

Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House
Name of Property

Trimble County, KY
County and State

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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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.)

OTHER: FOLK: Dogtrot Log House

foundation: LIMESTONE
walls: LOG
roof: WOOD SHINGLE
other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143) is located in Bedford, Trimble County, Kentucky at 600 Log House Lane, on the north side of Conner Ridge Road. Built circa 1850, it is 1½ stories and 5 bays. The original form of the house is a dogtrot, typical in antebellum Kentucky and other Upland South and Midland states. It is composed of a continuous limestone foundation, two log pens separated by an open space (the dogtrot is now enclosed) on the first floor, and a loft, which contains a bedroom over each pen. Corner notching is half-dovetail. There are two shouldered chimneys built of dressed limestone block at each end of the side-gabled wood-shingled roof.

The house underwent two major changes, while outbuildings have disappeared from the property. An original or very early log kitchen was connected to the house by a 2002 addition. The house was sheathed in weatherboard, enclosing the dogtrot and the breezeway to the kitchen, likely in the late-nineteenth century, as was customary during a period of industrial and agricultural prosperity when people wanted to detach their social identity from the era of subsistence farming. The removal of sheathing to reveal the log was undertaken by owners in 1984 after appreciation and nostalgia for log construction reemerged. The property is in excellent condition due to rehabilitation efforts. The repair, alterations, and additions appear to meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards because they made the house compatible for modern living “while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” The house retains historic integrity in its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In 0.5 acre proposed for listing, the house is the only above-ground built resource.

Setting

Trimble County lies along the Ohio River in the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic Region, about 40 miles upstream from Louisville, about 75 miles downstream from Cincinnati, Ohio, and across from Madison, Indiana. The house is situated south of Corn Creek, which drains into the Ohio River. The elevation of the county ranges from 420 to 970 feet above sea level, with the house over 800 feet above sea level. Like many counties along the Ohio River, early publications noted unsurpassed fertility in the floodplains, with the uplands considered quite productive, though more hilly and rocky. The hills rest above the limestone strata. In the early 1800s, the light gray loam soil boasted large crops of hemp and other goods. The hillsides, which ran along creeks, produced very fertile soil, ideal for cultivating tobacco. In 1919, tobacco crops hit a peak, producing 1700 pounds of tobacco for every acre and selling for 45 cents a pound, or about 800 dollars per acre (Strother 1920). Even as the country thrived, Trimble remained isolated from surrounding counties, except for lively river trade. In 1927, construction of U.S. 42 and U.S. 421 began, which aided inland travel, and by the mid-to-late twentieth century, Interstate 71 further stimulated travel. The process of selling crops and other products became much more efficient. Ninety-seven percent of the total acreage in Trimble County was used for farming in 1982, though this dropped to 73 percent in just five years. This included cropland, pasture, woodland, and farmsteads on new and rehabilitated farms such as the Norfolk Farm property (Whitaker and Eigel 1993; Bryant 1992).

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The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House sits near the farm's historic southern boundary, looking over gently rolling hills. According to oral history and documents, it had multiple outbuildings in the rear yard, which gently slopes down into a heavily wooded area buffering it from Corn Creek. Narrow agricultural fields are carved into the wooded area out of sight of the house. The last surviving historic barn, which appears to be for tobacco in an old photograph, was removed from the rear yard after 1984. In 2002, a paved parking area was added to the southwest side yard and an in-ground pool was added on a slope of the northeast side yard, both outside of the recommended boundary.

Exterior

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House was originally a dogtrot composed of two square log pens separated by an open space on the first floor. Dressed ashlar blocks form the foundation, with much larger stones used for the entryway stoop. Logs are hewn and are approximately five inches wide with varying heights up to 16 inches. The length of the house requires two logs to extend across the second story. These are lapped at the top corners of the log pens at the dogtrot. The tops and bottoms of each log are squared off, leaving no bark. Secured by half-dovetail notches at the corners, the weight of the logs supports the walls. Wood chinking and lime mortar daubing provide fill between each log. The wood chinking includes scrap shingles, as was customary. The daubing is struck smooth and is slightly recessed behind the face of the log above, and flush with the log below, to provide weatherproofing. Large coursed ashlar chimneys centered on each gable end vent fireplaces on the first floor. The roof is side-gabled with reproduction wood shingles.

The exterior was covered with weatherboard siding within a few decades of construction, enclosing the dogtrot and the breezeway to a detached kitchen. Evident from historic photographs of the house, siding was attached by vertical furring strips attached to the log by nails. When siding was removed to reveal the log construction, the doors, transom lights, and weatherboard were retained to maintain a central hall and sitting room next to the kitchen. The doors throughout the house are paneled with three-light transoms. First floor windows are six-over-six double-hung wooden sashes. Half-story windows are three-over-three double-hung wooden sashes.

Interior

The interior of the house was also rehabilitated to expose the log construction. Historic mantelpieces were reused and reproduction lighting installed. The floors are tongue and groove. In the loft, whitewashed tongue-and-groove woodwork conceals the A-frame roofing system. This treatment would have been common to early log houses.

The addition is clearly delineated from the historic part of the house with drywall walls, narrower hardwood flooring, and higher style woodwork, fixtures, and decorative treatment.

Alterations

The design and alterations of the house occurred in four stages – the construction of the circa 1850; log dogtrot house and detached kitchen, the enclosure and addition of siding (1875-1900); the removal of weatherboard siding to rehabilitate the log house (1984); and the addition (2002).

1875-1900

As noted, the dogtrot was enclosed with weatherboard siding and paneled doors with three-light transoms on each of the hall were added. A ladder or rustic stairwell was replaced with one formal

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central stairwell. This altered the plan into an I-house with central hall. The breezeway between the house and log detached kitchen was also enclosed with weatherboard siding, creating an ell with a covered porch within it. Sometime after this, riven wood shingles were replaced with a standing seam metal roof.

1975-2000

Plumbing and wiring were all modernized. Weatherboard and associated furring were removed. All log was exposed, though, replacement weatherboard was installed to maintain an enclosed central hall and ell. Some, if not all, outbuildings were removed from the property.

2002-

The one-story Colonial Revival ranch-influenced addition was added, containing a hall, bedroom, bathroom, and study overtop a subterranean two-car garage accessed from the rear yard. The addition consists of mortared stone foundation, balloon frame, and side-gabled roof with wood shingles.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1855

Significant Dates

1855

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bybee, William

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 is the year of the construction of log house, a convention within the National Register program.

Criteria Considerations NA

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143) is significant on a local level in Trimble County, Kentucky and meets National Register Criterion C because it retains distinctive characteristics of Kentucky Folk Architecture as represented in the rehabilitated dogtrot. Its significance is interpreted within the historic context "Log Houses in Trimble County, Kentucky, 1780-1860". It is typical of pre-railroad-era log construction, which appeared frequently across Midland America, then the western frontier, from the 1770s to the 1850s, as Germanic traditions were adopted by other cultural traditions and spread south and westward from Pennsylvania. Housing, within a larger plantation such as this, was either built by labor of enslaved humans or by tenant farmers with supplies from the property, which contains deposits of limestone and is heavily wooded.

Historic Context: Log House Construction in Trimble County, Kentucky, 1780-1860

Log Houses in Trimble County, Kentucky

During the settlement period (1780-1820) and antebellum period (1820-1860) in Kentucky, tracts of up to 1,000 acres or more belonged to single owners like John Howard, or occasionally, to multiple investors. Veterans and other benefactors of land grants or warrants often would not leave the east coast, or perhaps resided in Kentucky's trade centers, hoping the land would gain value passively. These ownership/occupancy practices led to a high rate of tenant farming or unfarmed land during the settlement period. By the antebellum period, speculators and surveyors finally began to subdivide and sell or rent to farmers who actually occupied the land, resulting in tracts closer to 200 acres. At this point, diversity of production expanded due to the increase in acres under cultivation, along with a growing interstate commerce on new turnpike roads and the rivers (Kennedy and Macintire 1999).

Kentucky farmers selected their house site to enable the family to have easy access to water. The Ohio River provided cheap transportation for Trimble County residents to the trade center of Louisville, while creeks, such as Corn Creek near the Tenant Log House, provided drinking, cooking, and laundry water. Houses of this era were situated in proximity to the streams, but on high ground. An established tenant farm such as the ones operated on Norfolk Farm eventually included a separate kitchen, smokehouse, barn, and possibly a springhouse, arranged in a courtyard pattern to the rear of the house (Kennedy and Macintire 1999). The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House had a detached kitchen, which became connected to the house when the dogtrot and breezeway on the ell were both enclosed. Brick houses dotted the landscape in Kentucky when the house was built at the end of the antebellum period, yet they stood more often in towns, while log construction continued to be favored in rural areas, especially by tenants.

Log folk building originated in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, where Germans from heavily forested regions in Europe first settled. As the building tradition moved westward, first to central Pennsylvania, and then across the Appalachian Mountains, Scotch-Irish, English, and other European pioneers quickly adopted and adapted Germanic building techniques (McAlester and

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McAlester 1984:82). Specifically, the dogtrot log house is thought to have originated in western Virginia, influenced by the central-hall plan houses common in that region. It spread into southeastern Tennessee and eastern Kentucky by the 1820s, and became extremely common in central, western, and southern Kentucky in the following decades. Though any dogtrot could have been built in two separate construction campaigns, and then connected, most dogtrots were built all at once (Montell and Morse 1976).

Log folk building in Kentucky and elsewhere occurred in two phases, the first characterized by primitive temporary cabins (a single square or rectangular room) during exploration and settlement and the second by elaborate permanent houses (multiple rooms and stories) built in the antebellum and early postbellum eras. In the eastern part of the US, the primitive temporary cabin phase remained in use until about 1740, whereas, in the Midland tradition, the transition occurred at a much later date. In what was then the western frontier, cabins—as opposed to houses—were still hastily constructed by surveyors or trappers, and later by settlers, into the 1820s. By the antebellum period, the second generation of log construction, including the dogtrot, became dominant in Kentucky and other Midland states (Lancaster 1991; Jordan 1985).

Permanent log houses built after the settlement era contained more substantial foundations, as the house found on the limestone-rich Norfolk Farm. Simpler foundations only required log sills to be laid flat on the ground, but more permanent houses employed flat-stacked stones, which supported sills, joists, and wood flooring. The best foundations were continuous and contained a basement or cellar. The flooring would have consisted originally of puncheon boards, which were long thick logs hewn or split, also known as riven, along the grain.

Walls of log buildings consisted of unaltered or hewn logs, horizontally stacked, and joined at each corner with one of several techniques - half-dovetail, square, V-, and saddle notching. Common among extant examples, the interior and exterior sides of logs are hewn flat and the tops and bottoms are left rounded, to form interstices where chinking is placed. Chinking may be made with a variety of materials and finished roughly or smoothly, depending on whether the logs are to be concealed or to remain exposed, and thus decorative (Macintire 1998). In a region rich with mineral deposits, lime mortar, mixed with animal hair or other building scraps, such as shingles, would have been a popular choice for chinking.

Roofing usually consisted of riven shingle, reproduced for the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House. Round poles or rectangular timber rafters “were joined in pairs and lapped and pegged at the top” (Macintire 1998:19), and horizontal nailing strips applied to the rafters. More ephemeral log buildings incorporated stick and mud chimneys either due to haste, available supplies, or economy. The availability of limestone in the region allowed builders to construct ample fireplaces and chimneys from the start. The geography of this property allowed the tenants to quarry on-site large blocks of limestone.

After the Civil War, railroads stretched across the nation and stimulated the growth of new towns along its track as well as new trends in every facet of life. As the industrial market boomed, so too did agriculture. By the late 1800s, residents of Kentucky as a whole were well enough established to engage in the newly emerging scientific agriculture and abandon or improve their early houses in

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favor of more fashionable dwellings. Established railroad connections, industry, publications and the relative stability of the era brought greater awareness of trends across the nation, prompting farm families of means to adapt or rebuild. During this period, occupants sheathed old log houses with weatherboard, a higher quality sawn alternative to clapboard, and changed roof pitches, adding Folk Victorian decorative elements inspired by higher styles popular from around 1870 to 1910. As is the case with the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House, “most log buildings that exist today survive because the logs have been covered, protecting them from the elements” (Macintire 1998:18). In addition to a perceived aesthetic value, the act of applying siding over log provided lower maintenance and a warmer interior. The enclosure of a breezeway, as on the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House, allowed the detached kitchen to be incorporated back into the rear of the main house after the era of detached kitchens. A shallow cellar, accessed from the outside, was situated beneath the house, providing convenient storage for fruits, vegetables, and ciders. The ability to improve their living quarter signals the success of tenant farming operations (Kennedy and Macintire 1999; Montell and Morse 1976).

Within Trimble County, at least 30 log houses have been previously surveyed. Twenty-one were surveyed for a Multiple Property Listing (MPL) entitled “Historic Resources of Trimble County, Kentucky” (Oppel 1982). Others were documented much later, for environmental impact studies. The MPL noted that of the 21 log houses recorded by 1982, 14 were single-pen, six were dogtrot, and one was saddlebag. More recently, Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House and a smaller dogtrot on a lot adjoining the property to the south were recorded. Throughout the Commonwealth, architectural surveyors have found at least as many log houses in other counties. At least six Kentucky counties each have over 100 log houses recorded, indicating how pervasive the building technique became. Other parts of the state were not as thoroughly canvassed in the 1970s and 1980s or such log construction was concealed, as was the case at the Norfolk Farm house. Since then, many log buildings have disappeared, eroding knowledge of the patterns in which they appeared and what types were most popular.

According to the MPL, “Trimble County has a strong tradition of log construction and a collection of well-executed early brick buildings.” The county had building booms—in 1800-1820, during settlement, 1840-1860 during a period of agricultural development, and 1880-1910 during post Civil War economic growth. Early settlement occurred near present-day Milton in 1785 and along Corn Creek in 1790. The first settler in Bedford built a log house in 1805. The first jail was built of log in 1837. Log construction remained one of the most popular building techniques in the county until the Civil War, and as in much of Kentucky, the single-pen and dogtrot forms were the most favored forms. The type and method of log construction, and its history, indicate that the construction of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House likely occurred in the 1840-1860 building activity period.

History of the Norfolk farm Tenant Log House and the Larger Plantation’s Ownership

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House is located on land first purchased by John Howard (1733/34-1834) during the early settlement period. Howard’s father’s oldest brother was the Duke of Norfolk and inherited the family land in England, while the remaining brothers moved to Virginia and settled on the James River, where the younger Howard was born. After serving under George Washington, he retreated to 1,000 acres near Lexington, Kentucky, where he built his home, Howard’s Grove, around 1779.

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On September 4, 1782, Howard purchased 7,945.5 acres (Virginia Treasury Warrant No. 14267) for £1,2713.08 in what was then Jefferson County (Kentucky Land Office 2013). Three years later, survey of this land was conducted and on September 20, 1786, Virginia Governor Patrick Henry signed the grant for Norfolk Farm.

In 1764, John Howard married Mary Preston (1740-1814) with whom he had four daughters and one son, who became governor of Missouri. At an unspecified date around 1800, Howard gave 3,300 acres of Norfolk Farm in Trimble County to his daughter, Margaret Preston Howard (1779-1825) and divided the rest among family, who further subdivided and sold land from the original grant.

Margaret Howard married Robert Wickliffe (1775-1859) of Lexington in 1804. That year, they built perhaps the first house on Norfolk Farm and called it Home Place, though they primarily resided in Glendower in Lexington. Wickliffe was an attorney, representative, major slave owner, and successful land investor. They had seven children, including Mary Howard (1817-1892), who was raised at Glendower and eventually owned Norfolk Farm.

When Margaret died on February 23, 1825, Norfolk Farm fell under the ownership of her husband. In 1831, he entered into a three-year contract with William Monroe of Oldham County to establish a wood lot at the mouth of Corn Creek and to manage the farm. The agreement stipulated that Monroe and Wickliffe supply equal shares of farm hands, stock, equipment, and capital. Wood was to be sold for the construction of steamboats in Louisville. Monroe took responsibility for feeding and clothing all workers and to treat Wickliffe's enslaved workers as his own.

In 1834 after the contract was up, Wickliffe entered into a similar agreement with Edward J. Wilson except the contract was six years and did not include working a wood lot. During his tenancy, he planted rye and wheat, cleared more land, and raised sheep and hogs.

After Wilson terminated his contract early in 1836, Wickliffe contracted Walter A. Moreland in 1837 at which time the Trimble County Court reviewed a motion for Wickliffe to build a saw mill and dam on Corn Creek. Moreland built the saw mill later that year below the fork of Corn Creek, north of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House. While on the farm, he tended on and off to colts, lambs, calves, and pigs and dealt with corn and tobacco crops among others. He frequently wrote to Wickliffe of hard times, ailments among slaves, and lack of cash. He reported in a series of letters in 1841 that the family running the mill was sick and should have a house constructed on a hill, that the grist mill was finally running, and that slaves in the region, though not theirs, were running away frequently. In 1843, he wrote that he would like to end his contract, noting that the farm was so geographically divided that it was difficult for one person to manage. The house he suggests on the hill may correlate with the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House, suggesting it was built after 1841.

In 1842, Robert Wickliffe's sister Elizabeth and husband John Roberts moved to Norfolk Farm after financial embarrassment. Their sons, John, Jr. and Martin, helped work the farm. In 1843, Wickliffe entered into a formal contract with his nephew Martin to manage operations as John, Jr. was studying law. The Roberts family remained in charge of the plantation after Wickliffe transferred ownership to his daughter, Mary Howard Wickliffe, who formally leased 250 acres to her cousin Martin Roberts in 1861 for a period of ten years.

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On January 1, 1850, Mary Howard bought six-sevenths of Norfolk Farm, including the human chattel and tenant houses, from her father for \$1 despite the protests of her brother, Robert Wickliffe, Jr., who held out on one-seventh of the land (Deed Book C:380). Soon thereafter, Mary married her cousin John Preston (1811-1881) originally of Abingdon, Virginia. The wedding took place on January 17, 1851 in the Episcopal Church. Around 1853, they improved an existing log house by adding weatherboard, rooms, and other decorative features, calling it Norfolk. During the summer, the two lived at the farm, and the rest of the year, in the Galt House in Louisville.

Having studied at the University of Virginia, John practiced law and later served as a senator. Mary anxiously wanted to become pregnant and was told by a Catholic cousin that if she promised to raise her child Catholic, she would say special prayers to the Virgin Mary. This exchange is thought to have affected the fate of the property decades later. In 1856, the couple had a son, who died at the age of four unbaptized in 1860. He was buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, and in grief, they relocated to what then became known as Preston Plantation. Following his death, Mary converted to Catholicism, despite the protests of her family, and was baptized by Bishop Martin John Spalding at the Cathedral of the Assumption in Louisville on November 6, 1862.

As was law, the plantation became John Preston's property when Mary married him, but in 1860, Mary regained sole ownership (Deed Book F:135). In 1866, she further ensured her control of the land by putting it in a trust (Deed Book G:212). During her ownership, the plantation was the largest in north central Kentucky and produced peaches and tobacco among other products. While Mary Preston's father was one of the state's largest owners of humans, oral tradition suggests that she turned Preston Plantation into a significant stop on the Underground Railroad, using her Ohio River frontage and four riverboat landings to get runaways to freedom in Indiana with Vermont-native and abolitionist Delia Webster. Prior to the end of the Civil War, Preston built a one-room school on the plantation for children of both enslaved worker and tenants to attend; however, a wall divided the white and black children. Norfolk School continued to operate after the end of the war.

John Preston died in 1881 and was buried at St. Louis [Catholic] Cemetery, where she had her son and in-laws reinterred from Cave Hill Cemetery. In 1891, she wrote her will bequeathing Preston Plantation to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville to establish a school or college for boys. Despite this on October 27, 1892, Mary Preston sold the property to the Abbot of St. Meinrad Abbey in Spencer County, Indiana for \$1 (Deed Book P:169). Mary died less than a month later, on November 17, at which time the Wickliffes and Prestons made a case that she had been mentally unwell and unduly influenced by the Catholic Church. After they successfully overturned the will, infighting resulted in the subdivision and sale of the plantation at auction on the courthouse steps on Monday, November 24, 1902. Twenty-four lots totaling 2,373 acres with 19 houses were sold (Black 1988; Vernard 1996; Unknown 2012; Thomas 1998; Dorman 1982).

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House is depicted on the handbill advertising the sale as the James Stevenson place, Lot No. 23 with 145.5 acres. James Stevenson appears in the 1900 census as a farmer and resident renting in Trimble County, Kentucky. He was born in Indiana in 1860 and his wife Emma in New Jersey in 1852. They lived with their two sons, Holley (19) and Frank (13) (USBC 1900).

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On June 20, 1904, it was recorded that E.G. Jackson and F.A. Joyce purchased Lot 23 for \$3,950 at auction (Deed Book 1:244).

On October 12, 1912, E.G. Jackson sold Lots 14 and 23 to F.A. Joyce for \$4,000 (Deed Book Y:20). Joyce retained the property until his death in 1936. The mill located a few hundred yards west of Corn Creek's branch continued to operate under Beacher Joyce with a steam engine mounted in creek rock with concrete according to oral history about the early twentieth century recorded by Samuel Thomas.

On April 16, 1936, administrators of Joyce's will, A.F. Willis of Bedford and Robert Terrell, sold various properties, including Lot 23, for \$3,800 to A.F. Willis. Willis reduced the lot from 145.5 to 135 acres and sold it to W.J. Bell for \$1,700 (Deed Book 32:194). On August 28, 1948, W.J. Bell sold to Lucy E. Bell (Deed Book 37:13). On July 30, 1952, Lucy sold to Viola Bell (Deed Book 38:337).

On April 25, 1964, Viola Bell McNeely sold to Ralph Bell (Deed Book 43:425).

On September 21, 1971, Ralph Bell sold to Leslie Keith Ball for \$24,000 (Deed Book 47:381).

On December 29, 1989, Leslie Keith Ball sold to L. Paul Vernard (Deed Book 65:386).

Vernard sold to Irene P. Long on September 25, 1990 (Deed Book 66:520).

Long further subdivided and sold 29.2 acres to Dace Brown Farrer and her husband around 1992 (Deed Book 70:766).

On August 17, 1995, Dace Brown Farrer bought the farm from Buce Farrer (Deed Book 78:346).

While many of the original tenant houses deteriorated or burned, the original Home Place was eventually restored and used for celebrations and reenactments. Likewise, the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House survived as a continually occupied home and farm and was rehabilitated in the 1980s.

Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House in the Context of Log Construction in Trimble County, Kentucky, 1780-1860

The 1982 Historic Resources of Trimble County MPL cites the 1805 single-pen log house in Bedford as the best representation of log construction in the county. Customarily, early surveyors usually only identified and nominated buildings that were among the oldest, most decorative, or associated with upper-class citizens who appeared in county histories. Since then, appreciation has grown for the whole fabric of communities, not just highlighted threads, and thus, the story of how lower-to-middle-class citizens worked, built, and lived has become significant in its own right. The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House represents this story and illustrates in pristine condition the building technique of its time and people, enslaved humans or tenants, as much of the log construction in the county has deteriorated. While the Tenant Log House represents this greater fabric, it also stands out as an example of a pervasive form due to its place on a much larger storied plantation, the largest

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plantation in north central Kentucky at one point. The substantial use of massive logs and of continuous stone foundation and large stone chimneys in the house and detached kitchen help to understand further the dynamics and life ways of people inhabiting plantations in Kentucky, a subject still in need of more concrete investigations.

Evaluation of the Integrity Between the Architectural Significance of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House and the Property as it Stands Today

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as related to its area of significance in architecture and period of significance circa 1850.

The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House stands intact at its original **location**, which was selected due to its rise and proximity to Corn Creek and role in tenant farming on Preston Plantation. The rise in the terrain would have been recognized as healthful during a period where illness related to topography and water access was frequent.

An architecturally significant log dogtrot house within Trimble County has integrity of **design** if it possesses the following features: a dry-laid limestone foundation, a symmetrical facade five bays wide with central dogtrot and two flanking pens, two half-story pens above, intact log structure, and limestone end chimneys. The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House retains all of these features, with the dogtrot enclosed by weatherboard (also common even in early examples) and a log detached kitchen (now an ell due to early enclosure of the breezeway). Even with a recent addition, the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House's primary volumes and dogtrot elements have remained most prominent from the property's approach. The volume of the rear addition is small enough in scale that it is not apparent when approaching. While it respects the earlier house, an untrained eye can see it is not historic due to the following: a shift from log to balloon frame with weatherboard siding, a slightly different angle in the roof pitch to differentiate it from the original parts of the house, the use of a simple one-story Colonial Revival Ranch-influenced plan, and the presence a large subterranean two-car garage, invisible from the front and side yards, but visible from the backyard.

With an architecturally significant house, the integrity of **setting** considers whether the house's rural or urban situation had an impact on its form and function. When first constructed, the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House sat within a larger plantation occupied by numerous workers. The front façade faced active fields, and the rear of the lot contained outbuildings and sloped down to wooded acreage. The house's placement at the top of a hill would have obscured outbuildings when approached. Though no outbuildings stand and an addition has been added, the original relation of setting and historic design is still evident as one ascends the drive, due to the rise and the remaining acreage, which continues to be actively farmed.

Buildings significant during this period were constructed of native **material** by local **workman**, and in this area, stone and log were most plentiful. The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House makes use of a continuous stone foundation and hewn log, evidence of its builder's knowledge and skill. The size of the house and decorative features such as mantels indicate that the tenant had time and means to build something more than a survival cabin. The prominent portions of the building are historic—the front of the house and ell—all date to circa 1850, as does the chinking and much of the woodwork.

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The addition and modern conveniences, such as plumbing and electricity, were installed in later years, yet do little to alter the view of the primary materials of the building. The survival of mid-nineteenth-century materials in their original form reveals the workmanship of its period.

Intact historic buildings are able to evoke the aesthetic of the period in which they were built. The Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House's setting, design, and materials evoke a **feeling** associated with a previous time when log houses surrounded by actively farmed land dotted the entire Kentucky landscape. Because the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House maintains integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, and materials, it expresses an integrity of feeling, between the materials of the house and with what is valuable about of pre-railroad folk architecture, and thus is eligible.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Maps

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Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House

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Trimble County, KY
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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): TM-143

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 29.2

UTM References

1 16 639311.87 4275968.07 Bethlehem
Zone Easting Northing

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

The current legal boundary of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House property includes 29.2 acres and is recorded in the Trimble County Property Valuation Administration office as Map 010-00-00-020.00. It is a narrow parcel largely wooded at the northern tip of Log House Lane.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The yard immediately around the house is selected as the National Register boundary because outbuildings have been removed and the property is being nominated for its architectural significance as a product of tenant folk architecture.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anna Maas, Architectural Historian / Preservation Planner
organization _____ date June 1, 2013
street & number The Rectory, 89 Culpeper St. telephone 540-270-1757
city or town Warrenton state VA zip code 20186
e-mail annahopemaas@gmail.com

Photographs:

Same information on each photograph:

Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House
Name of Property

Trimble County, KY
County and State

Name of Property: **Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House**
City or Vicinity: **Bedford**
County: **Trimble County**
State: **KY**
Photographer: **Anna Maas**
Date Photographed: **April 2013**
Location of Original Digital Files: **89 Culpeper St, Warrenton, VA 20186**

Photograph-specific information:
KY_Trimble County_Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House_

- 0001: Principal elevation of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northwest.
- 0002: Northeast side elevation of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking southwest.
- 0003: Northwest side elevation of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking southeast.
- 0004: Southwest side elevation of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northeast.
- 0005: South corner of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking north.
- 0006: Detail of enclosed dogtrot on principal elevation of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northwest.
- 0007: Detail of transition between old and new portions of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143) on northeast side elevation, looking southwest.
- 0008: Dogtrot, now the central hall, of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northwest.
- 0009: Southwest pen of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking southwest.
- 0010: Northeast pen of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northwest.
- 0011: Bedroom over southwest pen of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking south.
- 0012: Bedroom over northeast pen of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northwest.
- 0013: Detail of hewn log and daubing in upstairs central hall of Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northeast.
- 0014: Enclosed breezeway between dogtrot house and detached kitchen of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking southwest.
- 0015: Historic and current kitchen in the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking northeast.
- 0016: Screened porch within the ell of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking southeast.
- 0017: Detail of half dovetail notching on the corner of kitchen of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking southeast.
- 0018: Detail of transition from historic kitchen to 2002 addition of the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking south.

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0019: Study in the 2002 addition to the Norfolk Farm Tenant Log House (TM-143), looking south.

Property Owner:

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

Name King and Dace Brown Stubbs
street & number 600 Log House Lane telephone (772) 538-3533
city or town Bedford state KY 40006









