

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line

other names/site number CH-485

Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number NA

NA

 not for publication

city or town Oak Grove

X

 vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Christian code 047 zip code 42266

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/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	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
21	2	structure
0	0	object
21	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.)

INDUSTRY/energy facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/energy facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: A-frame

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____
walls: _____

roof: _____
other: METAL/steel

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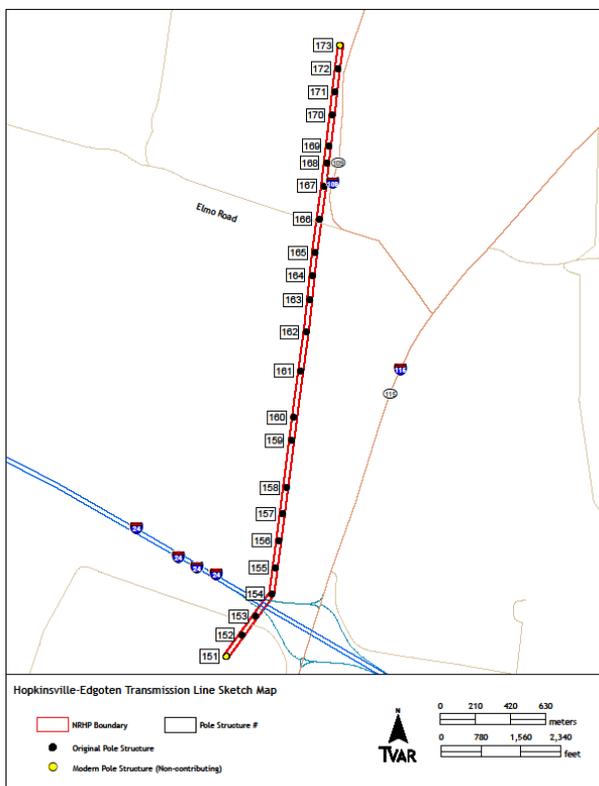
Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

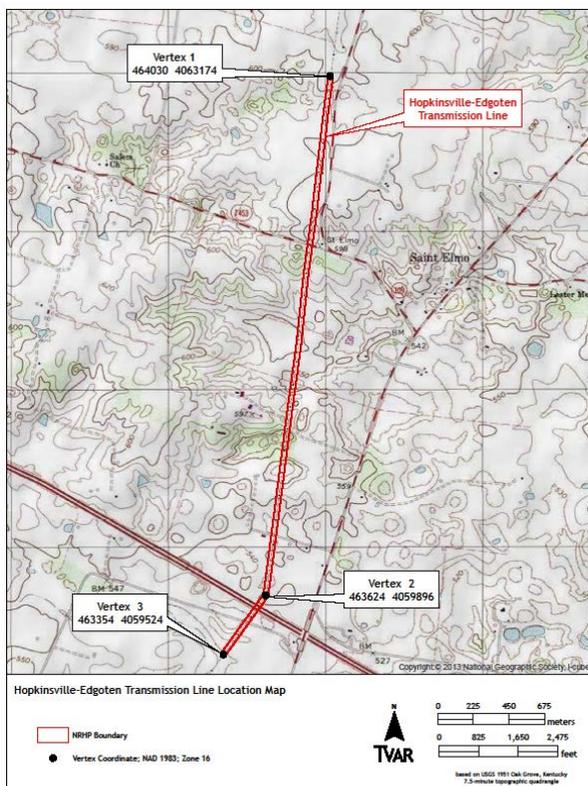
The Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line (CH-485), is located west of State Highway 115 in Christian County, Kentucky, approximately 2.2 miles northeast of the community of Oak Grove. The nominated property is a 2.34-mile section of Segment 1 of the Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line, which carries electricity through Christian County. The line was constructed ca. 1937 by the Pennyryle Rural Electric Cooperative and was purchased by TVA in 1942. The NRHP boundary is limited to the 100-foot-wide right-of-way (ROW) easement surrounding the transmission line structures. The NRHP boundary contains 28.5 acres and 21 contributing resources, the transmission pole structures that date to the original construction of the line (Resource 1). The NRHP boundary also includes two non-contributing resources, two modern replacement transmission pole structures (Resource 2).

Resource 1. Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line. 1937-1938. Contributing structures.

The nominated transmission line section extends in a north-south direction and is comprised of a 2.34-mile portion of Segment 1 of TVA's Hopkinsville-Edgoten 69-kV transmission line. Although the line segment is intersected by the east-west running Interstate 24 and Elmo Road, the setting of the resource lies largely over cleared agricultural fields, some of which cultivate corn or soybeans. Overall, the complete Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line is composed of seven segments (#s 1-4, 6-8) and totals approximately 18.5 miles in length, stretching from the community of Edgoten to Hopkinsville, where Segment 8 enters the Holland-KY 69-kV metering station. The full length of Segment 1 measures 10.5 miles, beginning at a substation adjacent to Highway 41 in Edgoten and ending at John Rivers Road, where Segment 3 begins. A TVA flyover video, included with the Supplemental Images, shows the complete Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line. The nominated property is visible from the onscreen timestamp 15:42:06-15:47:05.



Transmission Line sketch plan



Location of Transmission Line on quad map

Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line
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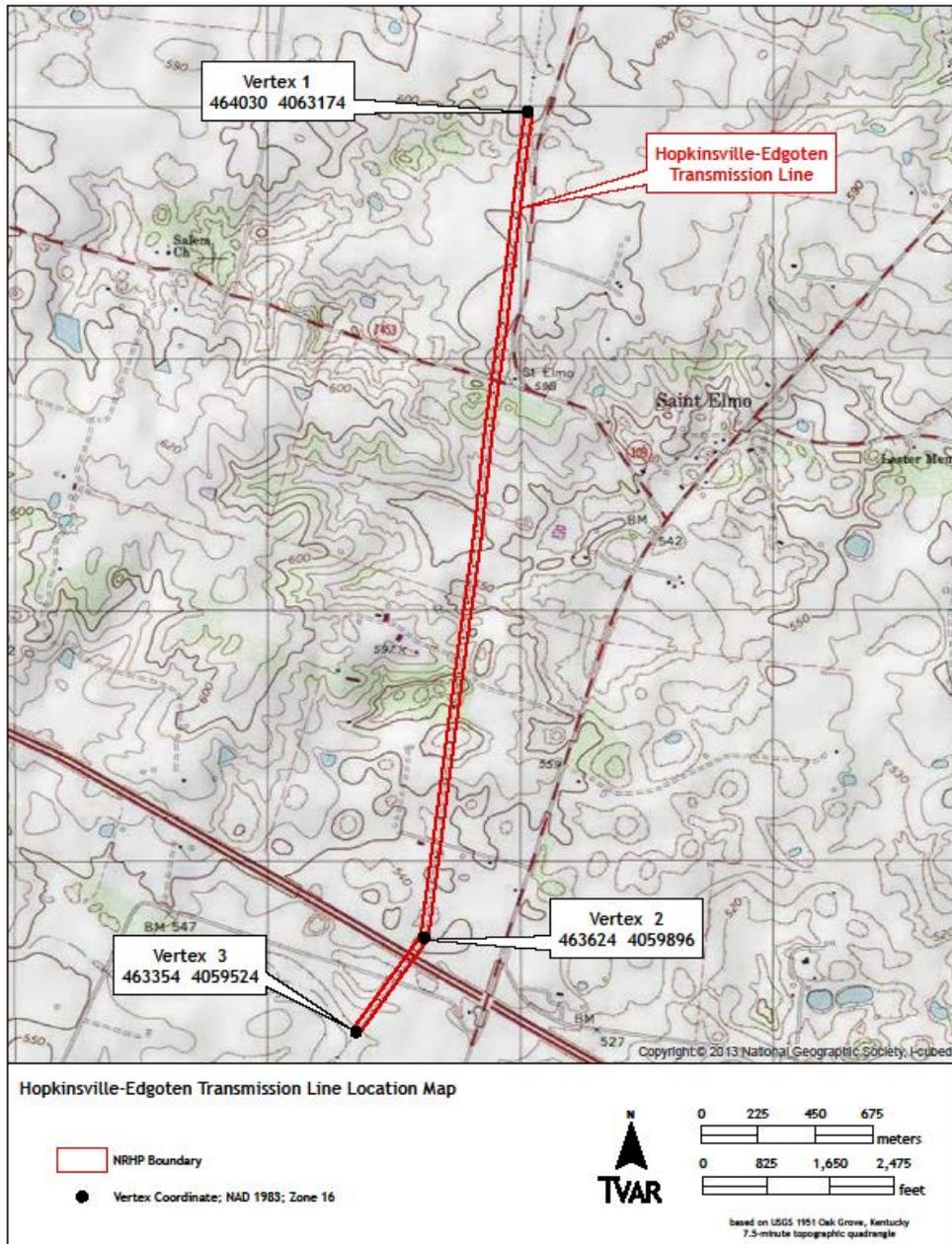
The nominated property represents an intact collection of transmission pole structures within Segment 1. TVA purchased the nominated property in 1942 along with the entirety of the Kentucky-Tennessee Light and Power Company's (KTLPC) electric-production facilities and transmission network (Whitehead 2006:28). Upon integrating with the TVA network, the line became a component of the agency's Clarksville-Hopkinsville transmission line. TVA later incorporated Segment 1 into the Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The nominated transmission line section contains 21 Type "E" single circuit A-frame steel towers erected 1937-1938 by the Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative. All towers in the nominated section date to the original construction of the corridor. The line carried power purchased by the cooperative from the KTLPC. Each tower is assigned an identification number and the contributing towers include structure #s 152-172. Nineteen of the structures (all excepting #s 154 and 171) consist of a steel A-frame that tapers at its top and is held together by steel X-bracing. Transmission structure #s 151 and 173 were also of this design, but were replaced with modern pole structures (Resource 2) in 2015 and are no longer extant.

Structure #s 154 and 171 are points of intersection (PI), where the transmission line makes an angled turn. The two structures are four-legged, with a square base that tapers toward the structure's apex. Each steel truss frame structure features bolted connections with steel X-bracing affixed to the structural frame. Additional horizontal steel members connect the four legs. On all the towers, three cross arms (two on one side and one on the other) support the electrical insulators connected to the transmission line cables. Attached to one leg of each tower is a series of steel pegs used by technicians to scale and service the electrical components. Seventeen of the transmission structures (#s 152-153, 155, 157-159, 161-170, 172) are 40 feet in height, two structures (#s 154 and 171) are 46 feet in height, and the remaining two structures (#s 156 and 160) are 52 feet in height.

Although no manufacturing marks were identified, the structures are similar in construction to early twentieth century transmission line structures erected by the Tennessee Electric Power Company (TEPCO) that were designed by the Archbold-Brady Company of Syracuse, New York (Archbold-Brady Company 1914:5). Those towers average 55 feet in height, with a base extending nine feet and consisting of a total weight of 1,980 pounds. The Archbold-Brady towers could support voltages up to 125 kilovolts. TVA's transmission line index indicates that the complete Segment 1 of the Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line contains a total of 113 structures, of which 96, or 85 percent, of the original A-frame towers remain. The remaining 17 towers are replacement towers that were constructed between 1953 and 2015.

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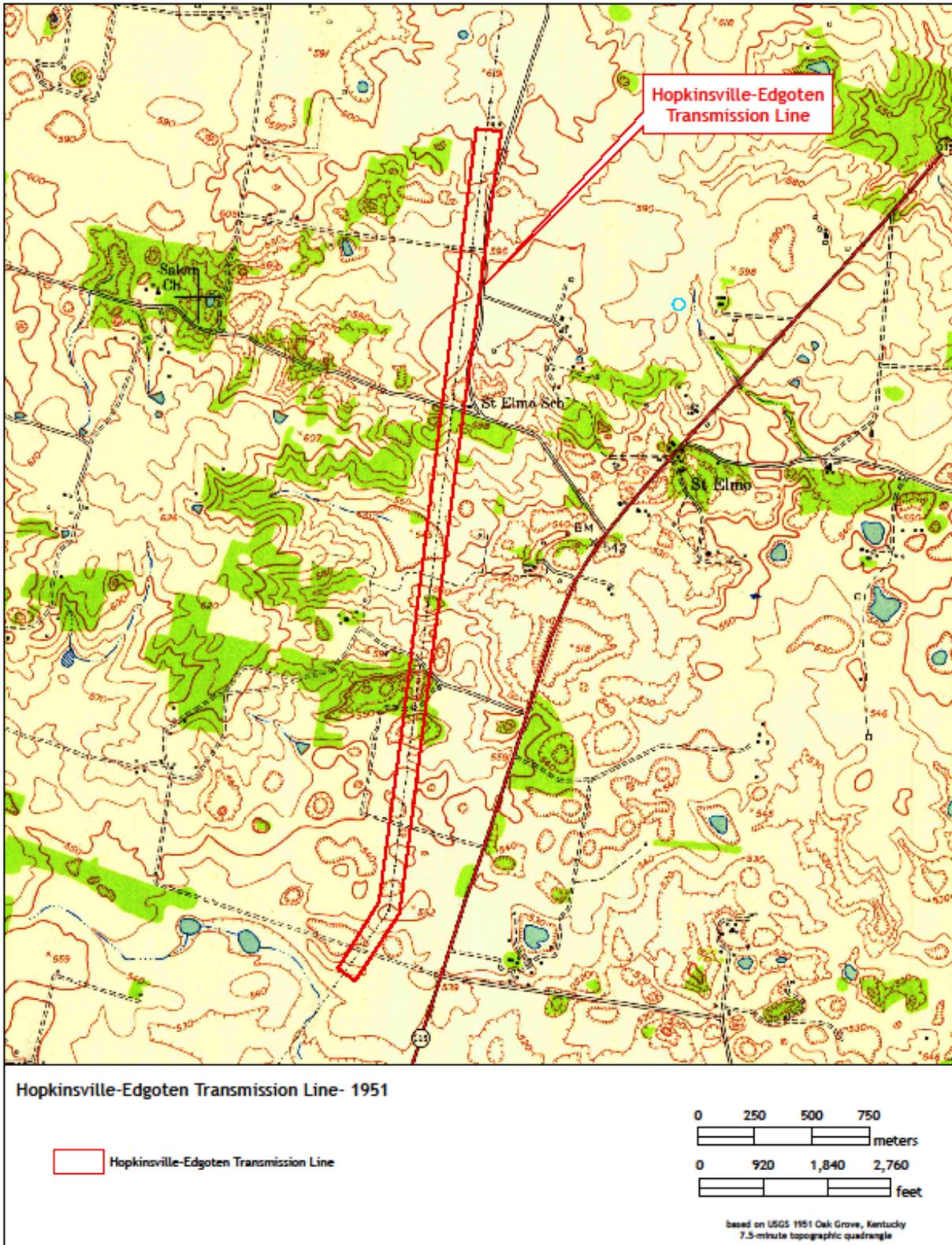
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USGS quad map with boundary

Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line
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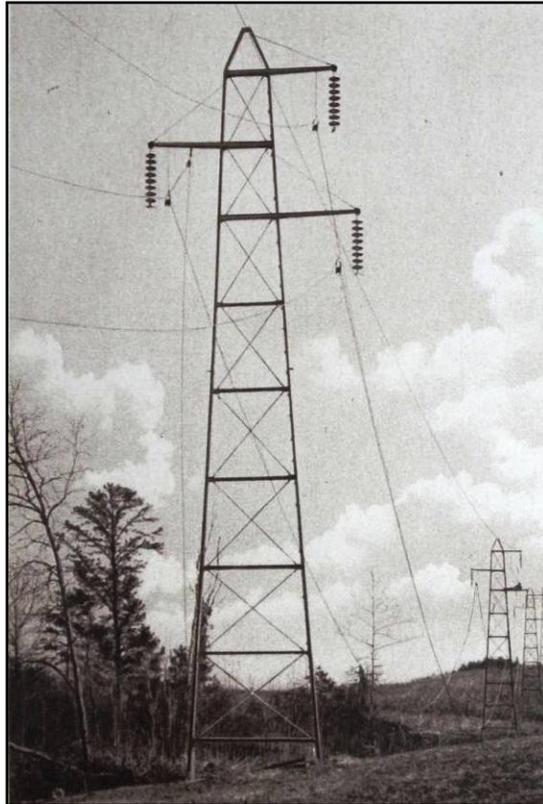
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1951 USGS quad with boundary

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**Ca. 1914 image of Archbold-Brady constructed A-frame tower
(Archbold-Brady Company 1914:5).**



Resource 1. Tower #152; view is northeast.

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Resource 1. Tower #171; view is southwest.

Resource 2. Modern Replacement Transmission Poles. 2015. *Non-contributing structures.*

In 2015, two original Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line pole structures (#s 151 and 173) were replaced as part of KHC Project #FY15-1908. The replacements are single-pole steel structures with three metal cross arms used to support electrical insulators.



Resource 2. Modern transmission pole; view is west.

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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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1937-1966

Significant Dates

1937

1942

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pennyrile Rural Electric Cooperative

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1937, when the transmission line was authorized and constructed, and ends at the conventional 50-year point in the past, 1966.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

**Statement of Significance **

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Summary Paragraph

The Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line segment (CH-485) meets National Register Criterion A and is significant at the local level in the area of Industry for its association with rural electrification efforts in Christian County and with early TVA electricity distribution in the county. The property's Period of Significance begins in 1937, when funds for its construction were obtained from the Rural Electrification Agency (REA). The property's Period of Significance terminates in 1966, the conventional 50-year point in the past. The property continues to be significant as a working component of the TVA electricity distribution program.

Historic Context: Rural Electrification in Christian County, Kentucky, 1935-1955

Located in southwestern Kentucky, Christian County was formed in 1776 from a portion of Logan County by an act of the Kentucky General Assembly and officially organized on March 1, 1797. The county was named in honor of Colonel William Christian, a veteran of the American Revolution who had settled near Louisville in 1785. Part of the state's Pennyroyal region, Christian County is bordered to the east by Todd and Muhlenberg counties, to the north by Hopkins County, to the west by Caldwell and Trigg counties, and to the south by Tennessee. The county's first permanent settlement was established in 1784 by James Davis and John Montgomery, along Montgomery Creek, near present-day Pembroke. Northern Christian County, with its plentiful fresh water sources, wild game, and timber, proved attractive to early settlers, while southern Christian County's fertile soil and prairie grass topography was well-suited for crop production. By 1830, the county was fully settled with a population of nearly 13,000 (Turner 1992:187-188).

Christian County's rich farmland enabled the production of an abundance of livestock, corn, wheat, and tobacco, while the county's proximity to the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers facilitated the efficient transport of goods to New Orleans for both domestic and European markets. Like the nation as a whole, the Civil War divided Christian County geographically. Slave-owning farmers in the southern part of the county supported the Confederacy while residents of the county seat of Hopkinsville and non-slaveholders to the north largely remained loyal to the Union. Situated at the southern edge of a border state, the county was the birthplace of Confederate President Jefferson Davis as well as the home of Union General James S. Jackson (Turner 1992:188).

The Christian County economy quickly recovered after the war. Infrastructure investments allowed for the construction of turnpikes, railroads, schools, warehouses, and flour mills. The county's first local tobacco market sale was conducted in 1870, at a time when many of the region's farmers were joining the national Granger movement, which focused on best farming practices and fostered cooperation among its members for the betterment of farmers and their families. Railroad service was established in Christian County, beginning in 1868 with the arrival of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad. The line was purchased by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1879. The Ohio Valley Railroad, built in 1892, linked the community of Gracey with the county seat of Hopkinsville. And, in 1903, the western division of the Tennessee Central Railway began service to Christian County at Edgoten, connecting Clarksville and Hopkinsville. Rail transportation opened new markets for agricultural products and were essential to the continued industrial growth of the county (Turner 1992:441). The early-twentieth century saw a number of agricultural programs and organizations established in Christian County, such as the agricultural extension service in 1913, the Kentucky Farm Bureau in 1920, 4-H clubs in 1921, and the homemaker's club in 1924.

Rural Electrification

The first central station electric system in the United States was put into operation by Thomas Edison in 1882; yet half a century later, the great majority of rural America remained without electricity. The technology to transmit electrical power as far as 100 miles had been in place since 1915. While it was not that it was

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technologically impossible to serve rural homes so much as it was considered unprofitable to construct the hundreds of miles of transmission lines needed to supply the power. With rural leaders growing increasingly frustrated at the lack of progress, in 1923, the National Electric Light Association organized the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture (CREA) to focus on the issue of rural electrification. Financed by the electric power industry, CREA was an amalgam of various farm and governmental entities tasked with determining the profitability of rural electric service. After various studies, it was determined that the cost of line construction was prohibitive, with farmers having to pay from \$2000 to \$3000 per mile for service. In addition, farmers would be charged a substantially higher electricity rate than urban consumers (USDA 1966:3-4).

With the onset of the Great Depression, it was simply an unrealistic expectation that farmers would be able to shoulder such large costs on their own. Indeed, by the early 1930s only ten percent of American farms and four percent of Kentucky farms had electricity (Blakey 1986:139). In response, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an executive order creating the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in 1935. The president's directive authorized an REA Administrator to "initiate, formulate, administer, and supervise a program of approved projects with respect to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy in rural areas" (USDA 1966:4). In a subsequent act, President Roosevelt issued Regulation No. 4, which broadened the powers of the REA by establishing it as a lending agency. As the REA could now function more as a bank than a relief agency, it quickly set about creating an orderly loan process through which such entities as Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative, for example, could secure loans to provide electric service (USDA 1966:4). The REA effected a profound change in the lives of rural Americans. As one historian explained, the work of the REA "stands out as one of the most significant contributions of the New Deal to the farmers and to the nation" (Saloutos 1982:221).

REA's effectiveness was the result of a number of innovative operational decisions. For example, farmers were encouraged to create their own electrical cooperatives – made possible by generous REA loans through which cooperatives could construct electrical generators or erect transmission lines connected to an existing utility. Careful to avoid conflict with private utilities, the REA agreed not to loan money to those living in areas served by existing power lines. Success came quickly. From the program's inception in 1935 until the start of World War II, some thirty-five percent of American farms had acquired electrical service. In Kentucky, the number of farms with electricity rose from four percent to seventeen percent in six years, with 36,000 Kentucky farms served through REA cooperatives (Blakey 1986:140). The rise of the rural co-ops, however, need not have been the inevitable solution to the challenges posed by rural electrification. As Edison Electric Institute's president, George M. Gadsby, candidly remarked in 1952, "There never would have been the need for rural electric cooperatives – and there was a need for them – if private utilities had had more faith in themselves to develop the farm market" (Gadsby 1952:122).

Another aspect of the REA program not to be overlooked was its penchant for persuasion. According to one scholar, the REA employed "aggressive salesmanship and publicity [which] encouraged farmers to emerge from their dark age into inexpensive electrification" (Blakey 1986:140). An example of such publicity is included in a 1939 annual report by the REA, which featured an anecdote directly associated with a member of the Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative:

Kentucky, incidentally, provided the most widely quoted rural electrification story of the year. It was about the bulb-shaped egg which was laid by a pullet in an electrically lighted henhouse belonging to Albert Clark, a member of the Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. The egg's really astonishing likeness to a small electric light bulb proved to be something more than a nine-day wonder. Newspapers all over the United States published stories about it, at least one radio commentator mentioned it on a Nationwide hookup, and REA received clippings in Spanish and Swedish dealing with the remarkable achievement of the Kentucky pullet. The egg itself finally went to a

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collector of curios, for exhibit at the New York World's Fair, and a famous radio orchestra was reported dickering for the pullet as a mascot (REA 1939:223).



Ca. 1943 REA advertisement.

In 1937, the Hopkinsville-based Pennyryle Rural Electric Cooperative was formed to provide electrical light and power to homes in the rural Pennyryle region (Turner 1992:188; Bostick 1991:349). On July 14, 1937, Pennyryle Rural Electric Cooperative was granted a \$197,785 loan by the REA to construct approximately 285 miles of transmission line to service the cooperative's membership of some 600 rural customers, with electric power purchased from Kentucky Tennessee Light and Power Company's 7,250-kilowatt steam plant at Bowling Green, Kentucky (Bostick 1991:349; USDA 1966:41; BGMU 2015). On September 2, 1938, hundreds of enthusiastic cooperative members gathered on the Andy Haile farm near Herndon, Kentucky, to celebrate the ceremonial "throwing of a switch" that would energize 93 miles of transmission lines and supply 175 homes in southern Christian County with electrical service for the first time. According to one account:

"The speaking program started just at dusk, and the group listened in darkness to speeches by James E. Broaddus, a consulting engineer [and] J. E. VanHoose, engineer of the REA in Washington... A cheer went up as the switch brought on the lights while Ben Kilgore, executive secretary of the Kentucky Farm Bureau was speaking" (Bostick 1991:349).

Before the year was out, Pennyryle Rural Electric Cooperative had constructed and energized an additional 192 miles of transmission lines and provided an average of 32.9 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per member in December 1938 (Bostick 1991:349).

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In conjunction with Pennyriple Rural Electric Cooperative, rural wiring in Christian County homes was conducted by private electrical contractors. Two firms advertising their services in a Hopkinsville newspaper in 1938 were Westgate Electric Company and Scheffer Electric Service, which listed the cost of installing an electrical outlet at \$2.00 each in a one-story house and \$2.25 in a two-story house for 60-amp service. Scheffer's advertisement read, in part, "Attention, R.E.A. Customers? We *SPECIALIZE* in rural wiring, so don't trade for your wiring until you talk to us. We are still doing the same reliable work at the same prices we have maintained since the work began" (KNE 1938:3). The newspaper featured a number of additional electricity-related advertisements, including the availability of such new electrical appliances as the Maytag washing machine; repair of electric motors, lights, telephones, and appliances; and an announcement from a Hopkinsville bank congratulating area farmers on obtaining rural electricity:

Tonight you celebrate the dawn of a new day in farming, for electricity and its liberal use means progress. Lights will blaze from Christian County farmhouse windows...cows will be milked by electric machines and cream separated and churned electrically...electricity will heat water and pump it into modern bathrooms. Dozens of other conveniences will be enjoyed in Christian County homes because of that great boom – rural electricity. All of these things represent progress. We at First-City Bank & Trust Co., are glad to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your progress toward a better way of living (KNE, 1 Sept. 1938:3).

One can hardly address the REA's activities in Kentucky, however, apart from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). United States Senator George W. Norris, who was instrumental in the passage of the TVA's enabling legislation in 1933, was adamant that the Tennessee River be utilized for power production, writing that "...one of the greatest blessings that could come from the harnessing of that priceless water power would be the bringing of low-cost electricity to all the farmers of the Tennessee Valley, not only for their own good, but as an example to the nation" (Norris 1940:xi). Yet he also understood that the production of electricity in itself would not ensure its equitable distribution to farmers. It would take the concurrent efforts of both the TVA and the REA. Norris wrote, "When the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 was passed, the dream of all of us who had faith in this cause began to come true. President Roosevelt's order of 1935 and the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 brought the opportunity of rural electrification to every State in the Union. I am proud of REA" (Norris 1940:xi).

Although championed by Governor Keen Johnson, TVA's entry into the Commonwealth of Kentucky was less enthusiastically embraced by those in the private power business. In 1942, the Kentucky legislature took up an administration-backed bill authorizing municipalities to either acquire (through purchase) or construct distribution systems for the purpose of purchasing electricity from the TVA. Private utilities, coal interests, several newspapers, and other opponents of public ownership rallied to oppose the bill (Edelmann 1942:481-483). The Kentucky Utilities Company (KUC) spearheaded a strenuous opposition to the enabling legislation by arguing that the TVA should not be permitted to operate in the state unless it was required to operate under the same laws as private power producers. Moreover, any exemption from ordinary state control would be "special privilege legislation that would deny to the people of Kentucky 'their inherent state's right to regulate and control the operations and rates of the utilities that serve them', and in an article published in the Lexington Herald on February 10, 1942, the KUC argued that "if Abraham Lincoln were living in his native state today, he might well be warning his fellow citizens – 'Government of Kentuckians, for Kentuckians, by Kentuckians.'" (Edelmann 1942:482).

Those opposed to the TVA's entry into Kentucky not only mounted a highly effective public opinion campaign, they also had allies in the state's regulatory commission, which sought assistance from the KUC in drafting a bill designed to derail the pro-TVA legislation put forward by Governor Keen Johnson. Private power interests argued that excluding public power from local taxation would result in a debilitating loss of revenue to all levels of government, despite provisions set forth in the bill that would offset the lost funds. Worse still, critics feared

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that the "possible competition between the municipal distribution systems and the rural cooperatives would destroy the whole program of rural electrification" (Edelmann 1942:483). Nevertheless, Governor Johnson's legislation prevailed, though not without a few changes. Chief among them was a provision that specifically prohibited municipal distribution systems from competing with rural electric cooperatives.

On June 11, 1942, an agreement between the TVA and the Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Company was reached, whereby the power company transferred certain of its properties to public ownership. The TVA paid \$3,538,000 for the properties and transferred the distribution systems to five Kentucky towns and four rural cooperatives (Edelmann 1942:484). Among those four rural co-ops was Pennyrite Rural Electric Cooperative, which began purchasing its electrical power from the TVA in 1942. Under this new system, TVA owned the generating facilities and modes of distribution, and sold the power to the rural co-ops, who then sold the power to consumers at a reduced rate. Upon TVA's purchase of the distribution systems, residential consumers' rates dropped by 20 percent (Edelmann 1942:484). TVA's acquisition included "90 miles of 66-kV lines and about 131 miles of 33-kV lines with 23,362kva of substation capacity" (Whitehead 2006:28).

Rural electricity usage more than doubled from 1947 to 1954, from 90 kilowatt-hours to 205 kilowatt-hours, respectively, used by the average farm (Kentucky New Era [KNE] 1955:10). Electric farm equipment provided farmers with streamlined operations, lessening labor costs, increased productivity, and reduced waste. A May 1955 newspaper article in the KNE described the labor- and cost-saving equipment now available to county farmers, which included "automatic watering and feeding equipment for livestock, barn cleaners, electric water pumps, milking machines and coolers, pig, lamb and chick brooders, ventilating fans, crop driers, electric hotbeds, yard and barn lights, hoists, feed grinders, freezers, and electric hand tools..." (KNE 1955:10). Today the Pennyrite Rural Electric Cooperative distributes to more than 43,000 members in nine counties, with branch offices located in Cadiz, Elkton, and Russellville (PREC 2015).

Evaluation of Significance Within the Context "Rural Electrification in Christian County, Kentucky, 1935-1955"

The Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line was constructed to transfer electricity to rural farms in Christian County. Although it was not that it was technologically impossible to serve rural homes, so much as it was considered unprofitable to construct the hundreds of miles of transmission lines needed to supply the power, in the early 1930s, much of rural America remained without electricity. Efforts to bring power to rural farms by the Pennyrite Rural Electric Cooperative, funded by the REA, resulted in the construction of a network of transmission lines throughout Christian County. By facilitating the distribution of power, transmission lines and their associated pole structures were literally life-changing to Christian County residents. The capability for electric light and the use of modern appliances and electric farm equipment revolutionized the rural way of life. In the early 1940s, the transmission line became an important component in TVA's expansion into the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The nominated line segment is a physical manifestation of the rural electrification movement and the shift away from private utility companies toward the production and dissemination of electricity by the federal government.

Evaluation of the Integrity of the Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line significance in light of its current physical condition

The Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line is a cohesive collection of transmission tower structures that retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design and materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Significant under Criterion A, the property's integrity primarily lies with its **association** with rural electrification efforts in Christian County, explored within the historic context discussed above. As a functioning transmission line, the property retains a high level of **integrity of feeling**. The ongoing distribution of electricity along the line helps maintain a sense of the line's identity.

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The Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line retains a high level of **integrity of location** and **setting**. The transmission line right-of-way remains in its original location, and the majority of its original tower structures remain extant and in their original locations as well. The line's historic setting has remained primarily unaltered, with the exception of the construction of Interstate 24, which intersects the southern end of the nominated property, and the construction of a modern cell tower near transmission structure #152. The surrounding area continues to be largely comprised of cleared agricultural fields.

A high level of **integrity of design, materials, and workmanship** is retained by the nominated property. The 2.34-mile section of Segment 1 of the Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line consists of an intact collection of 21 steel-frame transmission line towers that were erected in 1937 flanked at each end by a modern pole structure. While two structures (#s 151 and 173) have been replaced, they are located at the northernmost and southernmost ends of the line, leaving the central stretch (#s 152-172) completely intact. Although the original transmission towers currently support modern electrical equipment, such as insulators, conductors, and wire, the main tower structures appear relatively unaltered since their initial date of construction. These new pieces of equipment are attached to the transmission line towers, but have not altered their original appearance nor diminished their historical significance. The transmission line continues to convey its history through its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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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: Tennessee Valley Authority

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CH-485

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 28.5
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16S</u>	<u>464030</u>	<u>4063174</u>	3	<u>16S</u>	<u>463354</u>	<u>4059524</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line
Name of Property

Christian County, Kentucky
County and State

2	<u>16S</u>	<u>463624</u>	<u>4059896</u>	4	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary of the Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line is shown on the accompanying maps entitled "Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line Location Map", which are based on the 1982 USGS Oak Grove, Kentucky 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and also on 2014 ESRI/Digital Globe aerial imagery. The boundary is comprised of the 100-foot-wide right-of-way easement surrounding the transmission line. Boundary vertices are located at the following NAD 1983 UTM reference points: 1) 464030 4063174; 2) 463624 4059896; and 3) 463354 4059524. The National Register boundary for the Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line includes 21 contributing resources, the transmission pole structures that date to the original construction of the line (Resource 1). The National Register boundary also includes two non-contributing resources, the modern replacement transmission pole structures (Resource 2).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The NRHP nomination boundary includes a portion of Segment 1 of the Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line and its 100-foot-wide right-of-way easement. The boundary includes 2.35 miles of the 10.5-mile Segment 1. The area selected for listing retains a high concentration of structures that remain extant and largely unaltered since the late 1930s.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Meghan Weaver/Preservation Planner, Ted Karpyniec/Sr. Preservation Planner, David Sprouse/Historian
organization Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research date January 27, 2016
street & number 4219 Hillsboro Pike, Suite 201 telephone 615-760-5693
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37215
e-mail mweaver@tvaresearch.com, tkarpyniec@tvaresearch.com, dsprouse@tvaresearch.com

Photographs:

Name of Property: Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line (same for all photos)
City or Vicinity: Oak Grove vicinity (same for all photos)
County: Christian (same for all photos)
State: Kentucky (same for all photos)
Photographer: Meghan Weaver, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (same for all photos)
Date Photographed: September 18, 2014 (Photos 01-12); January 29, 2016 (Photos 13-21)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

All digital images labeled as follows: KY_Christian_County_Hopkinsville-Edgoten_TL_00#.tif

01. Tower #151 (Resource 1) prior to its removal; view is southwest.
02. Tower #151 (Resource 1) prior to its removal; view is northwest.
03. Tower #152 (Resource 1); view is southwest.
04. Tower #152 (Resource 1); view is northeast.
05. Tower #152 (Resource 1) detail.
06. Tower #156 (Resource 1); view is north.
07. Tower #173 (Resource 1) prior to its removal; view is north.

Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line
Name of Property

Christian County, Kentucky
County and State

08. Tower #173 (Resource 1) detail, prior to its removal.
09. Resource 1 overview including (from left to right) Tower #s 151-154; view is southwest.
10. Resource 1 overview; view is north.
11. Resource 1 overview; view is south.
12. Resource 1 overview including (from left to right)Tower #s 154-156; view is south.
13. Tower #154 (Resource 1); view is northwest.
14. Resource 1 overview; view is south from Elmo Road.
15. Resource 1 overview; view is north from Elmo Road.
16. Tower #171 (Resource 1); view is southwest.
17. Tower #171 (Resource 1) detail.
18. Overview including Tower # 172 (Resource 1) and a modern tower (Resource 2); view is northeast.
19. Resource 1 overview; view is south.
20. Modern tower (Resource 2) in former location of Tower #173; view is west.
21. Modern tower (Resource 2) in former location of Tower #151; view is south.

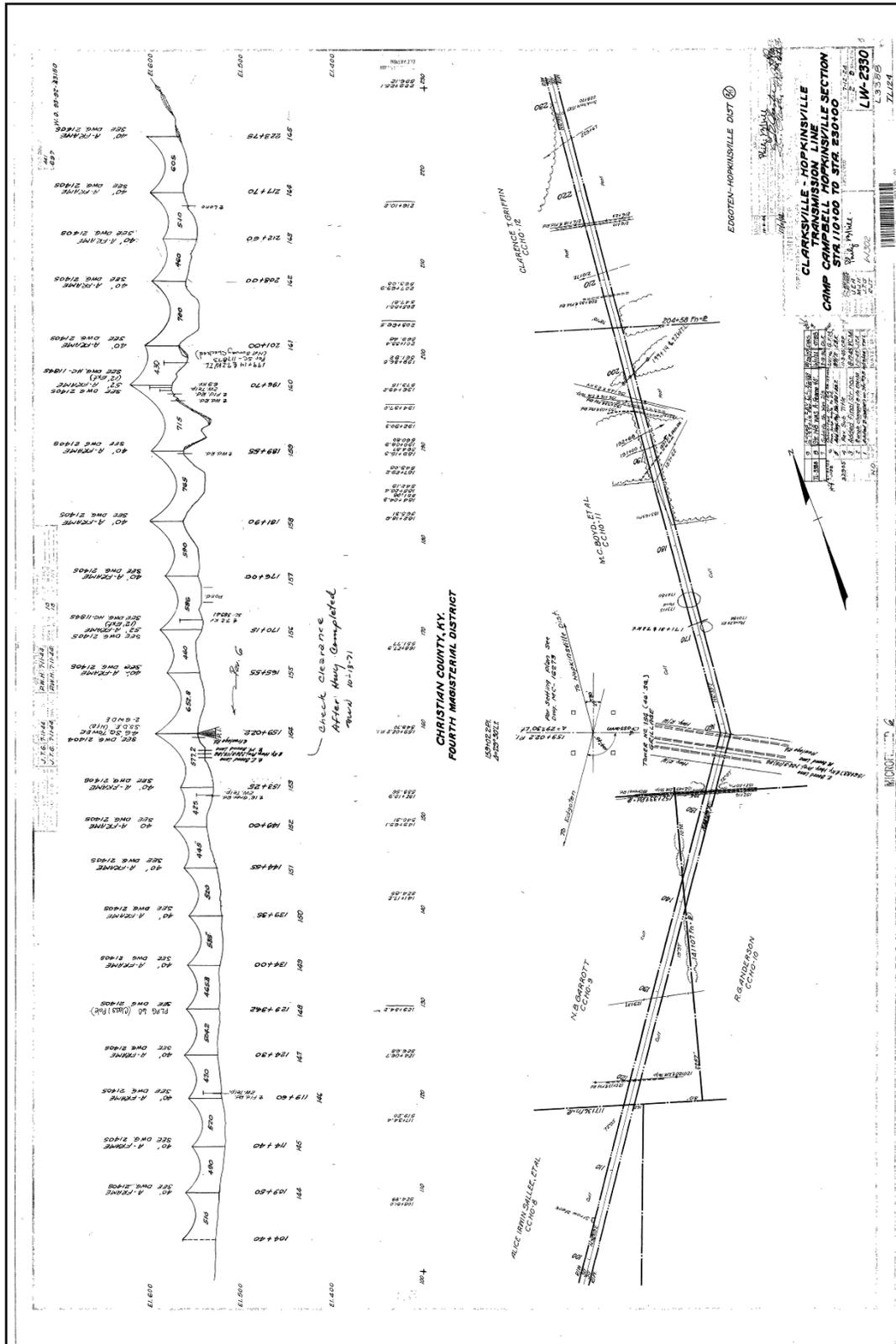
Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Tennessee Valley Authority
street & number 400 West Summit Hill Drive telephone 865-632-2101
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37902

Hopkinsville-Edgoten Transmission Line
Name of Property

Christian County, Kentucky
County and State



1944 plan and profile drawing of the Hopkinsville-Edgoten transmission line structure #s 144-165.

