadrangle, showing Carrsville.*

Tiline

The community of Tiline, located nine miles east of Smithland in the Cumberland River Valley, originally was located closer to Dycusburg. The post office, however, moved in 1901, and a name solicited from the new postmistress, Mrs. William Doom. She submitted the name of her oldest daughter, Tilene, which became the moniker of both the post office and hamlet.[18]

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, Tiline boasted several blacksmith shops and grist mills, general stores, schools and banks. The Tiline Grade School was built in 1902 on land donated to the county by W. T. Ward (the surveyed school, LV-113, dates to the mid-twentieth century). The elementary school operated until consolidation with Smithland Elementary in 1972. Tiline High school opened in 1927.

The former bank building (LV-93) in Tiline was built on the site of the first Tiline Bank, which opened its doors in 1909. It later operated as the Bank of Livingston County. Two churches remain in Tiline; the Tiline First Baptist Church (LV-96) dates to 1930, when W.L. Harp purchased the land for the congregation. The church formed in 1926 following a "successful revival held in the general store building of J.C. Matthews."[19] The Cumberland Valley Baptist Church (LV-94), founded on July 9, 1889, reorganized in 1903 with 25 members.

Like many river towns, the flood of 1937 destroyed many buildings in addition to perhaps quenching the desire of many to rebuild along the river. Some residents persevered and remained in Tiline after the flood waters receded. J.C. Matthew built a new combination store and grocery (LV-59) in 1938; the store, though vacant, still stands.

The post office in Tiline remains open, though it has moved down Highway 70 out of Tiline proper, and is on the 2011 USPS list of proposed post office closings. The high school merged with Livingston County High School in 1939. After the elementary school closed, and the store moved, the hamlet of Tilene waned. Today it holds a handful of dwellings and two churches. The survey recorded five sites in Tilene: the afore-mentioned churches, the bank, one store, one school and one house.

- Bank of Livingston County, 1543 Tiline Road (LV-93)
- Cumberland Valley General Baptist Church (LV-94)
- 1548 Tiline Road (LV-95)
- Tiline First Baptist Church (LV-96)
- Crouch Store in Tiline (LV-59)
- Tiline Elementary School (LV-113)

[18] Livingston County History, 102
[19] Ibid.

Figure 2. 17 *Section from the 1931 Eddyville 15-minute quadrangle showing Tiline.*

Figure 2. 18 *Current-day 7.5-minute Tiline quadrangle map.*

Figure 2. 19 *Looking northwest down Crouch Road in Tiline, LV-59 on right.*

Figure 2. 20 *Looking northeast on State Route70 in Tiline, LV-95 and LV-94 on left.*

Iuka

Located on the Cumberland River southeast of the county seat of Smithland, the hamlet of Iuka owes its existence to the Cumberland River. Historic topographic maps (Figures 2.21 and 2.22) show a string of buildings nestled between the Cumberland River and the road leading to Smithland. Currently, Iuka's location on maps is at the junction of State Routes 93 and 917, some ten miles from Smithland.

According to one source, a post office opened in the area in 1879. Will C. Lowery established the post office, named Livingston, and then renamed it "Iuka" three years later. Robert Rennick speculates that Iuka "derives from the name of a Native American girl who lived near the Cumberland River, or that it comes from a Native American word meaning 'welcome.' "[20]

A ferry operated in Iuka, beginning at least around 1912 (and likely before) and continued to transport people and goods until 1952. A one-room school, moved later to a site on Corinth Church Road (LV-78) served the children of families in Iuka. A store, which sold everything from "ribbons to caskets" a barber shop and a blacksmith all operated in Iuka. The Iuka Baptist Church, organized in 1914, constructed the current church (LV-30) just west of the Cumberland River.

There is little extant historic fabric to tell the story of Iuka, particularly along the banks of the Cumberland River. The landscape today features modern homes, trailers and vacant lots. Four resources were documented in Iuka:

- Iuka Baptist Church(LV-30)
- Iuka Cemetery (LV-31)
- Woodmen of the World Lodge (LV-32)
- Store on Short Road (LV-33)

[20] Rennick, 151.

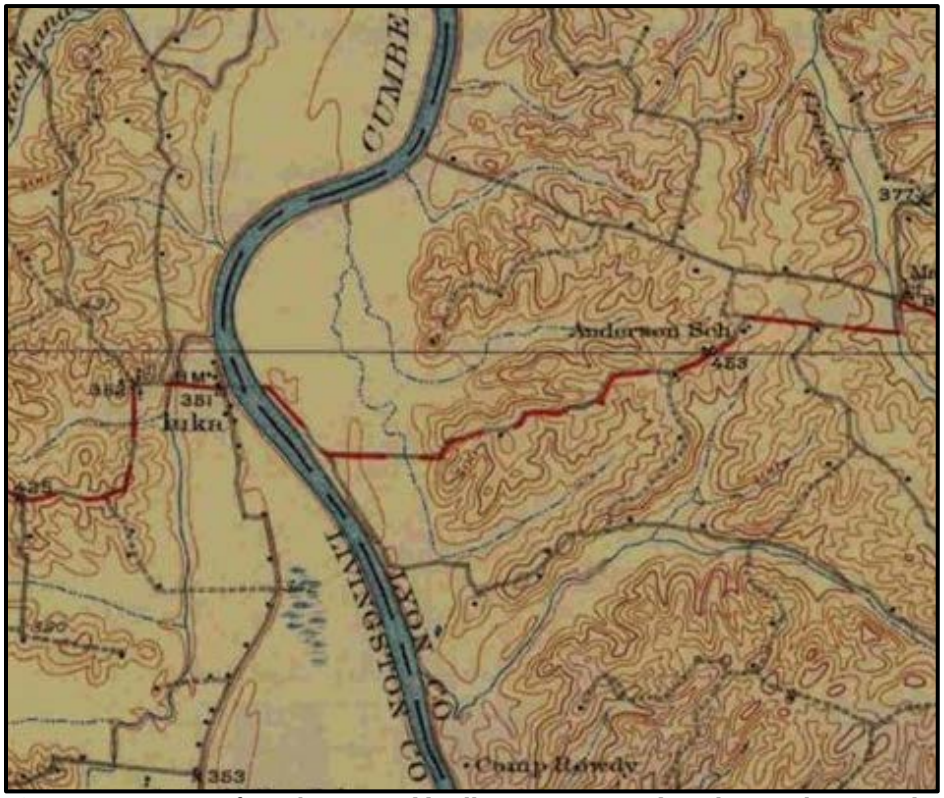

Figure 2. 21 *Section from the 1931 Eddyville 15-minute quadrangle map showing Iuka.*

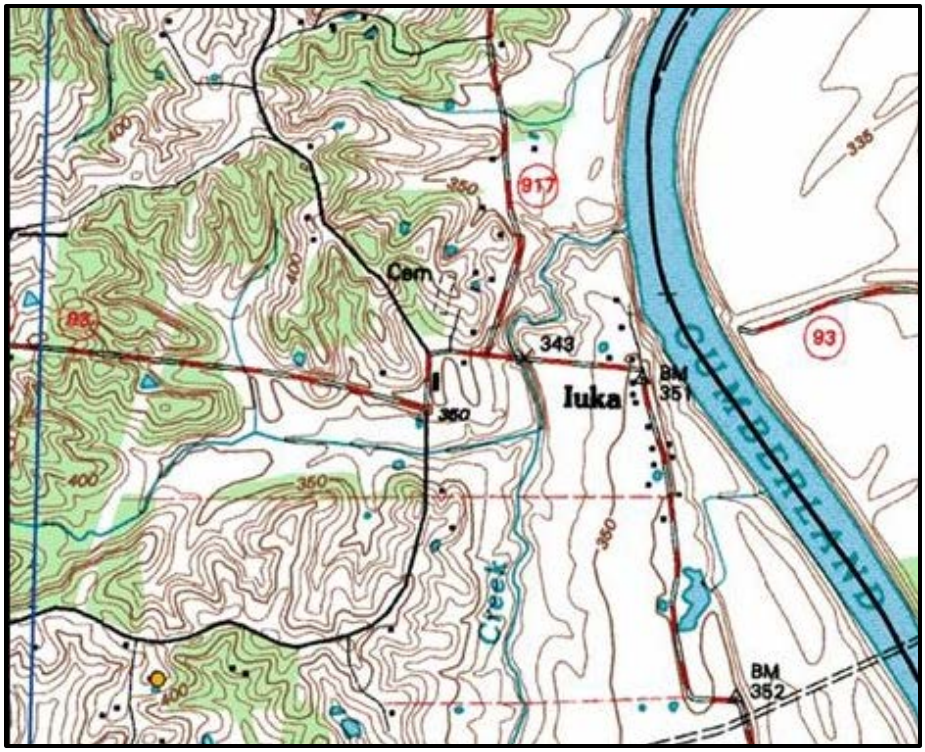

Figure 2. 22 *Section from the current-day Grand Rivers 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing Iuka.*

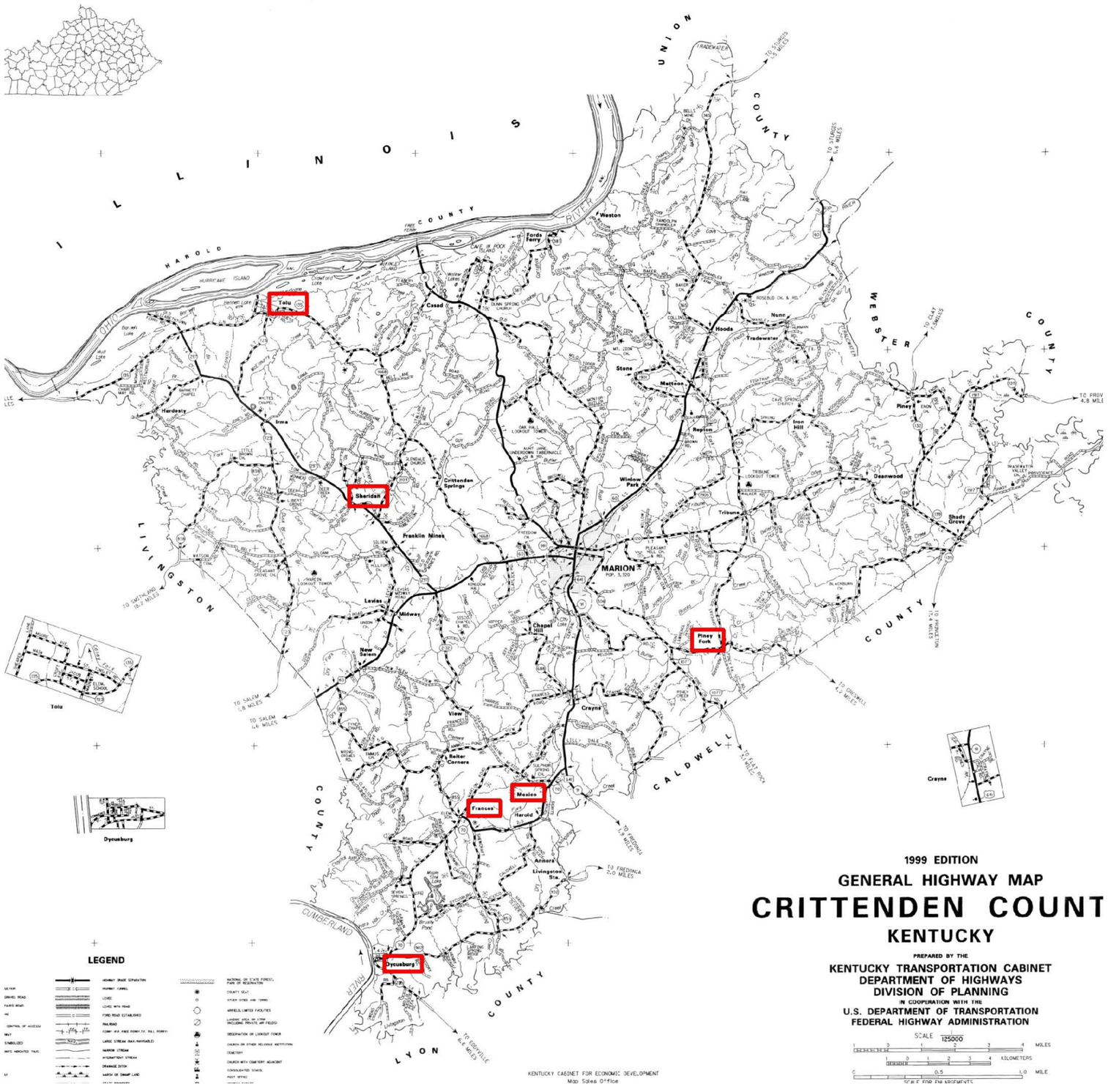

Figure 2.23 *County highway map of Crittenden County, with the crossroad communities included in this survey highlighted in red*

Sheridan

Sheridan, a hamlet located approximately eight miles west of the county seat town of Marion on State Route 297, was first denoted by a post office called Amplias. The post office, established on April 13, 1880, remained open for only a few years. Its successor opened on March 13, 1888 as the Sheridan Post Office. The first postmaster, Abraham J. Bebout, christened Sheridan in honor of the Confederate General Sheridan.[21]

In the early twentieth century, the *Crittenden Press* traveled around the county reporting on the activities of the many communities, including Sheridan. This excerpt dates from 1912:

> This little town is situated on the highway between Marion and Tolu. The mail carrier is Mr. Lawrence Tackwell. B. B. Terry is in the grocery business. He keeps a general line of fresh groceries, sells goods to citizens of that section. A. J. Bebout carries a full line of general merchandise and is one of the first citizens of Sheridan. E. F. Sullenger is handling a fine line of dry goods. He will also buy your livestock. J. R. Bagwell is the village blacksmith, and the children coming home from school look in at the open door. They love to see the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar. Miss Rheba Bebout is the polite post mistress.[22]

Sheridan no doubt benefitted from the nearby fluorspar mines in the first half of the twentieth century. Like many rural communities along the roads in Crittenden County, Sheridan now appears as a scattered collection of houses, a few historic, and most modern. A small grocery store, Moore's Grocery (CN-86, Figure 42), was operating as recently as 1993, but soon closed and has been renovated into a single-family dwelling (Figure 2.26).

Three resources were surveyed in Sheridan:

- House at Coy Watson/Oakley Avenue (CN-24)
- Moore's Grocery Store (CN-86)
- 3615 State Route 97 (CN-87)

[21] Brenda Underdown. "Community of Sheridan." Forgotten Passages website, February 22, 2010. http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/search?q=sheridan, Accessed November 2011
[22] Ibid.

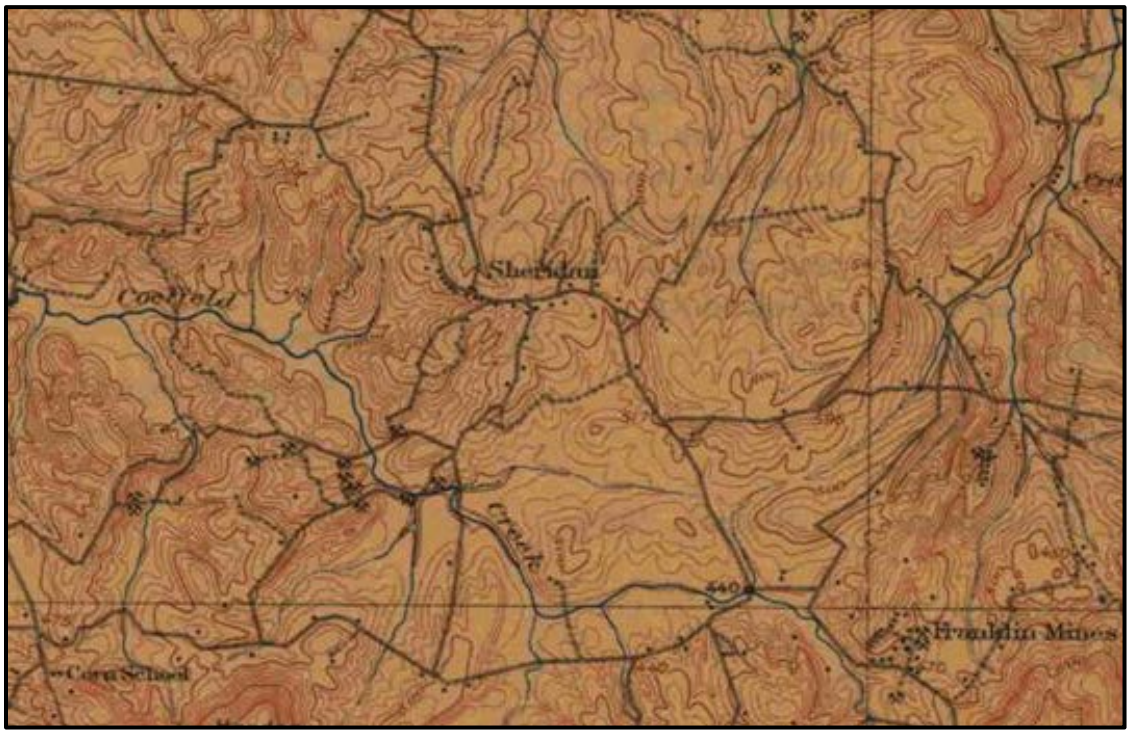

Figure 2. 24 *Section from the 1925 Cave in Rock 15-minute quadrangle map showing Sheridan.*

Figure 2. 25 *Section from the current-day Salem 7.5-minute quadrangle map showing Sheridan.*

Figure 2. 26 *Former Moore's Grocery in Sheridan (CN-86).*

Piney Fork

Piney Fork, located approximately seven miles southeast of Marion along Piney Fork Road (State Route 506), once boasted a school, store, gristmill, blacksmith shop and tannery. The remnants of this crossroad community are clustered at the intersection of Highway 506 and the Flynn's Ferry Road (known also as the Copperas Spring Road to the north and Piney Fork School Road to the south). Flynn's Ferry Road follows the trail of an old trace, called the Chickasaw Trace, which led from Weston (north of Marion on the Ohio River) to Big Spring, which would later become the town of Princeton (county seat of Caldwell County). [23]

This crossroads community has long been associated with Piney Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church, organized in 1812, and considered the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kentucky. The church grounds hosted for many years annual camp meetings (Figure 43), housed in a shed similar to the one at Hurricane Camp (CN-25). The first shed at Piney Fork was erected in 1867, and the second one, constructed in 1886 to hold 1,000 people, stood until 1970.

Although now known as Piney Fork, the community post office was named Starr, and prior to the 1950s, the hamlet is designated as Starr on the USGS maps. Several entries in historic newspapers point to the community being known as "Starr." In a passage that not only relates the dual nomenclature of the hamlet, but also the changing tenor of rural life, the *Crittenden Press* relates that "Noble Hill has won the appointment of the rural free delivery route which was established recently. He leaves every morning and goes to Starr post office (Old Piney Fork Church) thence by Porters Mill to Marion, arriving by 2:30 pm. A few of the patrons who are served by the free delivery are the following: Vernon Crayne, Sam Asher, William Coleman, W.B. Crider, A.L. Baker, G.G. Baker, John M. Baker, J.P. Swansey.[24]

The January 25, 1912 edition of the *Crittenden Record Press* includes community notes from "Starr." [25] By 1958, however, the community is labeled as Piney Fork on the USGS maps. The two stores that long-served the local residents have been closed for decades, and are not in good condition. Four resources were surveyed in Piney Fork area:

- Piney Fork Stores, 4281 Copperas Spring Road (CN-38)
- Piney Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (CN-39)
- 2830 Copperas Spring Road (CN-40)
- Virgil Alexander Farm (CN-71)

[23] Underdown, Forgotten Passages, http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2009/10/flynns-ferry-road.html
[24] *Crittenden Press*, December 21, 1905, page 5.
[25] *Crittenden Record Press*, January 25, 1912, , page 2.

THE ANNUAL PINEY FORK CAMP-MEETING

WILL COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 10, 1906

For Over Eighty Years People Have Met and Worshiped at Old Piney Fork Camp Ground

The Piney Fork annual camp meeting will begin Monday night, September 10, where there has been camp meeting held for over eighty years with the exception of two years. It will be an old time camp-meeting conducted by Rev. J. L. Hudgins, of Union City, Tenn.

Rev. Hudgins is a strong Gospel preacher and preaches with power.

The first annual camp-meeting which has made this church so famous was held in May 1812. The services were held under an arbor on the beautiful knoll now occupied by the camp ground, and the people who attended the meetings lodged "in camps" or rude huts, hastily constructed of round poles, with clap-board roofs. The ministers present were Messrs. Finis Ewing, Alexander Chapman and Wm. Harris.

The following is a list of the original members who perfected the organization of this grand old church: John Travis, Rebecca Travis, James Travis, Rachel Travis, John Wheeler, Susan Wheeler, James Clinton, Ann Clinton, Rev. Wm. Henry, Mary Ann Henry, Mrs. McGough,

The pastors of this historic church have been pre-eminently self-made men, as they were nearly all, in early life, without the advantages of a liberal education or any large degree of social culture. They have been chiefly poor men, obliged to assist in supporting themselves in their early ministry by their daily secular labors. Rev. Finis Ewing was the first pastor of Piney Fork church. He was born 1773 and died 1841.

The camp meeting begun in 1812 and have continued until the present time with two exceptions. It is reasonable to presume that more annual camp-meetings have been held on Piney Fork hill than any other place in the world, those meeting having commenced at this place soon after their origin and continued almost successively down to the present time. Thousands have been converted on this sacred hill, and the shouts of the redeemed have seemed to make the dome of heaven ring. During the earliest meetings it was not uncommon for them to have one hundred professions of faith at a meeting.

Quite a number of noted ministers who have filled important stations in

PINEY FORK CHURCH.

Figure 2. 27*Article about the camp meeting at Piney Fork from the August 23, 1906 edition of the Crittenden Press.*

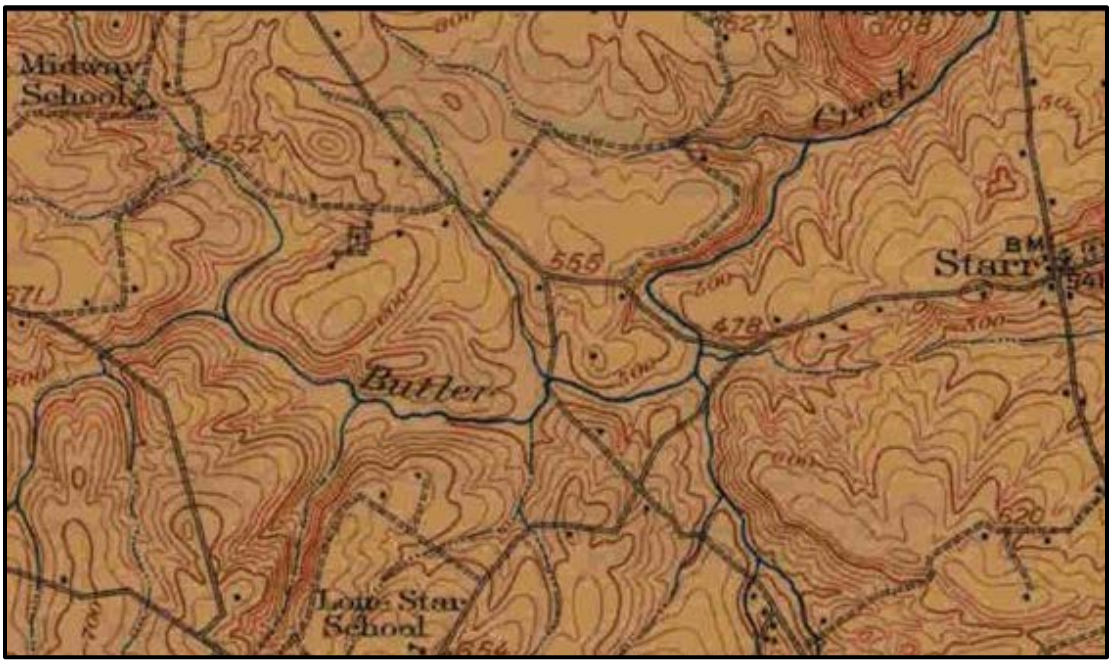

Figure 2. 28 *Section from the 1925 Cave-in-Rock 15-minute quadrangle showing Starr (Piney Fork).*

Figure 2. 29 *Section from the 1958 Cave-in-Rock 15 minute quadrangle showing Piney Fork.*

Frances

Frances, originally known as Needmore, developed in a curve of the Marion and Dycusburg Roads. The hamlet clusters around what is now State Route 70 and State Route 855, which goes to US 60 near Salem. Frances is five miles from Dycusburg and approximately 10 miles south of Marion.

The crossroads community received a post office in 1892, but Metcalfe County already had a post office with the moniker "Needmore" so the residents decided to name the post office after the wife of President Grover Cleveland.[26] Prior to the establishment of the post office, Frances was home to Dr. Charles Owen, who purchased land in the area in 1872. Owens tended to the medical needs of the small community and surrounding area, and built the first store and drugstore in the village.[27]

The Free and Associated Masons opened a lodge in Frances in 1874. In 1880, Frances consisted of "one store house, one blacksmith shop, a Masonic Lodge with a membership of twenty five."[28]

The first few schools for Frances children were not located in Frances proper, but in the area. A school known as the "Duvall School" opened in 1844, but closed in 1851. It was succeeded by the Oliver School, District Number 5, which served the students of Frances until after 1900.

Sometime during the first two decades of the twentieth century, Frances received its own school, with a three-room school constructed in 1919.[29] That same year, local officials approved the construction of the first consolidated high school in Crittenden County at Frances.

The WPA assisted in the construction of a gymnasium at Frances in 1938. This structure (CN-1) still stands and is one of three NRHP-listed sites in the county. The budget for the project was small, under $10,000, and stipulated that workers:

> Construct an auditorium and classroom addition, with basement, adjacent to present frame school building, wreck an abandoned school building, and salvage materials for use on this project. Construct a corridor and passage between the new gym and old classroom section of Francis (sic) School; and perform incidental and appurtenant work, including grading and landscaping grounds, at Frances, Crittenden County.[30]

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[26] Stella Simpkins. *The History of Frances Community*. 1947. Posted online at the Dycusburg blog, http://www.dycusburg.com/frances1to12.pdf

[27] Ibid.

[28] Underdown, Forgotten Passages, http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2008/04/community-items-from-year-1880.html

[29] Simpkins, 2.

[30] Marty Perry. "Frances School Gymnasium." *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. Section 8, 2. Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky. Listed 1993.

The Frances gym is adjacent to the 1960s Frances Elementary School (CN-58) which closed in 1998 and consolidated with the Crittenden County Elementary School.

The growth of Frances mirrored that of the fluorspar industry, which reached its peak right after World War II. Mines located near Frances in the 1930s included Keystone Mine, Mary Helen Mine and the Silver Star Mine. The mine's closure severely impacted Crittenden County, and the small communities of Mexico and Frances in particular.

Although the school, post office and store are all now either closed or demolished, Frances retains a strong sense of association with its crossroads history. Seven resources were surveyed in Frances:

- Frances Presbyterian Church (CN-52)
- Liberty F&AM Lodge (CN-53)
- 4346 Route 70 (CN-54)
- Store in Frances (CN-55)
- Garage in Frances (CN-56)
- 4384 Route 70 (CN-57)
- Frances Elementary School (CN-58)

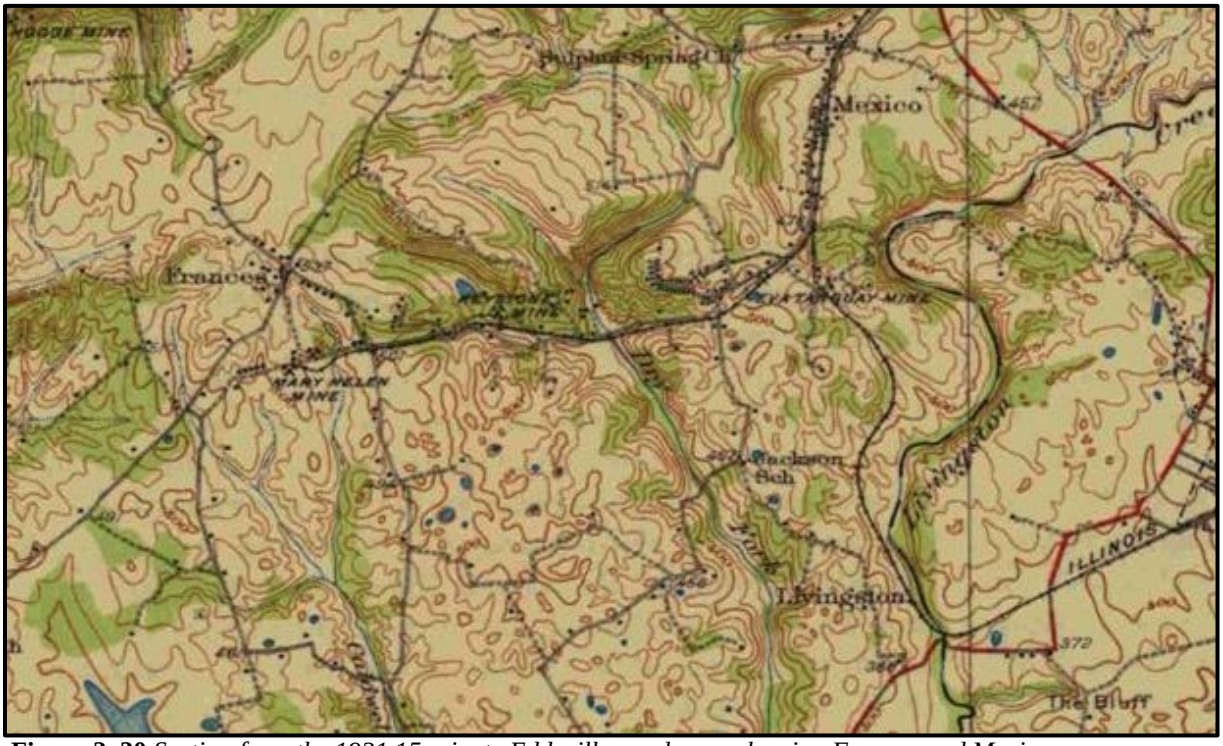

Figure 2. 30 *Section from the 1931 15-minute Eddyville quad map, showing Frances and Mexico.*

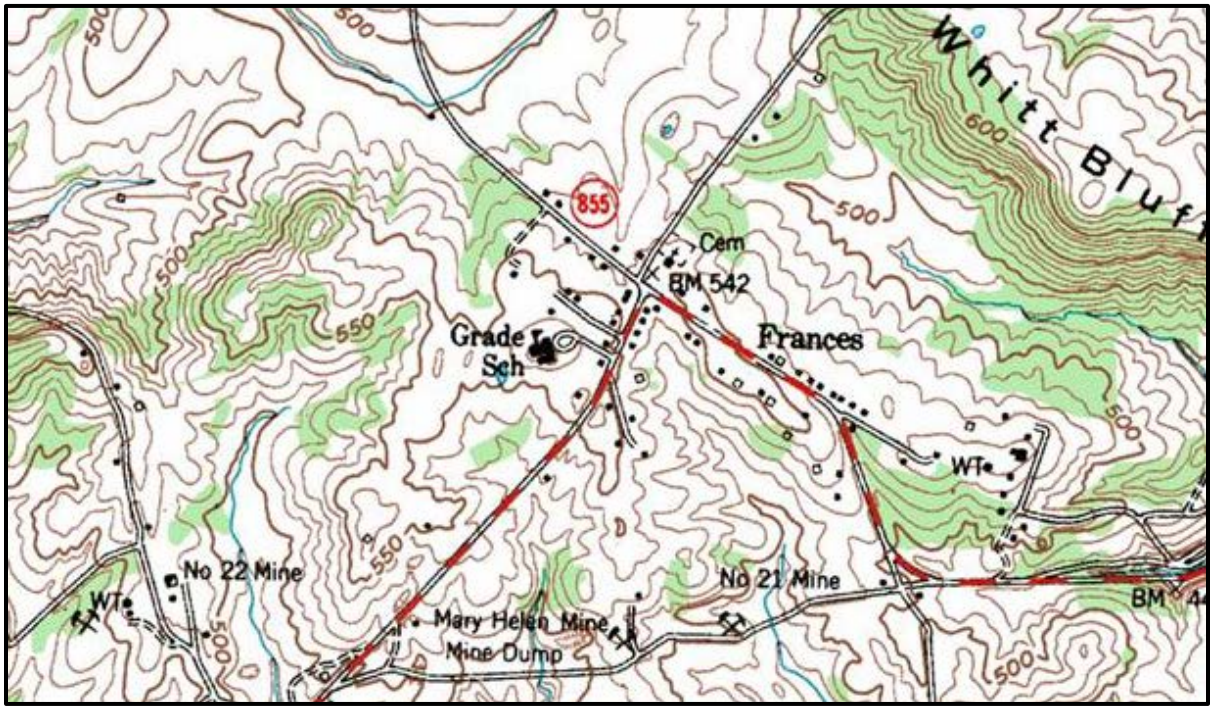

Figure 2. 31*Section of the current day 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle of Dycusburg, showing Frances.*

Mexico

Mexico, located in southwestern Crittenden County, originally was known as Harold. The rail depot, first known as Annora, later changed its name due to freight shipments being mistakenly delivered to the similarly-named Aurora. Likewise, mail deliveries to Harold often went to "Herald," Kentucky, so the USPS followed the railroad's lead and changed the name of the post office as well to Mexico.[31] The post office, established in 1896, closed in 1957.[32]

The small community, some seven miles from the county seat town of Marion, was a center of the fluorspar mining industry. The freight yards at Mexico were ideally situated to encompass a number of nearby mines, including the Wheatcroft, Pogue, Asbridge, Riley, Hodge, Yandell and Tabb mines, among others. The mines in the Mexico and nearby crossroads community of Frances were the largest producing fluorspar mines the country in 1924.[33]

The closure of the mines had a devastating effect not only on the local economy, but the very structure of this mining town. The two-room school that served the children of the community has been demolished. Mexico spreads out along State Route 70 and the railroad line, and today is a collection of modern and historic dwellings and churches. The amount of time spent in Mexico was scant, so a more complete representation of its current status is not possible. Only two resources were surveyed in the area:

- Store in Mexico (CN-61)
- House, Route 70 (CN-61)

[31] Underdown, "Community Names."
[32] Conversation with Brenda Underdown.
[33] Underdown, "Flurospar Mining in Crittenden County"
http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2009/12/fluorspar-mining-in-crittenden-county.html

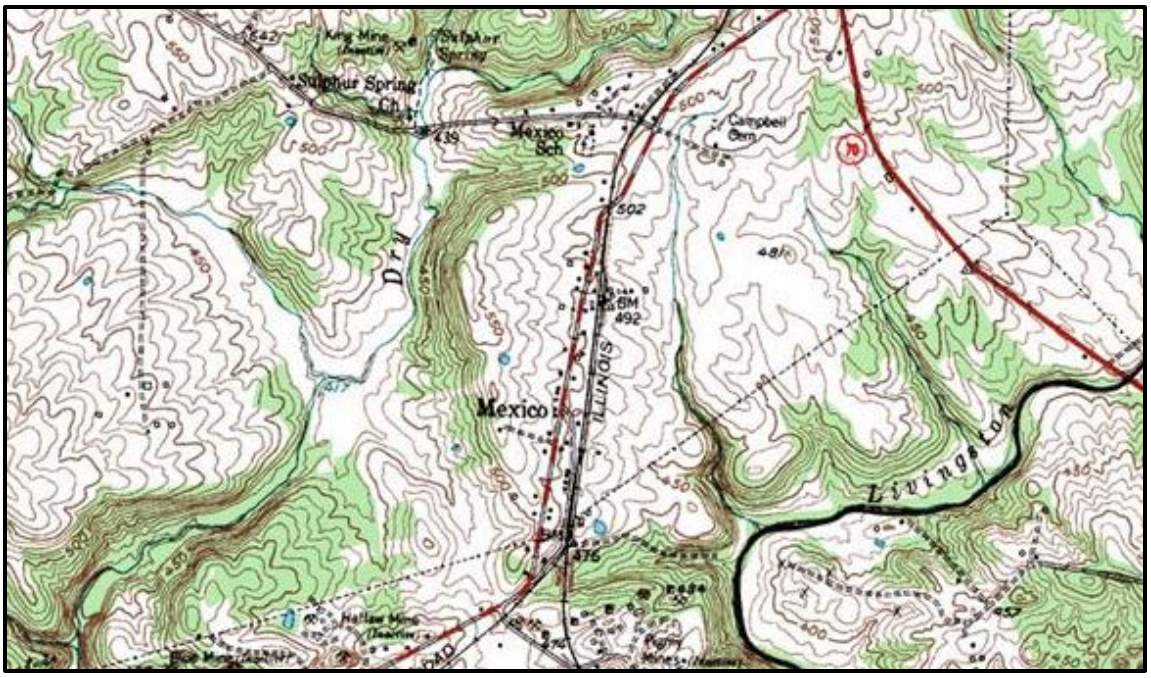

Figure 2. 32 *Section of the current-day Dycusburg 7.5-minute quadrangle, showing Mexico.*

Dycusburg

The history of the community of Dycusburg, located on the Cumberland River 16 miles from Marion, is inexorably linked with the river. Early residents capitalized on the navigable waterway for both freight and passenger traffic; the first warehouse constructed to hold goods for shipment was built by a Mr. J. W. Simpson in 1833. Two years later, a Mr. Shelby began operating a ferry on the Cumberland. More warehouses and dwellings followed, and in 1848, Dycusburg was incorporated.[34]

Named for Berry Dycus, who built a brick warehouse in the town, Dycusburg prospered from river trade and traffic. The shipment of tobacco played a large role in Dycusburg's fortunes in the second half of the nineteenth century. S. H. Cassidy and Company, based in Dycusburg, ran tobacco manufacturing plants and warehouses in both Crittenden and Lyon counties. The three warehouses in Dycusburg ranged in size from:

> 150 x 50 feet, 125 x 80 feet and 80 x 60 feet respectively. Their buildings fronts on the Cumberland River, running back two squares, and are connected by tramways crossing the street from the second story windows. The buildings are from two to three stories high, and are furnished with all the modern improvements for handling tobacco, fine scales and scales trucks, eight improved racket screws for prizing. There are three double receiving doors to the buildings. The interior of the buildings are so arranged for hanging strips or leaf, that they class and grade each purchase and hogshead separately."[35]

No trace of Dycusburg's tobacco warehouse remains today. An 1884 newspaper article described Dycusburg, then the second largest town in Crittenden County, as a "town of no small importance yet, though the advent of the railroad has interfered materially in the shipping business, which was at one time a leading feature."[36]

During the mid-nineteenth century, the independent school district of Dycusburg was established. Originally located near the Cumberland River, it was moved to high ground to avoid flooding. In 1900, a reporter with the *Crittenden Press* described the school as "flourishing under the management of Misses Helen Boyd of Salem, and Miss Fannie Gray, of Marion. Every one spoke in terms of commendation of the work of the two young lady teachers."[37] A ninth

[34] Brenda Underdown. "Let's Look at the River Town of Dycusburg in 1894." *The Crittenden Press*, March 17, 2005.
[35] Ibid, Part 2 in a series: "Let's Look at the River Town of Dycusburg in 1894." *The Crittenden Press*, March, 24, 2005.
[36] Underdown, "Let's Look at the River Town of Dycusburg in 1894." *The Crittenden Press*, March 17, 2005.
[37] Brenda Underdown. "A Visit to Dycusburg in 1900." *The Crittenden Press*, March 3, 2007/

grade was added in 1916, and then high school grades in 1924. The school later consolidated with Frances Elementary School. [38]

Seven historic resources were surveyed in Dycusburg:

- House at corner of Third and Commerce (5th) Streets (CN-74)
- Commercial structure, corner of Walnut and Commerce (5th) Streets (CN-75)
- Dycusburg Missionary Baptist Church (CN-46)
- Old Dycusburg Post Office (CN-47)
- Dycusburg Masonic Lodge (CN-48)
- Store in Dycusburg (CN-49)
- House at corner of Walnut and Spring Streets (CN-50)

[38] Matthew T. Patton. *Dycusburg History Overview*. 2000. http://www.dycusburg.com/history1.html, accessed November 2011.

Figure 2. 33 *Section from the 1931 15-minute quad map of Eddyville, showing Dycusburg.*

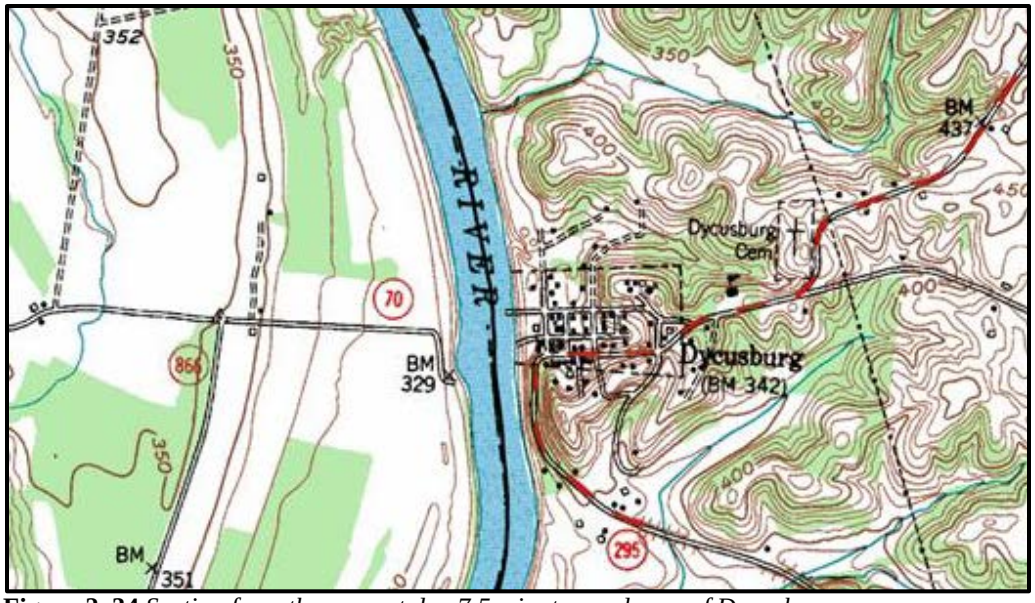

Figure 2. 34 *Section from the current day 7.5 minute quad map of Dycusburg.*

Figure 2. 35 *Looking east on State Route 70 in Dycusburg.*

Chapter 3. Farms

For the purposes of this study, a farm was defined as an entity with a combination of either an extant dwelling and outbuildings and acreage, or a combination of outbuildings and farmland. Although barns alone can certainly be part of a farm, for the purposes of understanding farm operations – both domestically and agriculturally – a barn alone cannot provide enough information about the farm operation as can a complex of buildings.

The property should still be in agricultural use, or at least not dedicated to industrial use or mineral extraction. Abandoned properties that contained all of the necessary components were categorized as farms. In some cases where property owners could not be reached, the only structure surveyed would be what was visible from the road. In this case, there is the possibility that other outbuildings were located on the parcel but out-of-view, and then the resource would fit the into the farm category summarized above for this survey. There were 21 farms surveyed in Livingston County and 19 farms surveyed in Crittenden County.

The nature of farms in antebellum Kentucky has been the source of great debate. The late historian Thomas Clark asserted that the basic rural pattern in Kentucky was of "farmers who owned from 50 to 200 acres of land" but the actual pattern appears slightly smaller. Data from the 1860 census for Kentucky farm sizes points to a range of 20-100 acres as the average farm size. [1]

Historic farm size in Kentucky depends on many factors, not the least of which is location. Bluegrass farms tended to be larger than their counterparts in the Knobs and Pennyrile. A farmer's background and socioeconomic status also played a large role in determining the size and scope of his farming operation. Prior to the Civil War, slave labor also defined the commercial success and size of a Kentucky farm.

Although the Commonwealth lacked a true plantation system, with its focus on a single, demanding crop like cotton, slavery figured largely in the success of many Kentucky farms. These farms tended to be located in the central portion of the state. The majority of Kentuckians were, however, non-slaveholders.[2] Only five percent of Kentuckians owned slaves in 1850; those who did usually only owned two or three.[3] In 1850, the slave population in Crittenden County was 13 percent of the total population, while the number of slaves was higher in Livingston County, at 17 percent of the overall population.[4]

[1] Clark, 45.
[2] Harrison and Klotter, 168.
[3] Ibid.
[4] 1850 United States Census Returns.

Though it may be difficult to imagine in this age of mechanization and the corporatization of farms, the amount of land a man and a team of mules could work and keep tended was fairly small. In that age of hard labor and lack of mechanization, non-slaveholding farmers could work about 50 acres, in a combination of cultivated land and pasture. Sometimes, with the help of a hired hand or slave, that number was around 100 acres. These farmers practiced small, diversified farming operations dedicated mostly to home consumption, and the occasional sale of surplus products.

In 1860, there were 83,689 farms in Kentucky and the cash value of those farms was $291,496,955. There were 49,710 farms in the state between 20-100 acres. A substantial number of farms, 24,095, were those between 100- 499 acres, farms certainly owned by slaveholders. The numbers begin to shrink as farm size increases; only 1,078 farms were over 500 acres and less than 999 acres. The most astonishing enumeration, however, is that of farms over 1,000 acres – farms considered even today to be large. In 1860, only 166 of Kentucky farms were over 1,000 acres. Put into context, only one-fifth of one percent of Kentucky farms were over 1,000 acres. [5]

Prior to the Civil War, the average farm size in Crittenden and Livingston Counties was between 50 and 99 acres (see Tables 1 and 2). In 1850, only 16.3 percent of farmland in Crittenden County was improved.[6] By 1870, 37 percent of farmland was considered improved. The average amount of improved farmland was only slightly lower in Livingston County, with around 33 percent of acreage considered improved in 1870. The acreage of improved land in the two counties would increase dramatically toward the end of the nineteenth century, with the rise in mechanization.

In the 1870 census, both counties fell in with the state average in the value of livestock on the farm, home manufactured goods and the cash value of farms. The counties with the highest valued lands and products were clustered in the central portion of the state. In 1880, Crittenden and Livingston Counties were in the second tier of production in the state in Indian corn, with Crittenden producing 848,900 bushels of corn, and Livingston County producing 740,746 bushels. Crittenden County had a slightly higher value of farm production in the 1880 census than Livingston County.

The average farm size in Crittenden County in 1900 was around 99 acres, slightly higher than the state average of 93 acres. Livingston County farms averaged around 117 acres. Historically, corn production in the study area was high. There were 986,682 bushels of corn harvested in Crittenden County in 1910, compared to 1,694,399 bushels in Daviess County (which has a

[5] 1860 United States Census Returns.
[6] Charles Martin. *The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape*. (Frankfort, Kentucky: The Kentucky Heritage Council and the National Park Service, 1988), 24.

higher number of farms) and 1,227,857 in Fayette County (which had larger, more productive farms).

Table 1. Crittenden County Farm Data Pre-1900

Year	Total Farms	20-49 acres	50-99 acres	100-499 acres	500-999 acres	1,000+ acres
1850	662	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1860	772	287	249	166	1	0
1870	1,061	257	239	109	0	0
1880	1,628	300	374	738	28	5
1890	1,668	286	443	843	16	3

Table 2. Livingston County Farm Data Pre-1900

Year	Total Farms	20-49 acres	50-99 acres	100-499 acres	500-999 acres	1,000+ acres
1850	485	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1860	505	158	185	110	0	0
1870	699	257	239	109	0	0
1880	1,210	222	197	570	24	12
1890	1,086	134	238	608	25	5

Farms began to increase in size in the decades after the Civil War, and the nature of farming began to shift. Tractors began to replace draft animals and farm laborers in the twentieth century, and as less land was needed to grow crops for feeding mules and horses, it moved into commercially-focused production. As farms grew in size, and diversification decreased, the number of farms fell each year, although there was an increase in the number of farms between 1992 and 2007 (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3. Crittenden County 20th Century Farm Data

Year	Total Farms
1900	2,209
1910	2,170
1920	2,041
1925	1,818
1930	1,665
1940	1, 641
1950	1,444
1960	N/A
1970	N/A
1980	N/A
1992	509
2007	740

Table 4. Livingston County 20th Century Farm Data

Year	Total Farms
1900	1,556
1910	1,713
1920	1,644
1925	1,436
1930	1,339
1940	1,257
1950	1,072
1960	N/A
1970	N/A
1980	N/A
1992	378
2007	492

Most historic farms in Crittenden and Livingston Counties were fairly diversified, producing food for home consumption as well as some for sale. The mixture of subsistence and commercial is reflected in the array of outbuildings found on farms in the two counties. Multiple stock barns housed hay to feed cattle that not only provided the family with milk and beef, but were sold off of the farm. Silos, grain bins and corncribs allowed farmers to store more grain and thus further supplement their livestock's feed during the winter, or sell the surplus on the commercial markets. Domestic outbuildings, discussed in chapter 4, formed the foundation of the domestic life of the family farm, providing storage for food stuffs, drinking water, wood, meat and poultry, among other uses.

In recent years, a number of farms in both Crittenden and Livingston Counties converted from agricultural use to non-agricultural use in a number of ways, including the following: the transfer of farmland to out-of-state parties who use the land for hunting; the redevelopment of farmland

by mineral extraction companies, namely quarries; the placement of farmland into the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP); or the abandonment of farmland and the subsequent secondary growth on agricultural fields.[7]

[7] The CRP Program is a voluntary program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency. The program pays agricultural landowners to not farm their land (mostly cropland, though some pasture land is considered eligible) and to establish long-term, resource-conserving covers on the land. Approximately 7,800 acres of farmland in Livingston County is in the CRP program. In the 2007 Agricultural Census, 117, 011 acres of farmland was recorded in the county.

Tenant-Farming

Beginning in 1880, the Agricultural census began to collect information about farm tenants, and the structure of each tenant arrangement. While tenant farming has historically been an important component of Kentucky's agricultural economy, the role of tenant farming in the study area was not fully explored due to the time and budget constraints. According to census records, the average number of tenant farms in both Crittenden and Livingston counties between 1880 and 1950 hovered around the state average. In 1920, 33 percent of all farms in Kentucky were classified as tenant farms.

The impact of tenant farming must be measured more in socio-economic terms than in an evaluation of the built landscape. Only one dwelling was identified by a local resident as a tenant house (CN-31.16). Crittenden County, in addition to having more farms than Livingston County, also had more tenant farmers, a corollary that may be explained by the higher numbers of tobacco producers in the county. Additional research, both archival and oral history, would need to be conducted to fully assess what role tenant farming played in the development of the agricultural landscape of Crittenden and Livingston counties.

It is clear that a labor-intensive cash crop contributed to a higher-number of tenant farmers in Kentucky. In the central part of the state, burley tobacco furnished the livelihood of the majority of tenant farmers. A bulletin produced by the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in 1933 explained the tenant system in Central Kentucky as:

> In Central Kentucky, when tobacco and corn are grown on shares, the landlord furnishes the land, barn and tobacco sticks. The tenant furnishes the labor, usually the tools, and receives half the proceeds of the tobacco crop. In most cases, he delivers the landlord's share to market. If he furnishes his own work stock, he gets half of the corn crop. If the landlord furnishes the work stock and tools, the tenant usually gets one third of the corn crop, but usually half of the tobacco crop. In some cases, the tenant husks and cribs the landlord's share, in other cases cuts and places it in the shock.[8]

The number of tenant farms in Kentucky increased 99.6 percent between 1880 and 1910.[9] Farms were divided into three categories: owner-operated farms, farms rented for fixed-money value (cash) and farms rented for a share of the products. Tenants on the share system typically contributed a portion of the crop yield to the farm owner for their rent. In return, they lived on

[8]W.D. Nicholls. "Share Leasing Contracts." *University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 307, July 1930, 423.
[9] 1910 United States Census of Agriculture. Online at http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/Historical_Publications/index.asp

the farm, usually in a house provided by the owner, with some equipment (or draft animals) also supplied by the owner. Cash tenants paid "the landlord a fixed amount of cash…in order to farm a particular plot of land."[10] These tenant farmers then received the full value of whatever crop they produced.

In the 1900 census, both Crittenden and Livingston counties ranked in the second tier of "share tenants" in the Commonwealth. There were 612 share tenant farmers in Crittenden County in 1900, and 108 cash tenant farmers, making tenant farms around 32 percent of total farms in the county.[11] Livingston County had 421 share tenant farms and 112 cash tenant farms, for around 34 percent of total farms.[12] Share tenancy was not considered as beneficial to the tenant farmer as cash tenancy. Interestingly, in 1900 the Inner Bluegrass counties of Fayette, Clark, Bourbon and Madison had more "cash tenants" than "share tenants."

The census introduced another classification in 1920, adding "sharecropper" to the cash and share tenant farmer entries. This type of operation "differed from other tenants in important respects…he was usually closely supervised; he made none of the major farming decisions; and he generally supplied no input besides labor services."[13] Four classifications were tallied, then in 1920: croppers, share, share-cash and cash tenants. Crittenden County had 257 share tenants, 165 sharecroppers, 50 cash tenants and only two tenant farmers combing the share and cash system. The 1920 census recorded 214 share tenant farms in Livingston County, 145 sharecroppers, 132 cash tenants and three share-cash farms.[14]

Tenant farms as a percent of all farms fell between 1900 and 1920 to 23 percent in Crittenden County in 1920, but decline only slightly in Livingston County to 30 percent of all farms in 1920. Following the twin tragedies of the Great Depression and the flood of 1937, both the number of farms and the number of tenants continued to fall. Tenant farms accounted for only 17 percent of the 1,641 farms in Crittenden County in the 1940 census. The number of tenant farms fell in Livingston County as well, to only 26 percent of the county's 1,257 farms in 1940.

[10] Lee J. Alston and Kyle D. Kauffman. "Up, Down, and Off the Agricultural Ladder: New Evidence and Implications of Agricultural Mobility for Blacks in the Postbellum South." *Agricultural History* (Spring 1998), 268.
[11] 34 of the share farms were classified as farmed by African Americans, and three of the cash farms.
[12] 22 of the share farms in 1900 in Livingston County were classified as farmed by African Americans and four of the cash farms.
[13] Alston and Kauffman, 264.
[14] 1920 United States Census of Agriculture.

Outbuildings

Documenting the historic farmstead goes beyond merely recognizing it on the landscape. The farm complex is composed of not only the farm family's house, but an array of domestic and agricultural outbuildings that supported the operations of the farm.

Outbuildings are structures designed to house specific tasks or built for a specific purpose, away from the main house. Outbuildings are found on farms and in town. These structures were often specialized and differed slightly from farm to farm, depending on the farmer, his background, what type of farming operation he had, and whether he had labor outside of his own family members. There are two types of outbuildings – there are the ones clustered close to the house, such as the smokehouse or a detached kitchen – known as domestic outbuildings. Then there are agricultural outbuildings – the ones located away from the house and the space around it (referred to in this survey as the "domestic yard") – structures like stock and tobacco barns, granaries and corn cribs.

Outbuildings tend to be sited in a similar fashion, no matter what size or type of farming operation. The domestic yard is typically anchored with the house at the center or front, domestic outbuildings clustered behind it, and then to the rear, a barn lot. If the house was constructed in the late-nineteenth or first half of the twentieth century, then it likely faced a county road. Earlier houses might have been oriented toward a waterway or a turnpike no longer in existence.

Changes in farm practices could alter the layout of farm structures. In the twentieth century, the cultivation of burley tobacco meant that this basic plan shifted slightly, as tobacco barns were built near the fields where tobacco was grown and on top of hills, to take advantage of the wind. Silos might be built away from the domestic yard and out in fields where fodder would be combined.

Figure 3.1, a site plan of the Edmonds farm (LV-68) in Livingston County, shows a tight cluster of domestic outbuildings in the domestic yard. Most of the buildings date from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century, and the compact nature of the site is indicative of the reduced size of the farm in the first half of the twentieth century. According to the current owner of the property, Jim Edmonds, in whose family the farm has been historically, the farm was around 20 acres during the 1940s and 1950s. The barn on the Edmonds Farm was built around 1949-50 and is discussed in more detail on page 116 of this chapter. The root cellar and other outbuildings are covered in chapter 4.

In 1940, the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture's Extension Division published a booklet entitled *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky*. This type of literature was common across the United States, and provides a glimpse at the structures once common on Kentucky farms. Publications like this aimed to improve the functionality of Kentucky farms, as

“good plans aid in determining the size and arrangement of buildings and equipment, prevent expensive mistakes, save labor and building costs and provide a means of estimating probable costs in advance.”

Many of the farms surveyed as part of this project date from the twentieth century, and even if this publication postdates the period of construction for some of the historic sites documented, the style, scale and form of the structures covered builds on historic precedents. Much like domestic architecture, farm buildings change very slowly, and utilitarian structures like smokehouses and root cellars are built in the manner of earlier examples, perhaps only with a change in materials to indicate their true age.

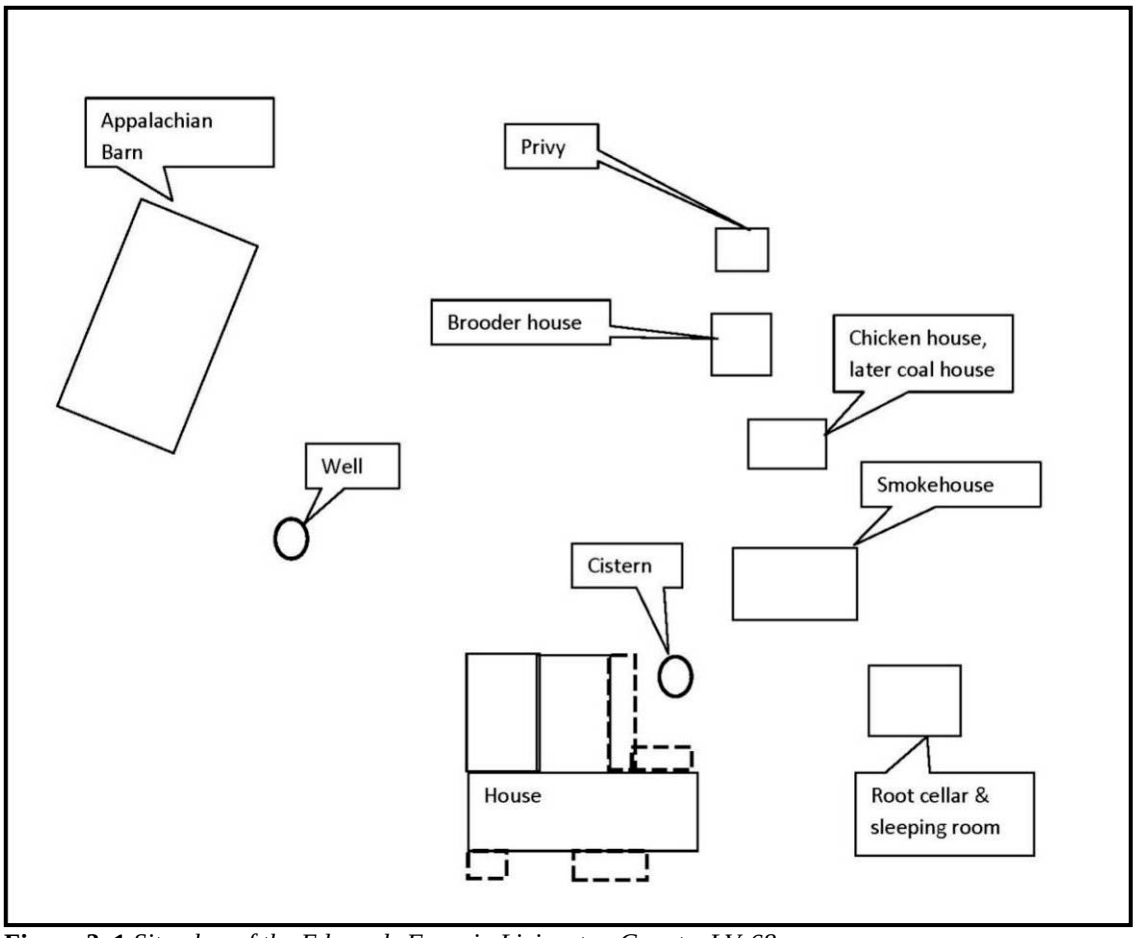

Figure 3. 1 *Site plan of the Edmonds Farm in Livingston County, LV-68*

A larger farm's site plan, the Gregory-Guggenheim Farm (CN-31) in Crittenden County, can be viewed in Figure 3.2. Like the Edmonds Farm, the domestic yard features domestic outbuildings clustered around the house, including water sources, a chicken house and meathouse. On this farm, modern wire fences demarcate the domestic and agricultural spheres. The farm's location near the Ohio River and the relative flatness of the land influenced its scale – farm roads were easier to build, and barns could be constructed some distance from the main house. This farm even has a tenant house, indicating that there was enough labor needed on the farm at one point to support a tenant farmer and his family. The stock/silage barn at CN-31 is discussed later in this chapter on pages 111-113.

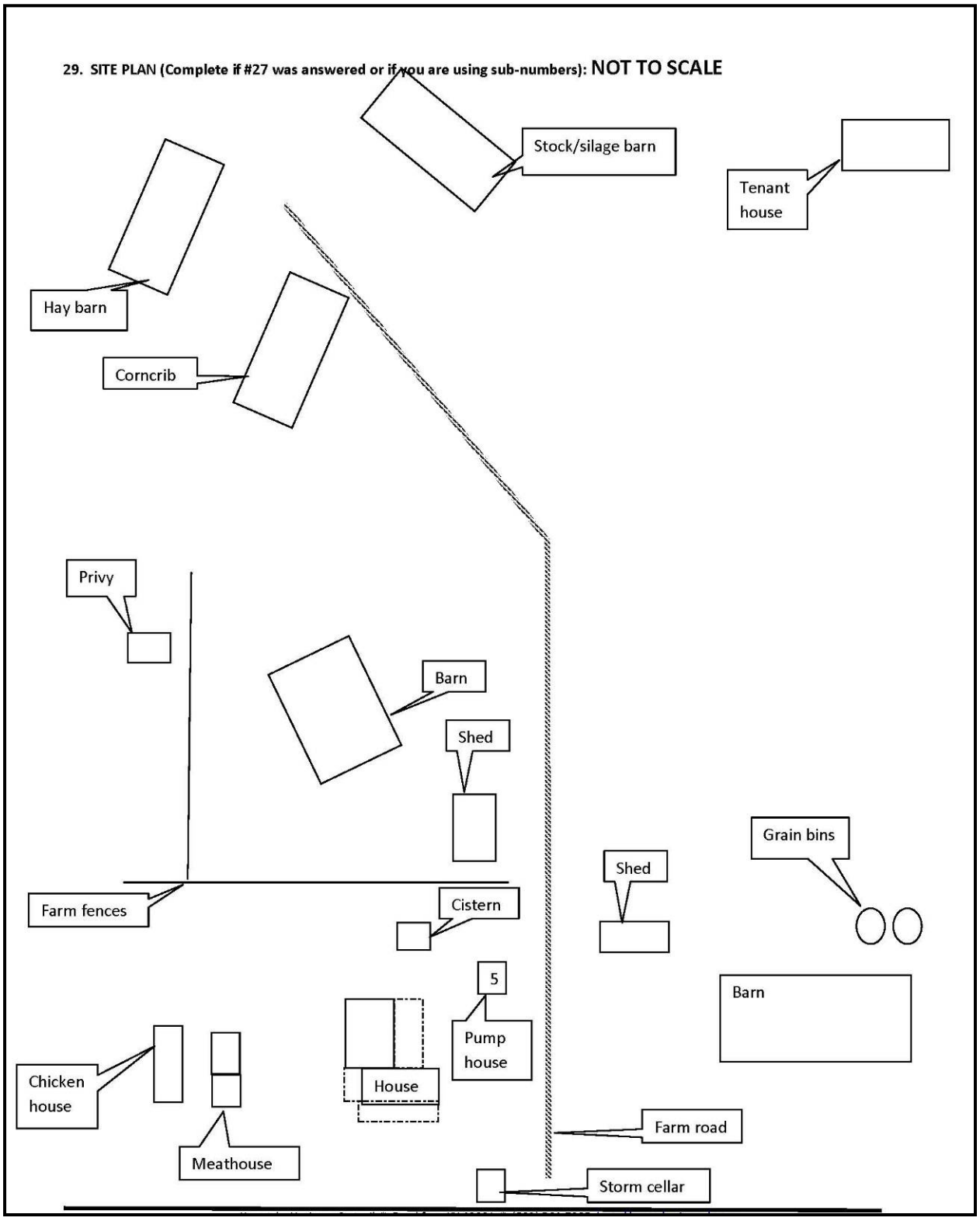

Figure 3. 2 *Site plan of the Gregory-Guggenheim Farm in Crittenden County, CN-31*

Barns

Barns might be the most highly recognizable outbuilding on the Kentucky landscape, both for their size and their distribution. According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture, Kentucky ranks fourth in the nation in the number of barns built before 1960. The state also has the most barns per square mile constructed before 1960. Most of this construction, however, occurred between 1880 and 1960. There 29 barns surveyed in Crittenden County and 34 barns in Livingston County.

Settlement era farmers, as mentioned earlier, were not constructing specialized structures and if their farmstead had any outbuildings, it would be a crib (usually of log construction) for grain storage. That crib might later evolve in to a larger structure with side shed extensions to shelter livestock. Just as log construction was supplanted by frame in dwellings, frame barns soon replaced log cribs.

The growth of the mule industry in the two decades before the Civil War, and the livestock industry after the Civil War, combined with innovations in technology and a move toward a more commercially-focused farm operation, spurred barn construction. Draft animals, used to plow fields and harvest crops, needed to be sheltered and fed, as did their corn and hay.

Just as house plans have changed and evolved over the years, barn plans evolved as well. Allen Noble's research into agricultural structures resulted in a conjectural evolution of barn plans, as seen in Figure 3.3 on page 90.[15]

[15] Allen Noble. *Wood Brick and Stone Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures.* (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 2.

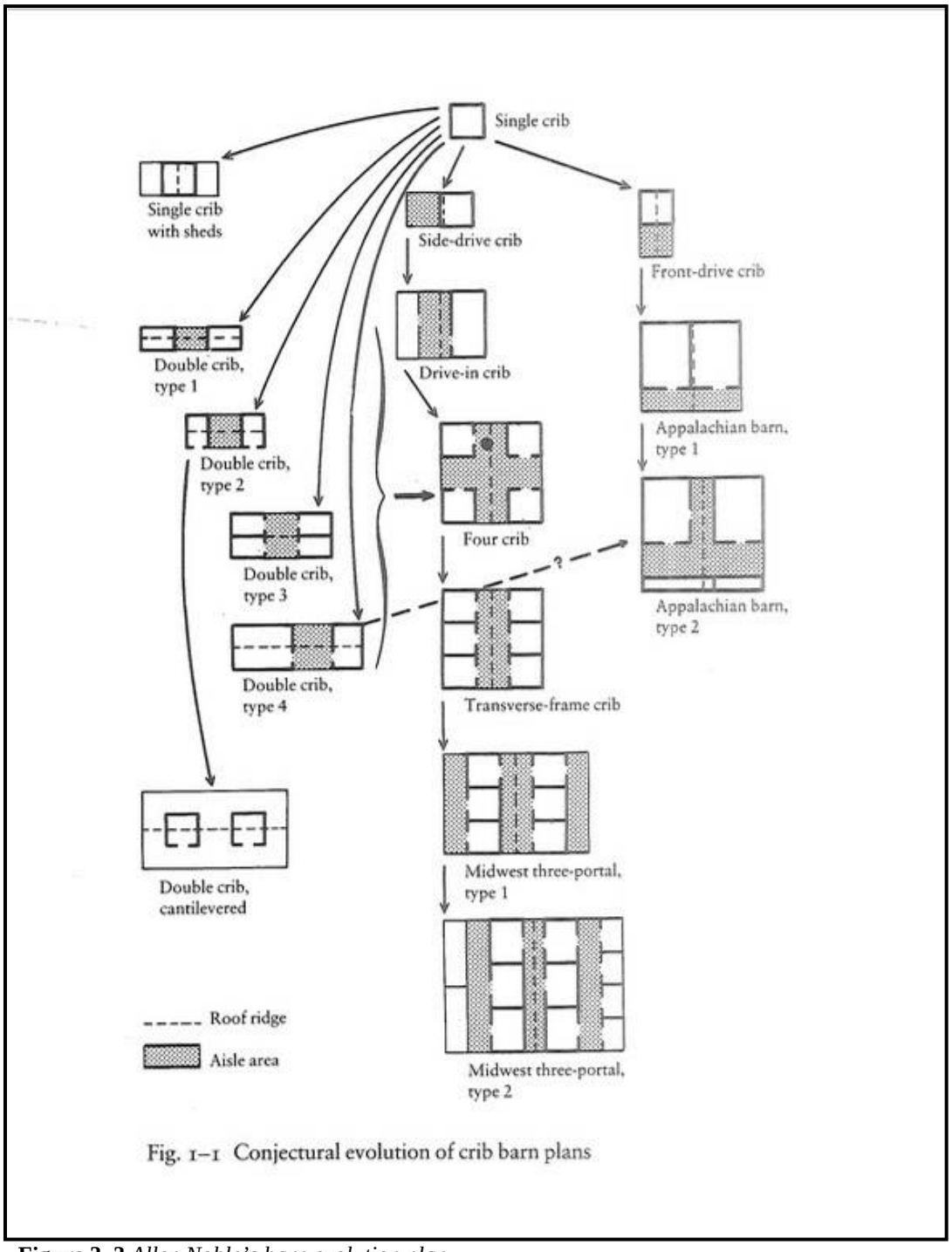

Figure 3. 3 *Allen Noble's barn evolution plan.*

Log crib

Log barns – or log cribs – were the often first agricultural structures to be constructed on Kentucky farms. The log crib usually held hay or grain, or could be used as a stable. Most cribs have at least one door opening, usually on the long side, and sometimes a small opening high on the gable end for loading grain or corn. Lean-to shed extensions were usually built around the crib at the time of construction. This not only provided a shelter for the stock, but helped protect the logs. Over time, these frame extensions – usually shed roof extensions – typically expanded into a superstructure which completely covered the original log crib. From the outside, these barns look like an average transverse frame barn. There were five log barns documented in the survey; one in Livingston County and four in Crittenden County.

The double-crib log barn at the Margaret Jones Farm (LV-42) dates the 1840s. The crib was likely built by B. F. Varnell, who owned the farm from 1842 until 1906. The double-pen log dwelling associated with the barn was built in the 1840s. The two massive cribs appear to have been built simultaneously, with an open passage between them like a dogtrot. The cribs, with V-notched logs, are not identical in size, the west crib is larger, and is divided internally into two cribs (likely used for stabling of stock). The batten doors are located on the side, not the gable end. The east side crib has a small batten opening on its gable end, and appears to have been used for grain storage.

Figure 3. *4 Log barn at the Margaret Jones farm (LV-42),facing northwest.*

Figure 3. *5 East gable end of barn at LV-42.*

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Figure 3. 6 *Interior of barn, showing the two cribs (LV-42)., facing northeast.*

Figure 3. 7 *Interior of barn at LV-42, east side crib on right in photo.*

Figure 3. 8 *Detail of log notching in barn at LV-42.*

The log barn at the Tedford Farm (CN-63) in Crittenden County was the largest and most complex log barn in the survey (Figures 3.9 and 3.10). The log cribs on the interior are obscured by the transverse frame barn superstructure enveloping them; which is further distorted by shed roof additions three sides of the barn. It is comprised of a two cribs side-by-side (on the east side of the barn, Figure 3.11) perpendicular to the ridgeline of the surrounding frame superstructure (used for grain storage), and then across an aisle (west side of barn), set perpendicular to those cribs (parallel to the ridgeline), are six log stalls. The cribs feature half-dovetail notching (Figure 3.13).

It is likely that the log cribs were constructed between 1865 and 1880. The logs are hewn, and rest on stone piers. A frame crib was added to the end of the grain cribs; the name and date scratched into one of the circular sawn vertical boards reads “Homer Bennett, April 19, 1891.”

Figure 3. 9 *West and south elevations of the Tedford Barn, CN-63, in Crittenden County.*

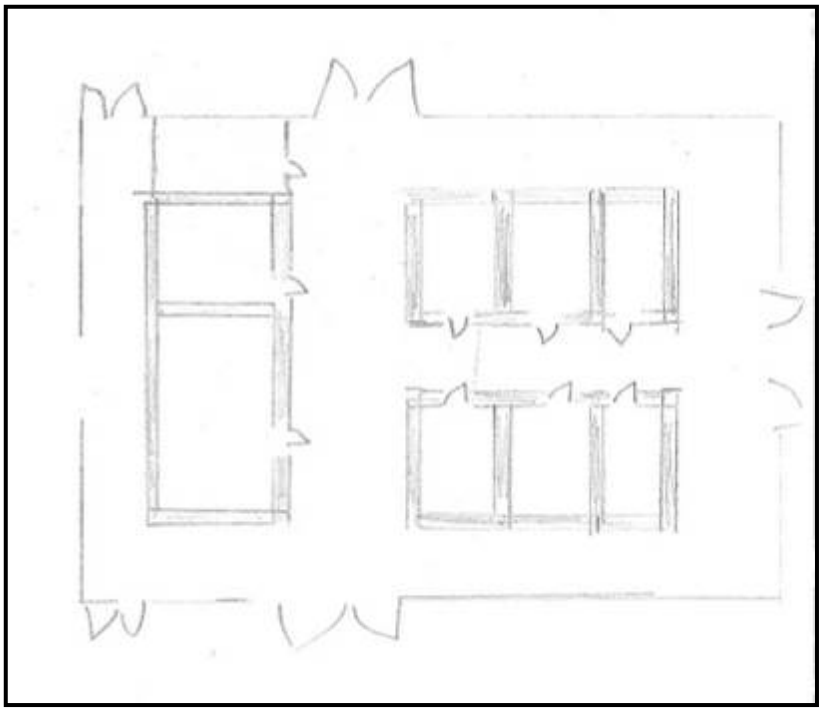

Figure 3. 10 *Sketch plan of the barn at CN-63.*

Figure 3. 11 *East side cribs used for grain storage, CN-63.*

Figure 3. 12 *View of two cribs on the east side of the barn, CN-63.*

Figure 3. 13 *Detail of notching on log crib, CN-63.*

Figure 3. 14 *Log stalls on the west side of the barn, CN-63.*

The remainder of the log barns in the survey date from the twentieth century. Two were in severe disrepair during the project; the barn on Route 91 (CN-70, Figures 3.14 and 3.15) was in the process of being dismantled and is now completely gone. This barn and one on the old Dean Farm (CN-26, Figures 3.16 and 3.17) on the Ford's Ferry Road have logs with a lesser degree of finish than their 19th century counterparts. The logs are left rounded and are fitted together less precisely than older examples.

Figure 3. 15 *Log barn (CN-70), now demolished, on Route 91 in Crittenden County.*

Figure 3. 16 *Detail of one of the cribs at CN-70.*

Figure 3. 17 *Log barn on Ford Ferry Road in Crittenden County, CN-26.*

Figure 3. 18 *Detail of notching on CN-26.*

The log barn at the Underdown Farm (CN-67) in Crittenden County also dates from the 20th century. According to Brenda Underdown, the barn was built in 1927 by two brothers, Jackson and Jeff Winders. The two cribs appear to have been built at different times; the frame enclosures around the cribs have different roof lines. The crib at the far left in Figure 3.18 has a cantilevered left above it, and appears to have been used as a stall for livestock. The crib on the right hand side is elevated off of the ground, and could have been used for grain storage.

Figure 3. 19 *Log barn (CN-67) at the Underdown Farm in Crittenden County.*

Figure 3. 20 *Detail of the right hand side crib at CN-67.*

Figure 3. 21 *Left hand side crib at CN-67.*

Frame Barns

Three types of barns predominate in the Commonwealth: the Aisled Barn (referred to as a transverse frame in this study) the English Barn, and the Bank Barn. Transverse frame and a variation on the English barn, the Appalachian Barn type 2 (see page 114) were identified in the survey area; there were no bank barns surveyed.

Transverse frame barns are the most common type in Kentucky. The form is simple: a long aisle down the center from one gable end to the other. Transverse frame barns are longer than they are wide, with openings (usually hinged or sliding double doors) on the gable ends. The aisles on either side of the central aisle can be divided into rooms or stalls; often, a loft is constructed over the side (and sometimes center) aisles for hay storage. Aisled or transverse frame barns serve a stock barns, multi-purpose barns, equipment storage barns or tobacco barns.

The English Barn is characterized by the aisle running though the center of the barn, perpendicular to the ridgeline of the roof, and typically has three sections on the ground floor, the center aisle and bays on either side of that aisle. The Appalachian Barn, type 2 is similar to the English barn in that it has a cross aisle, but it is located off center at one end, rather than through the center like an English barn. It then has a transverse aisle which is parallel with the ridgeline and forms a “T” with the main front aisle.

Fire-cured tobacco barns are a distinctive type in western Kentucky, and three were surveyed in Crittenden County, though there are no longer any producers in the county. They are discussed on page 121 of this report.

Multi-purpose barns

The majority of the barns identified in the survey area are multi-purpose frame barns, with a gable orientation, and classified as aisled or transverse frame barns. Many date from the twentieth century and are used for feeding livestock, hay and grain storage and equipment storage.

Whereas the traditional transverse frame barn contains three aisles under one roof (an open central aisle, and an aisle to either side, either open or divided into stalls), many of the barns in Crittenden and Livingston Counties have additional aisles formed by shed additions to the side. Allen Noble classifies these barns as Midwestern three-portal barns, which are essentially an "expanded barn achieved by adding enclosed side aisles."[16]

These side aisles are easily seen on barns with broken roof lines, like LV-43 and LV-26 (Figures 3.23 and 3.24). Other barns accommodate additional aisles under one continuous roof slope, such as the barn on the John Boyd Farm, CN-66 (Figure 3.25).

Many of the surveyed barns have hay hoods, which project from one gable end, above the opening to the loft. Originally likely only a projection form the gable at the ridgeline to accommodate a pulley for raising hay into the loft, over time, hay hoods became more elaborate. Some hay hoods are simple triangular shaped projections, like the one on the barn at LV-26 and LV-54 (Figures 3.24 and 3.27). Squared and boxed-in hay hoods, like the ones on the barns at LV-43 and LV-45 (Figures 3.23 and 3.23) are also common.

Hay hoods protected the hay fork, which gripped loose (or baled) hay and deposited it the loft, and also protected farm workers and hay from the weather. Hay hoods are a common sight in Western Kentucky, although they are not as frequently seen in the central portion of the state. Thirteen of the surveyed barns in Crittenden County had hay hoods, while 11 of the surveyed barns in Livingston County had hay hoods.

The barns in the survey area cannot be traced to a particular plan or model. As is the case with most agricultural buildings, a known form was adapted to suit a farmer's needs. That being said, the stock or feeder barns documented in the two counties share many similarities in plan. Though the 1940 *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky* does not contain an exact match, Figure 3.22 shows a typical layout for a stock barn very similar to barns included in the survey.

[16] Noble, 13.

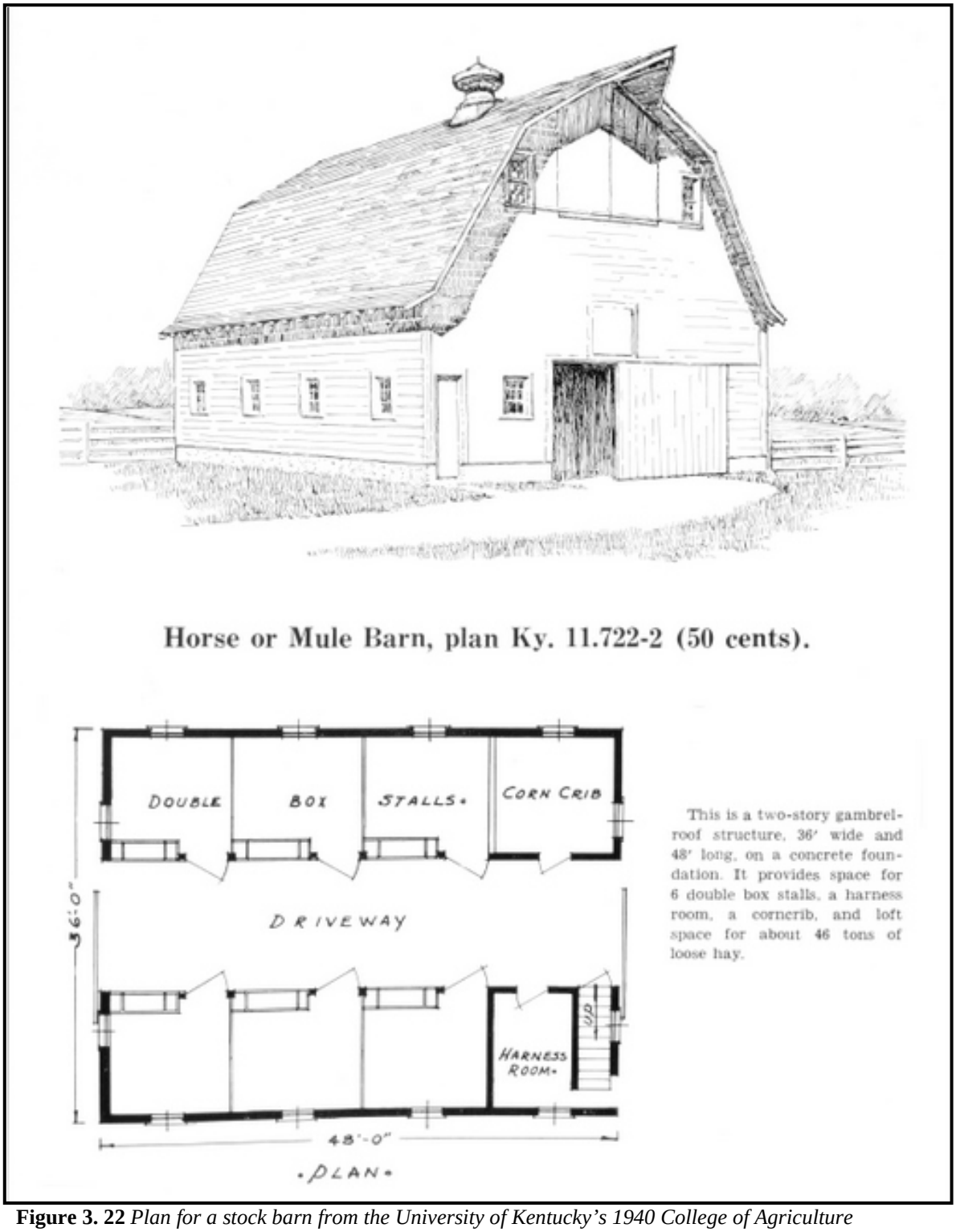

Figure 3. 22 *Plan for a stock barn from the University of Kentucky's 1940 College of Agriculture Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky*

Surveyed stock barns typically had a room at one end with a raised floor intended as a corn crib, and another space with a raised floor used as a tack room. Stalls that opened onto the main aisle would have built-in mangers and troughs. Additional side aisles on a barn night contain built-in hay racks for feeding cattle or space to house equipment (like the side aisle at the Cothron Barn, LV-43, pictured below.)

F**igure 3. 23** *Barn at the Cothron Farm in Livingston County, LV-43.*

F**igure 3. 24** *Barn at the former Johnny Smith Farm (LV-45) in Tiline, Livingston County.*

Figure 3. 25 *LV-26, a multi-purpose barn on River Road in Livingston County.*

Figure 3. 26 *Barn at the John Boyd Farm, CN-66, in Crittenden County.*

Figure 3. 27 *Barn with multiple shed additions, LV-69, Kathleen Chipps Farm in Bayou, Livingston County.*

Figure 3. 28 *LV-54, multi-purpose barn outside of Lola, Livingston County.*

While most of the multi-purpose barns in the project area are a braced-frame construction with vertical board boxing, other building materials are employed as well. Poured concrete and concrete block are two popular materials used in the twentieth century. Many barns will have their posts resting on poured concrete piers, or will have poured concrete or concrete block footers. After World War II, pony walls of concrete block, topped with frame walls of vertical boxing became common on barns in Kentucky.

The concrete block barn on the O.B. McDaniels Farm (CN-32) in Crittenden County was the only historic barn surveyed to utilize concrete block not only as a support member (interior concrete block piers hold up the loft floor, Figure 3.30), but also as the wall material. The square piers seen in Figure 3.29 were the only such concrete support piers documented in the survey area. The first floor of the barn is concrete block, while the full loft has frame (now vinyl siding) on the gable ends.

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Figure 3. 29 *O.B. McDaniels Barn, CN-32, Crittenden County*

Figure 3. 30 *Interior of the concrete block barn, CN-32, at the O.B. McDaniels Farm.*

Due to changes in building technology and material, the majority of the barns surveyed in Crittenden and Livingston County made the most of the available space. Lofts were present in most barns, either a full loft in a transverse frame barn, or a loft over the three central aisles in a barn with additional side aisles. Several barns retained their hay rake mechanisms in the loft. It is not known the standard loft size and how much baled or loose hay a typical barn loft could hold, but the historic barn on the James May Farm (LV-83, Figures 3.31 and 3.32) near Hampton had one of the largest lofts documented in the two counties.

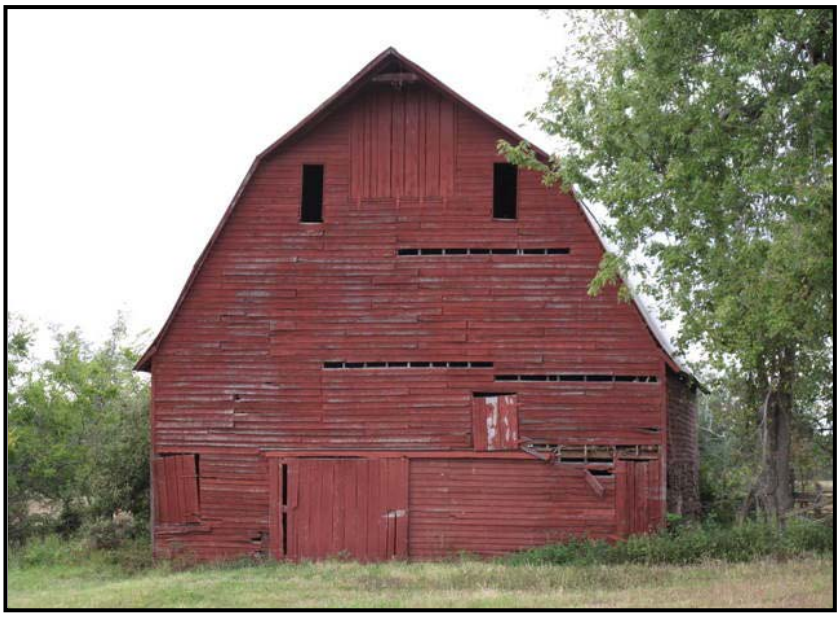


Figure 3. 31 *Barn on the James May Farm (LV-83) near Hampton, Livingston County.*

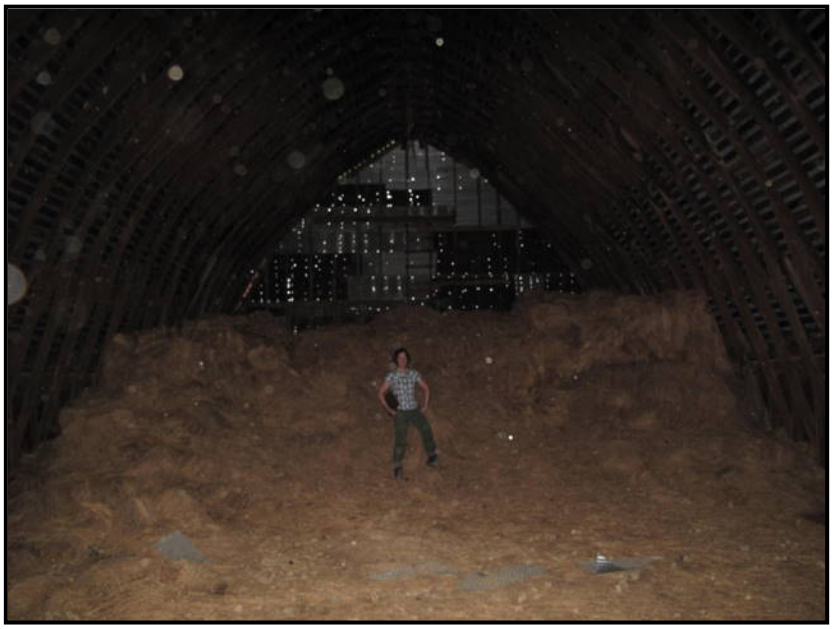


Figure 3. 32 *Interior of loft in the James May barn (LV-83); author included to show scale of loft.*

Some of the surveyed barns were built for a more specific purpose, and their design reflects both the function of the structure, as well as the background and knowledge of the farmer. The Darby Hughes Barn (CN-81) in Crittenden County is a unique structure that does not fit any known barn plans. Its stable and loft arrangement either housed mules or horses, as well as grain (ear corn) and hay. Stalls are arranged on either side of a raised walkway that holds built-in troughs. The stalls open directly onto an open shed.

Figure 3. 33 *Darby Hughes Barn (CN-81) on Cotton Patch Road, Crittenden County.*

Figure 3. 34 *Interior of Hughes barn (CN-81).*

As silage increased in importance in the first half of the twentieth century, farmers across Kentucky began to adapt existing structures and their agricultural operations to accommodate a silo and the feeding of silage to cattle. Free standing silos are discussed separately in this report, but the silage barn at the Gregory-Guggenheim Farm (CN-31, Figure 3.35) in Crittenden County illustrates one way farmers fed silage to their cattle. While existing barns could be retrofitted with elevated feedways that connected to an exterior gable end silo, CN-31 appears to be a Midwest-three portal barn constructed specifically for the feeding of silage. The five aisle barn is accessed through the north gable end.

Figure 3. 35 *Silage/stock barn, showing exterior corn crib, CN-31, Crittenden County.*

An exterior corncrib is located on the south gable end. A shed roof cupola, built to accommodate a portable grain elevator (for ear corn), is located on the downslope of the roof. An open shed is located on the west side of the corncrib. Though the corncrib location is somewhat unusual, the vertically-boxed barn does not appear that different from the exterior. The interior, however, reveals a layout designed to feed silage to cattle efficiently and out of the weather (Figure 3.37). An interior wooden silo is situated against the south gable wall, the same wall as the corncrib (Figure 3.38). Rather than a centrally-located feedway located parallel to the ridgeline, an elevated track runs in a “U” shape in the central aisle of the barn The silage cart still rests on the track (Figure 3.39). Troughs were located on the outside of the track, near the two outside aisles. Cattle would come in these outer aisles to feed. In addition to the trough for silage, hay racks were mounted above the trough.

Figure 3. 36 *North elevation of the silage/stock barn at CN-31.*

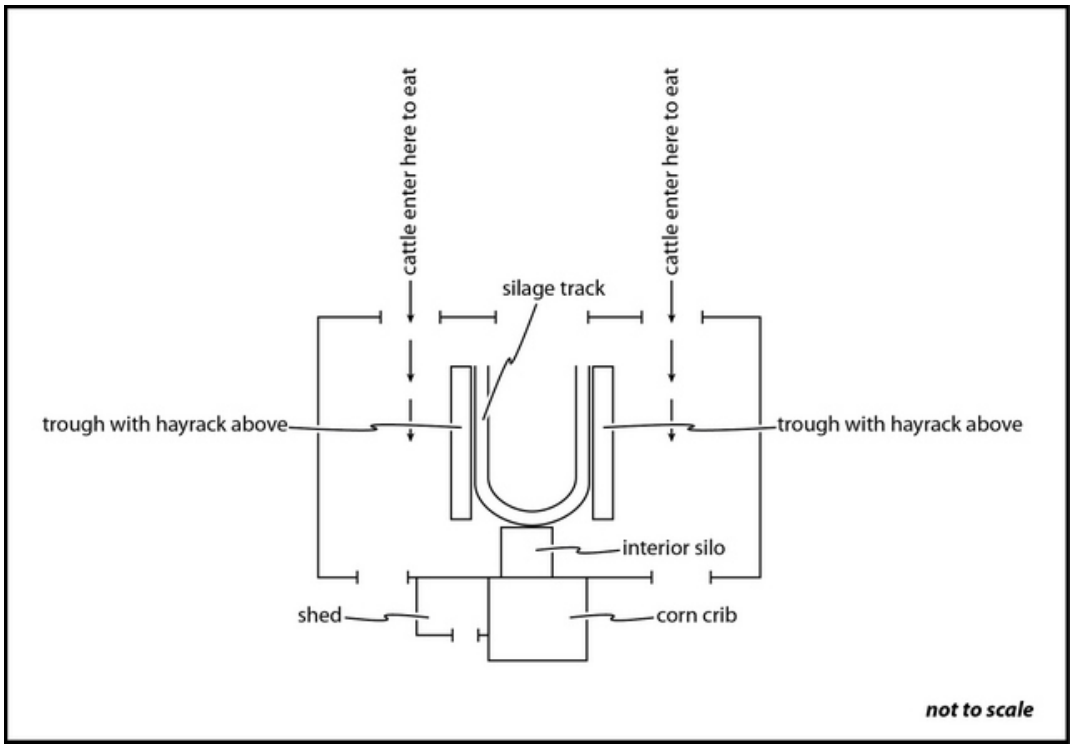


Figure 3. 37 *Plan of the silage barn at CN-31.*

Figure 3. 38 *Interior silo, CN-31.*

Figure 3. 39 *Silage cart and track, CN-31.*

Figure 3. 40 *The silage track at CN-31 ran around the barn to this trough, which has hay racks mounted on the other side.*

Appalachian Barn, type 2

Another specific barn plan in the frame, multi-purpose barn category is what Noble classifies as an "Appalachian Barn, type 2."Only four barns in the survey area, all of them in Livingston County, could be conclusively identified as this barn type.[17] Noble describes the barn as a plan incorporating a "short transverse aisle lying between the two cribs and forming a T with the main front aisle."[18]

Like the English barn, this barn has an entry on the long side, and usually a doorway on one gable end. An interior corncrib is often located beside the front aisle, against one gable end of the barn. Three of the surveyed barns, LV-68, LV-82.2 and LV-87 contain a corncrib running the length of the gable end, alongside the front aisle. The cross aisle typically contains stalls that open on the aisle. A loft is usually located over the cross aisle and stalls.

The Dunning Farm on Bissell Bluff Road has two of these barns, but the cow barn (LV-82.2, Figure 3.41) has undergone a great deal of interior change. The mule barn (LV-82.3, Figure 3.42) retains its corncrib, stalls and loft.[19] The interior construction features mortise and tenon pegged posts, many hand hewn and unbarked. The upright supports rest on stacked field stones. The floorboards of the loft are circular sawn. The house at the site was built in 1903, according to the current owner, so it is likely that the barn dates from around that same time period.

The Appalachian barn at the Oral Threkheld Farm (LV-87) was built in 1932, according to the current owner.[20] Constructed of lumber from the farm, the vertical boxed barn rests on a poured concrete pony wall. This barn has also been altered, so it is not clear whether some of the interior alterations were original, or made in ensuing years. The barn is larger than the other three barns, and the loft does not extend over the central cross aisle. According to the current owner, the central aisle was left open so that baled hay could be stacked from the ground floor up.[21]

[17] Due to the nature of barns and their frequent rebuilding, the original plan of some barns was difficult to discern.
[18] Noble, 6.
[19] Conversation with current owner, Mr. Bill Barrett, on September 22, 2011.
[20] Personal conversation with Mr. Harold Crouch on September 22, 2011.
[21] Ibid.

Figure 3. 41 *An Appalachian Barn, type two at LV-82.*

Figure 3. 42 *LV-82.3, the second Appalachian Barn at this site.*

Figure 3. 43 *Appalachian Barn at the Edmonds Farm, LV-68.*

Figure 3. 44 *View of the interior corncrib at LV-68.*

Figure 3. 45 *Circa 1932 barn at the Oral Threkheld Farm, LV-87.*

Dairy barns

Every farm family historically had a milk cow or two that they milked by hand. Mechanization in the twentieth century meant that farmers could milk more cows, and direct excess milk to the commercial market for a profit. Although milking machines began to be developed in the mid-nineteenth century, they did not work very well, and often proved harmful to the cow. Safer milking machines were patented in the first decade of the twentieth century, and began appearing in Kentucky between 1915 and 1925.

It wasn't until after rural electrification, however, that milking machines were readily available. The success of the REA, combined with the continued fall-out from the Great Depression, and the need for increased production during World War II, saw many Kentucky farmers increasing their dairy operations in the 1940s and 1950s. This coincides with the addition of milking parlors to existing barns.

Milking parlors from this period in the survey area are characterized by their concrete block construction, fixed light windows, poured concrete floors and standardized metal stanchions, usually between 18 to 20 in each parlor. The windows were essential, especially before widespread electrification. Not only did they provide needed light for the twice-daily milking, but the light helped reduce the growth of mold and helped farmers keep the parlor cleaner – all things that made the milking process more sanitary. An ancillary structure to the milking parlor, but a vital one, was the milk house or chiller. In order to operate as a commercial dairy under increasing government regulations after the mid-1920s, farms had to have a dedicated space for raw milk to chill, be strained and stored before being transported to market.

Only one confirmed dairy barn, LV-76 (Figures 3.46-3.48), was surveyed as part of this project. The transverse frame barn rests on poured concrete knee walls, with a full loft and concrete block milking parlor on the east side of the barn. The barn has a peaked hay hood and two sets of hinged double doors on the gable end. A silo was originally located on the south gable end; it has been demolished (Figure 3.47). The main part of the barn has a few stalls remaining on the west side, and hay racks and built-in troughs on the east side, adjacent to the milking parlor.

Pat Rogers built the barn in the 1950s as part of his 600-acre farming operation in south central part Livingston County. According to his daughter, Nancy Lloyd, he had about 20 milk cows.[22] Three could milked at one time in the milking parlor. The milking parlor is somewhat unusual, with a poured concrete ramp in a "L" configuration on which the cows were milked (Figure 3.48). The cows entered a chute on the south gable end, which led onto the ramp. A separate room on the north gable end held the milk.

[22] Personal conversation with Nancy Lloyd, November 2011.

Figure 3. 46 *Pat Rogers Barn (LV-76) on the Gillum Road in Livingston County. The milking parlor is on the left in photo.*

Figure 3. 47 *Rear of the Rogers dairy barn (LV-76). A silo used to sit at the location of trailer (far right in photo).*

Figure 3. 48 *Interior of milking parlor at LV-76, showing ramp (entrance to ramp is in center rear of photo)*

Fire-cured tobacco barns

Although the introduction of white burley tobacco to Kentucky in the 1860s transformed the landscape – and agricultural economy – of the central portion of the state, in western Kentucky, the tobacco has traditionally been a variety known as dark tobacco. This strain requires fire or flue curing, which is necessarily more labor-intensive than the air-cured burley. By the late nineteenth century, only 28 counties in western Kentucky and Tennessee were still producing the fire-cured tobacco. This section of the two states became known as the "Black Patch."

The counties in the western part of Kentucky continued to produce dark tobacco after the Civil War in part because of the "type of soil, the abundance of hardwood for firing and the mild climate of the region."[23] Though the growing season of dark tobacco differs little from that of burley, the resulting two months of curing after the tobacco is housed bears no resemblance to air-cured tobacco. Once the tobacco is spiked or tied onto the tobacco stick and hung in the barn, the firing process begins. Rows or "runs" of lumber are laid out along the floor and covered with sawdust. The fire is started either before or after the sawdust applied, and is kept smoldering, producing the smoke that cures the tobacco leaf to its desired level of color and texture (Figure 3.49).

Figure 3. 49 *Interior of the fire-cured tobacco barn at the UK Research Farm in Princeton.*

[23] *Your Barn's on Fire! An Investigation of Dark-Fire Tobacco Barns in Calloway County, Kentucky*. A project of the Folk Studies Program at Western Kentucky University, December 1992. Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

A firing might last for five to seven days. Depending on the size of the barn, a typical curing requires five to six firings. Once the firing process is completed, the barn is opened to allow air to circulate.

This particular method of curing resulted in a unique structure that appears little changed from its nineteenth century roots. Tall, gable-oriented structures, either rectangular or square, fire-cured tobacco barns are usually as twice as tall as they are wide. Unlike air-cured tobacco barns, these barns are tightly sheathed, with horizontal siding over vertical board boxing.

Openings are carefully placed to allow the proper amount of ventilation as well as the desired path of circulation through the barn. The windows are hinged, and fit snugly against their jambs (Figure 3.56). A monitor roof might be located on the ridgeline, working with vents near the bottom of the barn to draw air up and through the hanging tobacco. Doors are located on the gable end; either a single sliding door, or a hinged door (or doors) leading onto each cross aisle.

Three fire-cured tobacco barns were surveyed in Crittenden County, and a visit to the University of Kentucky Research Farm in Caldwell County allowed a glimpse of a firing in process. One barn at the Research Farm (pictured below, Figure 3.50) dates from 1926 and is remarkable similar to a plan produced by the College of Agriculture in May 1926 (see Figure 3.51). Likely built as a “two-acre” tobacco barn, the barn now holds one-acre of tobacco, due the plant being topped higher now and taking up more room.

Figure 3. 50 *Historic fire-cured tobacco barn at the UK Research Farm.*

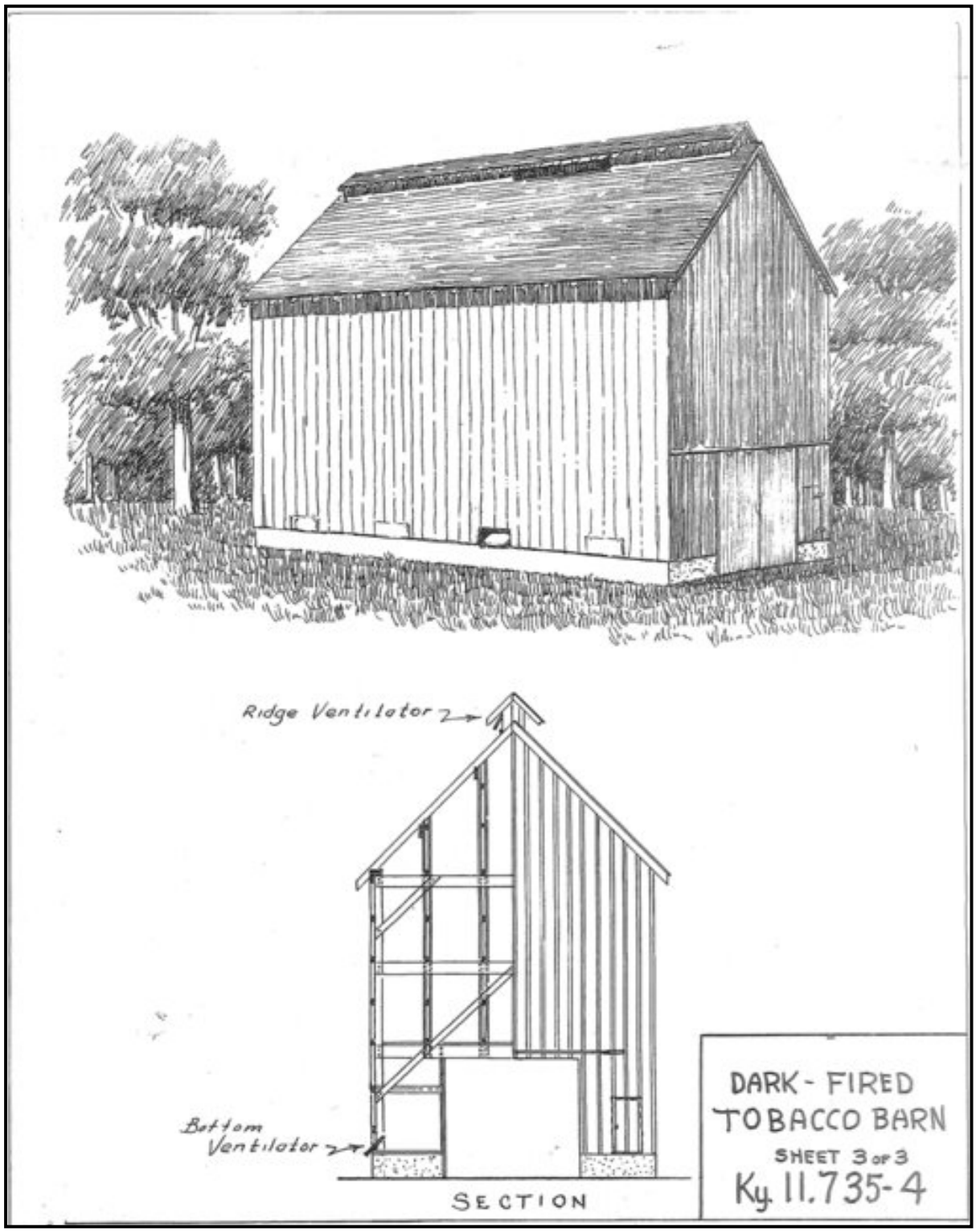


Figure 3. 51 *Dark-fired tobacco barn plan, developed by Agricultural Engineerring, University of Kentucky College of Agricultre, May 1, 1926. Plan provided courtetsy Dr. George Duncan, Extension Professor Emeritus, College of Agriculture Biosystems and Agricultural Engineering.*

Demand for dark tobacco, primarily used in snuff and chewing tobacco, began to wane in the late nineteenth century. The American Tobacco Company bought tobacco at a fixed price, ensuring no competition in the market. Farmers had no choice about where to sell their tobacco, and the low prices meant that it cost more to produce the leaf than any profit.

The following letter to the editor, from a farmer by the name of A.H. Cardin, ran in a September 1906 edition of the *Crittenden Record-Press*. His words encapsulate not only the process of curing dark tobacco, but also the angst produced by the monopolistic market.

> *I ask a small space this week to speak to the tobacco growers, as I am anxious for them to house and cure this crop of tobacco in good shape. From all I have seen this is the best crop we have had for fifteen years and it will not do to handle it carelessly. If you expect to get a good price you must get it in the barn in good shape and fire it well, let it yellow well, then start your fires slow, say for 24 hours, then increase them for one day and night, then fire slowly for about ten days, just enough to keep the leaf dry.*
>
> *If it comes in order a little at night dry it out during the day until it is thoroughly cured. The best color is a cherry red, the next best color is a rich brown or a solid dark.*
>
> *This year you will need more barn room and more sticks, and you are liable to put too much on the stick and crowd it in the barn. You will have to guard against this or you will have house burnt tobacco. House burnt tobacco is almost worthless as well as sun burnt tobacco. You can make or ruin a crop of tobacco from the knife on.*
>
> *Since the Trust has got control of the tobacco business they are very particular as to how the tobacco is classed, and if you are curing your tobacco by bad management, get mixed colors, it is hard to class, which will cut the price fully $1.00 on the 100 pounds. If you do not want mixed colors let your tobacco yellow well and fire slow in the start and fire until your tobacco is well cured.*[24]

Decreased demand and the low prices stoked the discontent of farmers across the Commonwealth. Farmers organizations, created during the late-nineteenth century on the tide of Progressive reform, such as the Grange or Farmers Alliance, likely inspired the cooperatives of tobacco farmers in their struggles against the tobacco companies. The resulting "Black Patch Wars" from 1904 through 1911 pitted groups of farmers, most notably the Planters Protective Associated (formed in 1904 in Guthrie, Todd County, Kentucky) against the tobacco companies. The cooperative held farmer's crops from the market until an agreeable price could be reached – yet the success of this venture depended on cooperation from growers to join the pool. Violence

[24] Underdown. "Tobacco in Crittenden County." September 28, 2009, http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2009/09/tobacco-in-crittenden-county.html

erupted across Western Kentucky as masked "Night Riders" rode across the countryside to intimidate farmers and force them to join the cooperative.

On December 1, 1906, Night Riders seized control of Princeton, the county seat of Caldwell County. Approximately 200 men burned tobacco warehouses and caused more than $75,000 worth of damage.[25] A similar attack occurred in Hopkinsville, county seat of Christian County. Although sporadic violence took place across the state, including the burning of warehouses in Bath and Fleming Counties, most of the fallout from the Black Patch Wars centered on Western Kentucky. In 1911, the federal government broke up the American Tobacco Company.

In 1919, only a few years after the chaos of the Black Patch Wars, dark fire-cured tobacco hit its peak production. In 1950, there were 13 farms in Crittenden County producing dark fired-cured tobacco and 59 farms producing dark air-cured tobacco. Livingston County reported five farms producing dark fire-cured tobacco in 1950, and two farms producing dark air-cured tobacco.[26] Since then, the number of farmers cultivating dark tobacco has decreased, and no farms in Crittenden County currently grow dark fire-cured tobacco.[27]

Figure 3. 52 *CN-43, a dark fire-cured tobacco barn in Crittenden County, facing northeast.*

[25]Kleber, "Princeton." *The Encyclopedia of Kentucky,*. 741.
[26] Burley tobacco was also produced in the two counties. Twenty-six farms raised burley in Crittenden County in 1950 and 13 farms in Livingston county did as well. Statistics from the 1950 United States Census of Agriculture.
[27] No dark tobacco resources were identified in Livingston County.

Figure 3. 53 *CN-43, south and east elevations.*

Figure 3. 54 *CN-45, a two-acre dark fire-cured tobacco barn, facing northwest.*

Figure 3. 55 *East and north elevations of CN-45.*

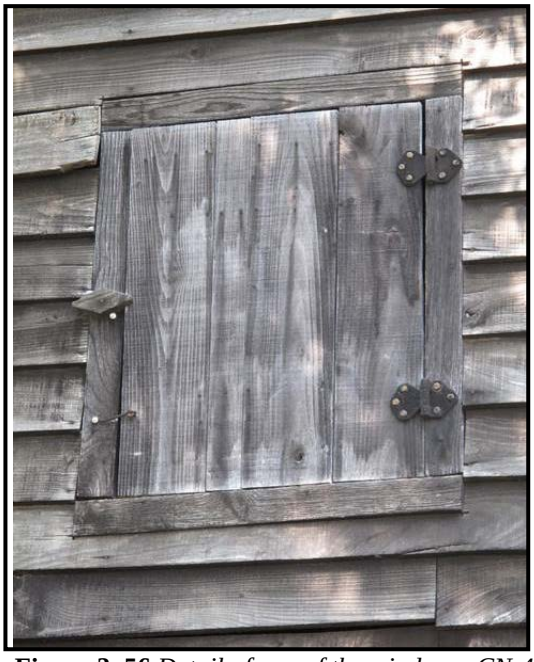


Figure 3. 56 *Detail of one of the windows, CN-45.*

Figure 3. 57 *Interior of CN-45.*

Figure 3. 58 *South elevation of a dark fire-cured tobacco barn, CN-72.*

Barn Builder: Henry Wigginton

Unlike architects of high-style buildings, the builders, laborers and craftspeople associated with vernacular architecture are often unknown and uncelebrated. Even houses are most often linked with the first owner or prominent family, and the carpenter whose skills made the dwelling a reality is a mystery. The provenance of agricultural buildings is even murkier, unless a farm's ownership remains in the same family, and oral tradition preserves the names of builders and designers.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the survey efforts in Crittenden County was the identification of barns constructed by a local builder named Henry Wigginton. These barns are located in the Piney Fork area of the county. Born in 1881, Henry Jackson Wigginton identified himself as a farmer on historic census records from 1920 and 1930. He married between those two census enumerations, and with his wife, Edith, had at least three children. Wigginton died in 1960, and none of his children survive.[28]

Seven barns in Crittenden County were positively identified as his work.[29] Little is known about Wigginton; in addition to barns, he also built several houses (see Chapter 6, page 243). According to one of the owners of a Wigginton barn, most of his work was in the 1920s and 1930s. During the period that Wigginton worked, many farmers applied their carpentry skills to outside work for extra income. Unlike contracts signed with architects and engineers today, a "good carpenter during the heyday of constructing farm buildings of wood didn't have to advertise."[30]It appears that Wigginton built two basic types of barns: the Midwest-three portal (or a barn with extended side aisles), as is seen in CN-77, CN-42, CN-35 and CN-41 (Figures 3.59 through 3.61, and Figure 3.64). These barns all have interior corn cribs, tack rooms, hay hoods and lofts.

A smaller barn type, with a more compact footprint and a side shed addition, was also identified. It appears that these barns were not intended to be the main multi-purpose barn for the farm, as larger barns are present on both sites. One of these is on the former Henry Wigginton Farm on Jack Campbell Road, CN-37 (Figure 3.62). It has a rounded variation of a gambrel roof. Another smaller Wigginton type is located at CN-36 (Figure 3.63). The central portion of the barn consists of a central aisle with stalls on one side, and an interior corncrib on the other side. The shed addition contains built-in hayracks for feeding livestock. Wigginton's barns deserve additional study and documentation that was not possible as part of this grant. Given the scant amount of data available about most historic barn builders in Kentucky, the link between a particular builder and his extant work should be closely examined.

[28] Personal conversation on April 5, 2011 with Evelyn Beavers, a relative of Henry Wigginton.
[29] An additional barn across the county line in Caldwell County, belonging to Mr. W. Ralph Paris
[30] Keith E. Roe. *Corncribs in History, Folklife and Architecture*. (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 52.

Figure 3. 59 *Wigginton-built barn at CN-77.*

Figure 3. 60 *Wigginton-built barn at CN-42.*

Figure 3. 61 *Wigginton-built barn at CN-35.*

Figure 3. 62 *Wigginton-built barn at CN-37.*

Figure 3. 63 *Wigginton-built barn at CN-36.*

Figure 3. 64 *Wigginton-built barn at CN-41.*

Figure 3. 65 *Interior of loft at CN-41.*

Figure 3. 66 *Tack room at CN-41. Steps in tack room lead to loft.*

Grain Storage: Corncribs, silos and grain bins

Since corn was one of the first crops planted during the settlement period, a structure to house ear corn typically was one of the first agricultural outbuildings constructed on a farm in Kentucky. Designed to store and dry corn, corncribs are utilitarian structures with a few basic forms. The first corn cribs were single pen log structures; no log corn cribs were identified in the survey area. Freestanding log cribs from the nineteenth century might now be log cribs encased inside of larger superstructures.

Over the years the single pen corncrib gave way to larger structures. The size of the corn crib depended on the amount of corn harvested. The height was determined by how high a man standing in a wagon could shovel. Later, after the invention of the portable grain elevator, corn cribs could be constructed much higher. Although available by 1904, portable grain elevators did not make an impact on the Kentucky market until the mid-1930s.

Increased corn production in the 1930s through the 1960s led to a growth in both the number and size of corncribs across Kentucky. Standard dimensions of historic corncribs in the survey area were not calculated, the largest corncrib by far was located on the O.B. McDaniels Farm (CN-32) in Crittenden County. This corncrib, built during the Great Depression, consists of four separate cribs, resting on heavy sills on field stones, clad in wood slats measuring six to eight inches high.

Figure 3. 67 *South side of the corncrib at CN-32.*

The crib is slightly tapered at its base, and wider at the top. A human-sized door is located in each crib, while a hinged window is located at the top of the wall of each crib for loading the corn (Figure 3.68). An open shed is located on the north side of the crib, while the shed on the south side of the crib has been enclosed. This side of the crib was divided into stalls for mules or horses.

Figure 3. 68 *North side of CN-32, showing cribs.*

Figure 3. 69 *East gable end of CN-32 corncrib, showing open north shed.*

The river bottom location of the O.B. McDaniels Farm and its size (the farm is now 750 acres) historically enabled a higher level of production than some farms situated in the interior of the county. The rich soil and levelness of the farm allowed high yields of row crops, such as corn. In addition to the land along the Ohio River, the farm also grows corn on McKinley Island.

The O.B. McDaniels corncrib is an extreme example of a freestanding corncrib with side sheds. The corncrib at LV-77 is a smaller version, with two sheds on either side of the crib, which rests on piers (Figure 3.70).

Figure 3. 70 *Corncrib with side shed additions at LV-77.*

A more typical freestanding (and single purpose) corncrib is the one at the John Boyd Farm (CN-66) in Crittenden County (Figure 3.71).

Figure 3. 71 *John Boyd corncrib, CN-66.*

Built in 1948 or 1949, the crib rests on a poured concrete foundation, and has a human-sized entry door on the gable end. It is very similar to the corncrib included in the College of Agriculture's 1940 *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky* (Figure 3.72).

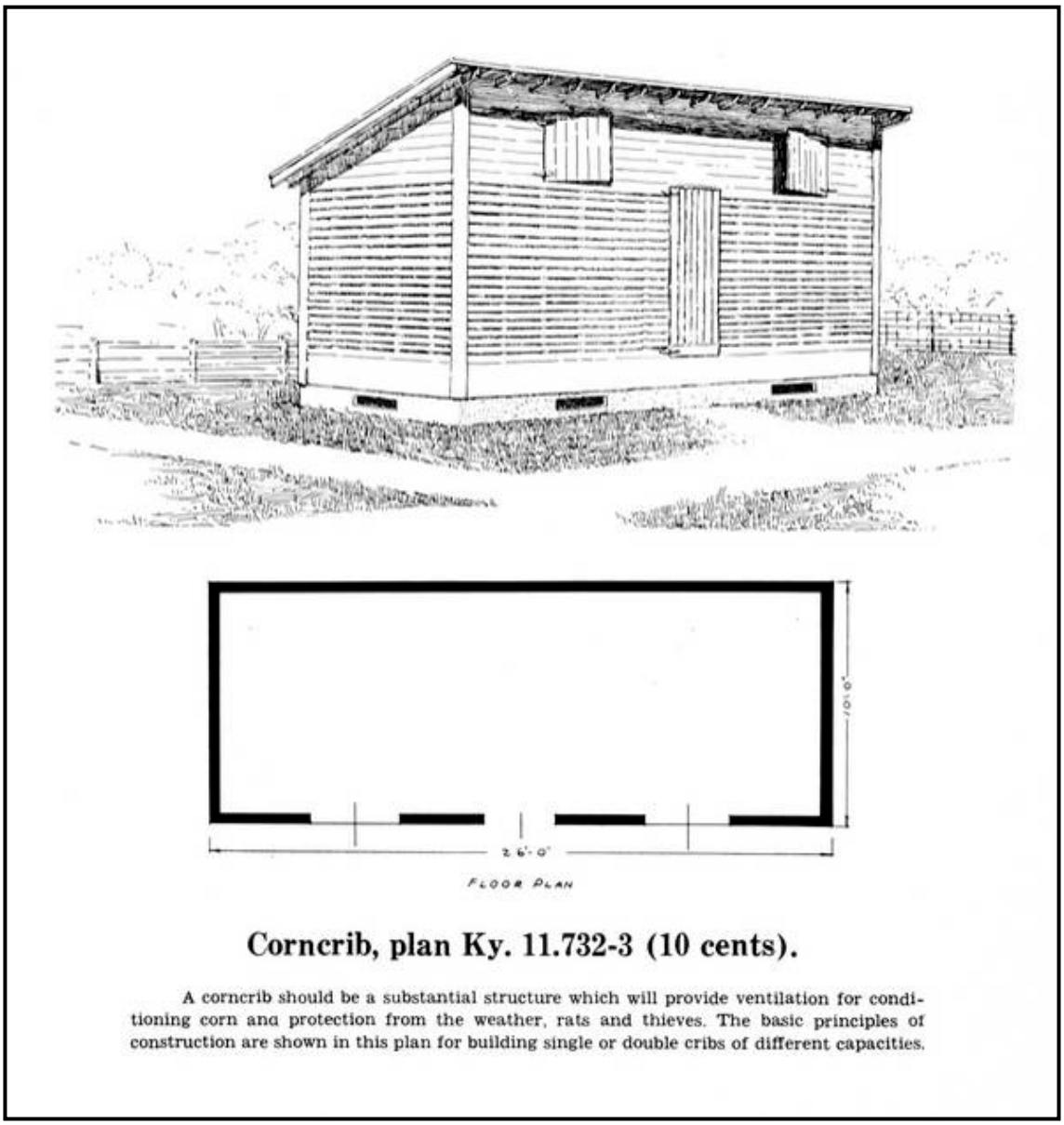


Figure 3. 72 *Corncrib plan from University of Kentucky's Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky.*

Only one other dedicated corn only freestanding corncrib was identified in the survey area. The corncrib at the Virgil Alexander Farm (CN-71, Figure 3.73) is a smaller version of the type promoted by the College of Agriculture.

Figure 3. 73 *Corncrib at the Virgil Alexander Farm, CN-71.*

Like barns, many historic corncribs in the survey area accommodate more than the storage of ear corn. While interior corncribs (located inside of barns) will not be covered in this section, there are smaller, barnlike structures designed for the storage of corn, hay, equipment, and perhaps room for a horse or two. The combination corncrib and stable at LV-25 (Figure 3.74) on River Road is one example.

Figure 3. 74 *Corncrib and stable, LV-25.*

Another type of corncrib is the one at CN-85, complete with elevator hooked up the cupola on the roof (Figure 3.75). Cupolas for loading corn (and protecting the head of the elevator) come in all shapes and sizes, but the shed roof projection is perhaps easiest to build.

Figure 3. 75 *Corncrib with elevator, CN-85.*

At the same time corn production began to increase sharply in the United States, drive-through corncribs began to be constructed. This consists of two cribs on either side of a central drive, all under one roof. Corn cribs are usually clad in vertical boards, and are raised off of the ground. Some corncribs, particularly the drive-through, might have a loft for additional grain storage above the central aisle and side cribs. Two different types of drive-through corncribs were identified in the survey area.

The Gregory-Guggenheim Farm (CN-31) in Crittenden County has a corncrib that may have originally been a drive-through, though one gable end is enclosed now. Two long cribs flank an open central aisle, under a front-gable facing metal roof. Despite the overall differences in form, this corncrib is very similar to the one right down the road at the O.B. McDaniels Farm (CN-32).

Figure 3. 76 *Corncrib at CN-31, south and east elevations.*

Figure 3. 77 *Interior of corncrib at CN-31.*

Although the majority of the corncribs in the two counties were designed to hold ear corn and accommodate animals or equipment in a shed addition, the corncrib at the Old Smith Farm (LV-54) between Salem and Lola also processed corn (Figure 3.78). The crib is built into the side of a hill, with a drive-in shed beside it (Figure 3.79), and on the lower level, another drive-through aisle, with built-in troughs, bins and equipment possibly used to grind or crush corn for feed (Figure 3.80).

Figure 3. 78 *Corncrib at the Old Smith Farm, LV-54.*

Figure 3. 79 *Corncrib at LV-54, upper level.*

Figure 3. 80 *Lower level of LV-54 corncrib.*

The use of alternate feed, such as soybean hulls, or crushed corn, along with a drop in the number of livestock on farms (the tractor replaced many of the draft animals that once consumed large amounts of ear corn), has diminished the role of the corncrib on the farm. Consequently, many wooden corncribs are being torn down or left to collapse on their own.

In the second decade of the twentieth century, steel corncribs "were promoted…as a means of protecting vital food supplies from rats, fire and theft…the farmer was supposedly doing his patriotic duty if he bought a steel crib."[31] Manufactured corncribs rose in popularity after World War II. Steel was once again available for the domestic market, and with the rising costs of lumber, appealed to many farmers.

Easy to fill mechanically with corn, and equally easy to empty, metal cribs keep their shape well, are low-maintenance and typically held more than a small wooden corncrib. Wire-mesh cribs, like the one at the Workman Farm (LV-51, Figure 3.81) were also popular. This particular crib dates from the 1950s.

[31] Roe, 66.

Figure 3. 81 *Circa 1950s wire mesh corncrib at LV-51.*

Other grain storage structures on farms in the survey area include silos and grain bins/dryers.[32] Silage figured largely in many cattle operations in Kentucky beginning in the 1920s, and throughout the twentieth century, silos have been one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the rural landscape. Unlike corncribs, which are designed to store and dry ears of corn, silos preserve green fodder in a succulent condition. This fodder is typically field corn, but could also be grasses or legumes.

Experiments with preserving corn fodder in the United States began in 1875. In 1882, only 91 farms in the country reported having silos to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.[33] Most of those identified farms were in New England, where large dairy herds and an urban population demanding milk year-round favored the rapid development of the silo.

The earliest upright silos were rectangular wooden structures. The affordability and availability of materials made them easy for a farmer to build, but in terms of producing high-quality silage, they were less than successful. Silos need to be airtight to allow proper fermentation, and the

[32] Grain bins and dryers can be used for corn or soybeans, both important crops in the survey area.
[33] Noble, 71.

corners of rectangular silos allowed air pockets to form, causing the silage to rot. By the end of the nineteenth century, experimentation was underway with round silos that eliminated corners.

Circular, cement stave silos were available by 1906, and this remains the most common type of historic silo in the survey area. In the 1950Agricultural Census, there were 4,141 silos in Kentucky. Crittenden County reported 16 silos and Livingston County had 28 silos.[34] There were two historic silos surveyed in Crittenden County, and three silos in Livingston County.

Silos are almost always located near a barn, usually at the gable end. A shed will sometimes connect the silo to the barn for ease of feeding stock inside the barn. The silos in Figures 3.82 through 3.84 were likely associated with a barn historically.

In the 2007 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, there was no corn produced for silage in either county. Corn was harvested for grain, and most of that grain was then shipped out of the county. Farmers are not storing and feeding the corn they grow, so even the later incarnation of grain storage, the grain bin and dryers, are an infrequent sight in the two counties. In 2007, 9,000 acres of corn was harvested in Crittenden County, making it 32nd in the state in production, while 12, 800 acres were harvested in Livingston County, the 24th highest production in the state.

Figure 3. 82 *Silo on the Kathleen Chipps farm in Bayou, LV-69.*

[34] 1950 United States Census of Agriculture.

Figure 3. 83 *Silo on the Chipps Farm, LV-73.*

Figure 3. 84 *Silo at View (CN-59) in Crittenden County.*

Figure 3. 85 *Cement stave silo, with grain bins to the left at the Robert and Ada White Farm, CN-29.*

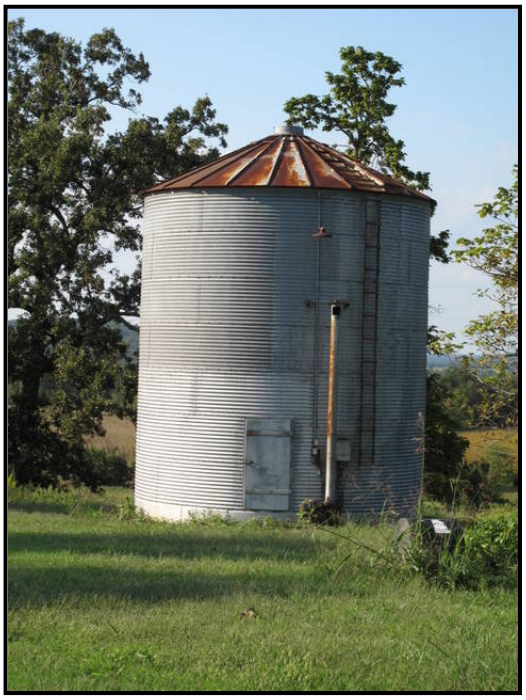


Figure 3. 86 *Grain bin at the Shewmaker Farm, CN-28.*

Chapter 4. Domestic Outbuildings

Smokehouses and Meathouses

One of the most important tasks on farms prior to electrification and refrigeration was the preservation of food. In the fall, many farm families would butcher their hogs, and the meat would cure or smoke in a designated structure. Smokehouses or meathouses were once one of the most common outbuildings on Kentucky farms.

It is difficult to draw the distinction between smokehouses and meathouses, since most people in the survey area referred to either as simply a smokehouse. The technical difference is that smokehouses employed smoke to cure meat, while meathouses cured the meat by salting or pickling it. Smoking could impart additional flavor to the meat, but imposed additional restrictions on the type of construction and location of the structure within the farmstead. There were seven meathouses surveyed in Livingston County and five meathouses in Crittenden County.[1]

In *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentucky, 1800-1865*, Macintire and Kennedy state that it is "not certain why some farmers chose to salt/pickle their meat in meathouses and some decided to smoke theirs in a smokehouse. There does not appear to be a pattern based on income, social status, geography, or ethnicity that would explain the decision."

Smokehouses benefitted from fireproof construction materials, either stone or brick historically, which tended to be more expensive. Ventilation was required to regulate the temperature inside the smokehouse – meathouses do not have ventilation, but are as tightly built as possible. Typically, smokehouses do not have a raised floor, but rather a dirt floor, where the fire pit was made. The risk of fire meant that smokehouses were not sited as closely to the dwelling as meathouses. Smokehouses could operate with a fire-proof container holding the coals that could be moved about within the structure.

Meathouses, constructed of log and frame, are visually almost identical to smokehouses. Both structures are similar in plan and form: typically a one to one-and-one-half story front gable oriented building, either built on a continuous foundation or on piers. Meathouses often utilize a braced box-frame construction method – lacking a true balloon frame, the structures might have corner posts but no true studs.

[1] All of the surveyed structures appeared to be meathouses – no heat source, external or internal, was discernible.

The simplest of meathouses, for example, are one-bay wide frame structures, with a door centered in the gable end. These resemble the example below from the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture's 1940 *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky* (Figure 4.1). This example is actually a smokehouse, with a fire pit detached from the smokehouse (on right side of the front gable structure). This eliminated much of the fire hazard associated with frame smokehouses.[2] The roof is typically clad in corrugated metal, and the structure rests on piers of some type, either wood, stone, brick or concrete. Meathouses of this type include Figures 4.2 through 4.4.

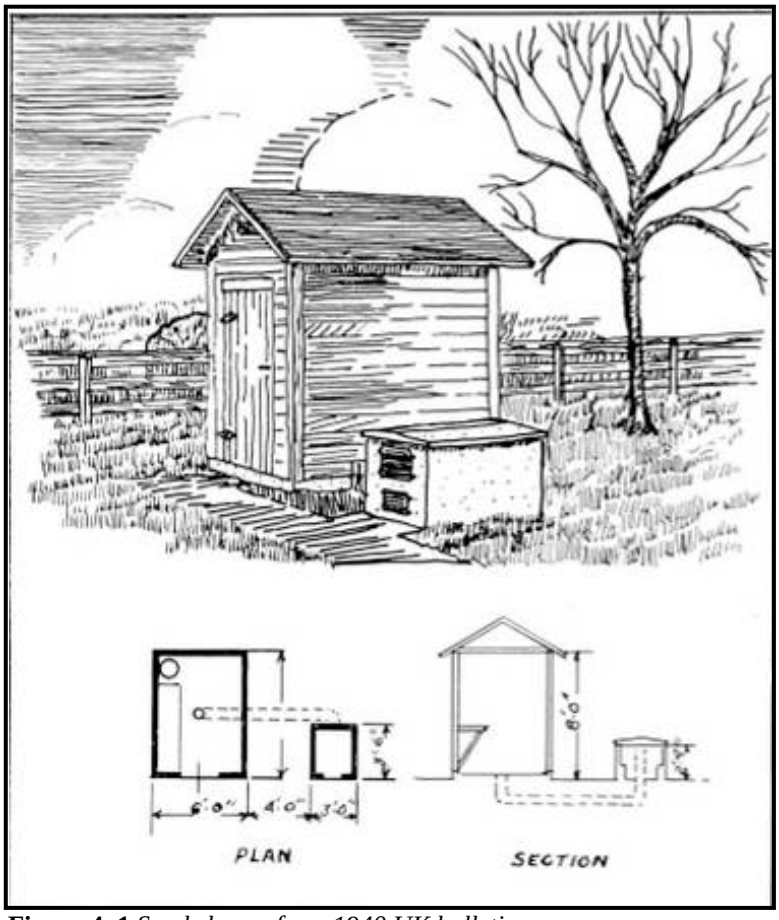


Figure 4. 1 *Smokehouse from 1940 UK bulletin.*

[2] There were not any smokehouses with external fire pits identified in the survey area.

Figure 4. 2 *Meathouse at CN-24. Note the horizontal weatherboards over the vertical board boxing. A raised cistern is located at left in photo.*

Figure 4. 3 *Meathouse at the Crawford farm, LV-52.*

Figure 4. 4 *Meathouse on concrete piers, LV-54.*

Front-gable meathouses with a braced cantilevered overhang over the central entry are another common type. This overhang provided some shelter from the weather both for the people going in and out of the meathouse, as well as some protection for the building. Some overhangs are supported by diagonal, boxed-in bracing, like the mid-twentieth century meathouse at the White Farm (CN-29, Figure 4.5) and the meathouse at the Rudell Ford Farm (LV-62, Figure 4.6). The meathouse at the Trimble Farm (LV-25), however, cantilevers out over the loft opening and the door with no support (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4. 5 *Meathouse at the White Farm in Crittenden County, CN-29.*

Figure 4. 6 *Cantilevered front-gable meathouse at the Rudell Ford Farm, LV-62. The window on the side is a later addition.*

Figure 4. 7 *Meathouse at the Trimble Farm on River Road, LV-25.*

Like most agricultural outbuildings, meathouses often served double duty, either with a shed addition to the side or the rear of the main structure. Meathouses located over root cellars is a common combination in Kentucky; the meathouse at CN-77 is an example of a meathouse over a cellar, with a side shed addition (Figure 4.8). The addition has a small brick flue that vented the stove; the space was likely used as a wash house and canning room (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4. 8 *Meathouse/cellar/wash house combination at CN-77.*

Figure 4. 9 *Rear of the meathouse at CN-77, showing brick flue on addition.*

Figure 4. 10 *Dilapidated meathouse with side shed addition at LV-54.*

Chicken Houses

Chicken houses were once a ubiquitous sight on farmsteads, and even in towns. The tending of the chickens was usually the domain of the women of the house, and thus, it was usually placed quite near the house, so that the chickens could be tended and eggs gathered while many other domestic tasks were also performed. Often the chicken house was also located near the orchard or vegetable garden, which again stressed the importance of productivity and efficiency – women could tend chickens and work in the garden, while the chickens helped keep the insect population in check. Eggs were an important commodity for farm families to sell or trade.

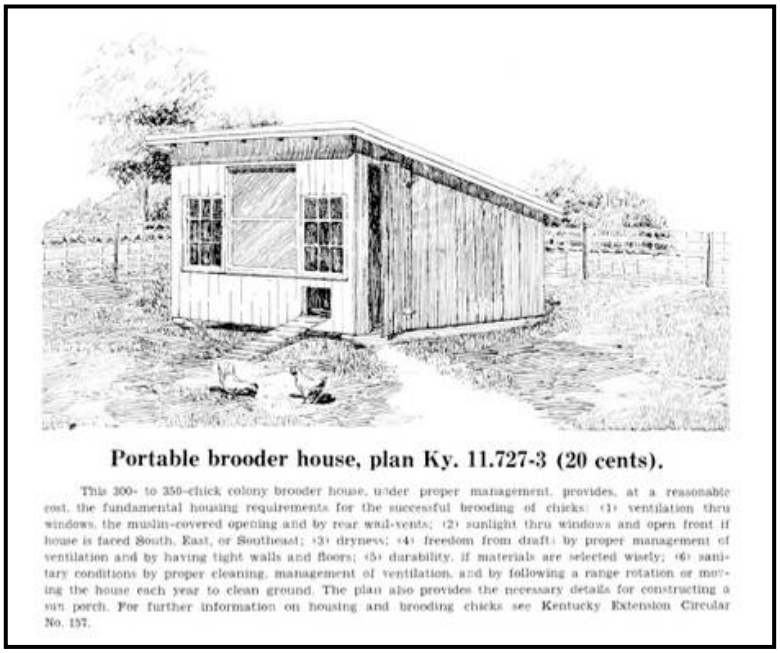
Chicken houses can be divided by function, whether as a hen (laying) house or a brooder house. The hen house, true to its name, housed laying hens. Brooder houses were specifically for the raising of baby chickens, often with design specifications for their care. The form remains similar – most are simple structures with a shed roof, constructed of vertical boards with window and door openings, and often now clad in modern synthetic siding, such as rolled asphalt siding or vinyl siding.

Chicken and brooder houses were often designed to be portable, allowing the chickens access to fresh dirt and grass, and the framing needed to be light. Sometimes they were built on skids. Box frame or lightly braced frame structures on piers rather than permanent foundations are typical. Soil-borne diseases were a big threat to baby chickens, so moving brooder houses frequently helped ensure a high survival rate.

Chicken houses typically had at least one human-sized door, several windows or openings covered with mesh or wire to let fresh air and light in, and a smaller opening, near the bottom of the façade, for chickens. Built-in equipment, such as roosts, nesting boxes and water and feed troughs were common in chicken houses. Brooder houses needed to be tighter, in order to conserve heat, and often had more windows and did not have built-in equipment. They were also usually smaller than houses used for laying hens.

There were seven chicken houses surveyed in Livingston County, two of those were identified by the current or former owners as brooder houses. Five chicken houses were surveyed in Crittenden County; only one of those was identified as a brooder house.

All of the chicken houses in the survey area were from the twentieth century, and most date from the 1930 through 1950 time period. Both of the chicken houses depicted in the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture's 1940 *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky* (Figures 4.11 and 4.12) have shed roofs and a simple form.



Portable brooder house, plan Ky. 11.727-3 (20 cents).

This 300- to 350-chick colony brooder house, under proper management, provides, at a reasonable cost, the fundamental housing requirements for the successful brooding of chicks: (1) ventilation thru windows, the muslin-covered opening and by rear wall-vents; (2) sunlight thru windows and open front if house is faced South, East, or Southeast; (3) dryness; (4) freedom from draft: by proper management of ventilation and by having tight walls and floors; (5) durability, if materials are selected wisely; (6) sanitary conditions by proper cleaning, management of ventilation, and by following a range rotation or moving the house each year to clean ground. The plan also provides the necessary details for constructing a sun porch. For further information on housing and brooding chicks see Kentucky Extension Circular No. 137.

Figure 4. 11 *Plan from the 1940 UK bulletin for a brooder house.*

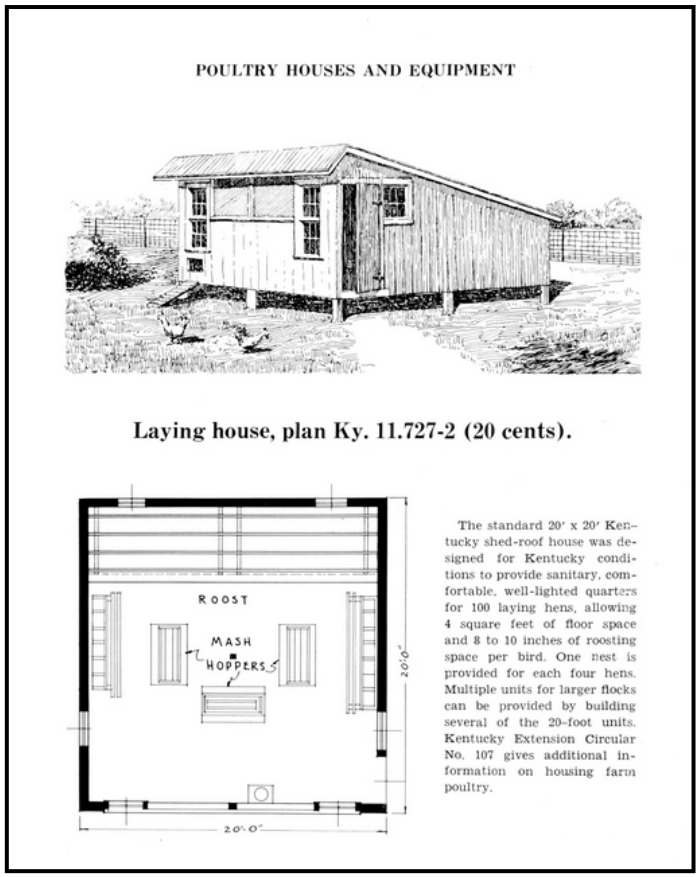


Figure 4. 12 *Plan from the 1940 UK bulletin for a laying house.*

Figure 4. 13 *Former chicken house, later used as a coal house, LV-68.*

Figure 4. 14 *Chicken house at CN-63.*

Figure 4. 15 *Brooder house at the Virgil Alexander Farm, CN-71.*

Figure 4. 16 *Chicken house at the Virgil Alexander Farm, CN-71.*

Figure 4. 17 *Chicken house at CN-40.*

Two chicken houses, LV-97 and LV-87, in Livingston County appear to be "half-monitor" chicken houses (Figures 4.18 and 4.19). The step-back form allowed more light and air into the chicken house, but at a good distance from the roosting chickens. Chickens typically entered from the rear of the house, and eggs were collected from the front. These plans started being promoted in the 1920s (Figure 4.20).

Figure 4. 18 *Remodeled chicken house at LV-97 on River Road.*

Figure 4. 19 *Half-monitor chicken house at LV-87. This type of house was more expensive to construct than a simple shed roof version. Widely touted by agricultural colleges in the 1920s and 1930s, the plan typically ranged from 20 feet wide to 18 feet long.*

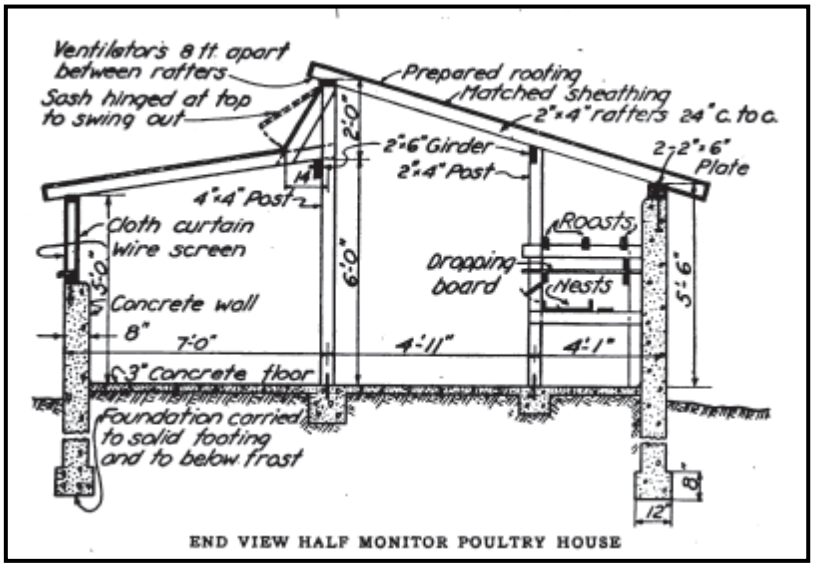


Figure 4. 20 *Plan of a half-monitor poultry house from the December 1922 edition of the American Poultry Advocate.*

Root cellars

Root cellars provided storage year-round for root crops and other fruits and vegetables. The excavated space provided insulation that helped maximize the lifespan of stored foodstuffs. Later modifications fitted some root cellars with shelves for storing canned goods. Prior to rural electrification and freezing, the root cellar played a major role on the family farm. Vegetables and fruit, including apples, carrots, turnips and potatoes, could be stored for months and would supplement the family's diet during the winter. Farmers could also use the root cellar to store excess produce intended for commercial sale. There were five root cellars surveyed in Livingston County and two root cellars documented in Crittenden County.

Root cellars can simply be dug out of the side of hill (LV-51, Figure 4.21, is one such example), and are identified by an earthen covered arched dome. In this case, a bulkhead-type door opens directly onto the steps descending in to the cellar. The interior of the hillside root cellar typically has masonry or concrete walls and ceiling and a dirt floor.

Figure 4. 21 *Root cellar at LV-51.*

The majority of the examples in the survey consist of one-story, front gable structures with a single door which provides access to steps leading down into an excavated area. The advantage of this type of root cellar is that the overall structure could accommodate other uses, though in

most cases, the extra space was limited to the area of either side of the steps. Having an ancillary structure built over the en trance to the root cellar provided shelter from the weather and also helped protect the structural integrity of the cellar.

The root cellar at the Edmonds Farm (LV-68, Figure 4.22) is a good example of this type of cellar. The stone root cellar is sheltered by a one-bay wide balloon frame structure resting on heavy, hand-hewn sills. The door opens onto stone steps leading into the cellar. Located over the cellar, and accessed from a door narrowly situated to the side and rear of the steps, is another room, where the current owner's father slept as a teenager. [3]

Figure 4. 22 *Root cellar at the Edmonds Farm, LV-68.*

[3] Personal conversation with Jim Edmonds, April 2011.

Figure 4. 23 *Steps leading down to cellar at LV-68.*

The root cellar at LV-62 (Figure 4.24) is a variation on the front-gable super structure, and closely resembles the hog houses located on the farm (and could well be adapted from one of those structures). The low-pitched, one-bay wide front gable structure has a hatch door in the floor leading to the cellar beneath. This type of arrangement provides more storage space on the floored level than the typical open stair arrangement.

Figure 4. 24 *Root cellar at the Rudell Ford Farm, LV-62.*

Most, though not all, root cellars with the superstructure were part of a combination structure, either with another room on the rear or to the side of the cellar entrance. A common combination is root cellar and meathouse. The root cellar at CN-36 has a small open shed at the rear for storage (Figure 4.25). The root cellar at the Lucas Farm in Livingston County (LV-64) is a front-gable building with two doors on the gable end (Figure 4.26). The door on the right leads down to the root cellar, while the other door was used for storage.

Figure 4. 25 *Root cellar at CN-36.*

Figure 4. 26 *Combination root cellar and storage building, LV-64.*

Water sources

One of the most essential elements on every farm was water and a reliable water source. Settlement sites were chosen because of water. While a dependable spring was a blessing, it sometimes was not ideally located to the rest of the buildings on the farm. In order to protect the water source, and provide a cool storage space for dairy products and other perishable food items, many farmers constructed a building over the head of the springs. No springhouses were identified in the survey; the spring located on the Rudell Ford Farm (LV-62, Figure 4.27) with its concrete and metal bulwark, provided some protection from debris for the spring, but is not a freestanding springhouse.

Figure 4. 27 *Spring at LV-62.*

Sites within the survey area had pumps, cisterns and wells, sometimes one of each. Wells were hand dug during the nineteenth century, and lined with brick or stone. Sometimes a hand pump (sometimes simply the pump apparatus, sometimes encased inside a decorative metal cover) would be placed over the well covering, but water could also be hauled up with a rope and bucket. The well at CN-26 (Figure 4.28) illustrates this type of well; with a twentieth century concrete block and wood covering over the well opening. The stone well with a concrete cap at the Peter Paul Paris Farm (CN-41, Figure 4.29) is another example.

Figure 4. 28 *Well at CN-26.*

Figure 4. 29 *Well at CN-41.*

Raised conical cisterns, often brick covered with a veneer of poured concrete, were identified at several sites in the two counties. These cisterns collected water from gutters (CN-67, Figure 4.30) collects water off of the barn roof) on houses and outbuildings. The water then flowed through an underground pipe, either by gravity or through a pump, to its desired location. Farms might have multiple cisterns to collect and store water, and complicated system of piping and pumping to deliver the water. The most efficient way to deliver the water from the cistern was a pump at the cistern itself, since it is easier to push rather than pull water to its desired location.

Figure 4. 30 *Raised cistern in barn lot at CN-67.*

Exterior cisterns are a common sight on farmsteads, but another type observed is the cistern included on an enclosed porch of the main house. Several sites had these cisterns or wells, including CN-31 (Figure 4.31), a box-frame tenant house from the early twentieth century. Figures 4.32 and 4.33 show other types of water collection found within dwellings, usually on enclosed porches.

Figure 4. 31 *Cistern on enclosed porch at CN-31.*

Figure 4. 32 *Cistern on enclosed porch at LV-62.*

Figure 4. 33 *Cistern/well on back porch at LV-74.*

Pump houses, most dating from 1930-1960, were a common site on farms in the survey area. Pumps moved the water up from a well or cistern. Constructed to hold pump machinery, these small structures are square or rectangular, and built of frame, poured concrete or concrete block. They typically have a front gable or shed roof, and one human-sized opening on the front. Many have steps leading down to the pump equipment – the below-grade location helped insulate the pipes from freezing.

Figure 4. 34 *Concrete block pump house at LV-51.*

Figure 4. 35 *Concrete pump house at CN-31.*

Figure 4. 36 *Frame pump house at LV-87.*

Figure 4. 37 *Interior of pump house at CN-71.*

Privies

While considered necessary by today's standards, (and often euphemistically referred to as the "necessary"), privies are not thought to have been common in the rural antebellum Kentucky. This could be because they were intended to be impermanent, so their method of construction and materials were not slated to stand the test of time, and once disposed of, a new privy could be constructed quickly and easily. Historic privies were typically hand-dug pits that may have been lined with wood, barrels or un-mortared brick. High-style examples might have been built of masonry, but most were narrow, rectangular or square structures, one-bay wide, of frame or log construction.

The privy was usually sited at the edges of the domestic yard, within comfortable walking distance, but far enough away from the dwelling so as to minimize any smells or contamination of water sources. Along with other efforts, the federal government began championing enhanced sanitation measures and "improved" privies in the 1930s and 1940s. Privies are often archaeological treasure troves, because people used them to discard all matter of everyday objects.

Only a handful of privies were documented in the survey area. They were frame, shed roof, one-bay wide structures, either clad in vertical board, weatherboards or rolled asphalt siding. These privies are likely earth vault or dry earth privies. The former rested over an open pit in the ground, and the structure would be moved once the pit reached capacity. Dry earth privies had a water-tight galvanized box mounted underneath the toilet seat. A hinged door at the rear of the privy allowed the box to be removed and emptied (Figure 4.39).

Figure 4. 38 *Privy at LV-68.*

Figure 4. 39 *Hinged opening on LV-68 privy.*

Figure 4. 40 *Weatherboarded privy at LV-54.*

Figure 4. 41 *Privy behind the Tiline First Baptist Church, LV-96.*

Chapter 5. Government, Commercial, Education and Religious Resources

Post Offices

The rural post office, along with the country store, are fixtures of the crossroad community property type, often sharing the same building. It is not known whether there were any design specifications for rural post offices; it is most likely that the vernacular example was organic and followed the form of other commercial spaces. Three post offices were surveyed as part of this project.

The former Dycusburg Post Office (CN-47, Figure 5.1) exemplifies the type: a small, one-story, frame, front-gable structure with a front porch and a door flanked by two windows. The Hampton Post Office (LV-89, Figure 5.2) is almost identical, with a slight variance in window size and placement on the façade. The former Lola Post Office (LV-105, Figure 5.3), situated prominently at the crossroads, illustrates another form, that of the post office and store. The front-gable form remains, but with an expanded footprint, and a parapet wall adds definition to the façade. The post office occupied the right-hand (northeast) side of the building, with one door and a window on the façade. The store took up slightly of the footprint of the building, with double entry doors topped with a transom flanked by two windows.

Ironically, a movement to aid residents of rural America led to the decline of the small country post office. Prior to 1890, people living in rural areas, which constituted more than 60 percent of Americans, had no choice but to pick up their mail at a local post office. The establishment of a post office in rural Kentucky appears to function in tandem with the development of a crossroads community. Citizens submitted a request to the Post Office Department for the creation of a post office in their locale, including reasons for its establishment, the number of "patrons that would be served and names proposed for the Post Office."[1] The Post Office Department then considered the proximity of other postal units in the vicinity, and how much it would cost to transport mail to the proposed Post Office.

Although free home delivery in cities had been in place since 1863, rural free delivery received congressional approval only in 1893. For the next few years, rural delivery operated on an "experimental" level, beginning in West Virginia, the home state of the Postmaster General. The experiment became a permanent service in 1902. The year before, there were 76,945 post offices in the country, a figure which declined sharply with the advent of rural free delivery. According to the United States Postal Service, there were only 27,077 independent Post Offices nationwide.

[1] United States Postal Service website. http://webpmt.usps.gov/pmt017.cfm#HowEstab Accessed November 2011.

In introductory statements to his Rural Post Office and Community Preservation Act of 2003, Senator Harry Reid of Nevada remarked that "A 1993 study by the National Trust for Historic Preservation tell us what we intuitively already know. That is, in rural communities, the post office is often the economic and social anchor of the town."[2]

The decline of rural post offices has continued since the turn of the twentieth century and post office closings currently threaten many small communities in Kentucky. As of July 2011, there were 670 post offices in the Commonwealth; 25 percent of those post offices are being proposed by the USPS for closure. The Hampton Post Office (LV-89) is slated to close, as is the Tiline Post Office. [3] The post office in Lola (LV-105) has been shuttered and closed for years. In addition to Tiline and Hampton, Livingston County retains operating post offices in Burna, Smithland, Salem, Grand Rivers and Ledbetter.

There are only three functioning post offices left in Crittenden County; one in Marion, and two rural post offices (both located in non-historic buildings) in Dycusburg and Crayne.

Figure 5. 1 *The old post office in Dycusburg (CN-47).*

[2] This bill never made it out of committee and thus did not become law.
[3] The post office in Tiline is no longer located within the crossroads community whose name it bears and is housed in a non-historic structure that was as such not surveyed.

Figure 5. 2 *The post office in Hampton (LV-89).*

Figure 5. 3 *Combination store and post office in Lola, Kentucky (LV-105)*

Stores

Another important segment of crossroad communities and hamlets is the local store or grocery. Rural groceries or general stores were often only dedicated to commerce, rather than being mixed-use (a combination of commercial and residential) as might be found in county seat towns. Rural stores did, however, often house a post-office as well as a grocery, and if the structure was more than one story, the upper floors were often home to local lodges or civic organizations.

Like schools, crossroad stores were a necessity due to the difficulties of travel, and it was not uncommon to have a small store every two miles or so along a road, throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. A trend observed in other parts of Kentucky is evident here as well, that of natives of the county returning home during and after the Great Depression and opening up a small store next to their house or on the road frontage of the family farm.

There were 15 stores documented in this survey. Four stores were surveyed in Crittenden County, in Dyscusburg, Frances, Mexico and Sheridan. The remaining 11 stores were located in Livingston County. With the exception of a few examples that have been adaptively reused as dwellings, all of the stores were closed and most were abandoned. Most stores had a front gable orientation or a shed roof, with either a single door or set of double doors in the gable end as the main entrance. Although seen in urban commercial architecture, the "gable-front store was most often a small-town or rural building."[4] The form itself was "an important building…[it] represented the distribution system in the economy and linked outlying areas with commercial developments."[5]

The stores surveyed fit into two different types: those with a parapet wall and those without. The construction of a parapet, whether stepped or a straight-line parapet, cost more to build, and was not as common as the simple front-gable store. The false-front extends the façade wall, making the structure appear larger, though it most often does extend much beyond the ridgeline of the gable. The incorporation of a parapet wall provided a space for signage, stylistic elements or even a window for the attic space.

The majority of the documented stores were frame, though the Tommie May Store (LV-106) in Lola is partially masonry (Figure 5.4). Additionally, all but two of the surveyed stores were one-story; an old commercial building in Iuka (LV-33) is two stories (Figure 5.9) as is the Tribble Store (LV-103) in Burna (Figure 5.14). Many stores also have a side shed addition that had an additional door or doors, and a rear porch (or a partial wrap-around porch).

[4] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940*.(New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985), 247.
[5] Ibid.

Figure 5. 4 *Tommie May Store in Lola, LV-106.*

Figure 5. 5 *Cross-Casper Store in Hampton, LV-27*

Figure 5. 6 *Store in Frances, CN-55.*

Figure 5. 7 *Virgil Alexander Stores in Piney Fork, Crittenden County (CN-38).*

Figure 5. 8 *LV-101 and LV-102 in Burna.*

Figure 5. 9 *LV-33, an abandoned store in Iuka on the Cumberland River.*

Figure 5. 10 *LV-28 in Carrsville.*

Figure 5. 11 *Dyer Hill Store (LV-100) in Livingston County on US 60.*

Figure 5. 12*Crouch Store (LV-59) in Tiline.*

Figure 5. 13 *The Lucas Store (LV-63) in Livingston Country.*

Figure 5. 14 *Tribble Store (LV-103) in Burna*

Other Commercial/Civic Resources

Other scattered examples of commercial and civic life in the crossroads communities across Crittenden and Livingston County include a former polling place (CN-26) in Crittenden County (Figure 5.15, below). The utilitarian concrete block structure is located near an abandoned farmstead in north central Crittenden County, on Route 91.

Figure 5. 15 F*ormer polling station in Crittenden County, CN-26.*

Automotive garages are another resource found in the hamlets of the survey area. Like the stores, none of them appeared to be in business, or at least not servicing vehicles. Both of the surveyed garages are concrete block structures dating from the mid-twentieth century. The garage in Frances (CN-56) is a one-story, front-gable building with a three-bay wide façade (Figure 5.16). The entry door is flanked by a rolling vehicular bay and a steel casement window.

The garage in Lola (LV-110) occupies a larger footprint, with two vehicular bays on either end of the structure (Figure 5.17). Single light display windows and two doors are located between the garage bays, and steel casement windows pierce the side elevations. It resembles more urban garages, with a straight parapet wall in front, and a stepped parapet wall along the sides.

Figure 5. 16 *Garage in Frances (CN-56).*

Figure 5. 17 *Garage in Lola (LV-110).*

In addition to stores and post offices, the community of Hampton retains one structure built as a physician's office. Dr. Davenport's office (LV-91) looks very similar to the front gable stores documented in the survey, complete with parapet wall, double entry doors and large fixed light display windows (Figure 5.18). A shed roof porch with turned and chamfered supports extends across the façade. No other known offices were documented as part of this project, but it is highly likely that they existed at one time.

Figure 5. 18 *Dr. Davenport's office, LV-91, in Hampton, Livingston County.*

The former Bank of Livingston remains in the community of Tiline. The twentieth century Modernist structure has a flat roof, clearstory windows on the façade and a drive-through teller window on the west side (Figure 5.19). The mid-twentieth century structure was built on the foundation of an older bank building, and holds the dubious distinction of being robbed several times in the second half of the twentieth century.

Figure 5. 19 *Former bank building (LV-93) in Tiline.*

In the early twentieth century, a hospital operated in Carrsville. Perhaps more accurately classified as a "surgery," the practice was housed in an extant two-story white frame house on Main Street. Dr. W. T. Gardner apparently lived and practiced in the house. The Carrsville Hospital (LV-114) is now a single-family dwelling.

Figure 5. 20 *Former Carrsville City Hospital (LV-114).*
Photo by Kathleen Guess.

Social Organizations

Rural communities embraced various social organizations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including Free Masons and Odd Fellows, as important institutions both on a social and philanthropic level. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized in 1800, though a lodge was established in Lexington in 1788.[6] County seat towns, with a higher population density, often boasted the first lodge of a particular kind before communities out in the county. In addition to population figures, transportation networks and productive farmland were factors in determining which areas established social organizations, and when.

Though the "degree of social organizing was…in direct proportion to the degree of urbanization" prior to the Civil War, postbellum growth in industrialization meant that outlying crossroad communities developed their own groups and organizations.[7] Three extant lodge structures were identified in the survey. The F&AM Dycusburg Lodge #232 (CN-48) was established in 1852. Dycusburg's location on the river and its prosperity during the steamboat age made it a logical choice for a social organization outside of the county seat of Marion. Though it is the earliest established lodge identified in the survey, it is housed in a mid-twentieth century concrete block building (Figure 5.21).

The pattern of lodge construction across Kentucky is that of a two-to-three story building, often front gable in orientation (a nod to other commercial buildings) with the organization for whom the building was named meeting on an upper floor, with the first floor rented out to an area merchant."[8] In the rural areas of Kentucky, these buildings were often frame, and a grocery or post office (or combination of the two) occupied the first floor.

The Liberty Lodge #580 in Frances (CN-53), a chapter of the Free and Accepted Masons, was established in 1876, and its two story frame structure, though dating to the 1940s, follows the more traditional form and materials (Figure 5.22). The vinyl clad, front gable building is one bay wide, with the only windows located on the sides of the second story. It is not known whether the first story ever had a separate use or if additional openings have been obscured by the application of siding.

The remaining example of a social organization is the Woodmen of the World Lodge #674 (LV-32) in Iuka. The one-story concrete block building also dates from the mid-twentieth century (Figure 5.23). It has a front gable orientation and is three bays wide. No information regarding its date of establishment could be located.

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[6] Charles S. Guthrie. "Freemasonry". *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. John Kleber, ed. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1992), 358.
[7] Martin, 217.
[8] Martin, 220.

Figure 5. 21 *The F&AM Lodge in Dycusburg (CN-48).*

Figure 5. 22 *Liberty Lodge (CN-53) in Frances, Crittenden County.*

Figure 5. 23 *WOW Lodge (LV-33) in Iuka, Livingston County*.

Schools

A context for historic schools and education in Kentucky has already been established with the 2002 Kentucky Heritage Council publication *Kentucky Historic Schools Survey: An Examination of the History and Condition of Kentucky's Older School Buildings.* A state law, passed in 1894, allowed school district trustees to be fined and prosecuted if they "failed to provide a suitable schoolhouse within a year's time."[9] The following standards were issued:

> *a total value of not less than $150; space of not less than ten square feet for each child of school age in the district; minimum height of ten feet from floor to ceiling; a minimum of four windows; one or more fireplaces with safe flues; and one or more doors with cloaks and keys to be held by the chairman of the district board of trustees, who was responsible for property damage due to neglect.*[10]

Needless to say, most districts in Kentucky failed to meet those standards. School construction prior to 1908 depended upon a tax, levied by the trustees of a district, of $.25 per $100 of taxable property; a poll tax of $2.00, levied by the voters in the district, on every male 20 years or older or the school could be built by the residents of a district. This latter method, by necessity, was most popular and could well account for the similarity in form between schools built in the late-nineteenth century and those built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Five schools were identified in the survey area; all but one date from the mid-twentieth century. The topographic maps of Crittenden and Livingston County tell the story of rural schools long since vanished from the landscape. Like stores and post offices, schools were established based not only on population numbers, but the reality of transportation networks. Every crossroad community and hamlet boasted its own school in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but with better roads and more reliable transportation, small one and two-room schools faded and closed. Schools consolidated with the nearest community, a pattern followed from 1920 through the 1960s, when county-wide consolidation measures began to be implemented.

The only frame, one-room school documented in the survey is the Iuka School (LV-78), which has been moved to its current location. The compact, pyramidal-roofed building has a projecting front gable entryway with cornice returns and a single door topped with a one-light transom (Figure 5.24). Four-over-four double-hung sash windows flank the entryway. A cupola is located on the ridgeline of the entryway. The sides of the school are pierced with additional four-over-four double-hung sash windows, admitting substantial natural light to the interior.

[9] Ellis Ford Hartford. *The Little White Schoolhouse*. (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1977), 16-17.
[10] Ibid, 17.

Figure 5. 24 *Iuka School, LV-78, moved from its original location*

The WPA assisted in the construction of a gymnasium at Frances in 1938. This structure (CN-1, Figure 5.25) still stands and is one of three NRHP-listed sites in the entire county. The Frances gym is adjacent to the 1960s Frances Elementary School (CN-58) which closed in 1998 and consolidated with the Crittenden County Elementary School.

Figure 5. 25 *CN-58, the Frances Elementary School at left, and CN-1, the Frances WPA Gymnasium, at right in photo.*

Figure 5. 26 *Frances Elementary School (CN-58).*

The growth accompanying the post-World War II period led to rural school construction across the project area. Mattoon, a community north of Marion US 60, received a new school (below) in the fall of 1953. "This new building had a large cafeteria, kitchen, six classrooms, an office, storage room, large restrooms, furnace room and later a multi-purpose room. In 1953-54 enrollment was approximately 200, with 54 students in the seventh and eighth grades. The school was thriving and the future looked promising for the school and community."[11] Low enrollment led to the closure of the school in 1981 and consolidation with Marion.

Figure 5. 27 *Mattoon School (CN-82).*

[11] Underdown, Forgotten Passages http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2010/10/mattoon-school-building.html

Another 1950s era school is the 1956 Tiline Elementary School (LV-113) in Livingston County. Only a portion of the abandoned school building still stands (Figure 5.28).

Figure 5. 28 *Tiline School (LV-113). Photo by Darrell Jones.*

Tolu Elementary School (CN-88, Figure 5.29) in Crittenden County dates from the same period. Like the Frances and Tiline Schools, the one-story is low brick veneer building is low and horizontal, with banks of ribbon windows on the sides. Tolu School closed in 1998 and consolidated with Marion.

Figure 5. 29 *Part of the façade and south elevation of Tolu School (CN-88).Photo by Kathleen Guess.*

Religious Resources

Along with schools, churches historically served as the nucleus of crossroad communities. It appears that in the nineteenth century, most of the churches in Crittenden and Livingston County were either Presbyterian or Baptist. Six churches surveyed in Livingston County, five churches and two camp meeting sites were surveyed in Crittenden County.

The majority of the surveyed churches were frame; though some churches have been clad in brick veneer. The frame churches have undergone siding modification, usually the application of vinyl siding. One church was constructed with concrete block.

The form of these churches varies only slightly. All 11 churches have a front gable orientation and form, and differ in footprint with the placement of Sunday School rooms, the addition of a bell tower, vestibule or cupola. Cemeteries, privies, picnic shelters and surface parking lots are all features associated with the surveyed churches.

Piney Fork Presbyterian Church (CN-39), organized in 1812, is considered the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kentucky. [12]Annual camp meetings started on the grounds that same year, and continued well into the twentieth century. The shed, similar to the one at Hurricane Camp, was built in 1886 and demolished in 1970. The first log church was replaced in 1843; the third church on the site, constructed of bricks, went up in 1867. The present brick-veneered building was built in 1957 (Figure 5.30).

Figure 5. 30 *Current church at Piney Fork Presbyterian (CN-39).*

[12] The Cumberland Presbyterian Church formed after a schism with the Presbyterian Church (now known as the Presbyterian Church USA) primarily regarding revivals and educational requirements for ministers.

Caldwell Springs Missionary Baptist Church (CN-51, Figure5.31) was organized in 1844. It sits alongside a natural spring, and a large cemetery is located on a hill opposite the church (Figure 5.30). Rather than having windows on either side of the entry door, the frame, front gable church has pointed arch windows above and to either side of the entryway.

Figure 5. 31 *Caldwell Springs Cemetery looking toward church (CN-51).*

The Frances Presbyterian Church (CN-52) has an off-center belltower and entryway, and a canted apse on the rear gable elevation of the church (Figure 5.32). The congregation organized in 1909 with 35 members. George L. Whitt donated land for the church and cemetery; he current church building was dedicated in 1910. [13]

[13] Underdown, "Frances Presbyterian – Marked in Time." Forgotten Passages website, November 1, 2009 http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2009/11/frances-presbyterian-marked-in-time.html, accessed November 2011.

Figure 5. 32 *Frances Presbyterian Church (CN-52) and cemetery.*

Sulphur Springs Baptist Church (another church located near the site of a spring, so important during the settlement period) is a variation on the massing of the Frances Presbyterian Church. Sulphur Springs (CN-60) has a canted apse like projection on its front gable, serving as entryway to the sanctuary (Figure 5.33).

Figure 5. 33 *Sulphur Springs Baptist Church (CN-60). Sunday School rooms extend laterally at the rear.*

Iuka Baptist Church (LV-30), organized in 1914, is a frame front gable church with an unusual three-part bell tower (Figure 5.34). Despite its date of construction, the church borrows heavily from the Gothic Revival style of architecture, with pointed arch windows piercing the sides of the buildings. Most late-nineteenth and twentieth century rural churches favor the Gothic Revival style. Sunday School rooms were added at the rear of the sanctuary in 1957, and a fellowship room added in 1988.

Figure 5. 34 *Iuka Baptist Church (LV-30).*

Pinckneyville Baptist Church (LV-84) in Livingston County was organized in 1852. T. C. and Mary Elizabeth Guess donated four acres of land and $50.00 worth of lumber for the current church building in 1886. The total cost of construction was $1,646.10.[14] The frame, front gable church rests on a stone foundation and has a three bay wide façade, with pointed arch windows flanking double entry doors (Figure 5.35).

[14] Pinckneyville Baptist Church website. http://www.pinckneyvillebaptist.org/About-us.php Accessed November 2011.

Figure 5. 35 *Pinckneyville Baptist Church (LV-84).*

A particular – and unique – religious property type- documented in Crittenden County is the camp meeting ground. These open air revivals sprang out of the Second Awakening Movement, which began in 1800 in Kentucky. Two such sites were surveyed; the Hurricane Camp Meeting Grounds (CN-25) and Aunt Jane Underdown Tabernacle (CN-68). The latter is the smaller and more recent of the type (Figures 5.36 and 5.37).

In 1905, Jane Underdown, called "Aunt Jane" by many members of the Crittenden County community, left the Methodist Church after "hearing a message of holiness from a Church of God minister."[15] Underdown then began "inviting circuit riding Church of God ministers to hold services in her home."[16] Eventually, the community gathered together to construct a place to worship. The current shed dates to 1927, and has" hand-cut and hand-hewn posts, hand-sawed boards for pews, pulpit and platform with a tin roof. Two outhouses served as toilet facilities, lanterns hung on posts, and shaded coal oil lamps sat on post stands and the pulpit."[17] Meetings were held the last two weeks of July; meetings are no longer held annually, but sporadically there will be a revival for a few nights.

[15] Underdown. "Aunt Jane Underdown Tabernacle." Forgotten Passages website, June 15. 2008. http://ourforgottenpassages.blogspot.com/2008/06/aunt-jane-underdown-tabernacle.html, Accessed October 2011.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.

Figure 5. 36 *The shed at Aunt Jane Tabernacle (CN-68).*

Figure 5. 37 *Interior of shed at CN-68.*

Hurricane Camp, organized in 1889, is located in northern Crittenden County near Tolu. Though the meeting dates to the late-nineteenth century, Hurricane Church was established in 1843. The meeting grounds are extensive (Figure 5.38). The camp, still operating each summer, has a very large shed (Figures 5.39 and 5.40) and church (Figure 5.41) both of which date to around 1920, built to replace earlier structures that burned. Frame and concrete block cabins (Figure 5.42) for camp attendees, a dining hall and a large cemetery complete the site.

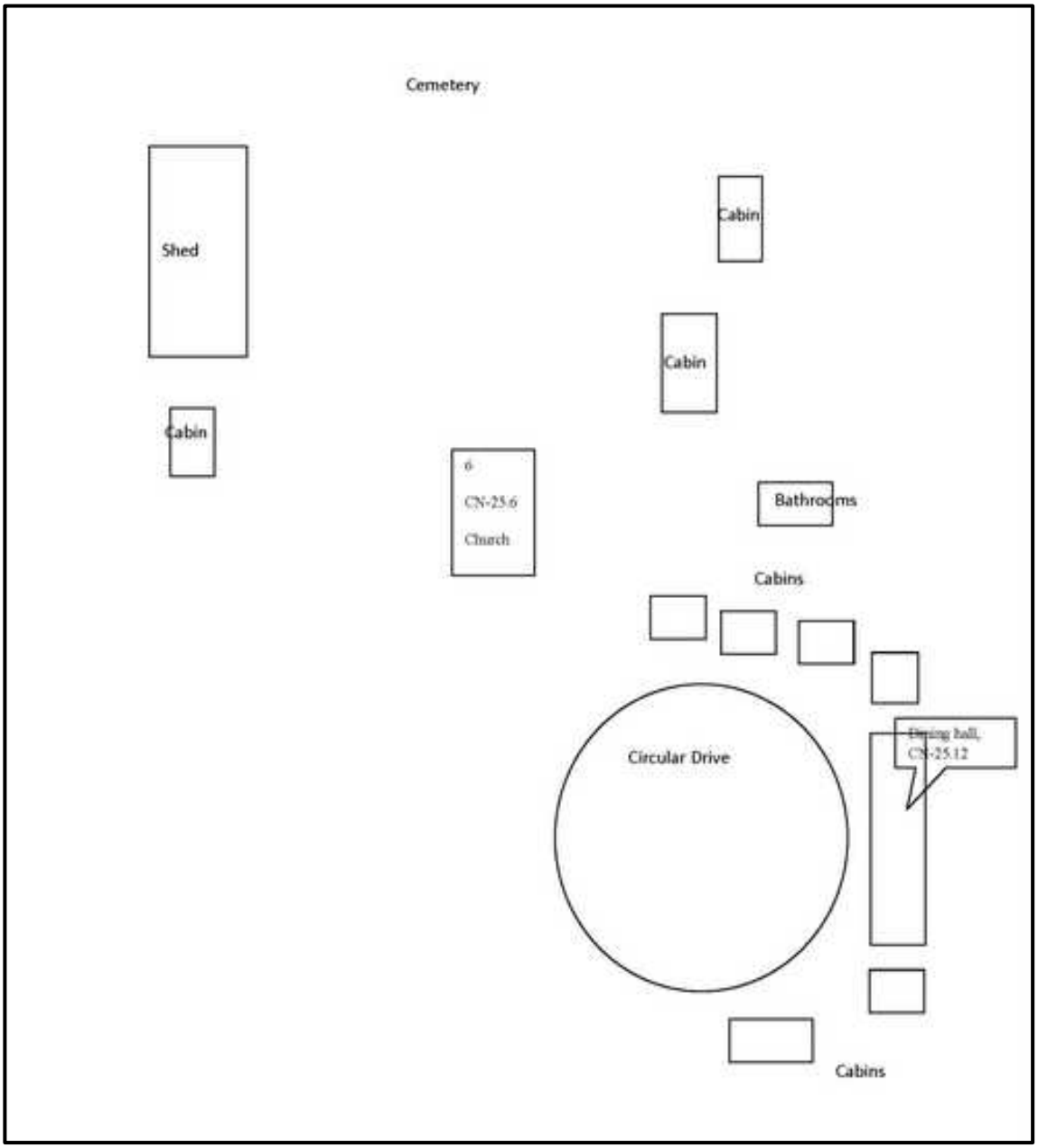

Figure 5. 38 *Site plan of Hurricane Camp Meeting Ground (CN-25).*

Figure 5. 39 *Circa 1920 open –air shed at Hurricane Camp (CN-25).*

Figure 5. 40 *Interior of the Hurricane Shed (CN-25).*

Figure 5. 41 *Hurricane Church.*

Figure 5. 42 *View of lower cabins at Hurricane Camp near the dining hall.*

Chapter 6. Dwellings

Overview

Houses documented in the survey vary in construction materials, form, plan and style. Unlike architectural details, which tend to change with the prevailing national or regional trends, "house plans tend to change more slowly over time than styles, so one plan type may be seen in any number of different styles."[1] Due to the narrow focus of this survey, the architectural styles associated with any specific resource will be discussed within this section as well as construction method, rather than pulled out into a separate section. Forty-four houses were surveyed in Livingston County, 30 were surveyed in Crittenden County.

The plan and type of a house is often reflected on the façade of the resource, with the fenestration arrangement hinting at the organization of rooms on the inside.[2] The plan of a historic dwelling is an important tool for historians; the interior layout shows how the house was used, and reflects not only the means of the inhabitants, but the influence of technology, fashion and an evolving social structure. Although the functionality of the interior space and the needs of its residents is perhaps the driving force behind the choice of an interior plan, physical limitations also played a factor in determining the type of house built. The plan of a house could evolve just like the exterior ornament, siding or paint colors.

During the settlement period and the first few decades of the nineteenth century in Kentucky, most people lived in houses of one to three rooms, usually only one-story high. Prior to the widespread use of passages, many houses were either single pens, consisting of only one room.

The hall-parlor plan is one of the earliest European derived house plans. The most common arrangement of hall-parlor plans is that of two rooms aligned end to end, with fireplaces at one or both gable ends. The hall was an all-purpose room; usually the larger and more highly finished of the two rooms, used for cooking and dining. The smaller room, the parlor, typically was reserved for sleeping or as a sitting room. The hall would invariably be heated; the parlor might not be heated. By the 1830s, Kentuckians were constructing their dwellings in a way that permitted the separation of work and leisure; namely, by dividing the interior space with the use of passages. After the 1830s, hall-parlor plans became associated with households of less affluence and stature.[3] The Alvis House (LV-55), discussed on page 219 of this chapter, was the

[1] William Macintire, *A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky.* (Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council, 2009), 112.
[2] For example, a typical side-passage plan is three bays wide, with a door/window/window fenestration pattern; the door leads directly into the passage.
[3] Macintire, 16.

only conclusively identified hall-parlor house in the survey, though it is perhaps not the most typical example of its type.

The hall-parlor plan is not the only two-room plan to be utilized historically in rural Kentucky. Saddlebags, mentioned previously, are two log pens sharing a central chimney. Many late-nineteenth and twentieth century houses are two-room plans, but they are not saddlebags. A common variation on the two-room plan is the Cumberland house, which is further discussed on page 235 of this chapter.

Passages allowed for an evolution in the treatment of space within dwellings, and evolved in tandem with changing notions of privacy and the employment of domestic workers. Spaces "are powerful entities to the people who build and occupy them, and for that reason changes in spaces are sensitive indicators of changes in their occupants' attitudes."[4] The most common passage type plans in Kentucky are the side-passage and the central passage.

The side-passage plan, as it evolved in Kentucky, is primarily an urban type, dictated by the constraints of narrow urban lots and the combination of businesses with living space. The Philadelphia house, found both in its namesake city, and in urban centers across the mid-Atlantic, could serve as a model for the urban side-passage plan in Kentucky.[5] Many side-passage plans had a business on the ground floor and the living space and family quarters on the second floor. The side-passage still allowed the occupants to control the passage of visitors. The ease of this plan adapting to both commercial and residential use would explain its popularity within town centers. There were not any side-passage plans identified in the study area.

Central passages, however, found wide favor in the agricultural landscape of Livingston and Crittenden Counties. The introduction of the central hall was an evolution in the idea of space. Central hall plans connected all of the rooms in a dwelling through a centrally placed stair passage. The central passage affected accessibility, visibility and rearranged the domestic spatial hierarchy. Most central passage houses are only one room, or one pile, deep. Double pile houses are less common, though one was documented in the survey area (LV-83, page 229).

[4] Dell Upton. "The Origins of Chesapeake Architecture," in *Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture: A Selection of Presentations Made at the 11th Annual Conference of the Maryland Historic Trust* (1982), 50.
[5]Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*. (Baltimore: The John Hopkins University Press, 1991), 32.

Log Construction

During the settlement period, houses in the survey areas were most commonly of log construction. Single room log houses over time usually gained a log addition, or most commonly frame additions, which is a typical expansion method for log houses. There were six log houses documented in Livingston County, and five in Crittenden County.

Many houses in rural Kentucky are log, but from the exterior, appear to be frame houses. Log houses could be clad with siding or left exposed, but the former technique decreased maintenance and increased the comfort level inside the house. Siding also denoted an attention to appearances and status level, as siding required a large investment of labor and money. From the outside, a log house could be indistinguishable from a balloon-framed house built later.

A single pen log house (CN-33) with exposed logs can be seen in Figure 6.1 It is not known how old this house is, but the smooth chinking between the logs (both logs and chinking have been painted) indicates that the logs were intended to be exposed. If the builder intended to cover the log house with frame siding after construction, the chinking would often be left somewhat rough and unfinished-looking.

Figure 6. 1 *CN-33, a single pen log house with side frame additions.*

Another one-and-one-half story log house (CN-44), this one clad in siding, was surveyed in southeastern Crittenden County near the Caldwell County line. This example also has a two-bay wide façade like CN-33 and a front gable porch. The additions, however, extend to the rear of the main house, forming an “ell” shaped arrangement.

Figure 6. 2 *CN-44, a log pen with siding.*

The Underdown log house (CN-67) illustrates the single log pen with siding and with its shouldered gable end chimney, here handsomely executed from sandstone and brick (Figure 6.3). According to Brenda Underdown, the house was built in the 1830s or 1840s. One clue to its log construction is the projecting end wall plate visible on the top right hand side of the façade of the house. The façade of the log pen is two bays wide, a door and window, like the other examples. A frame addition extends out from the log pen on the northwest side; the porch on that frame addition has been enclosed.

Figure 6. 3 *The log house at the Underdown Farm in Crittenden County, CN-67.*

Another example of single log pen with frame additions was documented at the Jones Farm in Livingston County (LV-65, Figure 6.4).This single pen log house dates to the late-nineteenth century, possibly the 1880s. The house is sadly quite deteriorated, but the deconstructed state makes it possible to track the evolution of additions and changes to the original log pen. The log pen, with V-notched logs, is on the east side and faces north (Figure 6.5). The frame section, added between 1897 and 1912, extends to the west, and is divided into a stair hall and one room. The west gable end of the frame addition consists of canted bay with two windows (Figure 6.6).

Figure 6. 4 *North elevation of LV-65; log pen is on left in the photo.*

Figure 6. 5 *Intersection between the log and frame pens, LV-65.*

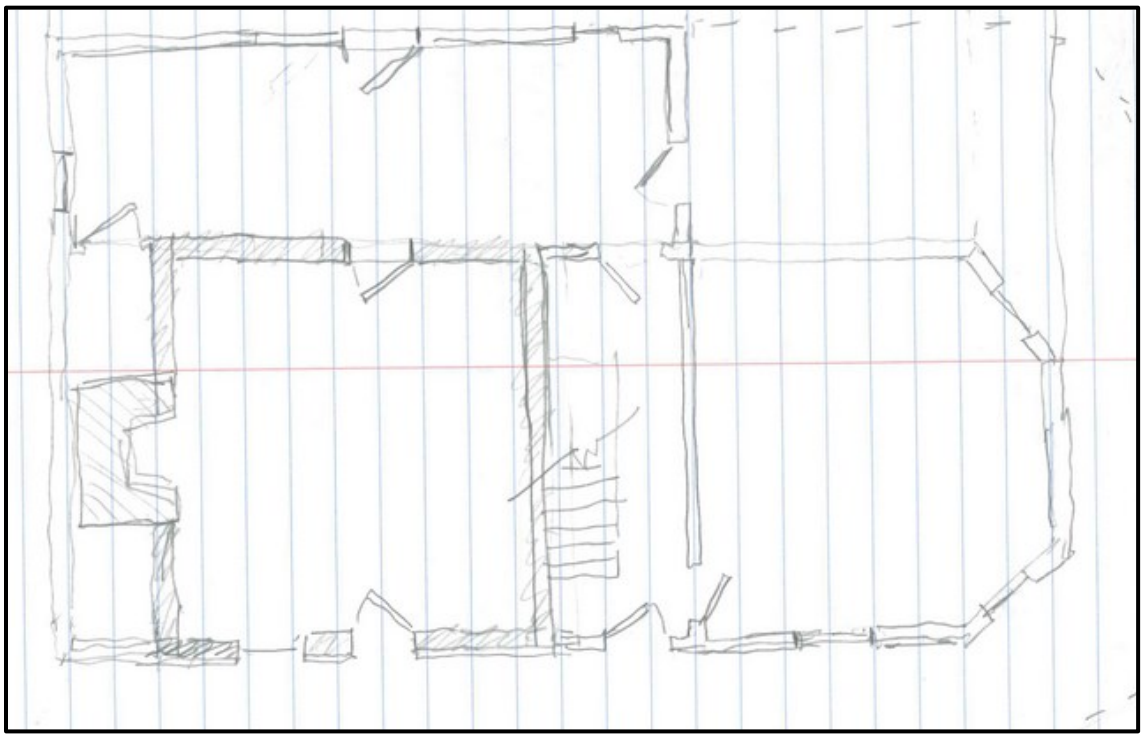

Figure 6. 6 *Rough sketch of the plan of LV-65. Log portion is on left, with a frame shed addition behind it. Plan drawn by William Macintire, Kentucky Heritage Council.*

Figure 6. 7 *LV-65, looking at the frame pen in the foreground.*

Interestingly, the exterior gable end brick chimney on the log pen sits inside a balloon-framed exterior wall, which obscures most of the stack (Figure 6.7) This might have been done to camouflage the exterior stack at a period when interior stacks were more fashionable, or done to create additional storage space. The space on the south side of the stack was accessed from a door in the rear shed addition; it does not appear that the space on the north side of the stack was accessible.

Figure 6. 8 *Stack behind framed wall.*

Although this resource employs an older construction method and material for its time, (since frame houses were being built with great regularity across Livingston County in the last quarter of the nineteenth century) the finishing details are all late-nineteenth century Victorian or Queen Anne-inspired. The canted bay on the frame addition, the delicate bargeboard in the gable ends, bullseye trim on interior woodwork and the turned and chamfered spindles on the staircase are were all highly fashionable ornamentation for houses at the time. The house also illustrates the evolution of houses toward central passage plans, as it moves from a vernacular open and informal plan to a plan more closed off, and formal, with nationally popular architectural styles.

Larger-scale log houses also expanded via frame additions, such as the Chipps House (LV-73) in Bayou (Figure 6.9). This home began as a two-story single pen, but from all outward

appearances, looks like a two-story, five bay wide frame central passage or "I" house. The central doorway on the five-bay wide façade features double four panel Greek Revival doors with a glass occupying the top two panels. It is not known whether this was original or alter modification. An 18-light transom stretches across the top of the door surround, while three sidelights above an inset panel flank either side (Figure 6.9). First floor windows are six-over-nine double-hung sash, and the second story are six-over-six double hung sash. The two-story portico dates from the 1950s.

Figure 6. 9 *The W.E. Chipps House (LV-73).*

Figure 6. 10 *Detail of the doorway at the W.E. Chipps House (LV-73).*

The term “pen” and “saddlebag” are most often used in the Kentucky to refer to log construction. A “dogtrot” house is another plan typically of log construction. A dogtrot consists of two pens separated by an open between them. This space was sometimes left open as a breezeway, or could be enclosed and framed to function as a central hall. A log dogtrot with Greek Revival detailing, located quite close to the Chipps House (LV-73) is the Duley House (LV-81) on Duley Bluff Road in Livingston County. The Duley and Chipps families were related by marriage.

The dogtrot of this resource has been framed in and functions as a central passage., though The façade of the house is not easily visible, since a shed roof overhang has been added to the west elevation to provide shelter for farm equipment (Figure 6.11). Stone gable end chimneys are located on either end of the dwelling. The one-and-one-half story house, clad in weatherboards, is a smaller version of the Chipps House. Windows on the five-bay wide façade are nine-over-six double-hung sash.

Figure 6. 11 *The north gable end and façade of the Duley House, LV-81.*

The central entry door, a five-panel Greek Revival style door, features an inset door surround with a ten-light transom and eight-light sidelights above an inset panel (Figures 6.12 and 6.13). Pilasters flank the door. A curious detail is the denticulation above the sidelights, which appears interrupted by the sidelights and does not continue all the way to the jamb on the left-hand side.

Figure 6. 12 *Detail of central entryway, LV-81.*

Figure 6. 13 *Detail of five-panel door, LV-81.*

A saddlebag house consists of two log pens on either side of a central chimney. One example of a saddlebag house in the survey area is the house at the former Margaret Jones Farm (LV-42, the log barn at this site was discussed in Chapter 3).The six-bay wide, one-and-one-half story dwelling is clad in vinyl siding (Figure 6.14). It has an interesting fenestration pattern that was observed on later frame, two-room plans, such as CN-30 (see Figure 6.27, page 226). The façade has a window/door/window/window/door/window pattern.

According to Mrs. Jones, there was originally no communication between the two rooms, and the winder stair now located beside of the chimney stack in the left-hand room was added to replace a stair located on the exterior porch. She also stated that pieces of a newspaper from 1835 were found on the wall in the loft portion of the house. A modern, two-story addition with a two-car garage on the first floor extends to the west of the original log dwelling. A frame ell addition extends to the north.

Figure 6. 14 *Saddlebag dwelling at the Margaret Jones Farm (LV-42).*

While log construction was supplanted by timber frame construction in the more populous and urban parts of Kentucky by the 1840s, in rural, heavily-wooded areas, such as Livingston and Crittenden counties, it could persist into the late-nineteenth and even early twentieth century. Some of the surveyed log houses in the survey could date from the early twentieth century; Mr. Wm. Ralph Paris remarked that when he was young "three-quarters of the houses were log. People wanted to build little boxy houses that were easy to heat." The double pen log house on the Flannery Farm (CN-26) has been reused as a barn, but appears to date from the late-nineteenth or early twentieth century (Figure 6.15). No discernible evidence of a large chimney exists, only a flue for a stove, which indicates at the least a post-Civil War construction date. The finish of the logs and the milled lumber also indicate a later period of building.

Figure 6. 15 *Late log house, CN-26, in Crittenden County.*

Masonry Construction

Brick or stone houses began to appear in Kentucky by the 1780s. The tradition of building in brick in the Bluegrass stems from Virginia, and in the survey area, was likely carried in from not only from Virginia, but also North Carolina and Tennessee. The clay soil of Kentucky was "even better suited for making a good quality of brick" than the soils of the "eastern part of the Old Dominion and elsewhere along the southern tidewater."[6]

Brick and stone houses utilize solid materials, held together by pressure and mortar, to construct walls.[7] Brick veneer houses are not included in this section, as they are not true masonry structures, but rather balloon frame construction with a thin facing of brick applied to the exterior. Brick houses will usually be three to four bricks thick and built on a continuous foundation. Building in brick is more permanent than frame or log, provided a more fire-proof structure, and was a visible statement of the means of the owner. Along with brick, stone construction is more labor-intensive, and is seen more often as a foundation material or in chimneys rather than stone walls for buildings.

Only one masonry building was recorded in Crittenden County; the old Harris Place (CN-34) is located on Route 135 and is perhaps more accurately described as a ruin than an extant resource (Figure 6.16). Historically known as "Westwood," the two-and-one-half story brick house was built by the Wallace family. Given the deteriorated condition, it is hard to surmise much about its original condition; a painting of the house in better days is on page 218.

Figure 6. 16 *Harris House in Crittenden County (CN-34).*

[6] Clay Lancaster. *Antebellum Architecture of Kentucky*. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1991), 63.
[7] Dry-laid stone is common in fences and some foundations, but not in the walls of buildings.

The house appears to have been four to five bays wide, and with Greek Revival trim. A Greek Ear door surround is visible from the exterior, and what must be the pilastered central entry features a denticulated transom and sidelights (Figure 6.17). It had interior gable end brick chimneys, and a remaining sash on the first floor is six-over-six double-hung. Brick jackarches detailed the windows on the first floor of the house.

Figure 6. 17 *Remains of an entryway at Westwood, CN-34.*
Photo by Kathleen Guess.

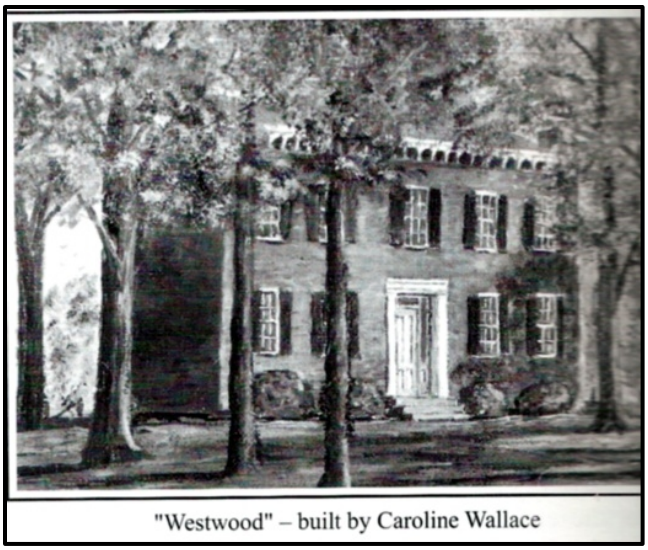

Figure 6. 18 *Painting of Westwood, CN-34. Image courtesy of Brenda Underdown.*[8]

Three masonry resources were recorded in Livingston County; two of them were located in Salem (Alvis House, LV-55 and the Butler House, LV-60) and the Richard Miles House (LV-56) is located near Pinckneyville, south of Salem. Another masonry house is located near Ledbetter; the Brick House Landing, located on the banks of the Ohio River, was built around 1840 by Thomas Edmonds. Permission to include the house in this survey was denied by the property owners. There was speculation prior to the survey that there would be numerous brick resources along the river in the two counties, but this was not supported by the fieldwork.[9] The three resources in Livingston County are located in or near population centers.

There is evidence, however, that additional masonry dwellings have been demolished or fallen into ruin in the rural portions of the survey area over the last 40 years. In 1983, a survey was carried out along the Lower Cumberland River in Livingston, Crittenden and Lyon Counties.[10] One of the identified resources was a substantial two-story brick house, mostly collapsed, located in the Horseshoe Bend area of the Cumberland River, in the Burna quadrangle. The central passage house, identified by the Office of State Archaeology Site Number 15LV85, was laid in Flemish bond, and was three bays wide.[11] The dwelling had interior gable end chimneys (lie the Harris House, CN-34) and "lintels above doors and windows" (Figure 6.18). Riesenweber noted

[8] *Crittenden County History and Families, Vol. II 1842-1999* by Fohs Hall Community Arts Foundation
[9] This does not mean, of course, that the survey conclusively identified all of the extant masonry structures located in the two counties. Budgetary constraints meant that an exhaustive survey of the counties was not possible.
[10] O'Malley et al.
[11] No Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form was completed for this site.

that the “size and elaborateness indicates an establishment of relative prosperity” but no background or archival information was available.

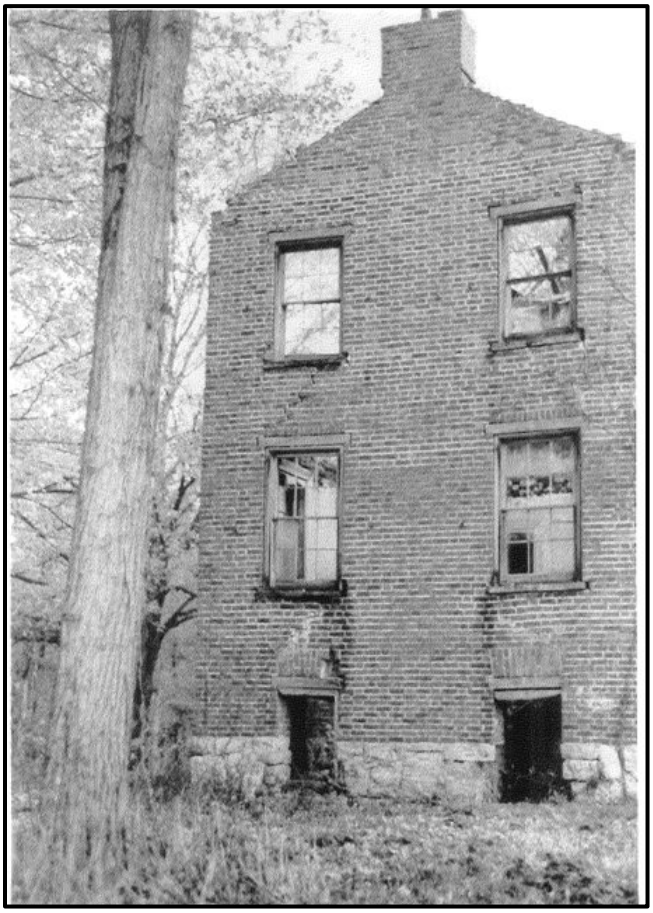

Figure 6. 19 *Gable end view of 15LV85, circa 1983.*

Based on the evidence of this site and the Harris House/Westwood (CN-34) in Crittenden County, it does seem likely that additional rural brick dwellings, especially located along the Cumberland or Ohio Rivers, were constructed in the nineteenth century in Crittenden and Livingston Counties.

The Alvis House (LV-55) is a one-and-one-half story brick dwelling, laid in Flemish bond on all four elevations. Access to the interior of the Alvis House (LV-55) was not available, so an examination of the floor plan and interior trim was not possible. Based on the fenestration and chimney placement, it appears to be a double-pile, hall-parlor house. The four rooms are likely

not equally-sized; it appears that the north-facing rooms are larger, and the rooms behind them smaller. The north-facing rooms upstairs might be heated, but given the size of the other stacks, the back rooms were possibly unheated. The double-pile, hall-parlor plan house rests on a continuous stone foundation and originally faced the roadbed of old U.S. 60.The house features double exterior gable end chimneys. The front elevation (south elevation) now faces Howard Street and is four bays wide, with a window/door/window/window fenestration pattern (Figure 6.19).

Figure 6. 20 *Alvis House (LV-55), original rear elevation, facing northwest.*

The treatment of the five-bay wide façade is much more elaborate, with keystoned lintels above the windows and segmental arched basement lights (Figure 6.20). Cove moldings highlight the windows and doors, and the sills are dressed stone. Local history recounts that the house was built in 1824 by Richard Caldwell, "almost on the same architectural design as the Old Kentucky Home…"[12] Federal Hill (NEB-1), known as "My Old Kentucky Home" is a Federal-era house in Bardstown, Kentucky. The resemblance appears to be superficial - both houses date from the Federal period, are double-pile and are laid in Flemish bond. Federal Hill stands two stories high, has a central passage plan and the façade is seven bays wide.

[12] *History, Legend and Lore of Livingston County*. Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. (Published by the Journalism Class, Livingston Central High School, 1974), 20

Figure 6. 21 *West and north (original façade) elevations of the Alvis House (LV-55).*

The Richard Miles House (LV-56), a two-story, central passage brick house, dates to the 1830s (Figure 6.22). The five-bay wide house with a two-story portico, has interior gable end brick chimneys and Greek Revival detailing (Figure 6.23).

Figure 6. 22 *Richard Miles house, LV-56.*

Figure 6. 23 *Central entryway, LV-56. The use of transom, sidelights, inset panels and denticulation is common of the vernacular Greek Revival expression in Livingston County.*

Only one stone resource was included in the survey, the Butler House (LV-60). The dwelling, originally a hall-parlor plan, has been modified several times over the years, and modern modifications almost obscure the historic house (Figure 6.24). The walls are approximately three and one-half feet thick, and it was once the center of a very large farm, though it is now on a one-acre parcel. The interior does retain a few batten doors.

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Figure 6. 24 *The Butler House (LV-60) in Salem.*

Frame Construction

The majority of buildings documented in the survey were frame, most of them built with milled, sawn lumber with cut or wire nails. There were 210 frame buildings surveyed in the two counties. Most were either balloon frame, with stud wall construction (or platform frame), or box framing (no studs, with the wall itself – vertical boards – forming the structure). Figure 6.32 on page 229 illustrates a typical balloon frame structure. Some of the surveyed barns utilized mortise and tenon construction, together with nailed or bolted lumber, but only one house in the project area was identified as timber frame (CN-77, Figures 6.25 and 6.26). The one-story weatherboarded dwelling is four bays wide, with four-over-four double-hung sash windows. An exterior stone gable end chimney is located on the west gable end.

Figure 6. 25 *Two-room timber-frame house (could be log and frame), CN-77.*

Figure 6. 26 *Detail of framing of CN-77 on rear elevation.*

The late nineteenth century saw an increase in frame construction, largely due to the introduction of balloon framing. There were 32 frame houses surveyed in Livingston County and 18 in Crittenden County. The ease and affordability of this construction method allowed standard rectangular and square forms to be modified. Older house plans, such as a two-room house and central passages, also were constructed in frame. The two-room frame house pictured below (CN-30, Figure 6.25) has an unusual diagonal brick chimneystack that supports three fireplaces (Figure 6.26). Though the window/door/window/window/door/window façade fenestration of the house suggests a Cumberland House plan (see page 235), this resource adheres more to a two-room plan.

Figure 6. 27 *Façade of CN-30, a two-room house with diagonal brick stack.*

Figure 6. 28 *Interior of CN-30, right-hand side room, showing diagonal firebox.*

The Trimble House (LV-25) is a late-nineteenth century frame dwelling on River Road in Livingston County. It is likely a central passage plan, with a five bay wide façade (Figure 6.29). It appears that at one time the central entryway featured a transom and sidelights that have been covered over with siding. The front-gable portico has chamfered supports and delicate brackets.

Figure 6. 29 *Trimble House on River Road (LV-25).*

With the new framing techniques, T-plans and cross-plan houses became common, as did the addition of porches and decorative elements on a common house forms. The T-plan is a variation on the I-house – one of the rooms located along the central hall was moved forward, resulting in an irregular facade. This allowed the rooms in the ell to be accessed by the central passage. There were four T-plans surveyed in Livingston County, and only one T-plan surveyed in Crittenden County.

Figure 6. 30 *One-story T-plan dwelling on Bennett Road, Livingston County (LV-58).*

Figure 6. 31 *One-story T-plan dwelling near Sheridan, Crittenden County (CN-24).*

Architectural Styles: Italianate

In addition to simplifying the construction process and making the dissemination of new floor plans easier, frame houses allowed for application of ornament in new and popular styles. During the late-nineteenth century, styles such as Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne emerged in Kentucky. These styles in particular, reflected the industrial advancements of the time for they contained machine-made stylistic elements such as brackets, window hoods, spindlework, and textured shingles, all of which were applied to plain exteriors. Similarly, the Queen Anne style was popularized through pattern books, but especially by the expanding railroad network, "making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available through much of the nation"[13]

Modeled after Italian villas, the Italianate style begins to show up in Kentucky around the 1840s, and its influence extends until the turn of the twentieth century. Characteristics of the Italianate style include an emphasis on verticality: tall and narrow windows, use of brackets at cornice lines and hood molds, low-pitched or flat roofs with box gutters, and double entry doors.

The James May House (LV-83) is a one-and-one-half story frame Italianate dwelling, with a double-pile, central passage plan (Figure 6.32). Tall narrow windows are located on all four elevations; some of them are shielded by exterior louvered shutters.

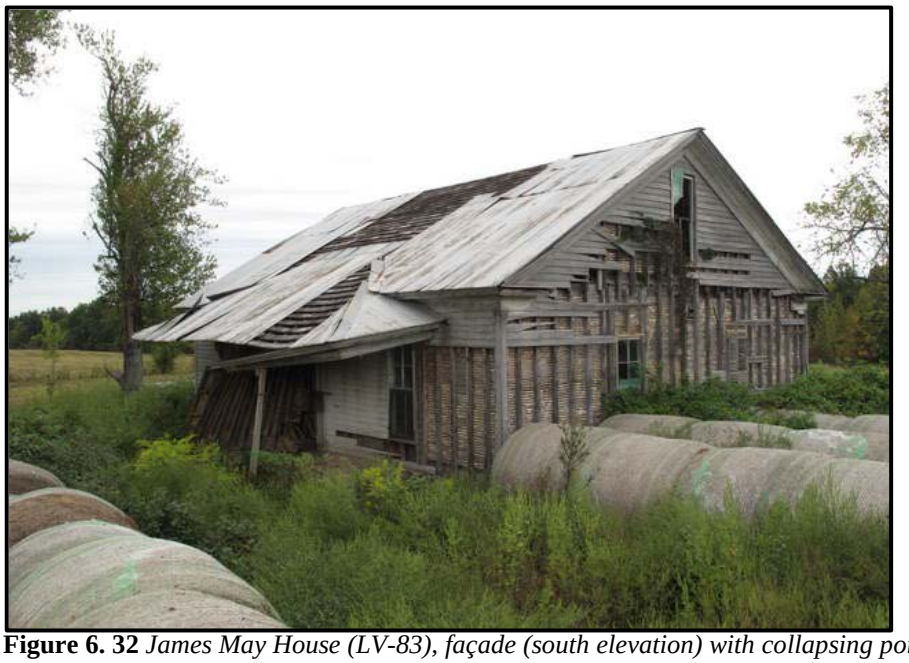

Figure 6. 32 *James May House (LV-83), façade (south elevation) with collapsing porch and east gable end.*

[13] Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 268.

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The double-pile plan is itself surprising. All four rooms on the first floor are heated, with brick chimney stacks not placed on the gable ends, as is common, or placed on either side of the central hall, perpendicular to the ridge of the gable roof, but instead they are placed in the center of each room. Thus, the stacks rise through the upper story, in the middle of the room (Figure 6.33). The stacks were plastered on the upstairs and must have provided some radiant heat to the upstairs room (there was no sign of a fire box in either stack or a stove flue, though given the deterioration of the house, the author did not venture far into either upstairs room).

Figure 6. 33 *Interior stack on upper story of LV-83, east side of house.*

Though vacant and abandoned, the house is a fairly high-style representation of the way architectural trends, including Greek Revival and Italianate, were interpreted in rural areas. The wide gable ends feature cornice returns and a wide cornice board. The three-bay wide façade, sheltered by a centrally placed hipped roof porch (now obscuring much of the façade) has a panel entry door flanked by three-light sidelights set above inset panels (Figure 6.34). The woodwork is not elaborate, but ranges from entablature window surrounds to Greek Ear detailing (Figure 6.35). All of the four-over-four double-hung sash windows are set above inset panels.

Figure 6. 34 *Central entry door, seen from hall (LV-83).*

Figure 6. 35 *Window with Greek Ear trim (LV-83).*

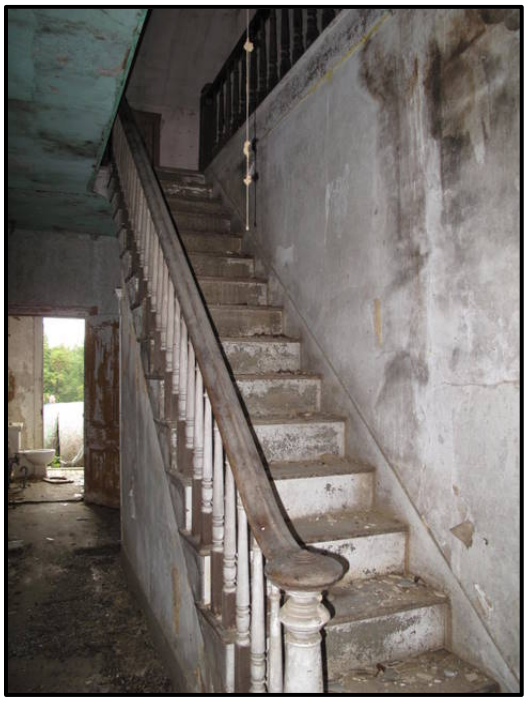

Figure 6. 36 *Staircase in the James May House, LV-83.*

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival, along with the Italianate, was another style echoed in vernacular dwellings in the survey area. Many Gothic Revival houses in Kentucky do no more to echo the style with steeply-peaked cross gables on the façade. The plan of the house can be very basic, "one to two stories tall, a single room deep, and two or more rooms wide with one, two or three steeply-peaked cross gables or dormers. More often than not, the main part of the house is augmented with shed or ell appendages stretching behind them. Minus the front gables they have the same basic forms as many of the non-Gothic contemporary examples nearby, whatever their style might be."[14]

Figure 6. 37 *Bradford Bussey House, LV-80, a vernacular Gothic Revival dwelling.*

[14] Macintire, 57.

Figure 6. 38 *Miller McGrew House, LV-74.*

Figure 6. 39 *Ray House, LV-79, a two-story central cross gable Gothic Revival.*

Two-Front Doors, or Cumberland Houses

Another commonly observed house type, typically of frame construction, is the two-front door or Cumberland House. Though the two terms are used here, they are not necessarily synonymous. The Cumberland House, as defined for this publication, is a frame, four-bay wide house with a two front doors and two windows on the façade, usually arranged as window/door/door/window/ These houses have a central chimney, usually only a stove flue, and consist of two rooms under a side-gable roof, and then additional rooms (usually two) in a shed addition at the rear of the main house.

The two-front door house has many precedents in architectural history. Henry Glassie classifies it as a type "XX" house and believes it came from England, where such a housing form was typically a dwelling for two families. Glassie explains the appearance of the two-door house in America, particularly Pennsylvania, as attempts at fashion and acculturation by German settlers.[15]

In an article in the journal *Material Culture*, Dennis Domer explores "genesis theories" for the two-door house in America, touching on several scholarship theories of the two-door house, including Glassie's "Georgianizing" theory, the saddlebag and dogtrot theory offered, respectively, by Fred Kniffen and James Shortridge, and finally, the economic theory explored by Henry Kauffman. All these explanations focus on "proximate issues" or as Domer contends, the two front doors evolved from "the need to respond to some essential problem such as prevailing fashion, economic reality, climatic condition, constructional necessity, or changing social conditions such as a growing family."[16]

He then traces the history of two-front doors back to respective German traditional plans, such as the "wohnstahallus" or house barn, which characteristically had "two or more separate doors on the long side for people and animals." The power of tradition and historical precedent, Domer argues, motivated the use of the two-front doors in America, rather than immediate, financial concerns, or proximate issues. Even as the plan of the house evolved and changed and responded to innovations in heating and the removal of animals, the façade remained the same. The diffusion of German immigrants in America can explain the appearance of some two front door houses within the south.[17]

In a 1976 study of traditional architecture in the Normandy Reservoir of Tennessee, "Cumberland" houses, that is, a subtype of double pen houses with two front doors, were

[15]Henry H. Glassie, *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia: A Structural Analysis of Historic Artifacts.* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975), 182.
[16] Dennis Domer, "Genesis Theories of the German-American Two-Door House." in *Material Culture* 1 (Spring 1994), 3.
[17] Ibid.

encountered frequently. Norbert F. Riedl, Donald B. Ball and Anthony P. Cavender coined the term to apply to both log and frame dwellings with two front doors. [18]Most examples were one-story, and characterized by central chimneys and shed roof porch on the long axis wall, and associated with farming families of low to moderate income. [19]

The authors of the Normandy Reservoir study conclude that the reason for the two front doors lies with the evolution of the double-pen frame dwelling itself. That type, they reason, was "developed from one of its log counterparts - either the dogtrot or saddlebag dwelling." [20] The builders of the frame dwellings simply applied the same mental template to a different material, maintaining the tradition of the two front doors, "though it would have been a simple matter to construct a double-pen entirely of frame with only one front door." [21] Functional explanations for the two front doors were explored as well – elderly inhabitants of the study area offered numerous reasons of their own, ranging from "fire escapes" to the conservation of energy, since there was no hallway to heat. Another explanation is the use of one of the rooms for newlyweds in the family, and the extra front door "served to provide privacy and symbolize independence."[22]

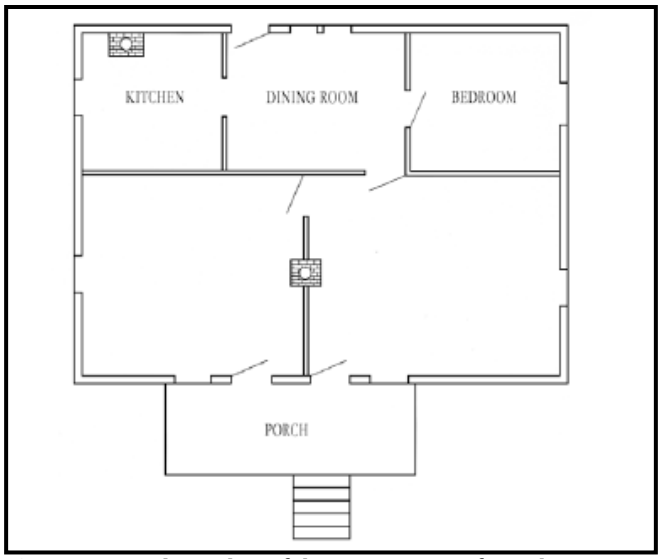

Figure 6. 40 *Floor plan of the Gunn House from the Normandy Reservoir Study. This is a typical Cumberland house plan, with two rooms under the main roof, and a shed addition at rear.* [23]

[18] Norbert F. Riedl, Donald B. Ball and Anthony P. Cavender. *A Survey of Traditional Architecture and Related Material Folk Culture Patterns in the Normandy Reservoir, of Coffee County, Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1976)
[19] Ibid.
[20] Riedl, 88.
[21] Ibid., 88.
[22] Ibid, 89.
[23] Ibid, 234.

The Normandy Reservoir study is not conclusive, in that the authors did not try to determine the age of the buildings surveyed, and their study area was relatively limited. It is useful, however, in pointing out that such structures existed in Tennessee, and even without concrete dates, one can surmise that there was such a building tradition present in the nineteenth century.

The majority of the structures surveyed in the Normandy Reservoir study appear to be small-scale, folk housing. This same trend can be observed in the Outer Bluegrass in the wide spread occurrence of two front door "tenant houses" constructed after the Civil War. Two Kentucky researchers, William Lynwood Montell and Michael Lynn Morse, encountered the two-door house phenomenon during their 1970s study of folk architecture in the Commonwealth.[24] Montell and Morse's tenant houses are late-nineteenth and twentieth century frame examples, either a balloon or box frame dwelling with two pens (of rooms) of roughly equal size, each with their own door.

Figure 6. 41 *One of the Cumberland houses surveyed in Livingston County. The Martin Van Buren Fisher House (LV-108), in Lola, was built around 1900.*

[24] William Lynwood Montell and Michael Lynn Morse, *Kentucky Folk Architecture* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976)

Surviving Kentucky examples, according to Montell and Morse, are frame, generally a story and half tall, with two front doors, and possess "a small, central chimney which serves as a double flue for stoves located in each of the two front rooms." [25] The front rooms in these tenant houses "almost always function as a parlor and a guest bedroom" with kitchen and dining areas to the back in a rear, usually shed, addition. [26] Their occupants explain the presence of these two front doors in many ways: as a cooling device, fire escape route, or as an accommodation for overnight guests, who might want to pay a visit to the privy without disturbing their hosts. [27]

Whatever the reason for two front doors, (and there are definitely conscious reasons and explanations for the persistence of the type through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), a Cumberland house makes efficient use of space. The two rooms can both be used for living space, and it is more energy efficient to heat those rooms rather than wasting heat on a hallway, that has utility only as a means of moving throughout the dwelling. A house with a hallway is also necessarily larger than a two-room house without a passage.

Although Cumberland houses or their two-door counterparts could likely be identified in every county of the Commonwealth, an in-depth study of the type, its origins and diffusion has not been undertaken. This survey only documented six Cumberland houses that appeared to satisfy not only the fenestration requirement, but also had a central flue, frame construction, and floor plan of two rooms under the gable roof with a shed addition at the rear. This accounts for only around eight percent of the surveyed dwellings. Other two-front door houses were surveyed, including the previously described CN-30 (page 225), which does not fit the Cumberland type.

In the RHDI survey of Marion and Washington Counties, approximately 10 percent of the houses documented were classified as Cumberland Houses.[28] A much smaller survey sampling, of Casey County, a county straddling the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyrile regions, tallied a disproportionate number of Cumberland houses. Twenty-six percent of the houses documented in the Casey County survey meeting the Cumberland type as defined above. To further confuse the issue, the two-front door layout was carried forward into the twentieth century and the Craftsman style of construction. "Cumberland bungalows" is a term utilized in Kentucky to describe these dwellings which combine the two-front door, four-bay wide fenestration with the massing of a bungalow and the attributes of the Craftsman style. The Cumberland's influence on the rural landscape deserves much further study, as field work across the state proves that the Cumberland "to some degree… replaces the log cabin and leads into the bungalow and ultimately, to the manufactured house."[29]

[25] Ibid, 26.
[26] Ibid., 26.
[27] Ibid.
[28] Macintire, 121. See http://heritage.ky.gov/natreg/histbldgsurv/rhdireport.htm
[29] Ibid.

Figure 6. 42 *Late-nineteenth century Cumberland in Dycusburg (CN-74). The dwelling has Italianate and Queen Anne stylistic details.*

Figure 6. 43 *A box-frame Cumberland (one of two Cumberland houses on the same farm), LV-62.11.*

While many Cumberland houses lack stylistic details, (CN-74 is the exception to the rule), the two-front door house could be interpreted not only in the Craftsman style, as noted earlier, but in a number of ways. The pyramidal-roofed two-front door house surveyed on the John Boyd Farm (CN-66) in Crittenden County was utilized as a tenant house during Mr. Boyd's childhood. Resting on stone piers, the one-and-one-half story frame dwelling likely dates from between 1890 and 1920. Clad in weatherboards, the house has some hewn and mortise and tenon support members (sills). Given its deteriorated condition, access to the interior was not possible. Dormers light the upper story, and the windows are four-over-four double-hung sash (Figure 6.44).

Figure 6. 44 *CN-66, a two-front-door house in Crittenden County.*

Craftsman Influence: Bungalows

While the Cumberland house of the late-nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth century maintains a constant form, set apart only by scale, the emergence of popular styles, such as Craftsman, swept the form of the Cumberland into a new direction.

Bungalows, which combined "moderate price with attractive design," appealed to Americans seeking an end to renting and a comfortable place to raise their families. The low lines of the bungalow gave the building a solidity which offered comfort and security.[30] The open wide front porch also was a feature particular to the Bungalow. The porch created a harmonious nature between the outside world and the home, with its rusticated piers and airy nature. The front porch also allowed owners to chat with passersby who walk on the sidewalks, invoking a neighborly feeling.

The inside of a Bungalow is as simple and efficient as its exterior. It has an open floor plan, which has no delineation between public and private space. The bungalow was an unpretentious design which helped increase the appearance of an average size lot through its horizontal lines and low height.[31] This style also became popularized through the use of plan books and illustrations in such magazines as *Ladies Home Journal*.[32]

Though no houses in the project area were identified as being "kit" houses purchased from such popular retailers as Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward or Aladdin, it is clear that local builders were influenced by this popular style. Figure 6.45 from the 1931 Aladdin Sales Catalog illustrates a common type and what came with the purchase of the kit. The front-gable orientation of the Hawthorne is similar to what is sometimes called the "southern bungalow," similar to several houses in the survey area including LV-43, LV-52 and CN-67.

The bungalow was typically one to one-and-one-half stories (though occasionally two full stories high), usually frame, though brick veneer was common as well, two rooms wide and two rooms deep (though additions and porches could increase the depth of the original plan). Most bungalows have the previously mentioned front porch, details like exposed rafter tails and brackets under overhanging gables; dormers if an upper story exists, double-hung sash windows, often with vertical lights set over a single lower sash; a chimney, and usually a full-light or multi-light entry door.

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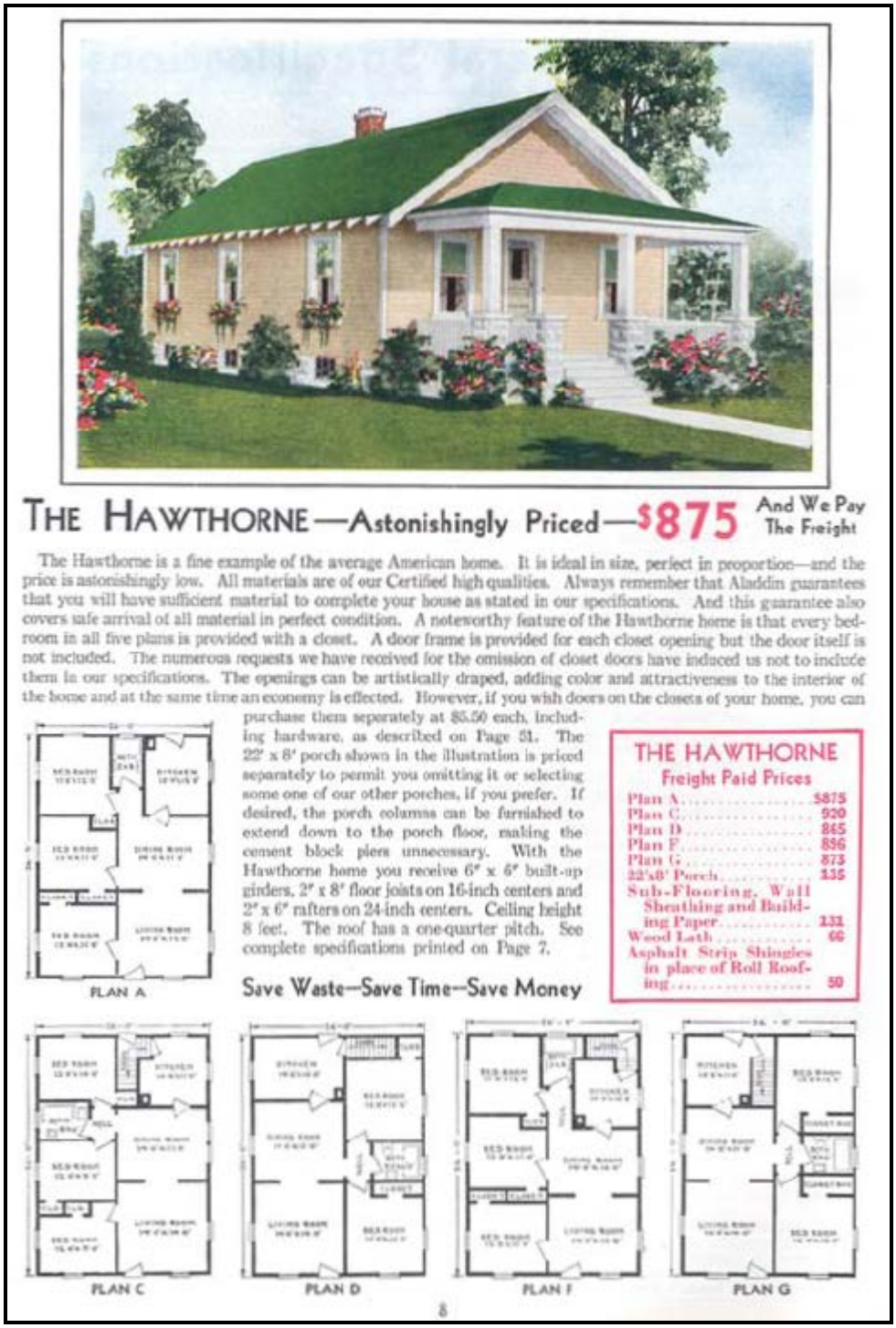
[30] Clifford Edward Clark. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 173.
[31] Kenneth T. Jackson. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 186.
[32] Clark, 179.



THE HAWTHORNE—Astonishingly Priced—$875 And We Pay The Freight

The Hawthorne is a fine example of the average American home. It is ideal in size, perfect in proportion—and the price is astonishingly low. All materials are of our Certified high qualities. Always remember that Aladdin guarantees that you will have sufficient material to complete your house as stated in our specifications. And this guarantee also covers safe arrival of all material in perfect condition. A noteworthy feature of the Hawthorne home is that every bedroom in all five plans is provided with a closet. A door frame is provided for each closet opening but the door itself is not included. The numerous requests we have received for the omission of closet doors have induced us not to include them in our specifications. The openings can be artistically draped, adding color and attractiveness to the interior of the house and at the same time an economy is effected. However, if you wish doors on the closets of your home, you can purchase them separately at $5.50 each, including hardware, as described on Page 51. The 22' x 8' porch shown in the illustration is priced separately to permit you omitting it or selecting some one of our other porches, if you prefer. If desired, the porch columns can be furnished to extend down to the porch floor, making the cement block piers unnecessary. With the Hawthorne home you receive 6" x 6" built-up girders, 2" x 8" floor joists on 16-inch centers and 2" x 6" rafters on 24-inch centers. Ceiling height 8 feet. The roof has a one-quarter pitch. See complete specifications printed on Page 7.

PLAN A

Save Waste—Save Time—Save Money

THE HAWTHORNE
Freight Paid Prices

Plan A	$875
Plan C	920
Plan D	865
Plan F	896
Plan G	873
22'x8' Porch	135
Sub-Flooring, Wall Sheathing and Building Paper	131
Wood Lath	66
Asphalt Strip Shingles in place of Roll Roofing	50

PLAN C PLAN D PLAN F PLAN G

8

Figure 6. 45 *Advertisement for the Hawthorne Bungalow from the 1931 Aladdin Sales Catalog.*[33]

[33] Aladdin Homes 1931 Sales catalog, 8.. Online at: http://clarke.cmich.edu/resource_tab/aladdin_company_of_bay_city/annual_sales_catalogs/annual_sales_catalogs_index.html

Henry Wigginton, the barn builder discussed in Chapter 3, is credited with building several bungalows on the farms where he also constructed barns. His own home, which he could have built, is a classic example of a rural bungalow (CNB-37, Figure 6.46). Another home in the Piney Fork area thought to be built by Wigginton is CN-35 (Figure 6.47).

Figure 6. 46 *Henry Wigginton House, a side-gable bungalow (CN-37) with additions.*

Figure 6. 47 *CN-35, a possible Wigginton-built bungalow in Crittenden County.*

Figure 6. 48 *Bungalow in Frances (CN-57).*

Figure 6. 49 *Southern-bungalow in Crittenden County, CN-67.*

Figure 6. 50 *The Peter Paul Paris House (CN-41), a bungalow with distinctive Craftsman styling, was built on the foundation of an earlier house that burned in 1930.*

Sometimes houses in the survey area were remodeled with Craftsman-style windows and doors, or porches were added to give the house a "bungalow look." Though not much background information was available on the Edward Davenport House (LV-90)in Hampton, it appears to be an earlier house that received Craftsman updates (figure 6.51).

Figure 6. 51 *Edward Davenport House (LV-90) in Hampton.*

The Edward Davenport house (LV-90) has many characteristics of the Craftsman style; in fact, from an brief glimpse at the façade only, it would certainly appear to be bungalow from the 1920s or 1930s. The large front-gable porch with brackets and three-part the multi-light over single light double-hung sash windows suggest the influence of the popular national style. The main house, though, is only one-room deep, though with an ell addition to the rear. A four-over-four double-hung sash window is located beside the chimney on the northeast gable end. It appears likely that the Edward Davenport House dates from the turn of the twentieth century and was a one-room deep, central passage or two-room plan that was updated in the 1930s or 1940s.

One of the more curious bungalows surveyed was LV-54, a frame, front-gable bungalow that has been adaptively reused into a barn (Figure 6.52). Though the fenestration (among many other things) has been altered, elements of the Craftsman style still visible include the multi-light front door, brackets at the gable on the façade, the brick chimney, and on the interior, the open, originally two-room wide plan.

Figure 6. 52 *Former dwelling on the Smith Farm, now used for farm purposes (LV-54).*

Chapter 7. Conclusion and Recommendations

This survey, though stymied by a small budget and lack of time, presents the beginnings of a foundation to understand the cultural landscape of Crittenden and Livingston Counties. This area of the Commonwealth suffers from a lack of attention and documentation, both from students of vernacular architecture and decision makers in Frankfort. Although the Federal benchmark for historic resources is any structure, building, site or object 50 years of age or older, this does not mean that every historic resource is significant. What it does mean is that each historic resource studied and evaluated helps us learn about the culture of the study area, and what is typical, whether it is a corncrib, a log house or a farm complex. It also allows us to identify those resources that are unusual for the context of the study area and examine their origins within a parameter of survey data.

Many of the resources covered in the pages of this report can appear ordinary, even ubiquitous, components of the rural landscape. The loss of one historic dwelling, abandoned and overgrown on a farm, and the subsequent collapse of a barn associated with the house, may not seem like cause for alarm. But over the years, as one after another barn, house, church, store or post office either decay or are demolished – what story then does the environment around us tell? The survey budget could have been doubled or tripled if we had a dollar for every time a resident in the project area told us, "Oh, you should have been around here 20 years ago."

Survey captures an image of a place and a resource, but it also can foster awareness in a local community and across the region and state, of the history held along the small, winding roads of rural areas. These stories are the ones that create the opportunity for heritage tourism efforts, which expand on a community's historic resources to attract tourists, which can bolster a local economy. Preserving a place's historic resources, in addition to recording them via photographs, plans and written descriptions, strengthens the distinctiveness of Kentucky's rural places, making them better places to visit, live and work.

The Rural Heritage Development Initiative, sponsored by Preservation Kentucky, has shown that rural communities can grow and expand, while retaining their unique charm and character. The landscape too, can change, while preserving its built components – for instance, a "barn may become a tasting room for a winery; a tenant house might be used as an office, a farmhouse can serve as a Bed and Breakfast, or a whole historic farm may become a showplace for agricultural tourism."[1]

Survey work is just the beginning, and the next logical step would the nomination of eligible resources to the National Register of Historic Places. Listing in the NRHP enables property

[1] Macintire, 263.

owners to take advantage of federal and state tax credits, which can help preserve the special historic resources for generations to come.

Recommendations

This survey identified 148 historic resources, but could have documented two times that number. Much survey work and archival work could be conducted, to not only preserve a record of the built environment of these historic counties, but also to understand the changing pressures on this rich landscape of farms, towns and crossroad communities. The following recommendations should not be considered only a starting point for additional work in Livingston and Crittenden Counties.

- Scenic byway status and the development of a rural historic district along River Road (State Route 137) in Livingston County. This corridor is remarkably intact, featuring not only incredible views of the river and some natural areas, but also a number of historic farmsteads.

- Exploration of a possible scenic byway in Crittenden County along State Route 135 and State Route 506 (Flynn's Ferry Road).

- A closer examination of the fluorspar industry in Crittenden County and a survey to determine whether or not any extant resources associated with the industry still remain. Though it appears that most of the mines are closed and the structures demolished, some ancillary resources, such as Lafayette Heights, remain. This neighborhood was built for families of office personal at the Lafayette Mine, and has the potential to contain historic resources.

- The development of a Multiple Property Documentation Form and associated National Register Nomination for "Hamlets and Crossroad Communities in Crittenden and Livingston Counties." The former would include an educational context that could be used for other counties in the state. The latter MPDF would encompass the stores, churches and other supporting features integral to the numerous hamlets across the survey area.

- Since this survey could not conclusively survey every area of both counties, several crossroad communities were not documented. These communities should be identified and surveyed, and the communities covered in this report should be revisited since the survey work was by no means exhaustive. In particular, these should include Birdsville, Joy, Carrsville and Salem in Livingston County, and Dycusburg, Frances, Mexico and Crayne.

- Survey and nomination of historic districts in Salem, Carrsville and Marion, both commercial and residential.

- As discussed in Chapter 3, it is rare for a vernacular builder, particularly of agricultural structures, to be identified. Henry Wigginton's barns provide a natural starting point for an agricultural NRHP nomination. His life and his buildings need additional research and study; measured drawings would be necessary as part of this further study. As part of this study, an effort should be made to identify a silo builder mentioned in one of the Crittenden County public meetings. According to a resident, Rob Hughes built silos in the county in the early 1900s.

- Implementation of an oral history initiative in both counties, focusing on rural life, in cooperation with the Kentucky Oral History Commission, the Community Scholars Program and the Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History at the University of Kentucky. Ideally, this would include not only oral history but also additional survey work, perhaps funded by a NEH grant.

- Development of a comprehensive agricultural and architectural context for both counties that could be used to evaluate and nominate individual resources.

- The camp meeting property type is significant not only to Crittenden County, but to Kentucky's historic religious landscape as a whole. It appears that both Hurricane Camp and Aunt Jane Tabernacle would be eligible for listing under Criterion A for their association with the open air movement of the Second Great Awakening movement in the Commonwealth.

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