

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Walton, John J., House

other names/site number BE-14

2. Location

street & number 5408 Belleview Road (KY 20)

N/a

not for publication

city or town Belleview

x

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Boone code 015 zip code 41080

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

Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title

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

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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of Boone County, Kentucky, 1789-1950 MPS

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Vacant: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

foundation: Stone

walls: Log

Weatherboard, Aluminum

roof: Tin

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The John J. Walton House (BE-14) is a single-pen log dwelling built to two stories, with one pen stacked on another. It is located on a ridgetop east of Belleview Road (KY 20). It lies about 1½ mile north-northeast of the Ohio River community of Belleview in Boone County, Kentucky, and about 6 miles west of the county seat, Burlington. The entire property includes 168 acres and several outbuildings. For the purpose of this nomination, the resource is being interpreted for its log construction identity, and includes less than one acre.

Character of Site and History of Property Size Changes

The Walton Farm is located in Belleview Precinct in western Boone County, in the steep uplands above the Ohio River. The farm is an unspoiled rural landscape, most of which is in pasture. No modern structures have been added.

In close proximity to the house are several original outbuildings, recorded on the 1995 Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form: a former washhouse or kitchen with side porch, a smokehouse, a corncrib, and a privy. All are of frame construction with gabled metal roofs and fieldstone foundations, and are in fair or good condition. The outbuildings are well-preserved examples of types commonly found in the county. Domestic outbuildings are relatively uncommon because rural electrification, and the advent of refrigeration and electric washing machines, made them functionally obsolete. Therefore they add to our understanding of past ways of life. The outbuildings are not included in the nomination boundary because they were built in a later period than the house and therefore do not contribute to the area of significance under which the house is being nominated.

Exterior Description of House

The front doorway of the Walton House is deeply recessed and the walls are 13 inches thick, indicating that the front pen is of log construction. The walls have been covered with aluminum siding, which covers earlier weatherboarding,

The house stands two stories high and one room deep. The main façade is two bays wide, with bays closely spaced in the center. Both gable end walls are blind. Windows are comparatively small, and contain 6/6 sashes; those of the second story are considerably smaller and extend nearly to eave level. Some of the windowpanes have soft blue or green tints common to early- to mid-19th-century glass. The relatively narrow half-glazed front door appears to be an early 20th century replacement of the original. It features a c. 1950 aluminum screen door and is shaded by an aluminum awning. The side-gabled roof is gently pitched and is covered with raised-seam metal. Contained in the south gable end is a brick interior chimney.

A one-story gabled ell, which appears to contain two or three rooms, adjoins the rear of the house. The ell is built into the hillside. Like the main block, it features 6/6 sash; the windows, however, are larger than those of the log pen and the walls are only three inches thick, suggesting the ell was a mid-to-late-19th-century frame addition. The rear (west) wall of the ell is blind. An exterior brick chimney, with tapered stack, stands beside the ell; it apparently was added in the 1920s or 1930s to vent a furnace. The foundation is coursed fieldstone. A portion of the foundation at the western end of the south wall has been replaced with concrete block and a cellar door inserted for access to the basement.

Interior Description of House

The Walton log pen contains a living room on the first floor. The rear ell contains a dining room and a bedroom. An enclosed porch extending along the north elevation of the ell houses a kitchen. At the rear of the house is a bathroom in a shallow addition.

The rooms in the log pen and ell exhibit simple, flat woodwork with small projecting moldings that evoke the Greek Revival style. The first-floor walls are plastered, ceilings are covered with pine boards, and floors are varnished pine that appears to date from the mid-20th-century. Doors are four-panel style, with porcelain knobs.

Centered on the south wall of the living room is a stout brick chimney with a wooden mantelpiece of rectilinear detail and Victorian iron summer cover. Flanking the fireplace are narrow twin cupboards that extend nearly to the ceiling. On the

opposite wall, a handplaned, four-panel door opens to a dogleg staircase that leads to the second floor. A Colonial Revival chandelier was added c. 1930, likely when electricity was installed. The ceiling is eight feet high. The kitchen exhibits board walls and ceiling, a porcelain drainboard sink, 1950s-vintage wooden cupboards and modern appliances.

The second floor of the log pen contains two bedrooms, one larger than the other, divided by a board wall. Walls and ceilings are covered with painted boards and the floors with wide, pegged, wood planks. Ceilings are seven feet high. The larger bedroom has a wooden mantelpiece similar to the one downstairs, with brick surround, asymmetrical firebox, iron summer cover and fender.

History of Changes to the House from its time of Construction

mid-19th century: ell added

late 19th century: open porch at north elevation of ell enclosed

late 19th century, early 20th century: front door replaced in original location

late 19th century: porch enclosed

1920s-1930s: tapered-stack brick chimney added at south elevation of ell

1930s: electricity installed

mid-20th century: new pine floors installed, first floor; bathroom addition appended to ell; present kitchen installed

c. 1960: aluminum siding and fixed shutters applied to house and ell, aluminum awning added over front door

late 20th century: portion of foundation of rear ell replaced, outside cellar door inserted

Description of Wash House/Kitchen

The washhouse or kitchen is a one-story, front-gabled frame building facing south, toward the house. It rests on a foundation of coursed fieldstone. It features a half-glazed door and large 6/6 windows. The walls are covered with aluminum siding, like the house. The north gable end contains a single, interior, brick chimney. The front-gabled roof is covered with raised-seam metal that has been painted silver. A simple, open, wooden porch has been added to the east side of the building, likely in the 20th century. The washhouse is in good condition.

Description of Smokehouse

Behind the washhouse is the smokehouse, a one-story, front-gabled frame structure on a concrete block foundation. The façade contains a single, centered doorway; there are no other openings. The walls are covered with aluminum siding and the roof with raised-seam metal. The smokehouse faces west, toward the hillside. It is in good condition.

Description of Corncrib

Behind the smokehouse is a corncrib, which faces west. Resting on a concrete block foundation, it is a frame structure with inwardly sloping sides, which appears to date from the mid-20th-century. It is in good condition.

Description of Privy

Located behind the house and facing south, the privy is a small frame structure clad in vertical wood siding, painted red. It has a gabled tin roof. The privy is in fair condition.

Small-scale Features

A fragment of drylaid stone wall, in fair condition, defines the western edge of the domestic yard area. North of the house is a small, square, stone cistern covered with a concrete cap. It appears to date from the early-to-mid-20th century.

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.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1840

Significant Dates

c. 1840

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

c. 1845

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/a

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The John J. Walton House (BE-14) meets National Register Criterion C, and is architecturally significant as an example of log construction in Boone County, Kentucky. It meets Registration Requirements for Property Type 1A(1), "Single Pen Log Architecture," a subset of Property Type 1, "Domestic Architecture," both of which are outlined in the Multiple Property Submission titled "Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950" (NR ID 64500225). The house's two-story, single-pen plan is uncommon in the county, with only three examples recorded. Its "stacked" form represents efficiency in effort and materials, enabling the builder to add space without resorting to complicated construction techniques. As such it represents ingenuity and conscious choice in the design of a building type—the log house—too often misinterpreted as primitive and backward; too often romanticized, too little understood.

The resource was recorded during a comprehensive survey of Boone County from 1993 to 1996. It was recommended for Register listing under Criterion A in the area of agriculture, primarily because of the presence of two barns, which have since been removed. The house itself did not receive a recommendation, however, likely because of the addition of aluminum siding.

Historic Context: Log Construction in Boone County, Kentucky, 1789-1900

Boone County has an extensive inventory of log dwellings. In all, the SHPO survey database for Boone County contains 79 entries of buildings with log walls, 7 of which are listed in the National Register:

- Wingate Gaines-House (BE-62, NR ID 88003267)
- Harvey Hicks House (BE-206, NR ID 88003281)
- Ransom House (BE-237, NR ID 88003284)
- Morris Lassing House (BE-274, NR ID 88003285)
- J.Q.A. Stephens House/Ryle Homestead (BE-318, NR ID 05001308)
- Jonas Clore House (BE-332, NR ID 00000910)
- W.F. and Florence McKim/Crisler House (BE-591, NR ID 05001310)

Both single- and double-pen log dwellings, built to one or two stories, were recorded during the survey. The single-pen house, which may be square or rectangular, is the basic building block of 19th-century vernacular architecture. Perhaps the purest expression of the type was the Joseph Graham House (BE-106) near Bullittsburg. Prior to its demolition, it was one of the few single-pen log dwellings surviving in its original form. Built in the late 18th or early 19th century, the one-and-a-half-story structure was built of half-dovetailed logs and exhibited a rectangular pen pierced by a widely spaced window and door.

The most common manifestation of the single-pen log house in Boone County is the hall-and-parlor house. Hall-and-parlor log houses are divided by a board wall into two units of unequal size. Rectangular in plan, they stand one- or one-and-a-half-stories high and two or three bays wide, with the door occupying the end or center bay position. A massive slope-shouldered chimney often anchors one of the end walls. A good example of the hall-parlor log house is the Jonathan S. Moore House (BE-733) near Hume. The Moore House was recommended for National Register listing during 1993-1996 history/architecture survey of Boone County.

Some single-pen log dwellings were later expanded into double-pen dwellings. Still others were absorbed into newer, larger dwellings such as I-houses; in most cases the log structure is no longer visible, or recognizable as a log building from the exterior. An example is the McKim/Crisler House (NR, 2006) in Burlington, a late-19th-century frame dwelling that was built around a log pen. The Wingate-Gaines, Harvey Hicks, Ransom and Morris Lassing houses also illustrate this common practice. Still other log houses were relegated to ell status, or converted to outbuildings. An example of the latter is the Huey log house (BE-17) in western Boone County, which was converted to an outbuilding when a larger and more fashionable main house (demolished) was built on the farm.

Double-pen dwellings, as the name suggests, consist of two pens of more or less equal size, separated by a log wall or, less commonly, a dogtrot. It is often difficult to tell, especially when a house has been weatherboarded, whether the pens were built at different times. The Sullivan Homestead (BE-353) west of Union consists of two pens of equal dimensions,

with a stone end chimney; both pens appear to have been constructed in the same building campaign. A double-pen log house in Francisville (BE-107) appears to have been built in two stages: the pens differ in size and height, but use the same notch type.

Good examples of the two-story, double-pen house include the Jonas Clore House (BE-332; NR, 2000) near East Bend, the William Rouse House (BE-480, c. 1855; dismantled and reconstructed) in Burlington and the Jimmy Ryle House in the Rabbit Hash Historic District (NR, 2004). The J.Q.A. Stephens House (NR, 2006; demolished) in Union was one of the few two-story dogtrot houses identified in the county.

Although most log dwellings are one to one-and-a-half-stories high, a few, such as the Walton House, stand two stories tall, with one pen stacked on another. Other recorded examples include the Joel Garnett House (BE-376; demolished) near Hebron, which had an irregular three-bay façade and end chimney, and the William Riley House (BE-263) near Union. The John Dempsey House (BE-1019) near Hume is a locally rare log hall-and-parlor house built to two stories.

The log house as a choice. According to Donald Hutslar, in Ohio “the log house had become confined to the rapidly disappearing, unsettled areas and to the less economically successful sections of the state” (Hutslar 1996: 44) by the mid-19th-century. Log dwellings, however, continued to be built on Boone County farms up to the time of the Civil War. An example is the previously mentioned William Rouse House, constructed built c. 1855. Likewise, timber-frame dwellings also remained popular in rural environs of the county long after the introduction of balloon frame technology.

The most obvious reason for this technological conservatism is a nearby supply of virgin timber to supply the huge logs needed to build a substantial dwelling like the Rouse House. But there may be other reasons as well. “By 1840 the rigors of frontier life, at least for the eastern half of the country, had been sufficiently overcome to allow...a romanticized view of pioneering and log cabin life to develop” (Hutslar 1992: 43). This does not mean practical Boone County farmers were dreaming of their ancestors’ frontier cabins as they planned their log homes. Rather, building a simple and comfortable log dwelling was one of several options available to them in the mid-1800s, including light wood frame, plank frame or brick. As Hutslar explains, “The fact that a building was made of logs did not mean that it had to be crude in construction or furnishings. There truly is a difference between living in a house built of logs—and a log house. The first implies necessity, primitiveness; the second, a conscious choice” (Hutslar 1996: 56). In a related discussion of owners’ possible motivations for building log I-houses, which resemble “large and impressive” frame houses when weatherboarded, Warren E. Roberts observes: “They may not have wanted passers-by to think they lived in a ‘log cabin,’ but they probably wanted the strength, solidity, and superb insulation of log construction” (Roberts 1996: 142).

The two-story log house considered. Based on the results of his fieldwork in southern Indiana, Roberts observes: “Almost as common as the two-story house with two rooms on each floor is the two-story house with only one room on each floor” (Roberts 1996: 141). According to the author, the ground-floor room of a two-story, one-room log house typically has window(s) and door on the long wall, fireplace on an end wall, and staircase next to the fireplace. This is corroborated by Hutslar in his discussion of typical floor plans for rectangular single-pen dwellings (Hutslar 1996: n.p.). Roberts notes that the typical two-story, one-room houses averages in plan 24 feet by 18 feet, 9 inches (Roberts 1996: 141).

Roberts goes on to say that, because of its relative simplicity of construction, the two-story, one-room type represented efficiency in effort and materials: more house for less effort.

Log houses of this type present a rather unusual appearance, being taller and with less mass than one is accustomed to. However, building them presented a logical and relatively simple solution to the problem of gaining additional space in a log house. There are, of course, a number of ways of building a log house with more than one room. One way that some builders chose was simply to find extremely long logs to build two rooms on the ground floor.... Another way was to build two separate and distinct log structures was to join them with some sort of frame connector.... **A process much simpler than either of the above solutions was to build the usual structure with one room on the ground floor and then to continue adding logs to the side and end walls until the walls were a full two stories in height. In this way no extra long logs were needed and there was likewise no need to build a rather complicated frame connector between two complete and separate log substructures.** [emphasis added] Hence it is not surprising that a number of builders chose the two-story log house with one room on each floor. (Roberts 1996: 141-142)

The Walton House represents the sophistication and diversity of a building type—the log house--too often clouded by romanticism or misguided nostalgia, its image of rusticity overemphasized in popular culture to the neglect of its subtler

meaning as a civilizing force. (This is demonstrated by the popularity of “restoring” log buildings by stripping away weatherboarding and plaster to reveal the bare logs beneath: a practice that would have puzzled the original owners.) As summarized by Henry Glassie:

Vacationing folks escape to the woods to forget the city, to relax, to get burned by the sun, bitten by bugs, perhaps to find something like a god in nature. Rolling up logs to build a fancy camp, the city sport leaves them round and brown. They still resemble trees, each distinct in the wall and knobby with knots, and he lets them weather to silver to fit his notion of the natural. A part of nature, his vacation home also alludes to history, to the log cabin that stands firmly in the American consciousness as a mythic sign of the time of the beginning. But the log cabin’s builder went into the woods to establish civilization.

The wilderness howled around him, sublime and vast and threatening. He chopped into it bravely, felling trees, hewing their faces flat, lifting them into plumb alignment, and trimming their ends flush at the corner.... The trees of the forest were attacked, hacked, split, and made to submit to the plan in his head.... He built to make the world better, to secure a place of control and reason within the madness of the wilderness. A man of culture, he built a farmhouse that stood out of the woods in splendid artifice... The timber embedded in the frame or the brick in the wall are not reminders of nature but pieces of plans and proofs of human control. (Glassie 2000: 34)

On its ridgetop, the Walton House stands as a cultural artifact, a practical, sturdy and efficient house, versatile and adaptable, well buffered against the elements. Easily expanded, it could be incorporated into a larger house, recycled as an outbuilding, or dismantled and salvaged. The log home of mid-19th-century Boone County was no longer the pioneer shelter to be abandoned in a generation, but the home of an upwardly mobile farmer, to be home to generations of the same family.

Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Walton House within its Historic Context

The Walton House is seen as important because of its stacked, single-pen form in the context of Boone County rural vernacular architecture. Until the post-Civil War era, much of the county’s population lived in one- and two-room dwellings, including single-pen, hall-and-parlor, double-pen and saddlebag dwellings. Although such houses are considered small by 21st-century standards, Boone County census and tax research show that these modest dwellings were home not only to small landholders on marginal, rocky, hill farms, but to middling and prosperous farmers with extensive acreage, large crops, and numerous livestock, such as the previously mentioned Jonas Clore farm.

By these standards, the Walton House, with two pens and a double-pile ell, would have been considered a comfortable rural dwelling of the mid-19th century. The addition of the second pen, which would have required considerable effort and additional expense to construct, may indicate the owner’s desire not only for more living space, but for more differentiated space. The two-story plan would have provided a clearer separation between the more public space of the first floor, for cooking and light household production, and the second-floor private space for sleeping. It is a distinctive and intriguing variation on a more common rural vernacular house type.

Integrity Considerations

Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance in its material form. With this building’s significance a product of seeing its form as important, then integrity factors have been selected which reinforce that view of significance. Of the seven components of integrity, the most critical to conveying the significance of the Walton House are location, setting, design, feeling and association. The Walton House retains enough of these defining characteristics to be readily identified as an example of the two-story, single-pen house type.

The Walton House has integrity of **location** because it has not been moved. The Walton family had large land holdings in the western Boone County uplands, above the Ohio River. The 168-acre John D. Walton Farm was one of several family properties in the vicinity of Burlington and Belleview precincts. The house survives as the primary residence on a large farmstead that has not been subdivided or converted to other uses. With this building in its original location, the relationship between the buildings and the land has tangible form.

The Walton House has integrity of **setting** because it remains in a rural locale. It remains surrounded by pasture, with a barn, a corncrib, and domestic dependencies nearby. Though not nominated in its entirety, the farm remains more or less intact and undisturbed by construction of buildings since the mid-20th-century. No new structures have been built on the property since then, apart from a power line under construction at the bottom of the hill, which is not visible from the house.

The Walton House has integrity of **design** through the elements of form and façade opening that it retains. These are the essential elements of design that allow us to recognize it as a member of the type. The house's single-pile form, with end chimney and rear ell, is almost unaltered. Although the walls are covered with aluminum siding, the house retains a fieldstone foundation, probable original windows, a non-original door, and a tin roof. The rear ell was added after the original construction, and appears unaltered apart from its re-siding. No modern additions are present. Therefore, it retains sufficient integrity of *design* because the original form is essentially unimpaired.

The Multiple Properties Submission "Historic and Architectural Resources of Boone County, Kentucky, 1789-1950," under which the Walton House is being nominated, offers the following observations about covered properties. The author states that log buildings may meet registration requirements even if they have been resided, because the basic form and method of construction are their most important attributes.

Within the context of Boone County residential architecture, the introduction of non-historic siding may not necessarily render a property ineligible for registration as long as the original fabric remains beneath the non-historic material, as long as other significant defining features have not been removed in the process of installing the new material. For example, a log house with little no architectural embellishment and which was first covered in clapboard which was later clad in non-historic siding, may retain integrity, while a Queen Anne or Italianate home, originally graced by brackets, corbelled ornament, elaborate window surrounds—all of which were removed in the course of siding—would fail to meet the requirements. (Taylor, 2000)

The Walton House retains integrity of **feeling**. It still retains the basic dimensions and proportions that houses of this type possessed historically.

Finally, the Walton House possesses integrity of **association**. The house is associated with an important theme in Boone County history: the construction of log buildings. As noted before, the county has a large inventory of log structures, most of which, like the Walton House, were built as farm residences in the first half of the 19th-century. The historic context, "Log Construction in Boone County, Kentucky, 1789-1900" explains the evolution of log buildings in Boone County from the settlement era through the late-19th-century. As mentioned above, the house's single-pen form is intact and readily recognizable. The property retains its rural character, surrounded by pasture, which provides a suitable setting for this 19th-century rural dwelling. Therefore, the house retains integrity of *association*. This view leads to the conclusion that the house meets the registration requirements for Property Type 1A(1) outlined in the Multiple Properties Submission.

In addition, the house retains integrity of *feeling* as expressed by fenestration patterns, and roof form and appearance, *location* because it remains on its original site, and *setting* because the land around the house has not been compromised (ibid).

Within these considerations, the Walton House is potentially eligible for National Register listing under Property Type 1-A, Log Architecture, as defined by the Multiple Properties Submission "Historic and Architectural Resources of Boone County, Kentucky, 1789-1950" (National Register, 2000).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Walton House is indicated on Lake's 1883 *Atlas of Boone, Kenton and Campbell Counties*, labeled "John E. Walton" (Lake 1883). The house is one of at least four farms associated with the family, comprising hundreds of acres, in the steep uplands of western Boone County. Its original owner could not be determined from county deed records. The house may have been constructed for John E. Walton, a prosperous farmer who was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1826. Walton relocated to Boone County in 1845 and settled "a few miles west of Burlington," in what may have been this house. In 1852 he married Missouri McGlasson, also of Boone County. The pair had nine children. Their offspring included son John J. Walton, born in 1862, who later occupied this house.

By 1860 the Waltons had relocated to the eastern part of the county, in the vicinity of Florence. They retained ownership of the farm on Belleview Road, which was then rented to tenants or farmed by a family member. The 1860 census enumerator noted that Walton owned real estate worth \$17,000 and personal property valued at \$5,120. A farmhand also resided with the family. The Waltons continued to reside in Florence as of 1880; their household then included seven

children and two farmhands. By 1895 John E. Walton was one of the wealthiest men in Boone County, paying tax on \$60,000 in assets (Boone County Recorder 1895).

By 1900, John J. Walton was residing on the farm on Belleview Road. According to the 1900 census, John J. Walton was a general farmer in Belleview Precinct who owned his land and worked on his own account. In 1894 he married Lulie B. Walton, who was born in 1864. The couple had four children. John J. Walton died in 1912 at age 50.

Boone County deed records indicate that in 1909 John J. Walton's real estate was partitioned on behalf of his heirs (the deed has no back reference). The farm was then passed down through four generations of the family. On December 16, 1909, Charles Walton sold the farm to John Walton. William M. and Isabella Walton subsequently purchased it on December 11, 1935. The present owners bought the land from Irene C. Walton, sole devisee under the will of John E. Walton.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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e-mail

Mmw10@fuse.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)

City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)

County: Boone **State:** KY (same for all photographs)

Photographer: Margo Warminski (same for all photographs)

Date Photographed: September 29, 2011 (same for all photographs)

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Ridge view of Walton House and outbuildings. Camera direction: west.

1 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)

City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)

County: Boone **State:** KY (same for all photographs)

Photographer: Margo Warminski (same for all photographs)

Date Photographed: September 29, 2011 (same for all photographs)

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Main (east) façade and south elevation of house. Camera direction: northwest.

2 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)

City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail view of window, main façade. Camera direction: west.
3 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)
Description of Photograph(s) and number: North elevation of house, rear ell and porch. Camera direction: southwest.
4 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Rear (west) elevation of house; partial view of rear ell and enclosed porch. Camera direction: southeast.
5 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Living room of house, with mantelpiece, cupboards and doorway. Camera direction: southwest.
6 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Detail view of dogleg stairway at northeast corner of living room. Camera direction: north.

7 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Kitchen, located in enclosed porch at rear ell. Camera direction: west.

8 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)

Description of Photograph(s) and number: South bedroom, second floor, with mantelpiece and cupboard. Camera direction: southeast.

9 of 10.

Name of Property: Walton, John J., House (same for all photographs)
City or Vicinity: Belleview vicinity (same for all photographs)
County: Boone **State: KY** (same for all photographs)
Photographer: **Margo Warminski** (same for all photographs)
Date Photographed: **September 29, 2011** (same for all photographs)

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Drylaid stone wall behind house. Camera direction: northwest.

10 of 10.

Property Owner:

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

name Jean K. Anderson

street & number 297 Point Pleasant Road

telephone 513-761-2878

city or town Cincinnati

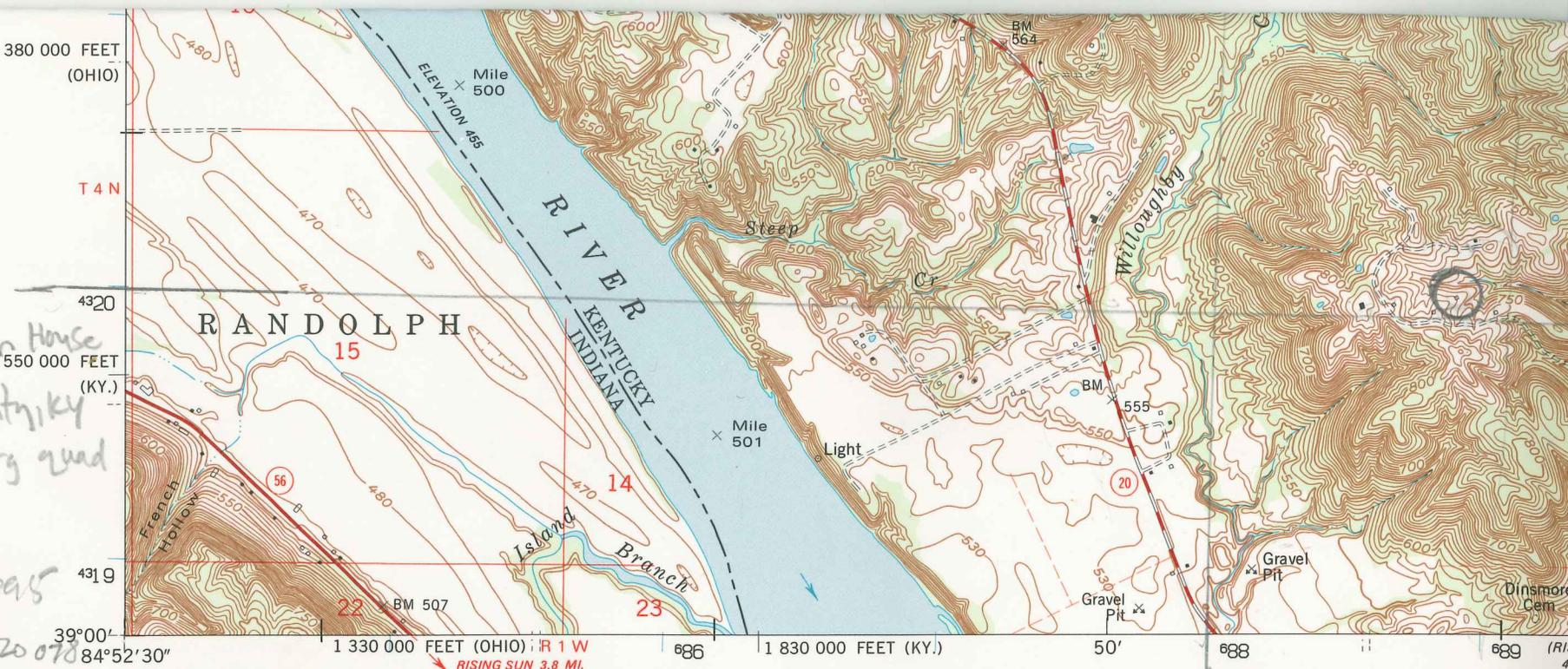
state OH

zip code 45215

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

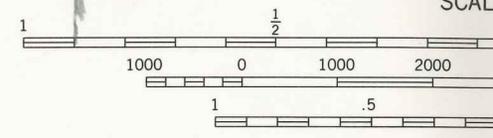
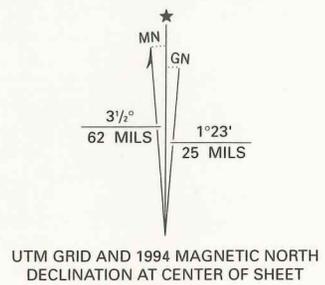
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

John T. Walton House
 Boone County, KY
 Lawrenceburg quad
 Zone 16
 NAD 27
 Easting 688 895
 Northing 4320 078
 NAD 83
 Easting 688 890
 Northing 4320 286



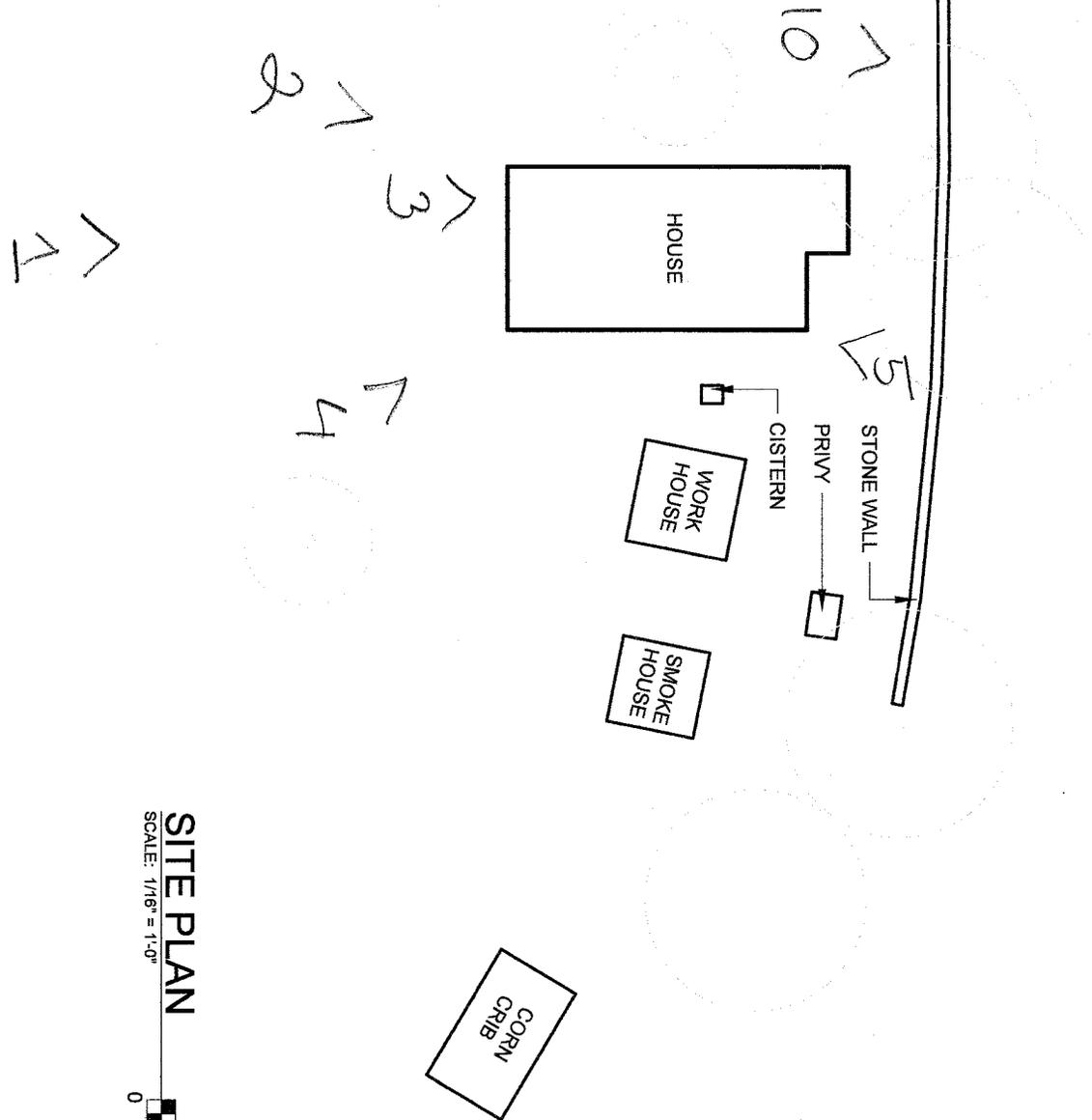
(ABERDEEN)
 4067 IV NW

Produced by the U. S. Geological Survey
 Indiana area mapped in cooperation with the Indiana
 Department of Natural Resources
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE and City of Cincinnati
 Topography in Kentucky and Ohio by photogrammetric methods
 from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1951
 Topography in Indiana by planetable surveys 1941. Revised from
 aerial photographs taken 1977. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1981
 Projection: Kentucky coordinate system, north zone
 (Lambert conformal conic)
 10,000-foot grid ticks: Kentucky coordinate system,
 north zone, Indiana coordinate system, east zone, and
 Ohio coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
 1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
 The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
 intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Land lines in Ohio based on the Great Miami River Base. Dotted land
 lines established by private subdivision of the Symmes purchase
 Photoinspected from 1992 source; no major culture or drainage
 changes observed. Names revised and boundaries verified 1994



CONTOUR IN
 NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NA
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEN
 KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURV
 KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COM
 AND INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURA
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

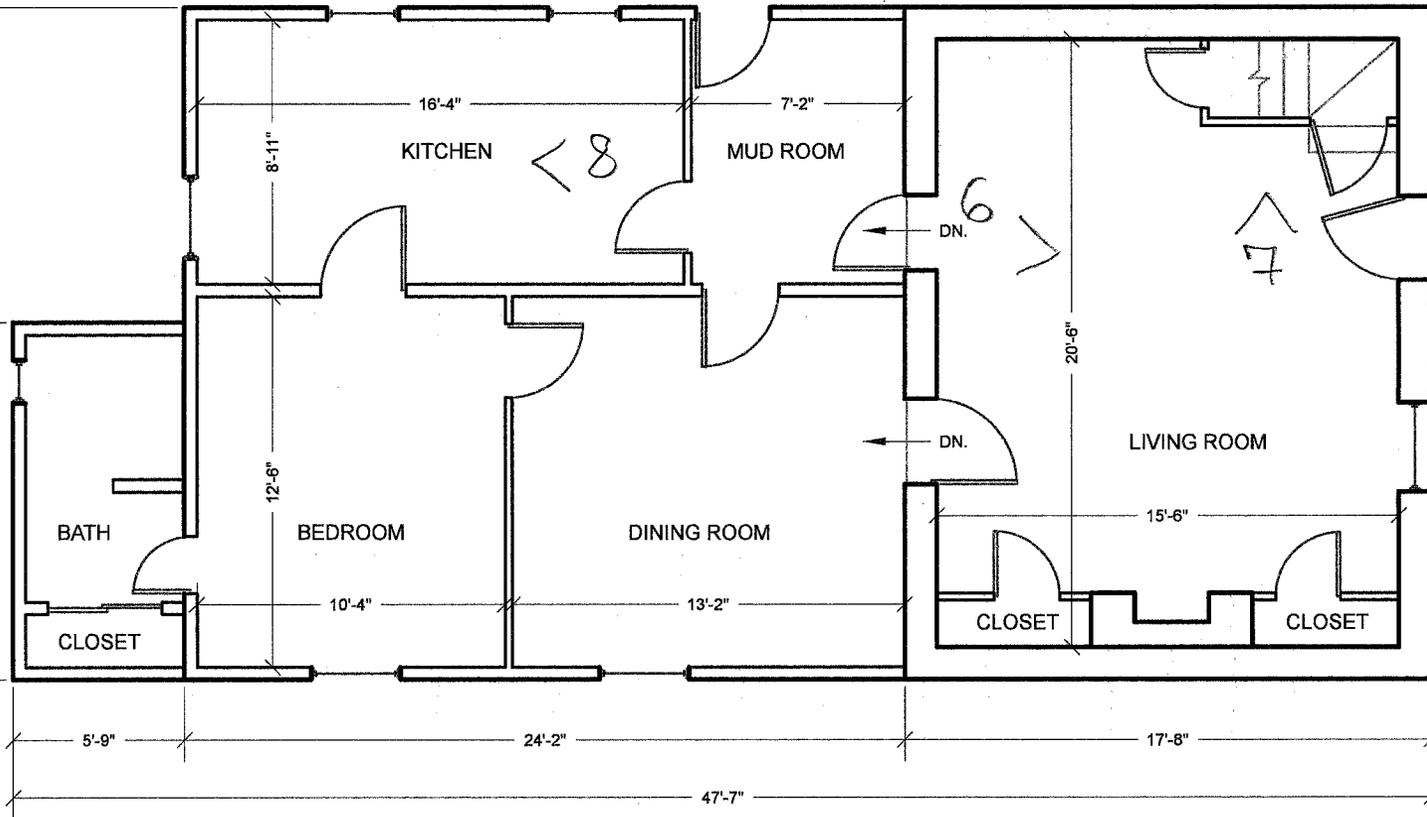


SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



WALTON, JOHN J. HOUSE
BOONE COUNTY, KY

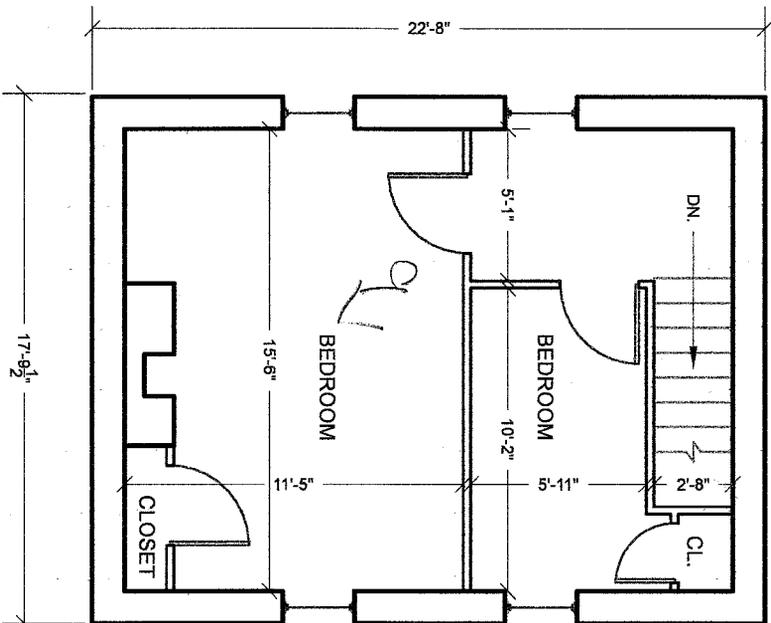


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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



WALTON, JOHN J. HOUSE
BOONE COUNTY, KY



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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



WALTON, JOHN J. HOUSE
BOONE COUNTY, KY























