

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Smith, "Raccoon" John, House

other names/site number Lee, J.A.J., House BH-0-4

2. Location

street & number 250 West Main Street

X

 not for publication

city or town Owingsville

NA

 vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Bath code 011 zip code 40360

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO Date _____

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	1	structure
0	0	object
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival: Front Gabled Type

foundation: Limestone

walls: Brick

roof: Composite

other:

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Narrative Description

Summary Description

The Raccoon John Smith House (BH-0-4) stands at 250 West Main Street in downtown Owingsville, Kentucky, four blocks from the Bath County Courthouse square. The house, built ca. 1839, is being interpreted for its architectural values in relation to Kentucky frontier religious movement and for its association with Raccoon John Smith, for whom the house was built. He and his wife Nancy lived here for nine years after its construction. The nominated parcel consists of the entire legal parcel, a .95 acre area with a single contributing feature. Substantial additions to the house were made by subsequent owners in 1898-1900 and in 1940-41.

Property Setting and Character

Owingsville is the county seat of Bath County. Located in the northeastern part of the state, Bath County covers some 277 square miles of land. Created in 1811 from a portion of Montgomery County, the county was the 55th in order of formation in the state. So named due to the abundance of natural springs in the county, the county's topography and geology is split between two physiographic regions: the Outer Bluegrass and the Knobs (Kleber, 60).

The house is located on the highest elevation of the area surrounding the town of Owingsville, which stands at 900-1000 feet above sea level. This location provides 360 degrees of views of the surrounding valleys and foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, known as the Cumberland Escarpment. When the house was constructed in 1839, the home was located on the outskirts of Owingsville in a rural setting, with the majority of the surrounding land sparsely populated. This homestead was a working farm with approximately 150 acres which consisted of crops and livestock, such as cattle, hogs, chickens, etc. The rear of the home would have been intensively utilized to process livestock and foodstuffs. The kitchen was located at the rear of the home, with an interior and exterior firebox to be utilized throughout the year. The rear porch was located to the north of the main house and to the east of the ell, sheltering it from winter winds and summer heat, and providing better conditions for the required work of a homestead.

It can be assumed that various outbuildings were associated with the house and were located on the north side of the home to provide storage for equipment/tools and domesticated farm animals. It is well known that "Raccoon" John Smith accomplished most of his religious outreach program on horseback (Sparks, 220). This would have required shelter for his horses. These appendages are no longer in existence, and their location has not been determined.

The road located approximated 30 yards from the front of the home was identified as the Main Road and came to be known as part of Iron Works Pike, and later, the Midland Trail Highway. This route provided transportation from Owingsville to Mount Sterling and Lexington. The front of the home and the associated landscaping would have been well maintained to provide a sense of well-being.

Construction of the House on the Lot

In 1811, Richard Menefee, Sr. and Thomas Dye Owings commissioned a survey to plat the land that would become the Town of Owingsville (Richards, 73). In a deed dated January 1, 1836, Allen Menefee, Richard H. Menefee, and Sarah Bell Menefee his wife, and John L. Menefee by Richard H. Menefee his Attorney, sold a tract of land in Bath County of approximately 193 acres to John Smith for \$2,283.32. Many of the boundary marks are identical in both Smith's deed and the first town survey. The Raccoon John Smith House was constructed in 1839-40 (Walden, 303).

Over a period of eleven (11) years, John Smith and his wife Nancy subdivided the 193 acres and sold off parcels of property along what is now the Main Street of Owingsville. On July 5, 1847, John Smith and Nancy his wife sold the 13-acre homestead to daughter Maria and son-in-law J. A. J. Lee for the sum of \$425.

Description of the House

The Smith House consists of a one-and-a-half-story single-pile dwelling with symmetrical massing, facing southward. Later modifications resulted in two stories overall, with frame additions on the second story extending north of the main one-story block. The house sits on a rise approximately ten feet above Main Street. A twentieth-century stone wall,

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approximately three feet tall, extends across the front of the property, running east and west, with concrete steps in the center leading to the entrance door. The entry path is made of limestone with pebble fill and leads to a limestone entry landing. A modern garage stands northwest of the house.

Description of the Original House

Though the builder is unknown, the brick dwelling that Smith had built is a high-style Greek Revival dwelling with modifications made at the turn of the Century and in 1940. To the author's knowledge, it is the only Greek Revival style gable fronted house without a pediment in Kentucky. The original Smith House consists of a 1½-story single-pile center-passage dwelling, with asymmetrical massing.

The main block of rooms facing Main Street form a structure whose outside wall is laid in Flemish bond. The two corner rooms were 18' x 18' with a chimney and fire box on the rear side of the rooms. The corner room on the east functioned as a library and office for Smith, while the room on the west functioned as the parlor. Behind the parlor there is a two-story ell with a dining room immediately behind the parlor and a kitchen with a wide fire box for use in cooking. The side wall and rear walls are brick laid in the common bond.

Three-part windows light the street-facing corner rooms. The central stair-hall connected these two rooms, with the others on the first and second levels. These tall complex windows feature six-over-six sashes with narrow sidelights on either side. The tall two-panel doors found throughout, the tall baseboards, along with the four three-part windows, establish the Greek Nature of the house. Virginia and Lee McAlester in their *Field Guide to American Houses* divide their analysis of Greek Revival buildings into six sub-types, including the "Front Gabled Roof" type. The John Smith House clearly embodied most of the attributes of this house type, which, according to the McAlesters, is found mainly in northeastern and Midwestern states (Virginia and Lee McAlester, 180). The Smith House differs from the typical front gabled roof type by not having a pediment to define the gable and by not having an entry porch supported by columns in the original design.

By using a long sloping roof across the front, which was extended to the rooms in the ell, the building had space for numerous small rooms and storage closets, which give it the character of the American bungalow. Above these brick-walled rooms were a number of small rooms and storage areas built under a pitched roof of the same slant as the front rooms.

Changes Made in 1898-1900

Few changes to the house can be detected as occurring between 1848 and 1898 (1884 Atlas of Bath and Fleming Counties). The owners, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Walden, carried out substantial changes to the rear of the home by replacing a small porch centered on the east side of the ell with a two story porch running the length of the ell in 1898. Also, they removed a large character-defining tree that stood in the front yard (Reynolds, 28).

Changes Made in 1940-41

In 1940, new owners Mr. and Mrs. J. Shanklin hired the Lexington Kentucky architectural firm of Meriwether and Associates to make more significant changes to the house. John T. Gillig was the project architect (Gillig Architectural Plans). The most visible change was the construction of a two-story portico in front of the central two-story area of the façade. The portico partially supported a 20-foot-deep and eight-feet-wide widow's walk with a low balustrade on three sides. The widow's walk was accessed by a new flight of stairs running from the second floor of the stair hall to a short door located at the rear of the stair-hall. The portico was supported by two pairs of square columns which rose up 20 feet from a new entry porch. New sidelights and transom lights were placed in the entry way. These gave the house a more Greek Revival appearance than it had with the previous plain front.

The Shanklins made even more extensive changes to the area behind the main block of the house. They also had four gabled dormers installed, three on the west side roof and one on the east roof, to let in more light to the small rooms under the gently sloping roof. They widened the two-story centered extension to provide a large playroom on the second

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floor and a kitchen, a laundry and bathrooms on the first floor, without raising the original roof, thereby preserving the roof height and width of the building. See the floor plan attached to this nomination.

It was during this time that a modern two-car garage, the non-contributing building, was constructed on the northwest side of property, connected by a driveway to the main road. The landscape behind the home developed into a residential yard after it ceased to function as an area to process foodstuffs.

Changes Made in 2004 to Present

In 2004, the current property owners, Walter and Shella Bailey, replaced the 4 square columns with 2 fluted Ionic columns and the front porch was refaced with limestone from a local Bath County location.

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8. Statement of Significance
Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Religion

Period of Significance

1836-1842

Significant Dates

1839

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown (original architect and builder)
Gillig, John T (architect of 1940s changes)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance selected for this property is the span of time when it is associated with the important events in the history of Kentucky's and the nation's religious history, primarily in the actions of John Smith, whose lived at the house and was active in those events during the 7 years that the period spans.

Criteria Considerations **NA**

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The "Raccoon" John Smith House (BH-0-4) is significant for its important associations with state and national religious history. This form claims the property meets Criterion A, with a focus on the way that religious conflicts were resolved. The house (ca. 1839) was built for "Raccoon" John Smith, who made significant contributions in the context "Frontier Religion in Kentucky, "1800 - 1860". His work was an ongoing crusade of preaching during the 1830s, which sought to resolve religious disputes that had arisen in Kentucky. Evangelical Christian denominations thrived in early-19th-century Kentucky (Sparks, 200). Pioneers in this part of the American frontier relished the freedoms that the more developed portions of this new country lacked. These freedoms led to strong personal responses, rather than to unified theologies that established Christian denominations or seminaries sought to achieve. By the 1820s, factions began to congregate around influential preachers, particularly Barton Stone and Alexander Campbell, with each group challenging the others' authority and correctness. Smith helped these groups to focus on their shared beliefs rather than upon their differences, out of which a new denomination, the Disciples of Christ, emerged (Hines, Restoration History Pages). The nominated property is high-style Greek Revival dwelling, perhaps the place most identified with John Smith, certainly where he studied and developed the ideas he vocalized in churches throughout the state. This was his home during a 9-year period in his life where he gave instrumental support to Barton Stone, Alexander Campbell, John T. Johnson, Phillip S. Fall, and Walter Scott—to a program called the Restoration Movement (Reynolds, 43). The home gives testimony to the hard work and success of the movement, which grew in sheer numbers of converts, and depth of programs. The significance of the home within the Restoration Movement is emphasized by its prominent location on the Owingsville-Mount Sterling Turnpike, a major transportation route from 1835-1850 (Richards, 95). The conspicuous setting of this structure—its elevated situation outside of the county seat—would leave an impression on the many people passing along this route, reinforcing for them the movement which succeeded by taking "the high road."

Historic Context: Frontier Religion in Kentucky, 1800 - 1860

This historic context provides insight on how John Smith influenced the Restoration Movement during the mid-1830s through the 1840s. Established religious institutions, such as the Shaker Church, Quaker Church, and Seventh-Day Adventist Church, had significant impact on American religious history during the Second Great Awakening (<http://www.ushistory.org/us22c.asp>). The Restoration Movement in frontier Kentucky provided a new religious practice suited to the Kentucky frontier, and took its place in the American religious scene.

The established churches in the eastern part of the United States did not enter the frontier in proportion to the number of settlers that flooded the old American West. This led frontier people to develop their religious attitudes in the absence of a highly organized clergy or theology (Ramage and Watkins, 150). The Great Revival of the first decade of the nineteenth century brought forward a new kind of Christian Church and a broad evangelistic effort. These revivals resulted in the creation of organized churches patterned after the earliest Christian churches described in the New Testament. Some of these churches and their leaders thought of their effort as the Restoration of the True Church. Today, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) is a Protestant denomination in North America that descended from those Great Revival events. It is often referred to as The Christian Church, The Disciples of Christ, or more simply as The Disciples. The Disciples' local churches are congregationally governed and they have 661,544 members in 3,646 congregations as of 2011 ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Church_\(Disciples_of_Christ\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Church_(Disciples_of_Christ))).

The Restoration Movement (also known as the "American Restoration Movement," and later, as the Stone-Campbell Restoration Movement) sought "the unification of all Christians in a single body patterned after the church of the New Testament" ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Church_\(Disciples_of_Christ\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Church_(Disciples_of_Christ))). The Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ) is a direct outgrowth of the Restoration Movement. Other Christian groups on the frontier, such as Separatist Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians, can trace their evolutions to it as well.

The Restoration Movement was united by the belief that Christian worship could be led by ministers and church leaders who were not ordained by a church hierarchy in the way that, for instance, the Roman Catholic Church selected and ordained its priests. A distinguishing element of this strain of belief is the appreciation for the grass roots basis of religious activity. Candidates for the ministry responded to their own internal impulse, or being "called" to service, and developed their own beliefs without the benefit of an educated clergy.

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Despite a collective call for a return to biblical simplicity, numerous factions emerged within the Restoration Movement, each placing more emphasis on an evolving theology, often articulated by a charismatic preacher. As each movement refined its theology, that group began to recognize its departure from sister movements, paralleling the frictions in the early church, between Jewish followers of Christ and gentile converts to Christianity.

Two important factions of the Restoration Movement came together in the developing Kentucky frontier. Barton Stone began preaching at Cane Ridge Meeting House (BB-284), in a 1790s structure that remains standing 8 miles east of Paris, Kentucky, calling his followers "Christians." Thomas Campbell, and his son Alexander, began preaching in western Pennsylvania and present-day West Virginia, and called their followers "Disciples of Christ." Both groups hoped to bring about the return of Christ, ushering in a thousand year reign where evil would be abolished, hence, they are often referred to as "Millennialists." The Campbellites believed that human action and organization, such as government, would be instrumental in bringing about the new era. The Stoneites held a darker view of human agency, and called for the rejection of human institutions, advising followers to stand at arm's length from secular society. The solution was a growth in personal holiness. Brewer contrasts these two views as the Campbellites' "party of hope" vs. the Stoneites' "party of memory" (Brewer, 5).

"Raccoon" John Smith (1784 - February 28, 1868) was a well-known minister/evangelist in the Ohio Valley /Tennessee Valley area of the United States during the first half of the 19th century. Author John Sparks recognizes Smith's importance in his book's title, *Raccoon John Smith - Frontier Kentucky's Most Famous Preacher*. Smith was an unschooled but highly effective minister and evangelist who became a model for the frontier Christian minister. While there are many stories regarding his nickname "Raccoon", the following provides the most practical explanation. He identified himself as being from Cumberland County, Kentucky, a place well-known for raccoon hunting. He called himself "Raccoon" to distinguish himself from the many John Smiths in the area. A well-respected minister from years of preaching and circuit riding throughout Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee, Smith came forward to play a key role in bringing the Stone and Campbell movements together in late 1832 and early 1833

(<http://www.therestorationmovement.com/smith,john.htm>).

A preliminary meeting of the Campbellites and the Stoneites had been held in late December 1831, culminating with the formal merger on January 1, 1832. Smith had been chosen by those present to speak on behalf of the followers of Thomas and Alexander Campbell. Smith was greatly involved in the New Year's Day, 1832, Union Service of the Disciples and Christians held in Lexington, Kentucky. He preached the first unity sermon. In it he said, "Let us, then, my brethren, be no longer Campbellites or Stoneites, New Lights or Old Lights, or any other kind of lights, but let us come to the Bible, and to the Bible alone, as the only book in the world that can give us all the light we need." This sermon was formalized at the High Street Meeting House in Lexington, Kentucky, with a handshake between Barton Stone and John Smith who represented the Campbellites (<http://www.therestorationmovement.com/smith,john.htm>).

Two representatives of those assembled were appointed to carry the news of the union to all the churches: John Rogers, for those associated with Stone and Smith for those associated with the Campbells. John Smith spent three years traveling through Kentucky with Rogers, encouraging the merging of congregations associated with the Stone and Campbell movements.

At the end of 1835, it was recognized by elders of the Christian Church, along with John T. Johnson—brother of Vice President Richard Mentor Johnson and co-editor of the Stoneite Paper "The Christian Messenger"—that the work of John Rogers and John Smith was extremely successful in developing congregations of Christians throughout Kentucky. The church elders decided to expand the process to four evangelists and to support the effort by subscription. John Smith and the other evangelists would receive an annual payment of \$500 for their efforts and expenses. (Williams, 534).

The increase of converts to the Christian Church, along with various other outreach programs, provided expansion of mission of the church to include the education of young men and women. These educational opportunities included Bible school studies to higher education involving science, medicine, law, and the humanities. For example, Philip S. Fall began

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the Female Eclectic Institute in Frankfort, Kentucky in 1831 and Bacon College was established in Georgetown, Kentucky in 1836.

It has been estimated that there were as many as 400,000 converts to the Restoration Movement by the time of the start of the Civil War (1860) with a conservative estimate at 200,000 converts. As many as 50,000 persons may have converted in Kentucky as the result of work of John Smith and others (Donaldson, 34).

History of John Smith

Early Life, from 1784 till 1829

"Raccoon" John Smith's father ("Schmidt") was of German extraction and his mother Scotch-Irish. Smith was born October 15, 1784, in eastern Tennessee. His father, a Revolutionary War soldier, moved the family to Kentucky in 1796 and settled in the Cumberland River Valley (Clinton County). Smith was raised as a strict Calvinist/Baptist. His faith taught that salvation was preordained and that one recognized their faith by a visitation from the Lord. Without this experience, one was doomed to hell. In 1804, Smith was baptized by Isaac Denton at Clear Fork, Kentucky and began preaching. Quick-witted and passionate, he soon found a loyal following in Southern Kentucky (Sparks, 1-28).

In 1806, he married Anna Townsend of Wayne County Kentucky and purchased two hundred acres of land in the area. Eight years later, he sold his Kentucky holdings and moved to Huntsville, Alabama to establish a cotton plantation. In January 1815, before he bought land there, a fire destroyed his rented log cabin, killing his two small children while he was away. Although Smith's wife and a son survived, she died a year later, and he sent his son to his maternal relatives to be raised. Smith was torn and conflicted with the thought that his two innocent children were subject to damnation for eternity (Sparks, 100-118).

Returning to Kentucky, Smith preached at the August 1815 meeting of the Tates Creek Association at Crab Orchard in Lincoln County. On Christmas 1815, Smith married Nancy Hurt of Wayne County and they settled in Montgomery County, Kentucky in 1817, after Smith had been appointed to several churches near Mount Sterling (Sparks, 118-122)

In 1824, Smith met Alexander Campbell, the evangelical Christian minister whose followers established the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). Smith supported Campbell's ideas and broke with the Baptist Church in 1827 (Sparks, 219-268).

Mid-Career, from 1829 till 1847

It appears that a stipend paid to Smith and the 3 other evangelists in 1835 provided a down payment for him and his wife Nancy to purchase property outside Owingsville, Kentucky, where they could build and own their home. On January 1, 1836, Smith paid \$2283.32 to Richard Hickman Menefee and Sarah Bell Menefee, his wife, for the 193-acre property located to the west of the Town of Owingsville. Richard Menefee, one of the founders of Owingsville, had deeded it to his children. Richard Hickman Menefee (December 4, 1809 – February 21, 1841) was a U.S. Representative from Kentucky and a personal friend of Smith's. Smith campaigned for Menefee during his race for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1836-37. Many in the congregation were disappointed with John Smith's actions in this political arena (Sparks, 352). John Smith named his son, who was born in 1836, Richard Hickman Smith, after Representative Menefee, because of his admiration and relationship with the up-and-coming political star (Richards, 167).

Two episodes from Smith's life widen the portrait of him as an uneducated backwoods preacher. First, was Smith's daughter Maria attending Philip S. Falls' Female Eclectic Institute (1834-1850) located in Frankfort, Kentucky, during the year 1834 (Fall Microfilm Archive Vol. 19). This school had an extensive stock of scientific apparatus from France and England that was later sold to Transylvania University. The institute employed a Dr. Samuel James to teach medicine and science to the young ladies. This progressive approach to education of women is consistent with the Disciples' high appreciation of education (<http://homepages.transy.edu/~museum/intro.htm>)

Philip S. Fall and Raccoon John Smith were associates in the early years of the formation of perceptions of the Stoneites and Campbellites. Smith came to Frankfort to preach and was exposed to a variety of Greek Revival style architecture

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being constructed between 1826 through 1836, including these designed by Gideon Shryock: the Frankfort Courthouse in 1835, the State Capital in 1829 and Orlando Brown House in 1835 (Johnson, L. F. 256).

The second example of Smith's appreciation of higher education took place at Bacon College, in Georgetown, Kentucky, which formed in 1836. John T. Johnson, brother of Vice President Richard Mentor Johnson, was the first secretary of the college, and Raccoon's mentor. Philip S. Fall was a trustee. The student body was made up of 220 students from 12 states, with nine-tenths of them studying civil engineering. Raccoon and his wife Nancy moved to Georgetown in 1853 to near his mentor John T. Johnson.

(<http://www.therestorationmovement.com/lessons/RM%20History%20Of%20Bacon%20College.pdf>).

These two examples demonstrate the ease with which Smith, and by extension the Restoration Movement, grew to appreciate education. It also demonstrates his ability to command respect from individuals who had influenced education of young people on the frontier.

It was on a portion of the 193 acres that John Smith built a residence for his family in 1839. The house is situated on the highest point in the Town of Owingsville. The design of the home has been attributed to Gideon Shryock by local folklore, but this claim is unsubstantiated. John Smith established and conducted the first Christian Church Sunday School at this residence and continued his outreach program on horseback to convert Christians to the Restoration Movement (Reynolds, 44).

Deeds in the Bath County Courthouse record that John Smith and his wife Nancy subdivided the 193 acres into smaller parcels, ranging from ½ acre to twenty-six acres during their life in the community at the edge of Owingsville. Many of the parcels were purchased by Elders within the Owingsville First Christian Church.

In addition to leading the Christian Church outreach program, John established three new Christian churches in Bath County while living in the county. The Owingsville First Christian Church was established in 1828. The original wood frame church was believed to be constructed in 1848 on the site of the existing church. This site was donated by Raccoon John Smith (Reynolds, 44). John Smith also assisted in establishing the Upper White Oak Church and the Sharpsburg Christian Church in Bath County.

From November 14, 1842 until 1848, very little documentation can be located concerning John Smith. It was surmised by his biographer John Augustus Williams that these were difficult emotional years for Raccoon John Smith due to the tragic scalding death of his six-year-old son Richard Hickman (Sparks 367). This accident occurred at his Owingsville home and may have diminished the potential of this religious leader in the remaining years of his life.

On July 5, 1847, "Raccoon John Smith" and Nancy his wife sold the 13-acre homestead to his daughter Maria and his son in-law J. A. J. Lee for the sum of \$425. His son in-law was a successful merchant and banker in Owingsville, KY. It appears that "Raccoon" John Smith and his wife continued to reside in the homestead until 1850 when he purchased an elegant home in nearby Mount Sterling, KY for \$2,500. They lived in this home for two years until problems within his Mount Sterling Church resulted in him selling the home at a \$500 loss and moving to Georgetown. Smith and his wife Nancy lived in Georgetown until her death in 1861. Recognition should be given Nancy for her role as wife, mother to 11 children and manager/laborer of farm operations. She assumed the role of farm manager when John Smith abandoned farm work in January 1828 and committed the remaining years of his life to spreading the word of God (Sparks, 266).

John Smith returned to the Owingsville residence to live with daughter Maria and J.A.J Lee from 1861 until 1865. The last years of his life were spent with his daughter Emma in Mexico, Missouri. John Smith died Feb. 28 1868. His remains were transported by train and laid to rest in the family cemetery plot in the Lexington Cemetery located in Lexington, Kentucky. Smith had long since proven that he was a lot more than a poor, illiterate minister as his critics saw him. Instead, he was more likely a well-to-do, charismatic, dedicated preacher – a "celebrity evangelist"—more like the Billy Graham of his day, a religious leader whose council was sought by statesmen, merchants, and professionals.

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Interpreting the Smith House Design: Transition from Federal to Greek Revival forms in Bath County, Kentucky, and Surrounding Counties, 1830-1860

While Criterion C is not being claimed as a basis for eligibility, the design evolution of the John Smith House occupies an interesting sector of the story in the transition between Federal-era and Greek Revival style in Bath County and surrounding counties of the northern bluegrass region of Kentucky. We will compare the house to other house designs in the area.

Research Design

To recognize the value in Smith's house's design, we explored the characteristics and chronology of Greek Revival style nationally and within three counties—Bath, Montgomery, and Bourbon—in the northeast portion of Kentucky's Bluegrass region. Sources employed for this investigation include the general historical references, as well as architectural histories, such as Rexford Newcomb's *Architecture in Old Kentucky* and Clay Lancaster's *Antebellum Houses of the Bluegrass*. A comparison with other Greek Revival dwellings in Bath County helps place the "Raccoon" John Smith House into its local architectural context.

Two counties that adjoin Bath County—Bourbon and Montgomery—have been comprehensively surveyed by Kentucky Heritage Council staff or consultants working under survey grants made to a local organization in the 1970s and 1980s. Files on over 200 individual properties located in the three counties were examined for the purpose of identifying the subtype by the project team.

A historic property survey in Bath County Kentucky was conducted from 2006-2008 under the direction of Janie-Rice Brother sponsored by the University of Kentucky. That project resulted in the documentation of 780 properties, consisting of 3 resurveyed properties and 777 newly surveyed properties. Brother subsequently prepared a nomination for another Owingsville house, the J. J. Nesbitt House, which was listed in 2010. The results of that survey have been used as a basis for understanding the development of the Greek Revival style in Bath County and its surrounding counties. A brief summary of her research approach and her findings follows.

Greek Revival Style found locally in Bath County, Kentucky, 1830-1860

The early architectural record in Bath County Kentucky provides messages about life in an undeveloped frontier, as well as revealing aspirations among its entrepreneurs. The majority of the earliest houses were described as unhewn log buildings, usually one story in height with puncheon floors and gable roofs. The simplest dwellings were single pens, but other common plans included hall-parlor, dogtrot and saddlebag plans. Log construction continued throughout the nineteenth century in Bath County, and today can appear indistinguishable from later frame dwellings (Richards, 43). Four log dwellings are still extant in downtown Owingsville, including the Connors-Butcher House (BH-0-5), BH-0-72, BH-0-85 and BH-0-74. The latter is part of a row of connected buildings adjacent to the downtown commercial district.

The iron ore industry prompted the establishment of modern-day Bath County's first town, Owingsville, in 1811. Located on a ridge above Slate Valley and Prickly Ash Creek, the land for the county seat was donated by James Dye Owings and Richard Menefee. Soon after the town's founding, one of Kentucky's outstanding early houses arose, built for the town's founder, Thomas Dye Owings. This significant house (BH-0-1, NR 1978) is a Federal-style dwelling constructed in brick ca. 1814. Located at Main Street and the Courthouse square, the brick dwelling was a statement of Owings' wealth, status and taste. The Owings House made a hopeful statement about the town's fortunes, in contrast to the surrounding landscape of log buildings.

The population of the county grew steadily over the first few decades of settlement. The first census after the county's formation, in 1820, tallied 7,961 residents. The era when Greek Revival rose in prominence nationally, 1830-1860, was a time of great advances in farming and society in Kentucky's Bluegrass. The 1850s, in particular, saw great prosperity in Bath County's rich agricultural areas. Bath County's accessibility to the east, and particularly to the markets of Virginia, was pivotal for many area farmers.

Although Bath County had many more small farms than some of the Outer Bluegrass counties like Montgomery, those farms were remarkably productive and competitive. The 1850 Census reported 1,018 farms in the county, with a cash value of \$505,993 for the livestock. This amount surpassed the same tally for neighboring county of Fleming, more than the Inner Bluegrass county of Woodford, and stood at only slightly less than the value of livestock in Montgomery and

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Clark counties, both of which were livestock powerhouses before the Civil War. During this time, a number of Greek Revival dwellings, both masonry and frame, were constructed in Bath County between 1830 and 1850. Most of these are clustered in and around Owingsville and Sharpsburg. Population grew as well, from 9,763 residents in 1840, to 12,115 in 1850, and only two fewer residents in 1860 than a decade earlier (University of Virginia Census Browser, 2010).

Works by Benjamin Henry Latrobe (May 1, 1764-September 3, 1820) initiated the American form of Greek Revival in the United States. Among the finest examples of Greek Revival style in America was the Bank of United States designed by William Strickland and constructed in Philadelphia in 1818. Greek Revival style became known as the national style and it moved with settlers from the east coast as they crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest territory. Kentucky's architecture was a regional outgrowth of a larger manifestation of American architecture. Rexford Newcomb describes "Kentucky Architecture as an outgrowth of the relative geographical and cultural self-containment of the new western frontier (Newcomb, 108-109).

Gideon Shryock (November 15, 1802-June 19, 1880) was a pioneer architect, native to Lexington, Kentucky, who studied under William Strickland. He has been cited as the most influential architect in Kentucky from 1827 till the 1850s. The principal structures designed by this pioneer Greek Revivalist influenced local carpenter-builders throughout Midwest and in particular the bluegrass region of Kentucky. These craftsmen were assisted by carpenter's guides and pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin's "The Practical House Carpenter" and "The Builder's Guide," along with Minard Lefever's "The Modern Builder's Guide" (Whiffen, 41). Local builders utilized national pattern books, tailoring a house to the owner's needs and pocketbook.

Virginia and Lee McAlester summarize the residential Greek Revival style in *A Field Guide to American Houses* by the following features:

- Gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- cornice line of the main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide band of trim; this represents the classical entablature and is usually divided into two parts: the frieze above and architrave below
- most have porches—entry or full width porches—supported by prominent square or rounded columns, typically of Doric style
- front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and rectangular line of transom lights above
- door and lights usually incorporated into a more elaborate door surround [1]

Within this standard, six principal subtypes have been articulated by the McAlesters based on the size of the front porch in relation to the main block of the house. These six are as follows:

- (1) entry porch less than full height or absent
- (2) full height entry porch
- (3) full-façade entry porch
- (4) front-gabled roof
- (5) gable front and side wing
- (6) town house.

More than 100 of the properties were found in Bath, Bourbon, and Montgomery Counties having some amount of Greek Revival qualities. Many exhibited a mix of influences—Federal and Greek, or Greek and Italianate—or had been compromised by remodeling in later years. Fortunately, 81 of the properties retained a substantial percentage of their Greek Revival features.

Forty-four of the properties fit into categories 1 (entry porch less than full height or absent) or 2 (full height entry porch). Most had a flat one-story porch that covered the entrance and were supported by paired columns. Most were organized into five bays articulated with brick pilasters. Eleven were more exuberant versions of subtype 2 (Full Height Entry Porch) associated with the Deep South. There was only one of sub-type 3 (full façade entry porch), where the porch covers the entire front of the house supported by two story columns. Only one instance of sub-type 4 (Front Gabled Roof) was found, the Raccoon John Smith House in Owingsville.

The popularity of the Greek Revival style in the Northeast Bluegrass area is also suggested by the large number of churches which incorporated the temple form design with paired front entrances. Thirteen of these exist in the three study counties. There are five historic Greek Revival commercial buildings in North Middletown, Millersburg and Paris.

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While we don't know of the design origin for Smith's Owingsville home, we do know he was in the company of many well educated individuals who could have influenced the unique design. The house that he had built indicates his strength of character and his willingness to live in a rather unusual local variation of a Greek Revival style house.

Testament to uniqueness of this design comes from Virginia and Lee McAlester's note in their discussion of the Front Gabled Roofed Homes that "this subtype is more common in the northeastern and Midwestern states and rare in the southeast" (McAlester, Virginia and Lee, 180). We know that Smith traveled widely in the Upper South. There is no documentation known to the author to indicate that his travels took him to the northeast—leaving the source for the design a puzzle.

An emphasis on the limited assets for the construction of the house can interpreted in the small footprint of the home, exterior kitchen firebox, covered exterior porch/work area and the unusual one-and-a half pile story single pile which would maximized floor area but reduced cost of materials. While the house maintains a footprint of less than 1700 square feet on the first floor, it accommodates a library, parlor, dining room and kitchen with a feeling of spaciousness. We know that "Raccoon" Smith lost his first two children to a house fire. This home has a floor plan that isolates the kitchen from the front of the home with an 18 inch brick wall. The rear kitchen has two fireboxes which provide facilities for cooking in the interior and the exterior of the kitchen. The rear porch provides a protected environment to provide a comfortable location to accomplish to tasks of a homestead. An interpretation of this aspect of the house may point to frugality that was consistent with Raccoon background and the percepts of his faith.

It is the uniqueness of the house design that supports the interpretation that home was designed by a competent builder who had experiences beyond those typical for other builders in the region. While pattern book's such as Asher Benjamin's *The Builder's Guide* were utilized during this time period would have provided the information for development of Greek Revival Styling and detailing, it appears that a skilled professional assisted in the siting, massing, and layout of this front gabled Greek Revival style home.

Evaluation of the Historical Significance of "Raccoon" John Smith and his home in the context of Frontier Religion in Kentucky, 1800-1860

In summary, "Raccoon" John Smith's residence which is located on the highest elevation in the Town of Owingsville located in Bath County represents the culmination Elder John Smith's career which began in 1815 in the hills of southeastern Kentucky where he worked to become a model of a downstate itinerant Baptist minister and association moderator. His efforts over a period of fifteen years brought him to a position to play a key role in bringing the Stone and Campbell movements together in late 1832 and early 1833. The simple but unique design of this Greek Revival style home reflects a modest, but determined spiritual leader in a movement that now has roots throughout the United State and many other parts of the world.

The Restoration Movement made a broad contribution to frontier history and Smith's world view. The significance of the Restoration Movement's influence is captured in the design of Smith's home. It appears that we may never learn who designed Raccoon John Smith's Greek Revival style home, but we know it would not have happened without the influence of the leaders of Restoration Movement had upon Smith. As Raccoon Smith moved from the south eastern hills of Kentucky and moved away from strict Calvinist background, his world view changed and his value to the Restoration Movement increased. He came in contact with professional educators, artists and engineers that influenced the education of the frontier's young people, they also influenced Raccoon's world view providing the fertile ground for unique design of his home in Owingsville, Ky. The home conveys a spirit and a feeling of a life well lived through the grace of God as described by the tenets of Elder Smith's new religion and the outreach program identified as the Restoration Movement.

A small stairwell in the kitchen provides access to sleeping room which may have functioned as a traveler's rest or a servant's quarters. It is generally believed that Raccoon owned at least one slave during this period. We do not know for certain if this room served as a bondsman's quarters. It is well known that Raccoon's daughter Maria and his son-in-law J.A.J. Lee, who resided in this house, themselves owned several slaves. This provides an opportunity to interpret the

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Restoration Movement's position concerning slavery and abolitionism. Charles Heaberlin, archivist at the Lexington Theological Seminary, suggests that believers held a variety of nuanced views toward slavery, sometimes seeing the subject in neutral terms, and at other times, a crime against humanity. Raccoon was exposed to both sides of the issue, and his circumstance may have influenced his position. His evangelical work kept him away from home, and his wife Nancy was responsible for extensive farm operations. While do know that Raccoon was outspoken on a variety of topics, it appears he was mute on the subject of slavery.

The interior detailing speaks to simple elegance and in some cases the designer elected not to follow pattern book of Greek Revival elements, but to reinterpret them by adjusting the scale and using flat rather than rounded or molded pieces of wood. This suggests the builder was willing to change conventions to suit the project requirements. The detailing of mantle in the library is good example of this freedom of design and could be interpreted in the freedom of thought with regard to the topic of religion in the new frontier.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Significance of the Smith House in light of its changes

A house in Bath County, Kentucky, evaluated to be significance in relation to the history of Religion, will be eligible for the National Register if it retains integrity of location, setting, and modest amount of design and materials. If it retains these 4 integrity factors, it will be said to have integrity of association, which makes it eligible for the National Register. All 7 integrity factors of the Smith House are evaluated here.

Location and Setting

The "Raccoon" John Smith House retains a high level of integrity of **location** and **setting**. The dwelling has not been relocated and it retains its general relationship with its rural homestead lot which was the Owingsville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike, now known as Main Street. At the time of its construction, the location—four blocks from the Courthouse Square—was a highly desirable spot for a home. The courthouse square, besides being the legal hub of the community, was also the commercial and political center of Bath County. This location was within walking distant to the Owingsville Christian Church founded by "Raccoon" John Smith. The current Owingsville Church is located on the original site of that historic church. This geographic relationship with the Christian Church strengthens the integrity of the home's location and the significance of Raccoon John Smith's position in the history of the church.

The siting of the home takes advantage of many positive attributes of the site: the south facing elevation with three large windows capture light, the imposing south facing brick façade captures heat for thermal advantage, the siting on the highest elevation of the community enhances the home's prominence, and the location has access to major transportation route central to Raccoon's evangelical outreach program. The location of windows provides good cross ventilation on this high location that would be welcomed during the heat of the summer. It should be noted that siting offers a spectacular 360 degree view of the Bath County countryside and an unobstructed view of the stars and heavens above.

The Smith House retains a medium level of integrity of **setting**. Nineteenth-century outbuildings, visible on the historic Sanborn maps, have been demolished, and the mid-twentieth century development has occurred to the north of the parcel, where there was previously a farm. These changes have certainly given the environment surrounding the house a different feel than it had upon construction, but these changes do not interfere with our ability to recognize its identity with Smith, who is an important participant in the significant events. The Smith House retains its place in the residential streetscape of Owingsville and its relationship to the neighboring historic dwellings.

Design

The Smith House has a moderate level of integrity of Greek Revival **design**. The historic massing and floor plan remain intact. The uniqueness of the front gabled roof design has had no companion examples in this or several other counties of Kentucky. The closeness of that form to that of a church does not escape notice, and with Smith as the first owner of the house, leads us to speculate on how conscious he might have been in hoping to draw parallels between his house and God's house.

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The fenestration pattern is unaltered with the exception of the four roof gables that are not terribly visible. These features together convey the basic design and building form associated with the Greek Revival style. The two story addition on the rear of the dwelling was designed to fit behind the original building and is mostly invisible from the street. The recent changes on the front porch, where 2 two-story ionic columns have replaced the 4 square columns that were installed in the 1940s renovation, still are compatible with the nature of Greek Revival design.

Materials

Most of the original **materials** at the Smith House remain, and are unchanged since their installation in 1839. All of the original windows on the main block of the house, with the exception of the door surround of the main entrance, have been preserved and with the floors and brick exterior walls remain intact. Most of the exterior details, such as cornice ornamentation, chimneystacks, and windows, are unchanged. The interior of the original block is also highly intact, with original plaster work, woodwork and floors still found in the five rooms that make up the core of the dwelling (stair hall, library and parlor on the front and the two rooms behind the parlor).

Workmanship

The "Raccoon" John Smith House has a high level of integrity of **workmanship**. The trim components of the mantels were handmade without resorting to molded trim pieces. This approach to the craftsmanship enhances the Greek Revival details within the library, hallway, parlor and dining room. The simple elegance is enhanced by the house's handcrafted joinery. The handmade bricks are structurally sound and pointed masonry joints are original high quality workmanship. The lack of moisture and water damage to the structure points to basic understanding of quality building techniques.

Feeling and Association

The "Raccoon" John Smith House retains a high level of integrity of **feeling** and **association**. The integrity of design, materials and workmanship, as discussed above, provide the feeling of an elegant early-19th-century dwelling. The house gives an impression of "Raccoon" John Smith's as a modest but determined spiritual leader, who was more than likely a well-to-do, charismatic, "celebrity evangelist." He enjoyed the company of statesmen, merchants, and professionals. This home would have provided home base for his outreach activities. As such, it gives us one insight into the life and lifestyle of one of the early leaders of an emerging American religious denomination.

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"Raccoon" John Smith House
Name of Property

Bath County, Kentucky
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): **BH-0-4**

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property .95 acres

UTM References – UTM Coordinates determined by GPS provided by Digital Globe. UTM Coordinates below expressed according to NAD83

1	17	257	4225	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The "Raccoon" John Smith House stands at 250 West Main Street in downtown Owingsville, Kentucky, four blocks from the Bath County Courthouse Square. The nominated parcel consists of the two legal parcels, a .95 acre area with a single contributing feature with the following legal descriptions:

DB. 205 Page 150 describes a certain tract or parcel of land with residence thereon, lying and being on the North side of West Main Street in the City of Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky and known as 250 West Main Street, Owingsville, Kentucky 40360, and described more particularly as follows, to-wit:

BOUNDED on the North by property of Joseph Toy and sons, later Archie Stone and wife, even later by Paul L. Lewis and Blanche B. Lewis, his wife, on the East by Ella B. Goodpaster, formerly Sherman Goodpaster Jr., deceased; on the South by West Main Street of the City of Owingsville; and on the West by Steve Ingram et ux, formerly Lisa Browning and before Lisa Browning by Paul L. Lewis and Blanche Lewis, his wife and an alley.

Second Parcel described in DB 210 Page 886 as a certain lot or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky on the North Side of West Main Street, but no abutting on said West Main Street and described more particularly as follow, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point a set stake at the Northwest corner of property of Walter J. Bailey III and Shella S. Bailey, his wife, acquired by deed from William D. Ellington et ux, dated January 8, 2004 of record at Deed Book 205, Page 150, Bath County Clerk's Office; thence Eastwardly with said Bailey property a distance of 110 feet, more or less, to a point a set stake corner to same said Bailey and property of Ella D. Goodpaster; thence North with property line of Ella D. Goodpaster a distance of 60 feet, more or less, to a point a set stake, corner to same, property of Ella D. Goodpaster and Mt. View Estates chain link fence, thence Westwardly with Mt. View Estates chain link fence a distance of 110 feet, more or less to a point a set stake corner to same, said chain link fence and other property of Steven N. Ingram et ux; thence Southwardly with Steven N. Ingram et ux a distance of 60 feet, more or less to the point of beginning. Said property being North by part of Lot 5, all of Lot 6 and part of Lot 7 of the Mt. View Estates Subdivision as described on Plat of said Mt. View Estates Subdivision of record as Plat Cabinet 1, Page 10, Bath County's Clerk Office.

The property is bounded to west by residential property with a home that was built in the early 1900's. The property is bounded on the south by the US Highway 60 also known as Main Street, Owingsville, KY. The property is bounded on the west by residential property with a home that was built in the 1850-60's. The property is bounded on the north by several residential lots with modern single family residential homes.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected to include the .95 acre remaining portion of the original 193 acre tract of land that was purchased by Raccoon John Smith in 1836. The surrounding properties have their own historic significance, but it is this small parcel that represents the site where the house, built ca. 1839, is being interpreted for its architectural values and for its association with Raccoon John Smith for whom the house was built. He and his wife Nancy lived here for nine years after its construction. It was on this site that Elder Smith started the first Sunday School of the Owingsville Christian Church and his wife Nancy attended to the homesteading duties while Elder Smith was conducting his outreach program for the Christian Church. These .95 acres would have been the hub for these activities.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bob Polsgrove, Michael Linn Crain, Elaine Norton Boylen
organization Bath County Historical Society, Inc. date _____
street & number 958 Wolf Run Drive telephone (859) 327-0020 Mike Crain
city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40504
e-mail Pwagon02@me.com

"Raccoon" John Smith House
Name of Property

Bath County, Kentucky
County and State

Photographs:

Name of Property: "Raccoon" John Smith House
City or Vicinity: Owingsville
County: Bath County
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Michael Linn Crain
Date Photographed: July 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Exterior Photographs of the Home

Photo # 1 South Elevation "Raccoon" John Smith House
Photo # 2 West Elevation "Raccoon" John Smith House
Photo # 3 North Elevation "Raccoon" John Smith House
Photo # 4 East Elevation "Raccoon" John Smith House
Photo #5 View of Widows Walk to the South
Photo #6 View of Widows Walk to the North

Interior Photographs of the Home

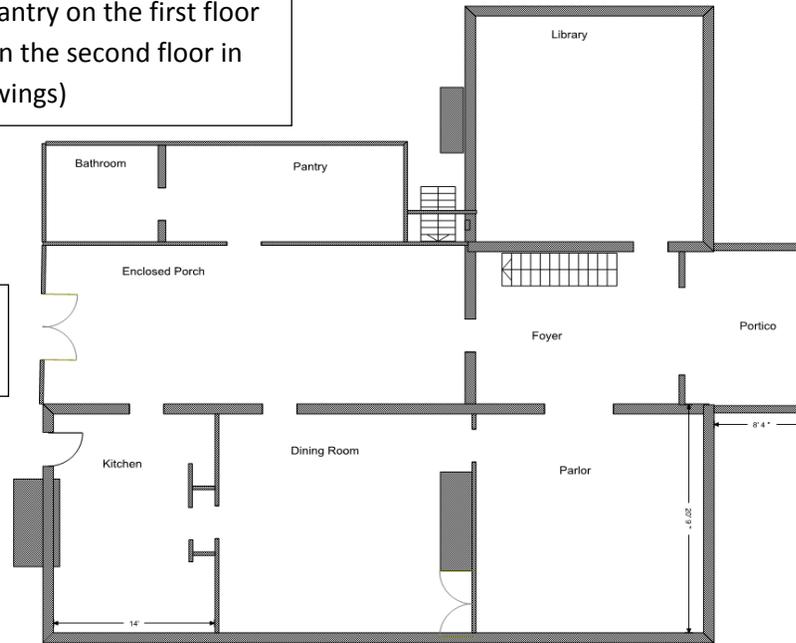
Photo # 7 View of Library
Photo #8 View of Mantle Detail in Library, etc.

Property Owner:

name Walter and Shella Bailey
street & number 250 West Main Street telephone (606) 782-3240 or 674-2085
city or town Owingsville state KY zip code 40360

Northeast elevation improvements: an addition to the porch was constructed accommodate bathroom, laundry, and pantry on the first floor and provide a playroom on the second floor in the 1940's (See Gillig Drawings)

East elevation improvement: dormer constructed in 1940's



South elevation improvements: Shankin family constructed portico with 4 20 ft square columns and widow's walk with low balusters in 1940. Walter Bailey replaced square columns with two Ionic columns in 2004. (See Gillig drawings)

West elevation improvements: Shanklin family installed three dormers in 1940's

“Raccoon” John Smith House 1900, 1940, 2004 Alterations

Jos. H. Richart

Mrs. Jane Goodpaster

J. M. Nesbitt

J. A. J. Iree

Geo. F. Green

C. R. Brooks

Cemetery

L. A. Goodpaster

T. W. Irving

C. R. Brooks

E. V. Brothers

W. H. Dougherty

Mrs. Jane Goodpaster

Mrs. G. Ragland

OWINGSVILLE & MT. STERLING TURNPIKE

Midland Trail

MAIN

J. B. Goodpaster

8 1/2 a

R. Gudgell

J. J. Nesbitt

Robt Coulthard
1.95 a.

J. T. Kimbrough

Fannie Brothers

A. L. Embarnes

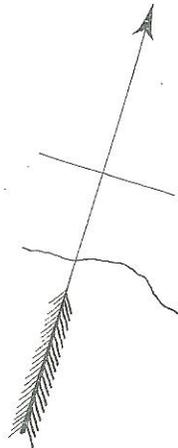
FIRST BACK

BACK

Est. of Judge N. P. Reed

Gudgell

SECOND BACK ST



Robt Coulthard
1.25 a.

Mrs. Mary L. Lacy

Reuben Gudgett

1884

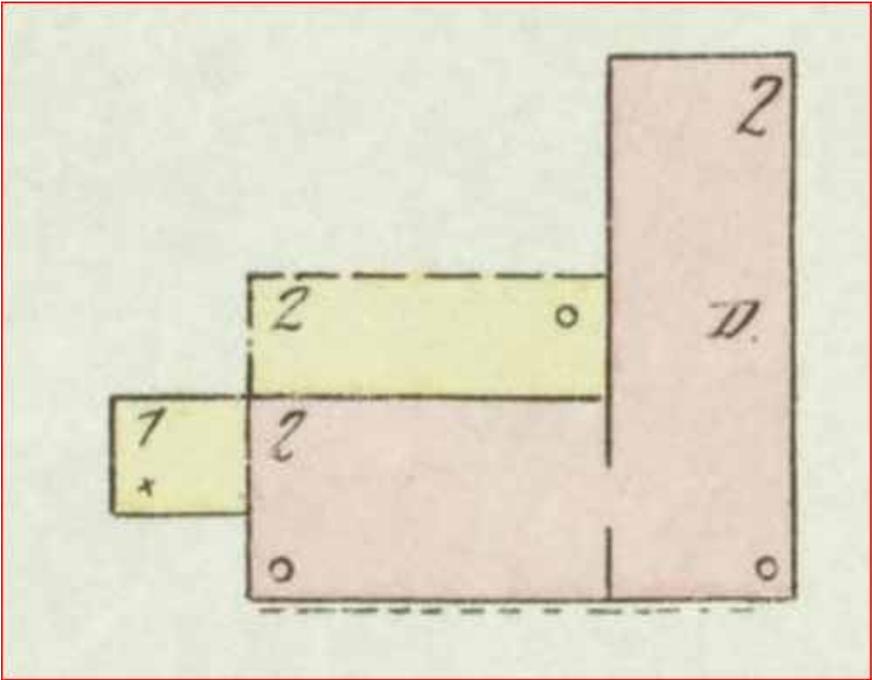
OWINGSVILLE

(BATH CO.)

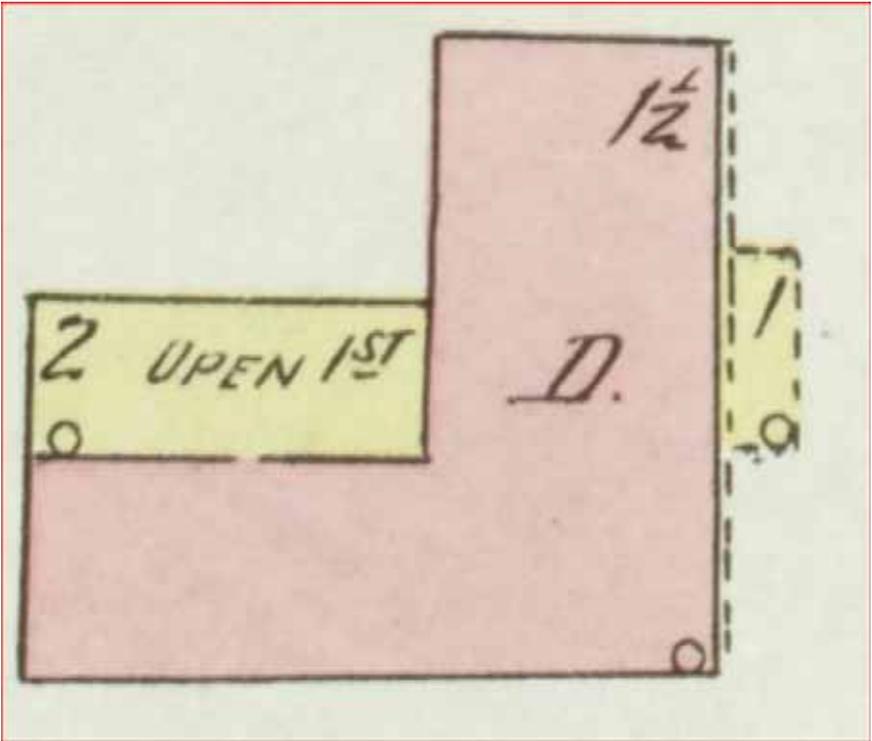
B. Goodpaster

SLATE

Sanborn Maps - Raccoon John Smith Residence, Owingsville, Bath County, KY

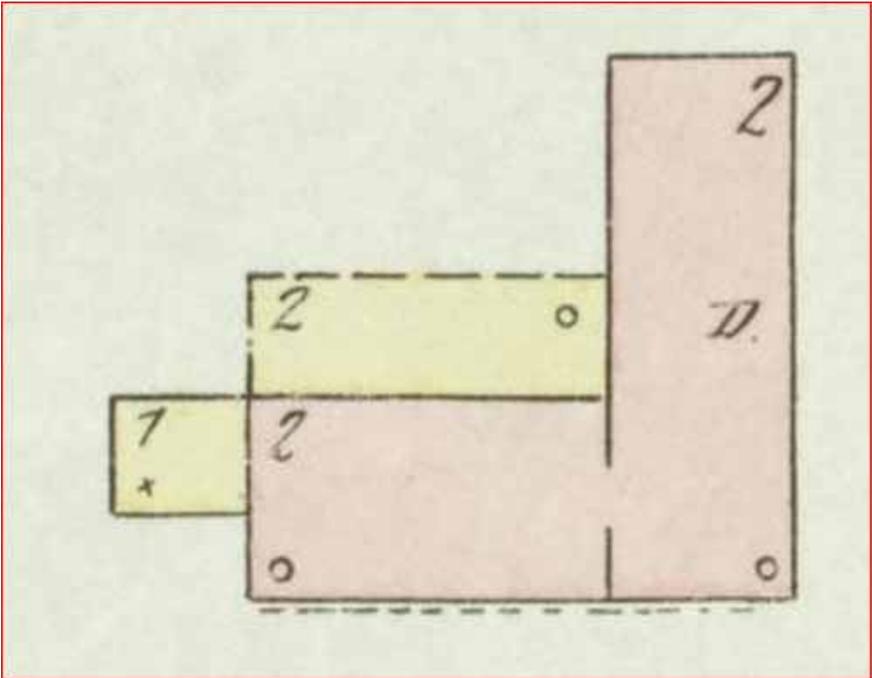


1897 Sanborn Map – note rear porch north side and no front portico

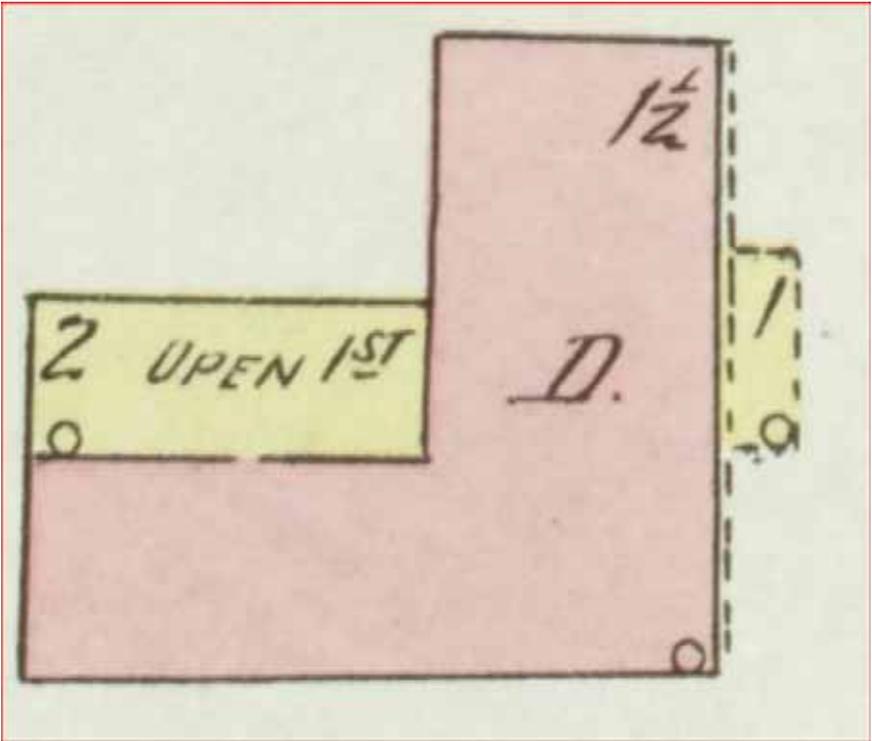


1914 Sanborn Map – note front portico and no porch north side

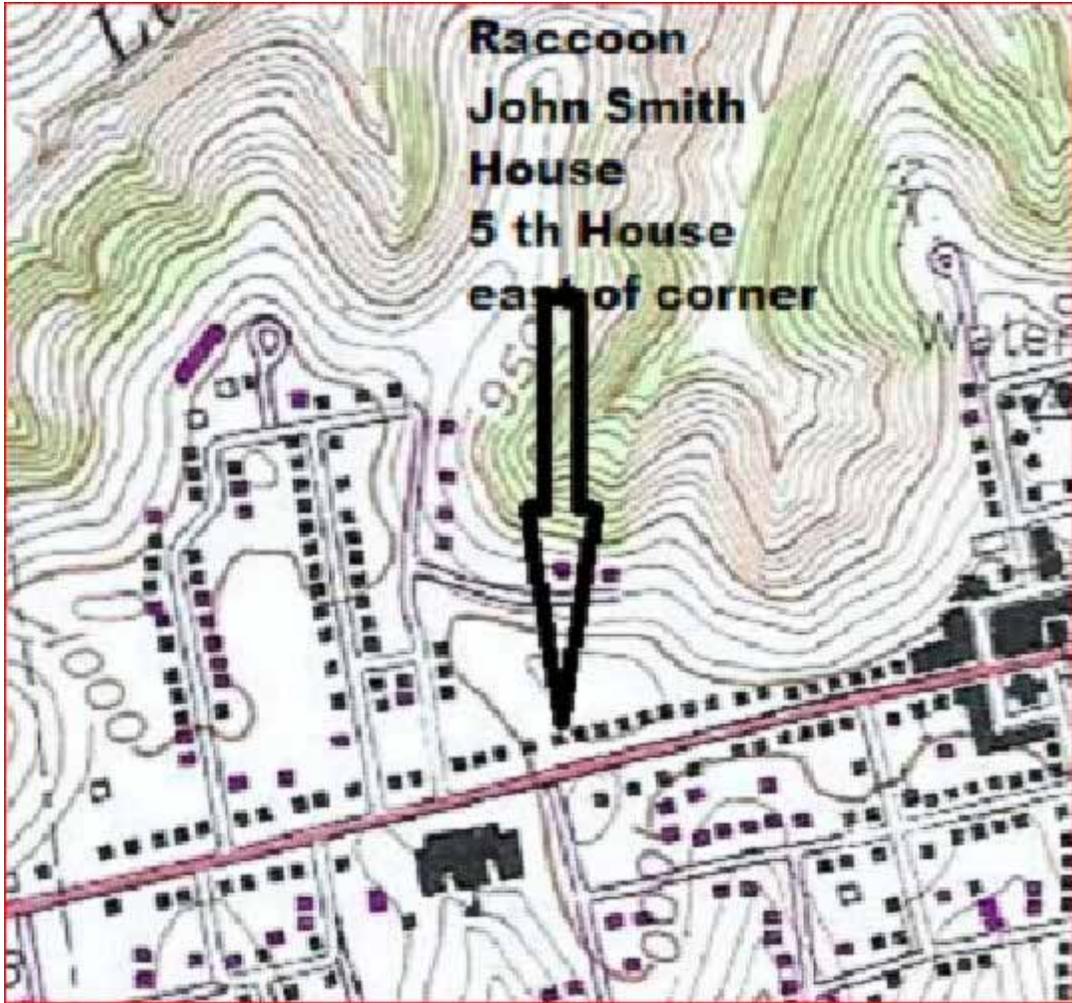
Sanborn Maps - Raccoon John Smith Residence, Owingsville, Bath County, KY



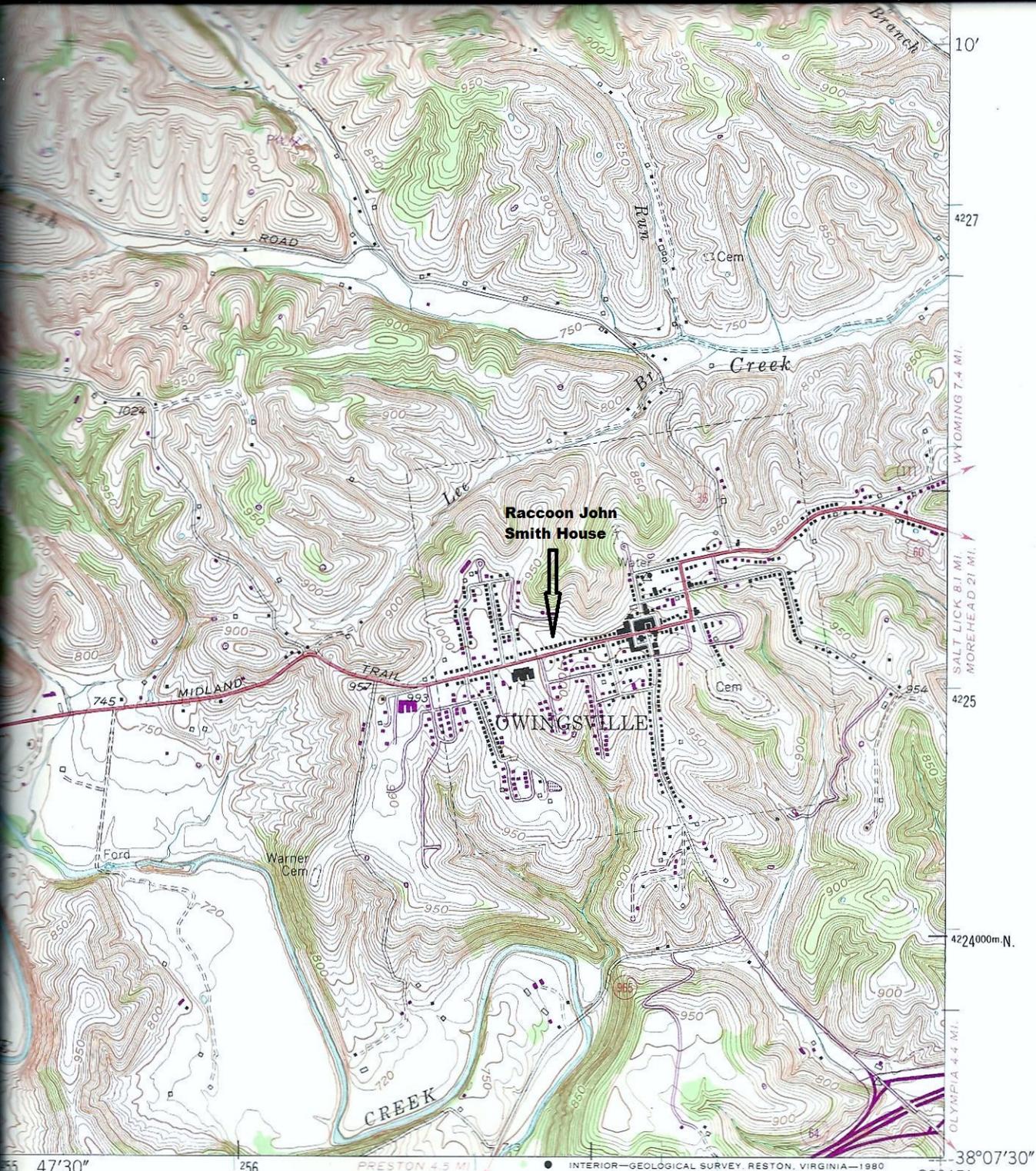
1897 Sanborn Map – note rear porch north side and no front portico



1914 Sanborn Map – note front portico and no porch north side



**Raccoon
John Smith
House
5 th House
east of corner**



55 47'30" 256 PRESTON 4.5 MI. INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1980 258000m.E. 38°07'30" 83°45' 4225 4224000m.N. 4227 10'

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty
 Medium-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route
 Interstate Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1975
 No major culture or drainage changes observed

OWINGSVILLE, KY.

NE/4 MOUNT STERLING 15' QUADRANGLE

N3807.5-W8345/7.5

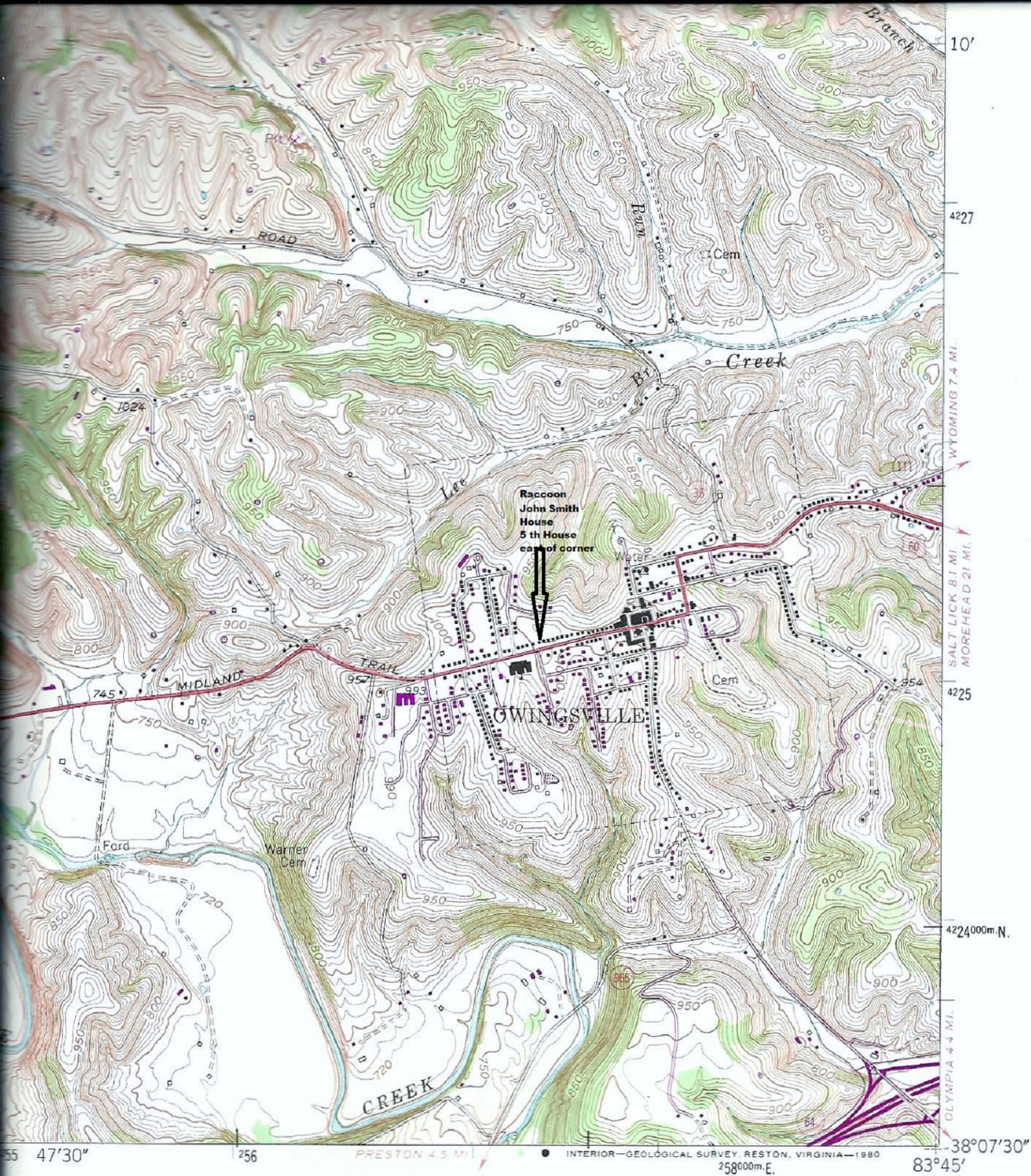
PHOTOINSPECTED 1975

1952

PHOTOREVISED 1969

AMS 4260 III NE—SERIES V853

(OLYMPIA) 4260 III SW



55 47'30" 256 PRESTON 4.3 MI. INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1980 258000m.E. 38°07'30" 83°45'

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty
 Medium-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route
 Interstate Route



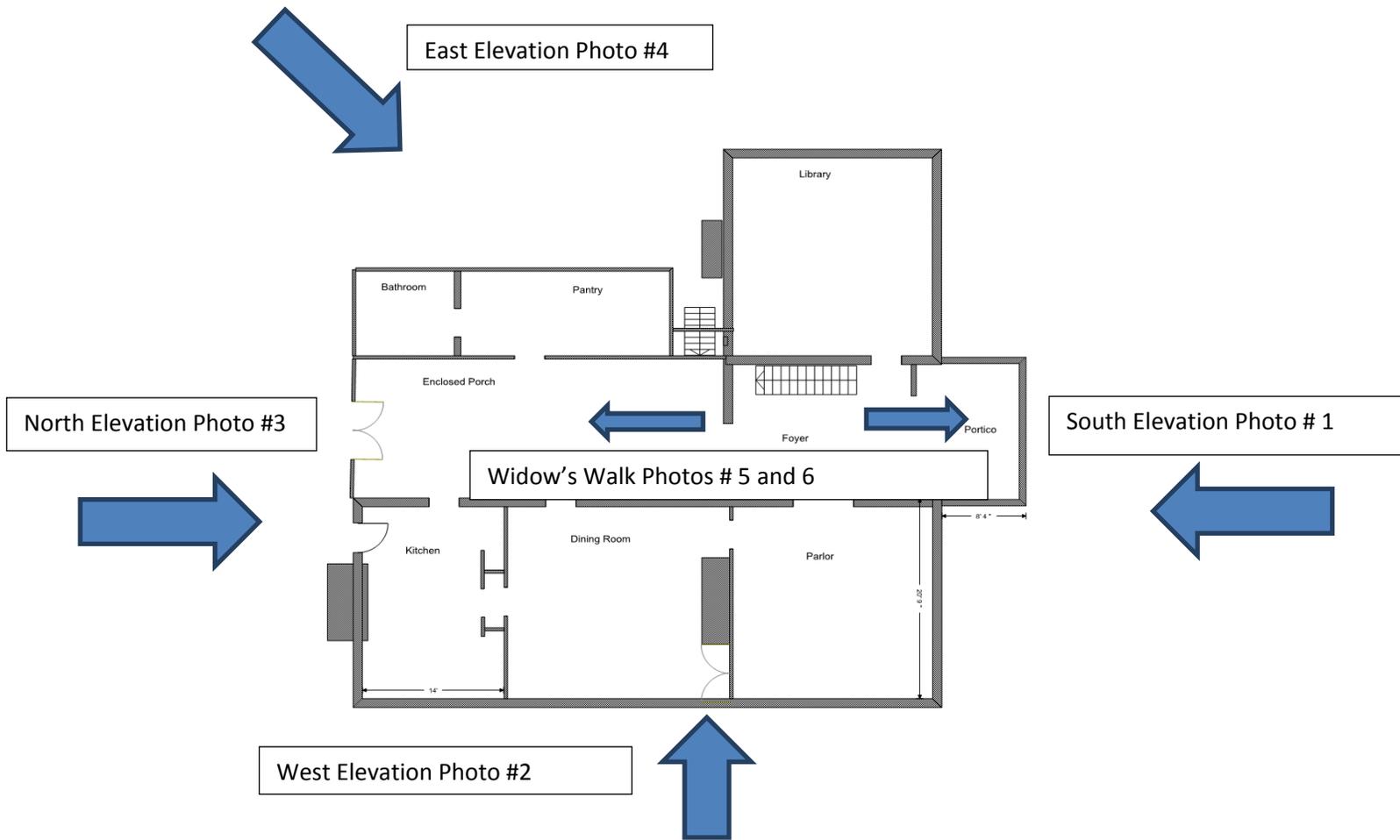
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Map photoinspected 1975
 No major culture or drainage changes observed

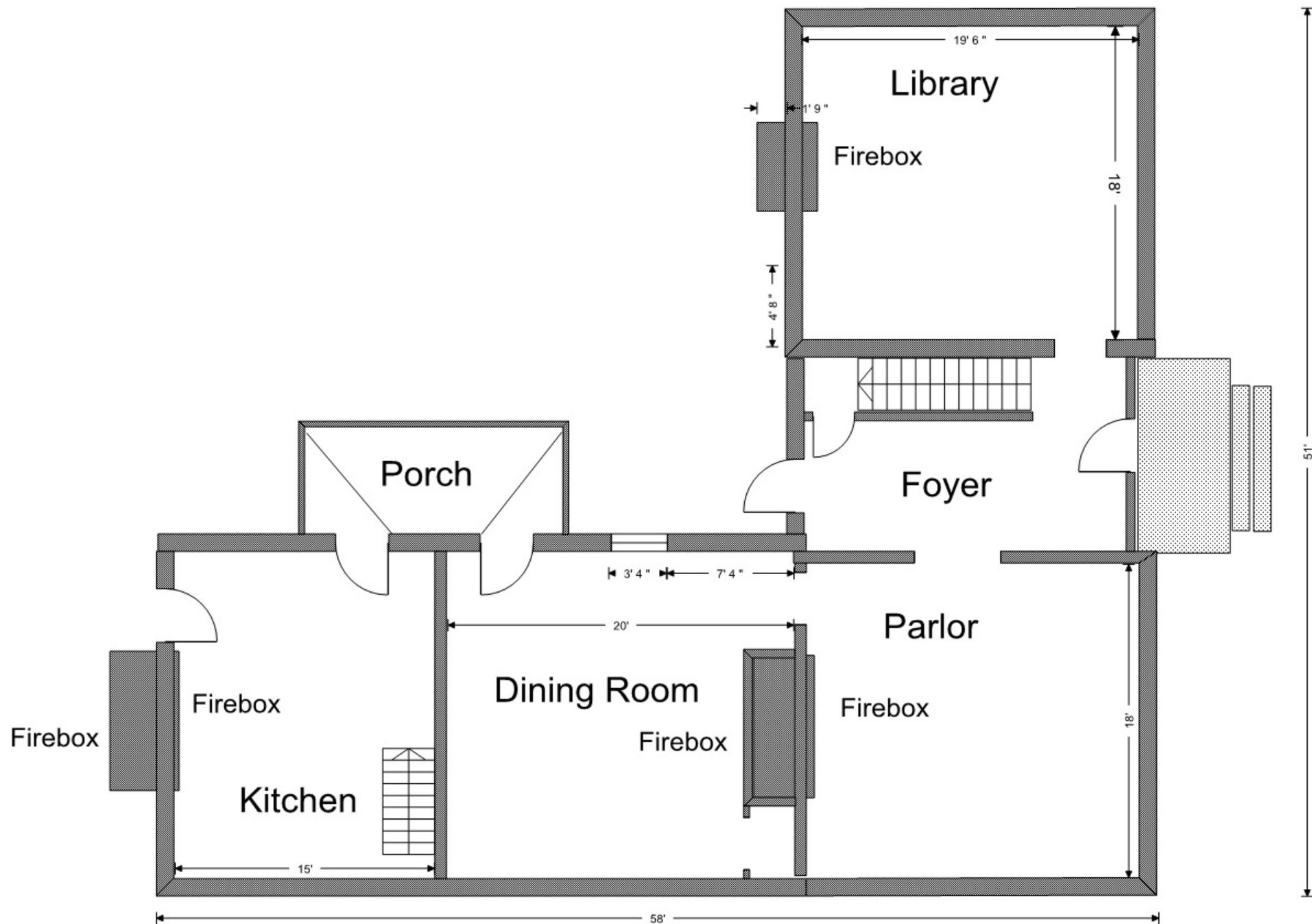
OWINGSVILLE, KY.

NE/4 MOUNT STERLING 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3807.5—W8345/7.5
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1975
 1952
 PHOTOREVISED 1969
 AMS 4260 III NE—SERIES V853

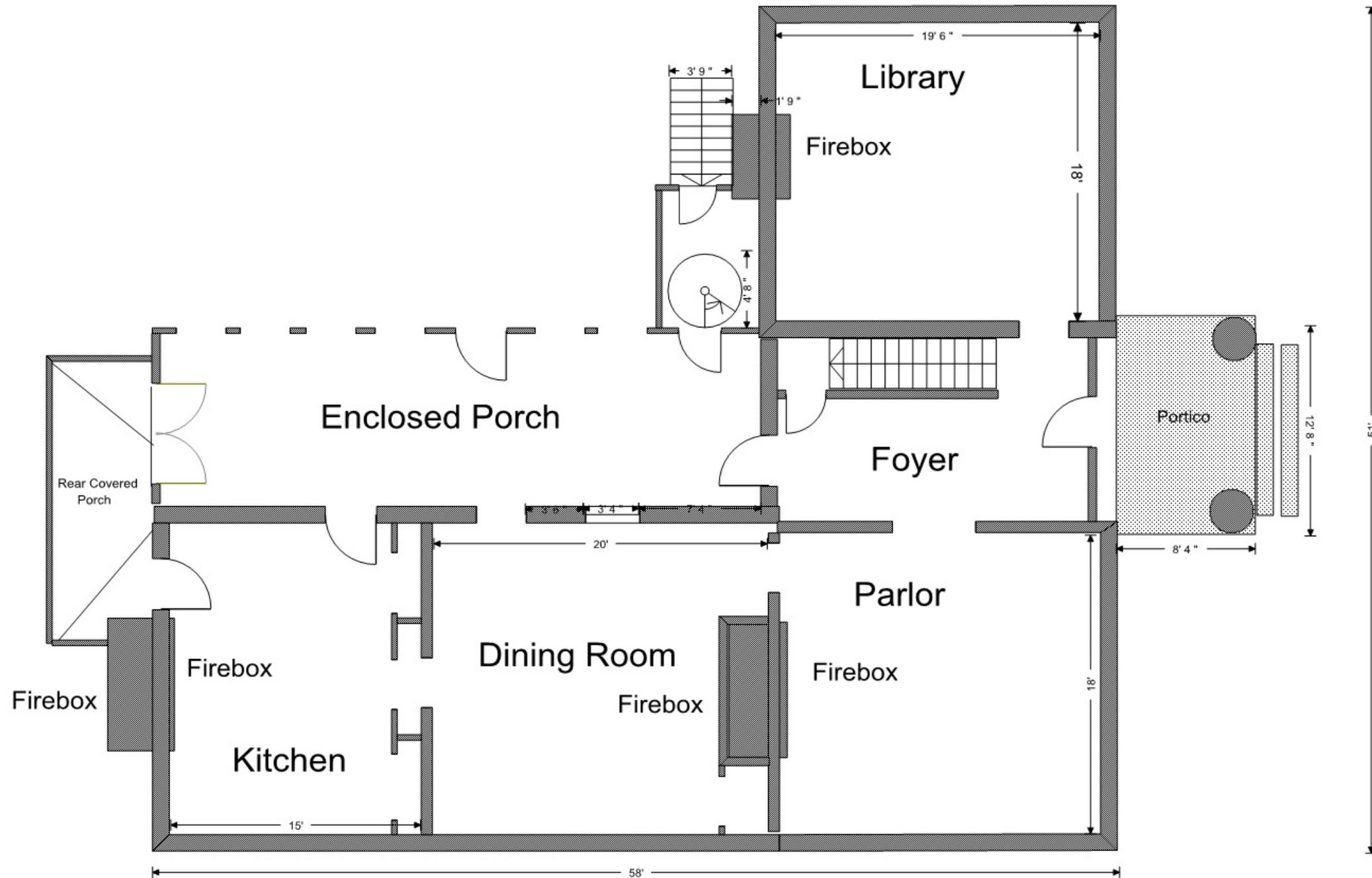
(OLYMPIA)
 4260 III SW



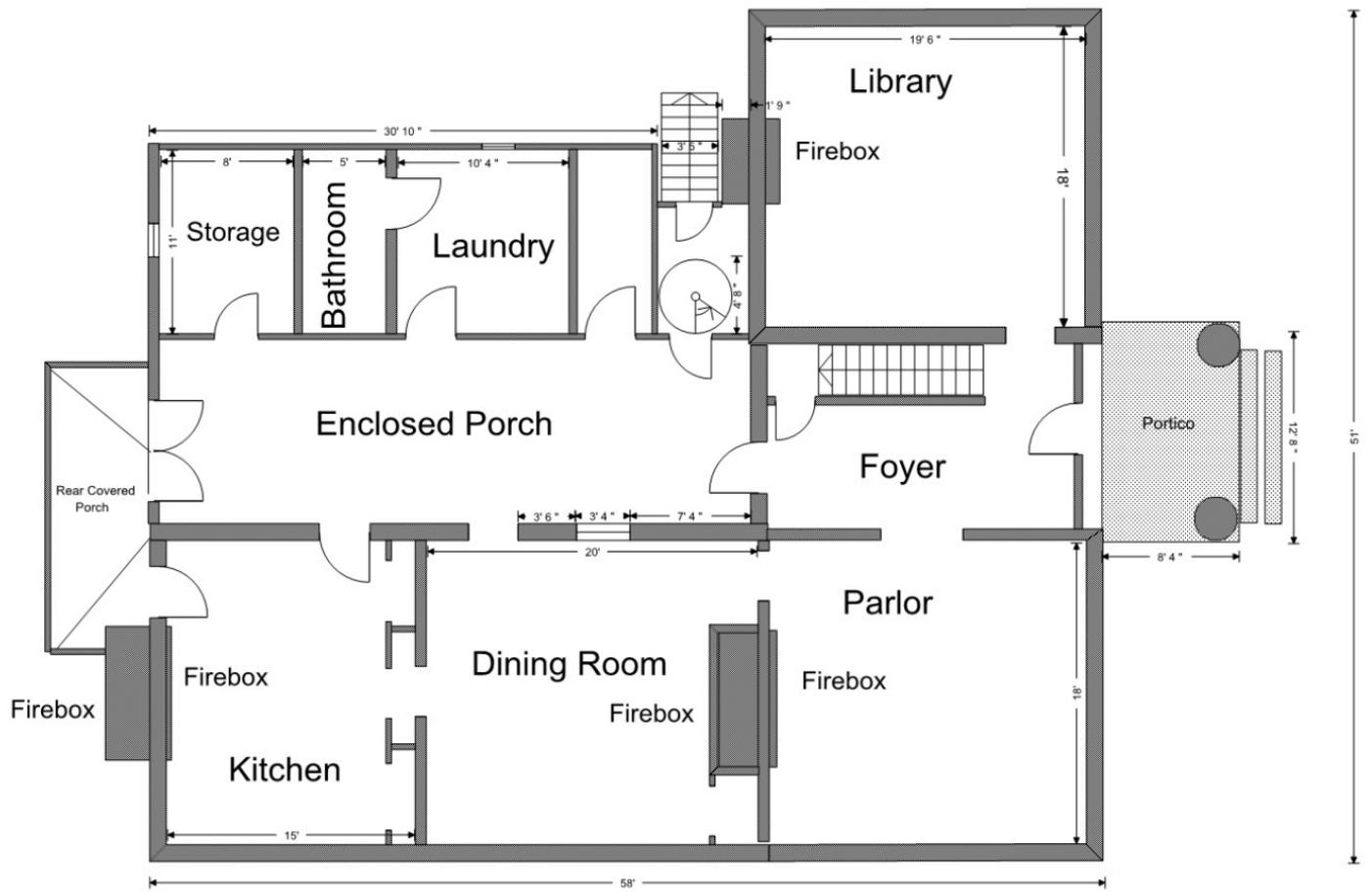
"Raccoon" John Smith House Photo Guide



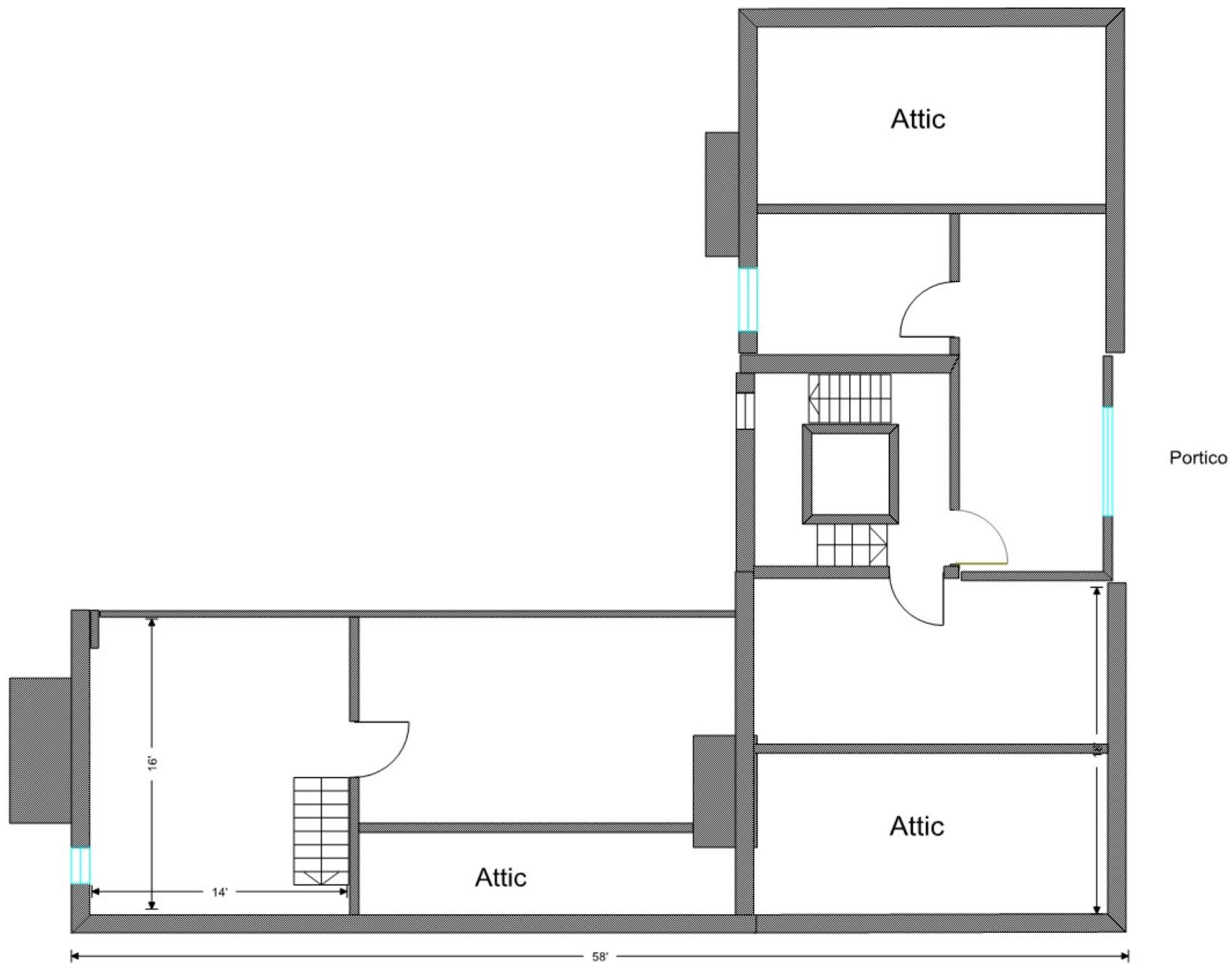
1884 "Raccoon" John Smith House - First Floor



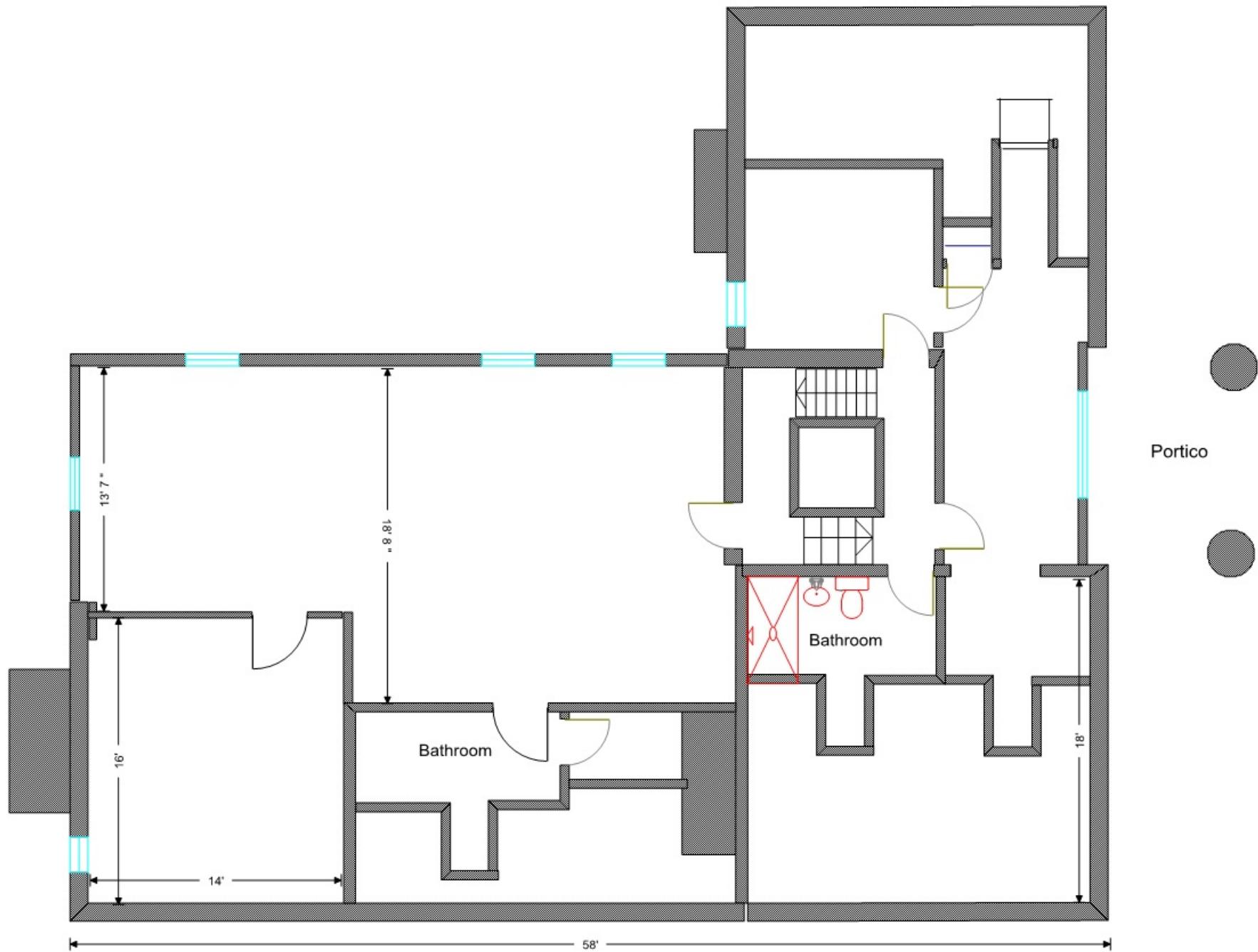
1940 "Raccoon" John Smith House - First Floor



2012 "Raccoon" John Smith House - First Floor



1884 "Raccoon" John Smith House - Second Floor



1940 & 2012 "Raccoon" John Smith House - Second Floor













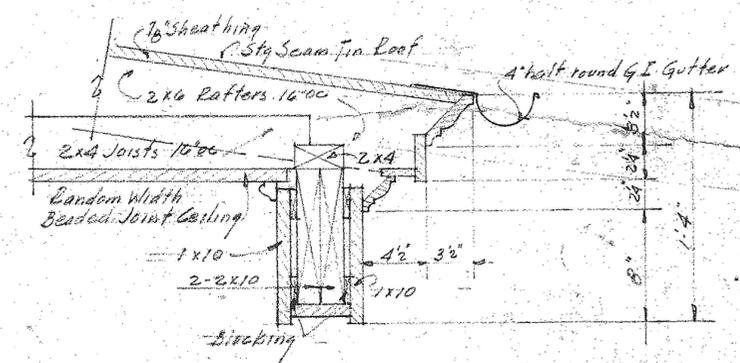
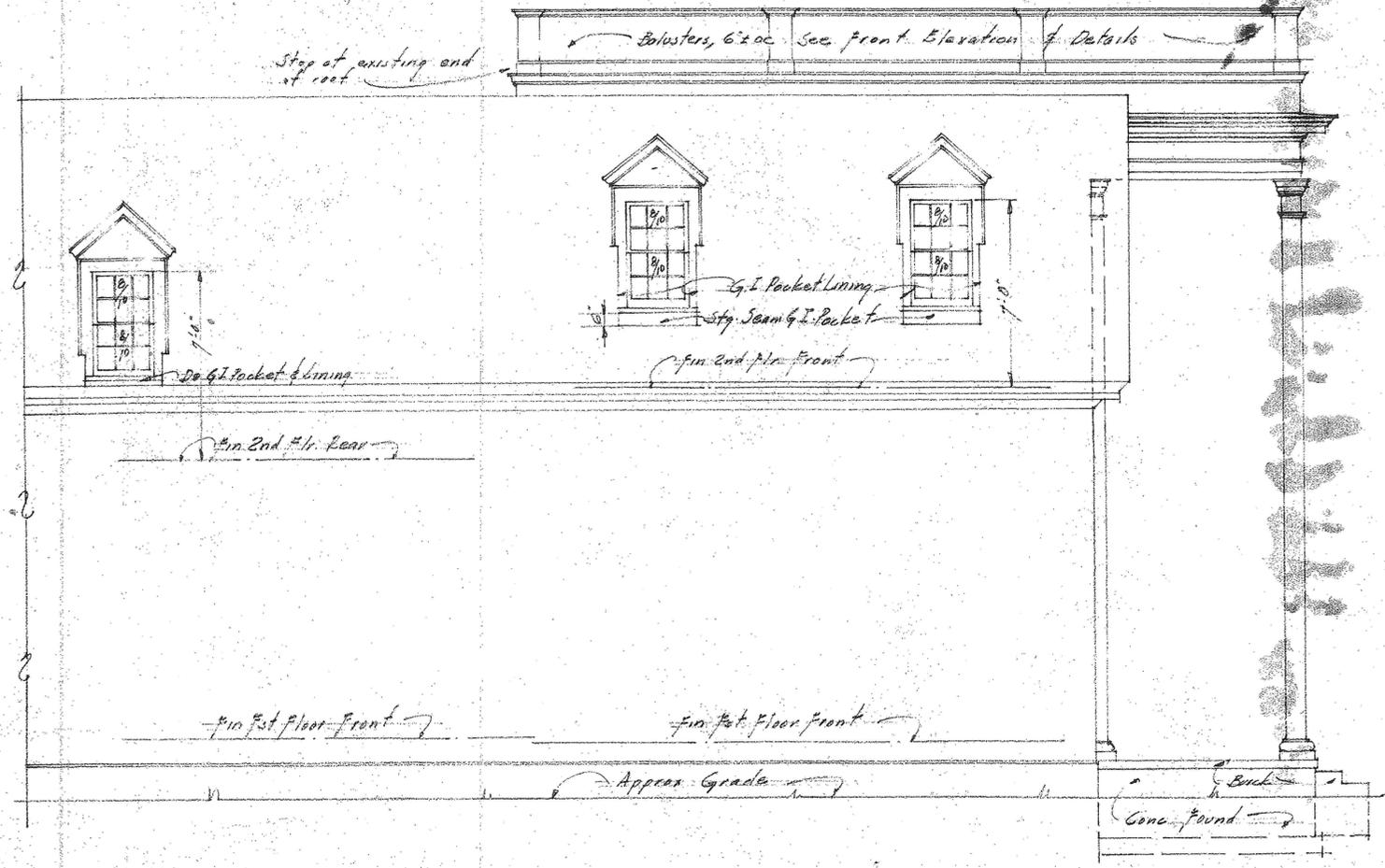






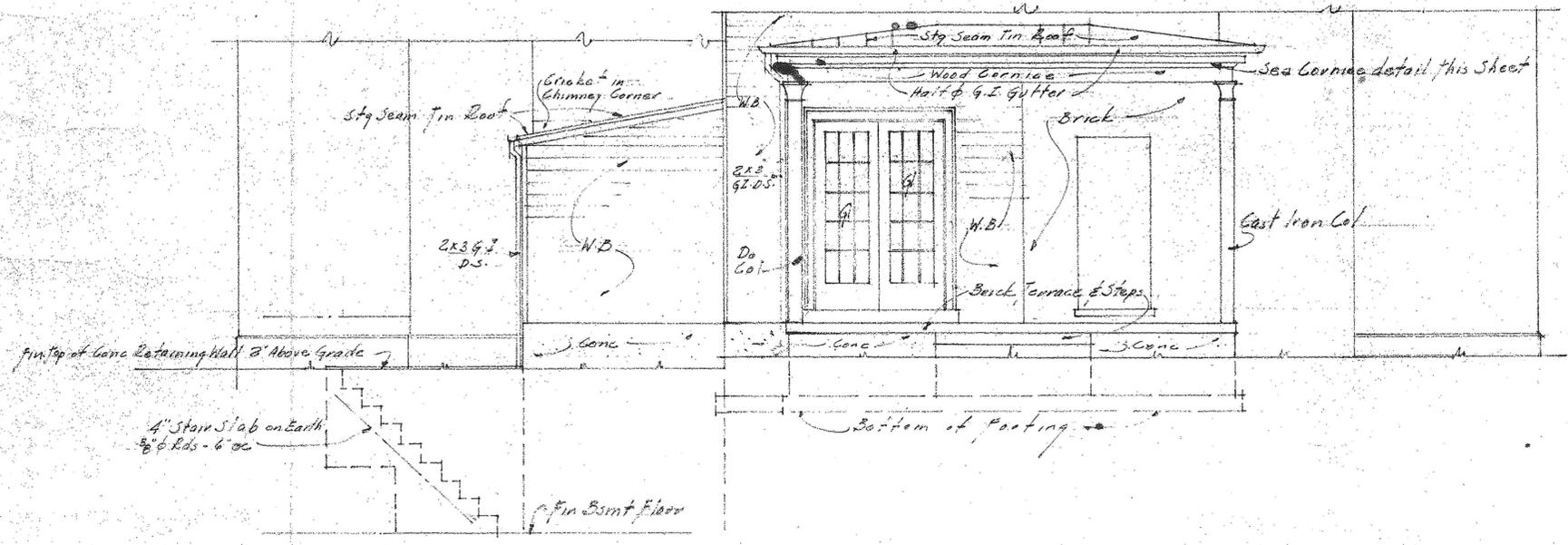






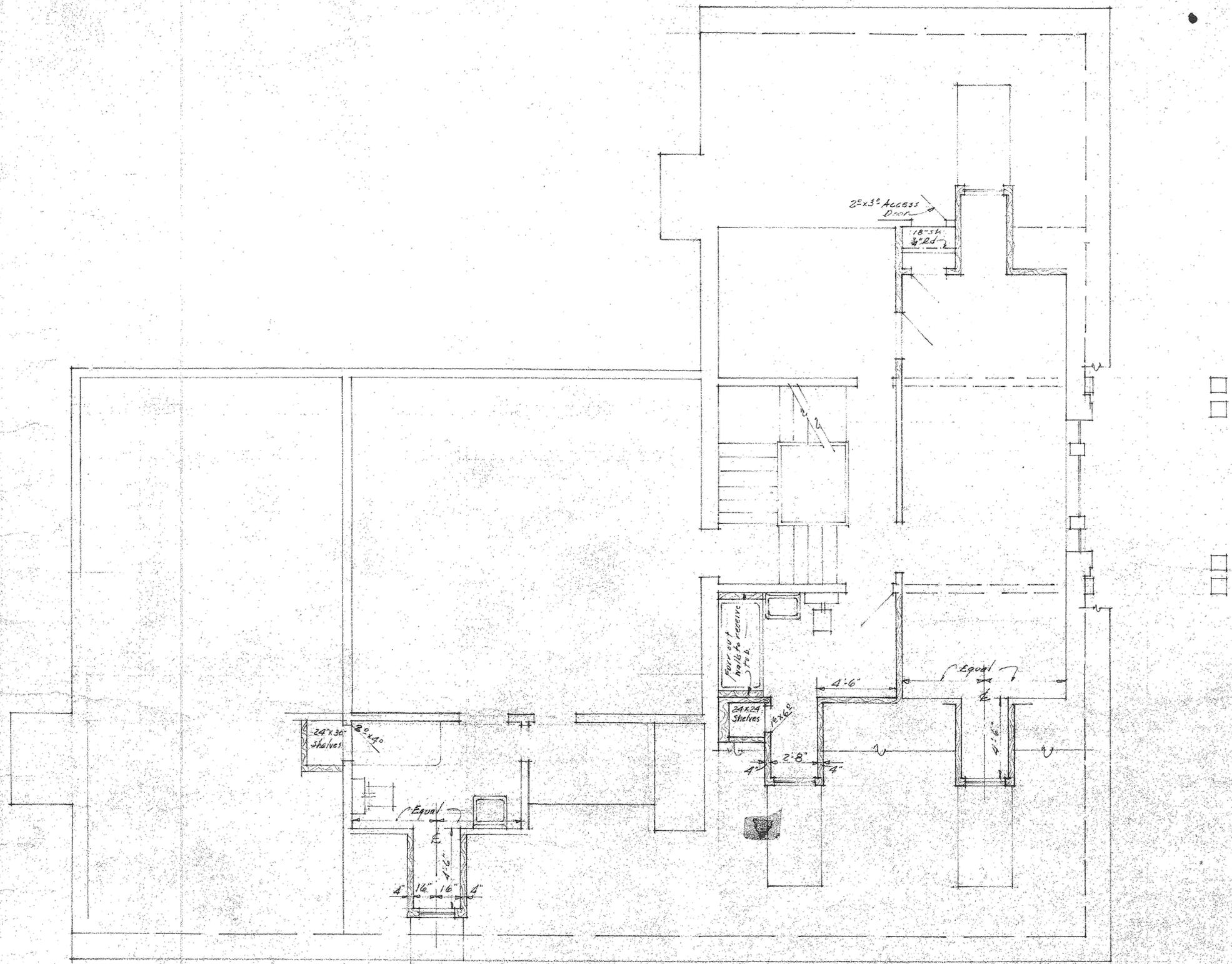
DETAIL-REAR PORCH CORNICE
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

PARTIAL LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

JOHN T. GILLIG
ARCHITECT
HUGH MERIWETHER
ASSOCIATE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
BUILDING REVIDENCE REMODELING
FOR MR. WANNETTA PIPER
LOCATION OWINGVILLE KY
DRAWN BY C.N.D. CHECKED J.T.G. / H.M.
REVISIONS 5/21/90 No. 51

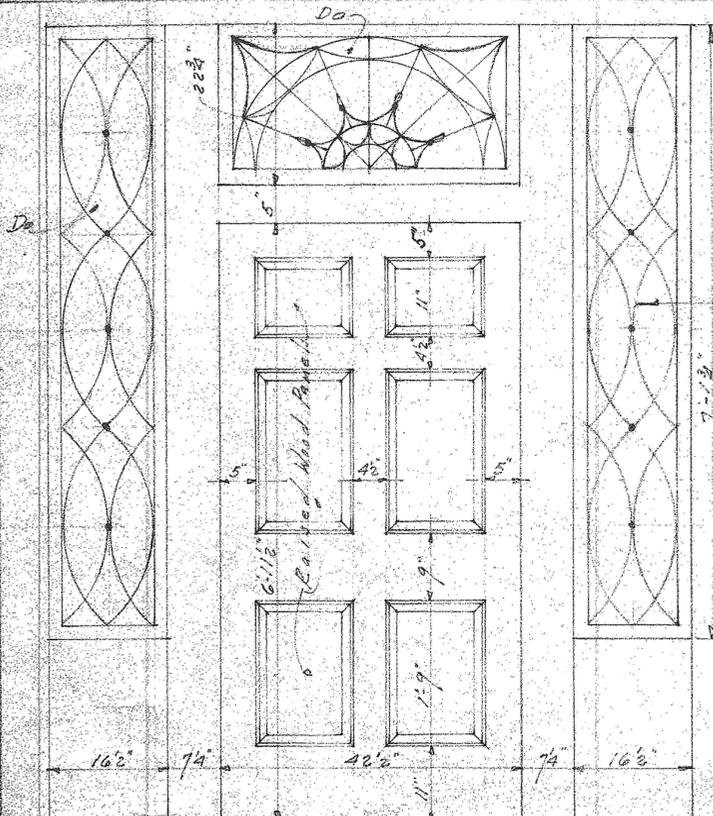


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

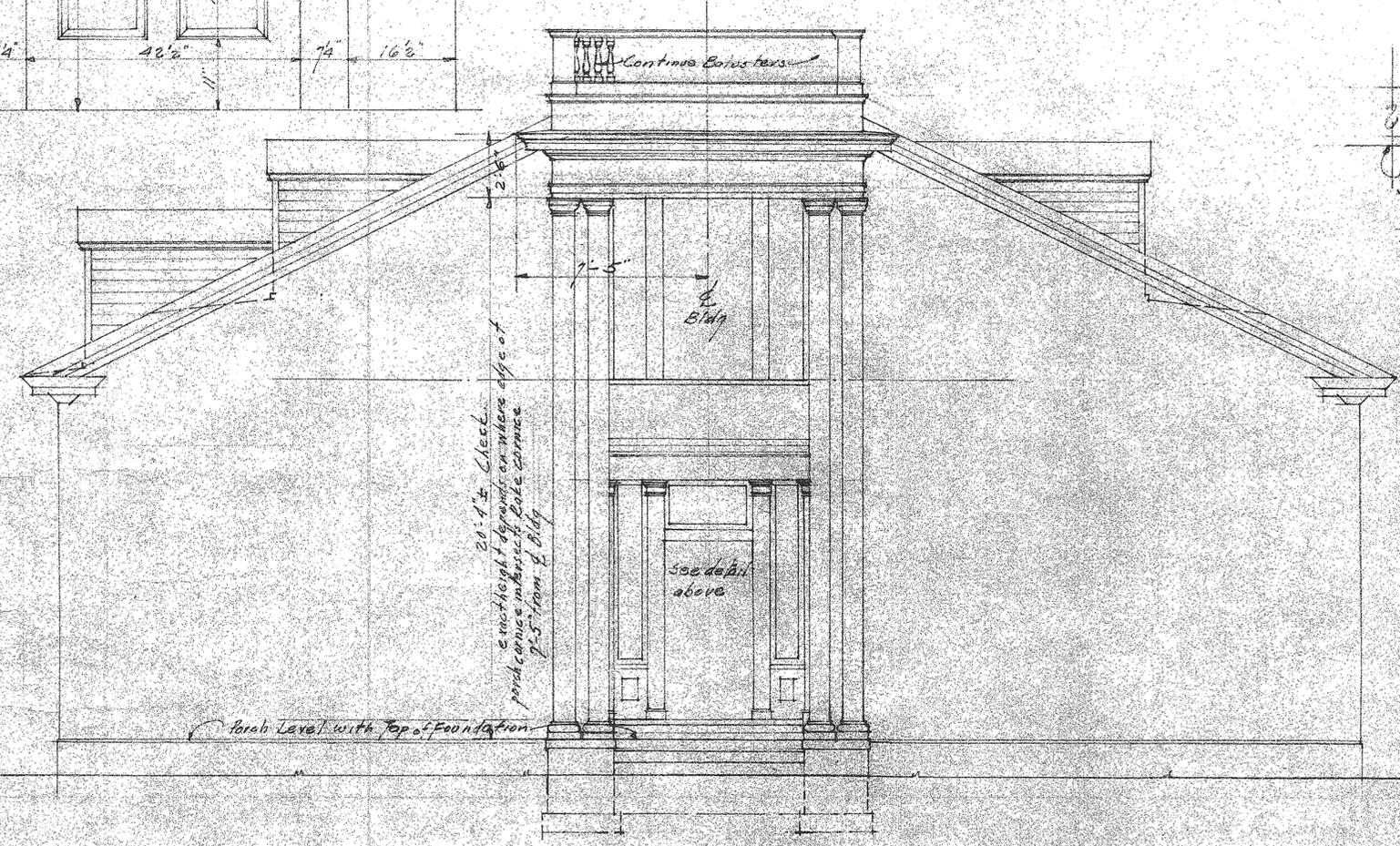
JOHN T. GILLIG
 ARCHITECT
 HUGH MERIWETHER
 ASSOCIATE
 LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

BUILDING: RESIDENCE REMODELING
 FOR: MR. FRANKLIN PIPER
 LOCATION: OWINGVILLE, KY
 DRAWN BY: GMB
 REVISIONS: 5/27/42

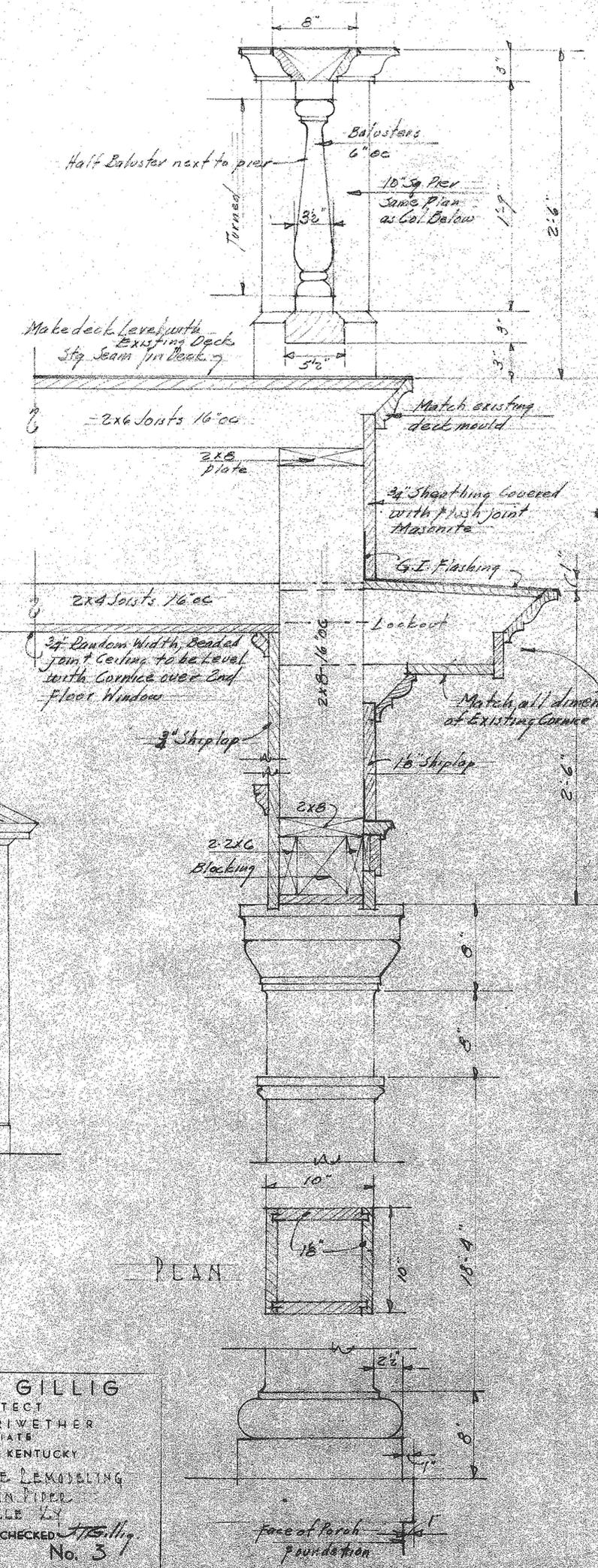
CHECKED BY: *[Signature]*
 No. _____



FRONT ENTRANCE
DETAIL
Scale: 3/4"=1'-0"
Opening Dimensions indicated
are Clear opening.



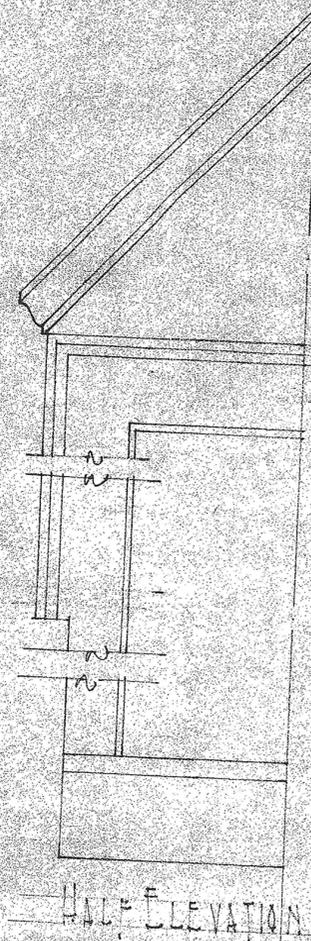
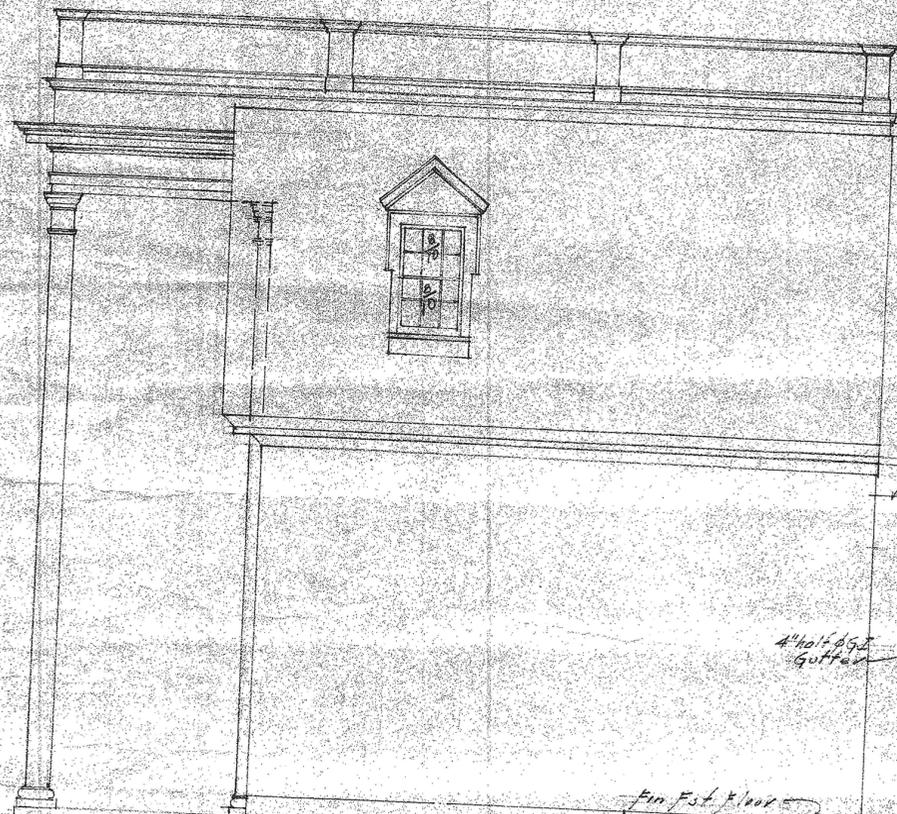
FRONT ELEVATION
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"



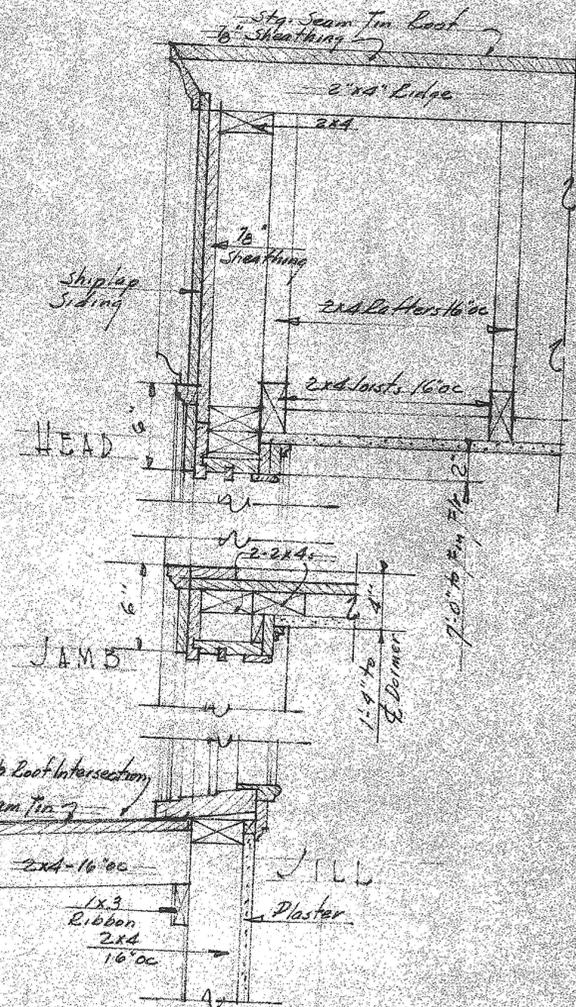
PLAN

JOHN T. GILLIG
ARCHITECT
HUGH MERIWETHER
ASSOCIATE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
BUILDING LEVINE LEXINGTON
FOR MR. WARELLIN PIER
LOCATION OWINGVILLE KY
DRAWN BY G.T.S. CHECKED J.T.G. 1/15/40
REVISIONS 1/40 No. 3

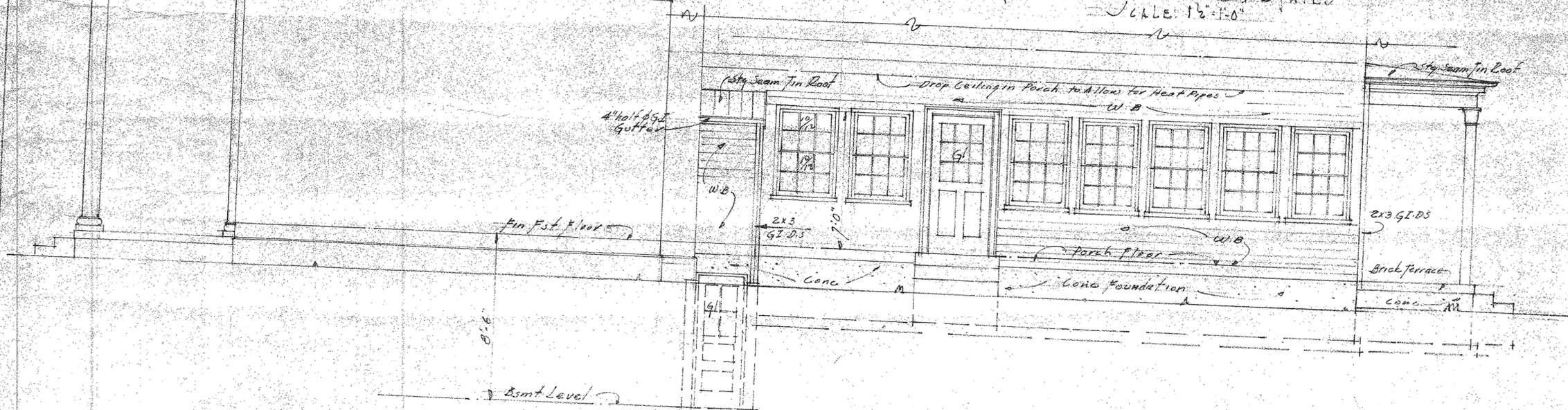
face of porch
foundation



HALF ELEVATION



TYPICAL DORMER DETAIL
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

JOHN T. GILLIG
ARCHITECT
HUGH MERIWETHER
ASSOCIATES
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY
BUILDING REVIDENCE REMODELING
FOR MR. CHARLES PIPER
LOCATION OWINGVILLE KY
DRAWN BY G.N.D. CHECKED J.T.G.
REVISIONS 1/27/40 No. 4