

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form****1. Name of Property**Historic name: Smith, George and Nellie White, HouseOther names/site number: TRC 11Name of related multiple property listing: NA**2. Location**Street & number: 11 Jefferson StreetCity or town: Cadiz State: Kentucky County: TriggNot For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA**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:

 A B XC D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Craig Potts/SHPO** Date _____
 Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office _____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal GovernmentIn 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

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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

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing
1

1

Noncontributing
4

4

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Queen Anne

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:
Wood, Clapboard siding

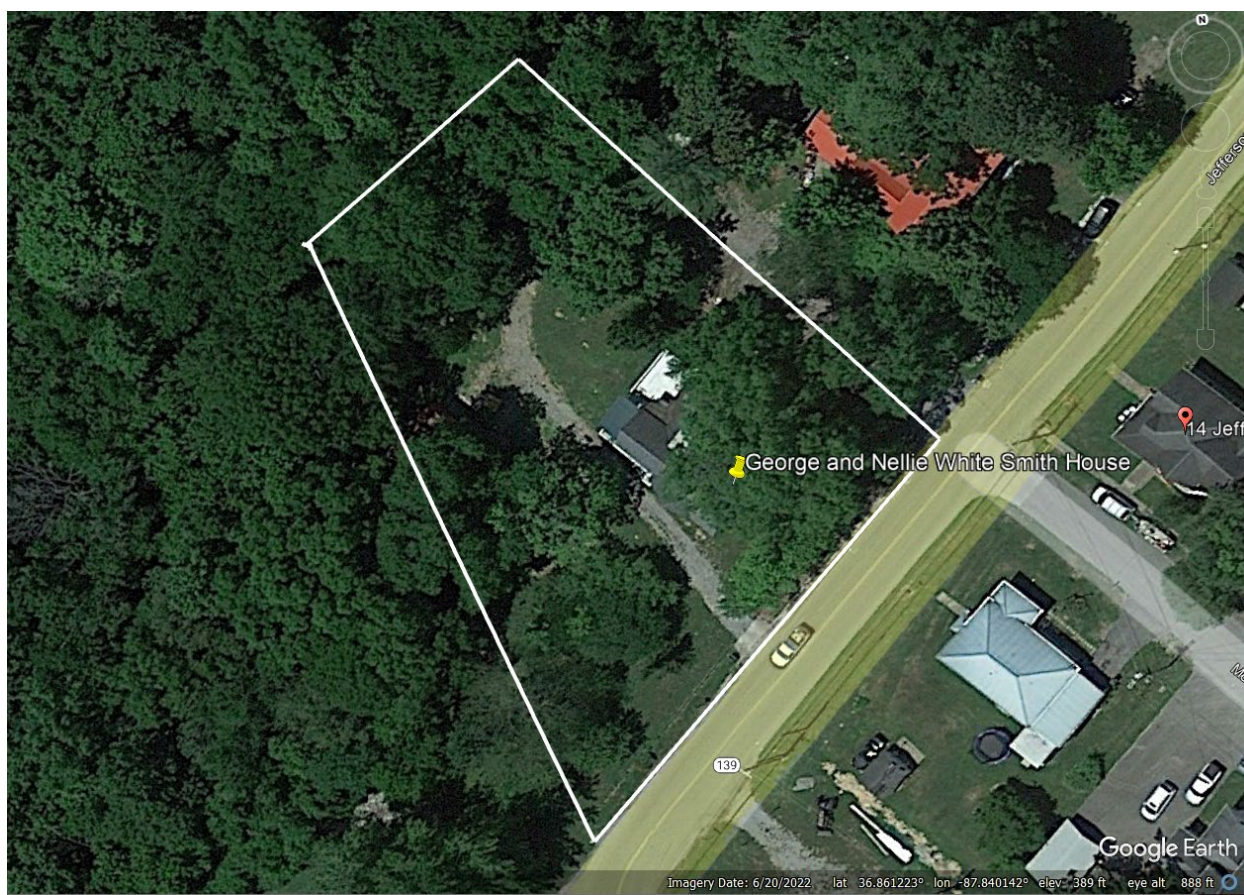
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The George and Nellie White Smith House (TRC 11) is located at 14 Jefferson Street, Cadiz, seat of Trigg County, Kentucky. The two-story house was built in 1900 in the Queen Anne style. It is wood frame with wood lap siding on the exterior. It has 7 gables, with 3 projecting from a central hip roof over the main body of the house and additional gables projection over the covered porch, bay window, and 2 off the back of the house. The area proposed for National Register listing consists of .95 acres, and includes 5 buildings, one contributing building and 4 non-contributing buildings.



Smith House, Cadiz, Kentucky

Latitude: 36.861157° Longitude: -87.839877°

Geographic Setting

This house is situated on the west side of Cadiz, the last standing substantial home on the edge of what was once known by locals as “millionaires’ row.” Numerous mansions that once lined the banks of the Little River were razed in the 1960s with the formation of Lake Barkley.

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1834-1894

1842-1844

1892-

1844-1854

Original city plat

WISC 31 721

SMITH HOUSE
11 Jefferson

PLAN OF CADIZ
AND ITS
ADDITIONS
1820

16

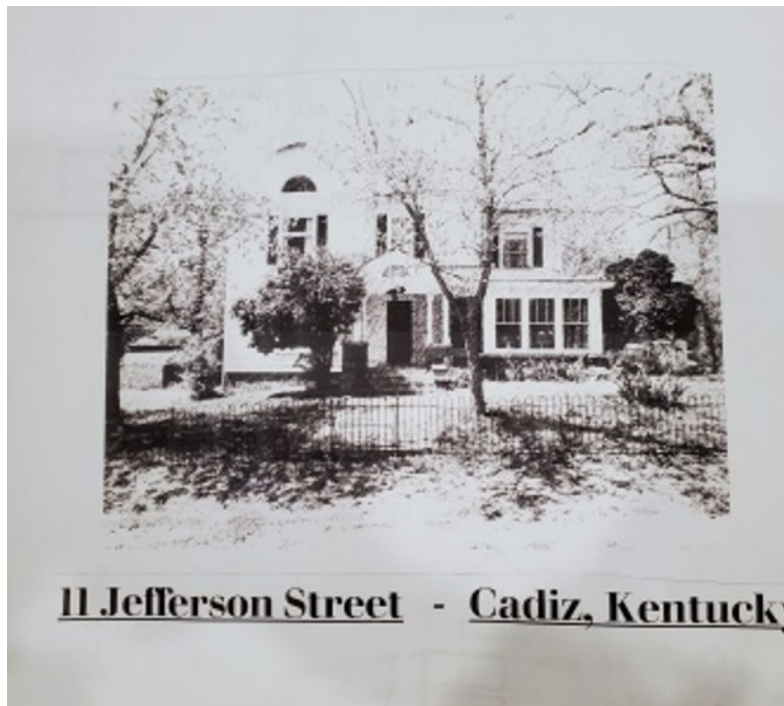
STATE OF KENTUCKY
COUNTY OF TRIGG, SCT:
I, WANDA H. THOMAS, Trigg County Clerk,
do certify that the foregoing *unofficial Plat*
was on this day at *11:55 P* m. Lodged in my
office for record. Where upon I have recorded
the same with this certificate in my said office
in *1892* Book # *21* Page *121*
Given under my hand this *15* day of
February 1892
CLERK
DEPUTY

unofficial Plat.

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1909 Sanborn image, Cadiz, Kentucky, map 2. Smith House indicated by arrow

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Exterior Description

The Smith House is a wood frame, weatherboard-covered, 2½-story structure built in 1900 with a simplified Queen Anne style, which some refer to as “Princess Anne” to distinguish it as less elaborate than Queen Anne. The house stands upon a foundation of large locally quarried limestone blocks with 10 courses of double laid bricks adding texture while supporting a complex massing. The house appears at first to be an ell-plan, but actually is more rectangular, and is capped by three intersecting gables unified by a steeply pitched hipped roof. Each of the three gables are offset sharing sides with the hip roof. The front gable is offset to the left of the hip and shares a common side on the left side of the house. The gables on the left and right side of the home are offset to the rear of the house and share one common roof line with the hip roof across entire width of back of the house. The back of the house also has a second roof line just below the main roof which covers the first floor’s rear rooms and has two gables attached covering the Kitchen and storage room. The front of the house faces southeast-ward and is setback about 25’ from the edge of Jefferson Street.



Smith House, Front (Southeast side)



Smith House, Front and Northeast sides

Most of the windows on the house are one-over-one double hung sash windows, though the front porch appears to have been enclosed in the 1920s with 3-over-1 windows that were popular during the era when the Craftsman style was popular.

A distinguishing feature are five of the house’s seven gables are articulated with half-circle bargeboards adorned with a sunburst in each corner that encloses a recessed pediment with decorative shingles and a half lunette window. The historic windows are framed with wooden corner blocks in a bullseye pattern, fluted pilasters, and a small wooden architrave and Greek keys beside the corner blocks.

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The house's front porch has paired wooden Doric-order columns that support a small gable porch roof and which is supported by brick posts. The main entrance leads to a single door, with the covered porch area to the right of that door leading to French doors that enters into a sunroom that's, beneath a hipped roof, while the remaining half of the front of the house is a single bay that appears as the forward projection of an ell. The front of the sunroom has three windows that are 3-over-1 sashes.

The Northeast side (the right side of the house) has four windows that enclose the right side of the sunroom, one being original and the same as the front with a three-over-one sash and three windows that appear to date even later than the 1920s. Each of these three windows have a 15-light fixed arrangement (three panes horizontally and 5 vertically) and are set within very narrow frames and spaced by vinyl siding. The gable on this side has the semi-circle bargeboard with sunburst enclosing a pediment of fish scale shingles as the others do, but is completed with a vent opening. Modern utilities for the house, such as air conditioning condenser, electric meter, natural gas meter, phone switching box, are visible attachments to the clapboarded wall.

The back (northwest) side of the house has a number of windows that appear historic but differ from those found elsewhere on the house. They are either two-over-two double-hung sashes or four-pane fixed sash openings. The windows are framed with plain wooden boards and look more utilitarian than the windows on the other sides. The back of the house has a non-historic deck and a ramp that gives the deck access from the northeast side. The deck is supported by wooden posts that span the entire back side, beyond the brick footprint of the building, and has plain wooden railing made of three horizontal wood slats. A metal roof made to look like a historic standing seam roof, with a gentle slope, and historic wooden turned posts, covers one half of the deck area. From the back of the building the sole brick chimney protruding from the roof is visible, rising higher than the peak of the hipped roof. Historic wood siding covers the back side of the house.



Smith House, Cadiz, Northwest side



Smith House, Southwest (left) side

The southwest (left) side of the building has a pair of gables, one in the attic level with a semi-lunette window, and a second shorter one, covering a bay window on the first floor. The gable's overhangs capping this bay window have decorative brackets, the only ones seen on the house.

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This side has more windows than the other sides, and, with the front, receives more sunlight during winter hours than the back or northeast side. A stairway on this side toward the rear of the house gives pedestrian access to the back side deck. The front and southwest (left) side of home was designed to be the most prominent side of the house due to its position being viewed from the river and as persons traveled up the street making a 90 degree turn just prior to reaching the front of the house. This view showed the prestige, wealth, and prominence of the home's residents.

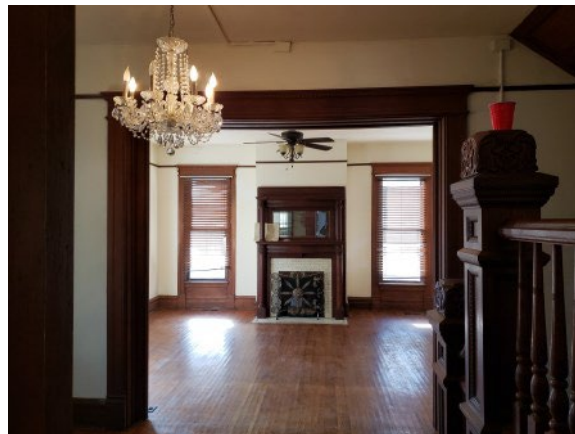
Interior Description

Carpentry highlights this Victorian house, with a center hallway with a grand ornate oak staircase being the first thing seen when entering the house with the adjacent room having an 8 foot oak pocket door and on the other side a seating area with an adorned oak spindled arch for waiting guest. There are 6 cabinet mantels with beveled mirrors.

The home was one of the first homes in Cadiz built with a central heating system. There is a brass water gauge that was installed in the hall by George Smith, the first owner of the house. Smith developed and owned the town's water works and installed the gauge to relieve himself of needing to go down to the springs to check the water pressure.



Interior Photo 2 entry hall



Interior Photo 7: Parlor

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#8: looking through Parlor to Living Room



Photo 12: Living room



Photo 17: Wardrobe in Bedroom



Photo 24: Kitchen

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Photo 30: Second Floor Foyer

Non-contributing Outbuildings

Four outbuildings are behind the house. These do not appear to date to the house's construction, so they all are assigned non-contributing status according to the National Register's guidelines for evaluating contribution.

Very close to the back side of the house is a Carriage House



Front of Carriage house



Back of Carriage house

Smith House, Trigg County, Carriage House

The Carriage House is constructed of cut sandstone and has a gable roof, doors in both of the long sides and window openings that are covered with a small hinged closure.

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Behind the Carriage House is the Smokehouse. It also is made of sandstone blocks and has a gable roof with a vent in the gable over the door. A thick lintel caps the door, which is wood with metal hardware.



Smokehouse



Carport

The carport is made with sheet metal walls and an aluminum framework. The garage is made with red powder coated steel panels and a wood frame. It has a gable roof and two-bay entry under the gable. The property also contains an eight-sided gazebo.



Garage



Gazebo

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☐ 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

- ☐ 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

Architecture

Period of Significance

1900

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Significant Dates

1900

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The George and Nellie White Smith House (TRC 11) in Cadiz, Kentucky, meets National Register Criterion C. It is significant for its Princess Anne design. That significance is understood within the historic context of “Queen Anne and Princess Anne Architectural Design in Trigg County, Kentucky, 1880-1910.” It can be seen as the most elaborate localized version of Victorian-era design in Cadiz, and all of Trigg County. Two buildings rival it in academic style expression, but their brick construction sets them apart from the local architectural milieu. The Smith House shares all the features of the local architectural context, including wood frame and wood clapboard walls. Its design and aspect make it speak eloquently in the language of the local design vocabulary.

Historic Context: Queen Anne and Princess Anne Architectural Design in Trigg County, Kentucky, 1880-1910

The Kentucky Heritage Council Survey Database was queried to find comparison properties. Queen Anne and Princess Anne styled houses in Trigg County, with which to make a comparison with the George and Nellie White Smith House. A useful number of properties, all coded by the historic preservation surveyor as Queen Anne style, were found:

QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSES IN TRIGG COUNTY			
SITE_ NUMBER	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	STATUS DESCRIPTION
TR 106	DR JOHN G WHITE HOUSE	CERULEAN	UNDETERMINED
TRC 13	THRUSTON-HUMPHRIES-LAYTON HS.	145 MAIN ST AT LIME CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 14	HOUSE	131 E MAIN CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 15	DR JOHN FUTRELL HOUSE	125 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 17	MCBRIDE/BOYD HOUSE	111 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 18	JACKSON/PIERCEY/GRASTY HOUSE	109 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 21	GRINTER HOUSE	93 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 37	KEATTS HOUSE	110 E MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 38	WALDROP HOUSE	128 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 52	MCBRIDE/TERRELL HOUSE	81 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 54	EDWARD STREET HOUSE	89 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 56	HOBSON HOUSE	105 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 57	JAGOE HOUSE	115 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 59	BAPTIST CHURCH PARSONAGE	137 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT
TRC 60	VAN ALEXANDER HOUSE	141 MAIN ST CADIZ KY	N/R DISTRICT

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Additional houses with similar architectural styling were found and brought into this analysis by Thomas Lawson, owner of the Smith House. Few of these houses were truly Queen Anne in style. This collection of houses are best considered Victorian era design more than Queen Anne or even Princess Anne style. Still, it is an impressive group for most average-sized Kentucky county seat towns, and more remarkable in light of Cadiz's small size during the period when these were built. Cadiz's population in 1880 was 646 people, 890 in 1890, 881 in 1900, and only 1005 in 1910! (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadiz,_Kentucky)

The early documentation of historic properties in the County was undertaken in 1980 by former Kentucky Heritage Council surveyor Camille Wells, who recorded 20 properties outside of Cadiz. The first properties in Cadiz to be added to the Kentucky Heritage Council's survey collection were recorded in 1983. That year, a firm operating under the name Pride, Inc. documented Cadiz's first 51 properties, and another 122 properties in the County outside of Cadiz. Dick Holland completed the Cadiz Downtown Historic District (NRIS 88002606) and Cadiz Main Street Residential District (NRIS 89000384), the latter in which many of the comparison properties are found.

Holland accounted for the rise in the Cadiz economy after the Civil War as a product of numerous factors: rich farmland that supported continued growth of grains and tobacco, the benefit of mills on the Little River, iron ore in the western half of the county that was refined in great iron furnaces fueled by the wide availability of timber resources. With these natural resources and improvements, Cadiz had reorganized from the displacements of the Civil War and was ready to flower. Holland writes,

By 1879, Cadiz possessed the craftsmen necessary to construct the substantial Victorian structures desired by the builders along Main Street. The business directory for Cadiz in the 1879 Kentucky State Gazetteer reveals that the town had one plaster[er], three carpenters, two painters, a stonemason, and a brickmason. These craftsmen joined together to build some remarkable houses on Main Street (Cadiz Main Street Residential District, Section 8, page 2).

Interestingly, Cadiz acquired its wealth without that one piece of infrastructure that many late-19th century towns depended upon for their entrée into the national economy: the railroad. Until the close of the nineteenth century, the town's economy interacted with outside areas through two routes. The Little River flowed through town to join the Cumberland River, about 9 miles west of Cadiz, where steamboats could go upriver to Nashville or downriver to the Ohio. Or stage coach and wagon could travel about the same distance east, overland, to the rail depot in Gracey. Cadiz finally got its rail service through the efforts of its chief financier, W.C. White, who organized a local line in 1900 that connected Cadiz with the regional railroad in Gracey.

That small band of Cadiz's craftsmen listed in the gazetteer created an array of buildings that is remarkable for the town's size. While the Pride, Inc. surveyor attributed Queen Anne styling to buildings that are more accurately termed as eclectic Victorian-era designs, the variety and complexity of these designs are accomplishments none the less. The entries below indicate the estimated date the surveyor gave to these properties when a construction date appears on the survey form. As the building's style name is often inaccurately applied, these dates sometimes

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also appear to be the guesses of a novice historian. The dates are offered below with a caveat about their certainty, as the survey forms provide no a source for the date estimate. The forms provide a valuable documentation of the property's condition in 1983. Archival film negatives from which the survey photographs were made are available in the Kentucky Heritage Council office. This first documentation of historic sites in Cadiz in 1983 indicates a raising of the interest in historic preservation, as did the follow-up National Register districts in 1988-89. Today, only 1 property in this collection has been demolished, and the other properties remain quite faithful to their 1983 appearance. From this effort to collect comparative data to evaluate the Smith House's architectural significance, we find a community that appreciated the eclectic designs that were current in the nation from 1880-1910. That community continued to appreciate those buildings in the 1980s, and continue to consider them a rich source of cultural value in their third century of existence.



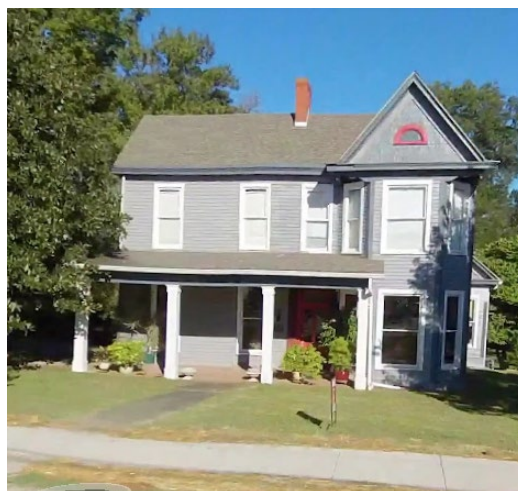
THRUSTON-HUMPHRIES-LAYTON HS., TRC 13, 1895-1900



UNNAMED HOUSE, TRC 14, 1900-1925



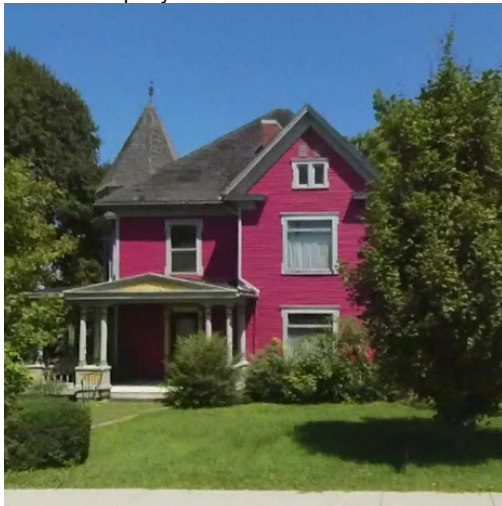
DR JOHN FUTRELL HOUSE, TRC 15, 1880-1900



MCBRIDE/BOYD HOUSE, TRC 17, 1880-1890

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JACKSON/PIERCEY/GRASTY HOUSE, TRC 18, 1900-10

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GRINTER HOUSE, TRC 21, ca. 1878



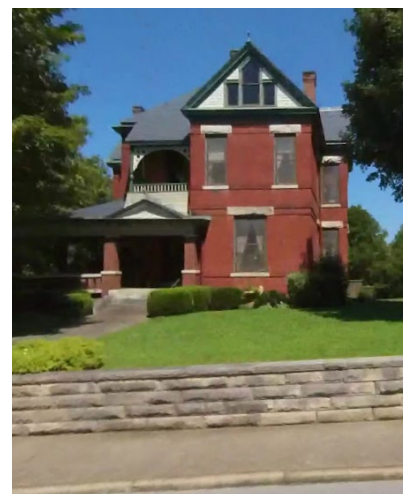
KEATTS HOUSE, TRC 37, 1910-1920 (demolished)



WALDROP HOUSE, TRC 38, 1900-1925



MCBRIDE/TERRELL HOUSE, TRC 52, no form



EDWARD STREET HOUSE, TRC 54, no form

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HOBSON HOUSE, TRC 56, no form



JAGOE HOUSE, TRC 57, no form



BAPTIST CHURCH PARSONAGE, TRC 59, no form



VAN ALEXANDER HOUSE, TRC 60, no form

Un-inventoried Properties in Cadiz that exhibit strong Victorian-era design



23 Marion Street, Cadiz



151 Main Street, Cadiz

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14 Jefferson Street, Cadiz



DR JOHN G WHITE HOUSE, TR 106, 1912-1914 (Cerulean KY)

The houses that appeared on Cadiz's townscape in the late-19th century followed the architectural changes that were happening throughout America. Much of American residential design during the early 19th century was an attempt to find an antecedent from classical Rome or Greece, and adapt the building to it. Some house designers attempted to copy a particular temple from antiquity; others simply assembled stock elements—columns, pediments, symmetrical facades, pilasters, etc.—applying them to the façade in a new way. Builders during Italian Renaissance had done the same—reaching back centuries for their inspiration—and architects of nineteenth century revival styling repeated their copying, with some 19th century buildings copying Renaissance buildings which themselves had become iconic over time.

Beginning two decades prior to the American Civil War, designers began to experiment with asymmetrical façade arrangements and a departure from revival styling. For the rest of the 19th century, many architects explored the freedom of eclectic stylistic treatments, more on houses than on commercial buildings. Freed from the confinement of the rules of formal design that governed revivalism, house designers could select from a wide range of massing, textures, and materials. In urban areas such as Cadiz, where wealth accumulated and social status ranking motivated greater displays of accomplishment, the most elaborate expression of house design arrived in the Queen Anne styling by the 1880s. By the 1890s, in smaller towns, the so-called Princess Anne style made its debut, an attempt to mimic those exuberant designs found in much larger cities.

Within Cadiz, only a few building qualify as Queen/Princess Anne style, but they are good instances of the style. The Grinter House (TRC 21) and the Edward Street House (TRC 54) are the only two in this re-survey of the community to appear in brick. Local builders had abundant wood for construction within Trigg County, and brick does not appear to have been used for much of the community's pre-WWII housing. The Grinter and Street Houses were attempts to call attention to their owners in not only their highly fashionable styling, but also in the distinctiveness of their masonry wall material. They both created an effect that points to housing forms in other urban areas. These two buildings look more related to the opulent residences in the Old Louisville Residential District (NRIS 75000772) than the Cadiz Main Street Residential District.

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The George and Nellie White Smith House, by contrast, seems more related to the local architectural population. The images above indicate a number of features that buildings erected in Cadiz shared, and these help define the local architectural context:

- Wood construction, including the framing system and clapboard siding
- Emphasis upon geometric forms that result in asymmetrical façade composition
- Complex massing of building parts. This is emphasized by structural bays that project or recede from each other, and is continued on the roof in the dormers and gables
- Steeply sloped gable and hipped roofs with complex intersecting dormers
- Regular use of fish scale shingles in gable areas
- Gable ornament in the form of bargeboards and fenestration
- Subdued fenestration, typically in one-over-one double-hung wooden sashes.

One element that appears relatively absent from Cadiz's Victorian-era architectural geometricity is an emphasis on rounded forms. In other towns, that is typically expressed in turret extensions, conical roof forms, semi-lunette windows and vents in attic gables, and occasionally a circular gables in the front porch marking the main entry point. The Smith House exhibits all of the standard set of Cadiz's features identified with this era, and then goes much farther than other extant residences to exhibit the Victorian flourish in its multiple arched gables which the semi-circular windows within to emphasize those rounded forms. Compared with the two brick houses nearby, it appears more "of" the community than a voice from an exotic locale. It stands as the highest local expression of design and craftsman skill, in a town whose small population and relative remoteness did not exclude it from participating in the national architectural conversation.

History of the George and Nellie White Smith House

Nellie Smith's father, W.C. White, was one of wealthiest and most prominent resident of Cadiz. He was a local business man owning many local and regional businesses, including a mill and tobacco company. His son started the first electric company in Cadiz, which is now Pennyrite Electric. As in many Kentucky communities, electric power was available to Cadiz's citizens during certain hours. Locals tell a story that at 9:45 p.m. each night, Mr. Smith would flicker the lights to let the residents know they had 15 minutes before the power was turned off for that day. Mr. White was the first president of the First Cadiz Bank, established in the 1880's. In 1900, Mr. White founded the Cadiz Railroad, which ran to Gracey, 10.33 miles east of Cadiz. Mr. White purchased the property the Smith House sits on, which adjoined his house. He had the home built and the property deeded to his daughter Nellie Smith, George Smith's wife of five years.

Mr. Smith was also a local businessman. He was one of the initial investors in the Cadiz Water Company, which was established in 1904. Smith obtained full control of the Water Company in 1911 when he bought controlling stake in the company to resolve a dispute among shareholders.

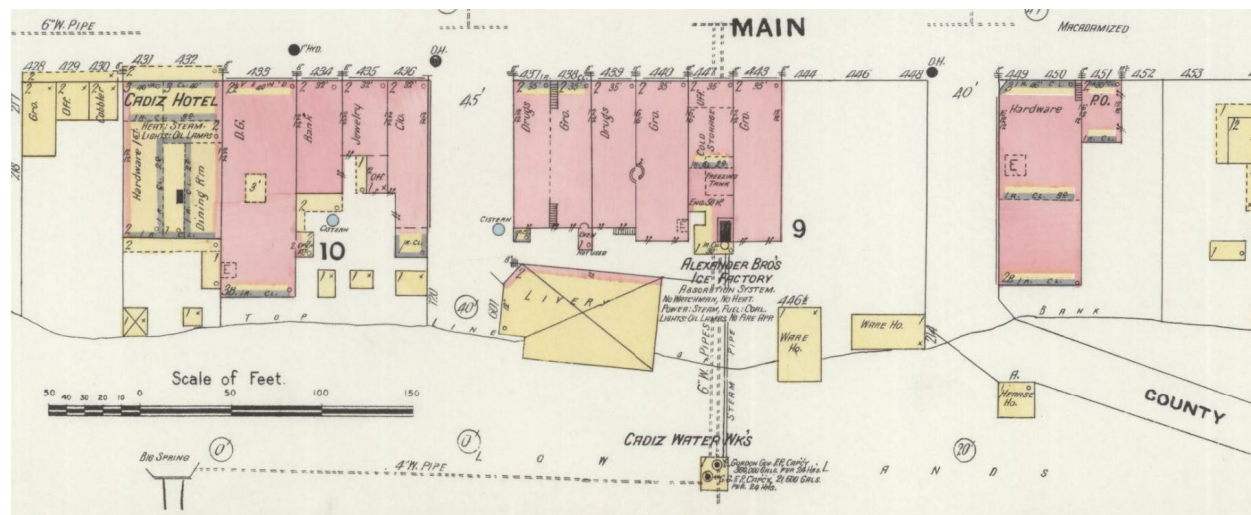
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Mr. Smith had a pressure gauge installed near his stairway so that he could keep an eye on the city's water pressure without leaving his house; that gauge is still in the house. Additionally, a local resident of Cadiz who delivered groceries to the Smith House, recalls that Mr. Smith had installed a fireman's hose by the street close to the house, so that customers not paying to be customers of the city water system could fill up their barrels or other containers, and would enter the house's sunroom to pay Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith owned and operated the Water Company until 1954 when the City of Cadiz purchased it for \$129,000 by selling revenue bonds.



1909 Sanborn Map of Cadiz (map 3). Water Works plant at bottom

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C W White owned two homes on the river, a large brick and next to it a slightly smaller home.



W. C. White home in West Cadiz that was flooded, later owned by grandson Ben White. On the left was a smaller home that Charles White lived in when flooded. The brick from the large home built 5 or 6 homes. There was a copper tank in the attic that provide water to the entire house.



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Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Smith House within the historic context Queen Anne and Princess Anne Architectural Design in Trigg County, Kentucky, 1880-1910

The Smith House is architecturally significant within the Cadiz and larger Trigg County architectural context. The house exhibits all of the standard set of Cadiz's features identified with this era, and then goes much farther than other extant residences to exhibit what is absent from most of the other houses in town: the round Victorian flourish, seen in its multiple arched gables and the semi-circular windows within the gables which emphasize those rounded forms.

Two other houses, the Edward Street House and Grinter House, are brick and certainly achieve a high level of architectural design quality in this very small community. Those brick houses stand out from the other fine houses that the town's prominent citizens constructed on Main Street in not only design but their brick materials. Compared with these two brick houses nearby, the Smith House appears more "of" the community than a voice from an exotic locale. It stands as

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the highest local expression of design and craftsman skill, in a town of wooden houses. The Smith House is an outstanding voice from within a town whose small population and relative remoteness did not exclude it from participating in the national architectural conversation.

Evaluation of the Integrity between the Architectural Significance of the Smith House and its Physical Character Today

The Smith House meets National Register eligibility Criterion C, as a “Property [that] embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period...of construction.” This building is nominated for architectural significance under the first term of Criterion C in Cadiz, and it has the distinctive characteristics of both Queen Ann style (type of construction) and Victorian era design (period). The Smith House has those features as well as any house in the community.

It has changed so little that it can be said to have integrity of **materials** and **design** almost by assertion. In truth, there is some design change in the house’s front porch. It probably had an open porch originally, and part of the porch appears to have been enclosed in the 1920s; alterations are also recognizable on its rear side. The eclecticism of Victorian design, especially the liberties which designers in the Queen Anne mode took with textures, massing, and materials, makes the front porch changes on the Smith House seem compatible with the overall effect of design freedom that the style is founded upon, as well as seem compatible with this particular house’s design parameters. The emphasis of the house’s design is to draw the eye upward. Its gables on each of the house’s side point toward the sky. Those gables further attract the eye upward with their large circular negative spaces. The enclosure of the porch in the 1920s was done with sensitivity to the effort to draw the eye upward. That effect is achieved by the altered porch through simple wooden window casings that are tall and thin, and three-over-one double-hung sashes, with elongated glass panes—all of which emphasize verticality.

The house remains on its original site, and has lost the buildings that once stood to its west, further down Jefferson Street. Had those buildings remained on the landscape, they would provide further evidence of the Smith House’s design achievement as being one deeply connected with the community’s overall strong design quality. The loss of setting within this location does not rob the house of being able to articulate Cadiz’s and Trigg County’s design accomplishments.

Because the house has such high integrity of materials and design, it will be said to have integrity of **feeling**, which is the most important integrity factor to confirm that the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of an important type and period of construction in Cadiz. It thus qualifies for National Register listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Holland, Richard

1988 Cadiz Downtown Historic District. National Register Nomination. On file at the Kentucky State Archives, Frankfort, and online at the National Register of Historic Places.

Smith, George and Nellie White, House
Name of Property

Trigg County, Kentucky
County and State

Holland, Richard

1989 Cadiz Main Street Residential District. National Register Nomination. On file at the Kentucky State Archives, Frankfort, and online at the National Register of Historic Places.

Sanborn Insurance Maps, Library of Congress website:

<https://www.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/sanborn/states.php?stateID=19&Submit=SEARCH>

Survey forms, Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort Kentucky.

Wikipedia entry on Cadiz, Kentucky: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cadiz,_Kentucky

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): TRC 11

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .95 acres

Smith, George and Nellie White, House
Name of Property

Trigg County, Kentucky
County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.861157° | Longitude: -87.839877° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for listing is the property identified by the Trigg County Kentucky Property Valuation Administrator under the account 319 453 and under map number C-3-7-3. The full property is proposed for listing.

Boundary Justification

This area is the appropriate area for listing because it retains integrity of setting and reinforces the architectural significance of the building, which is the focus of the listing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Thomas Lawson/owner
organization: NA
street & number: 11 Jefferson Street
city or town: Cadiz state: Kentucky zip code: 42211
e-mail: thom42la@yahoo.com
telephone: _____
date: September, 2023

Smith, George and Nellie White, House
Name of Property

Trigg County, Kentucky
County and State

Photographs

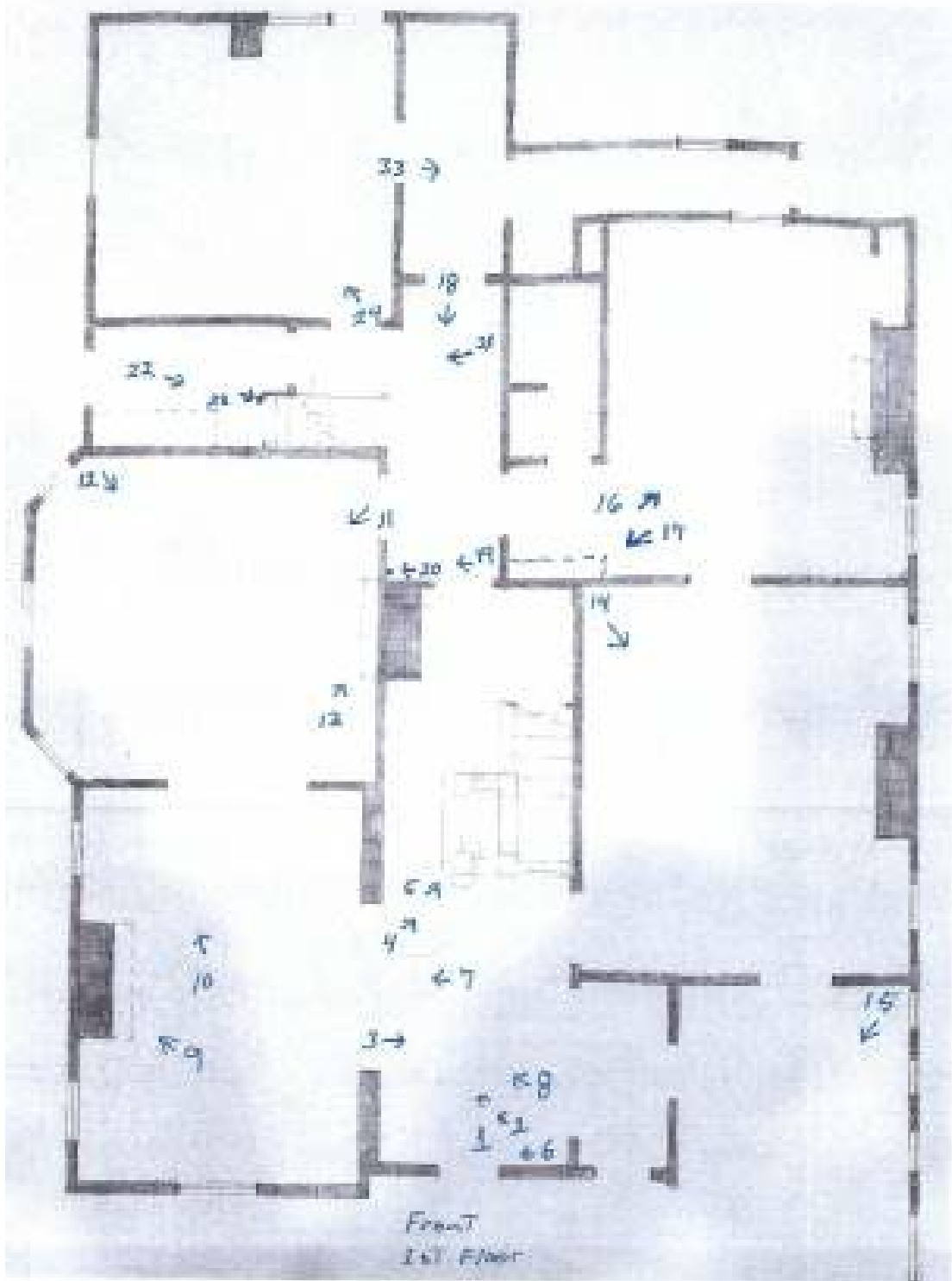
Photo Log

Name of Property: George and Nellie White Smith House
City or Vicinity: Cadiz
County: Trigg
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Thomas Lawson
Date Photographed: August 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

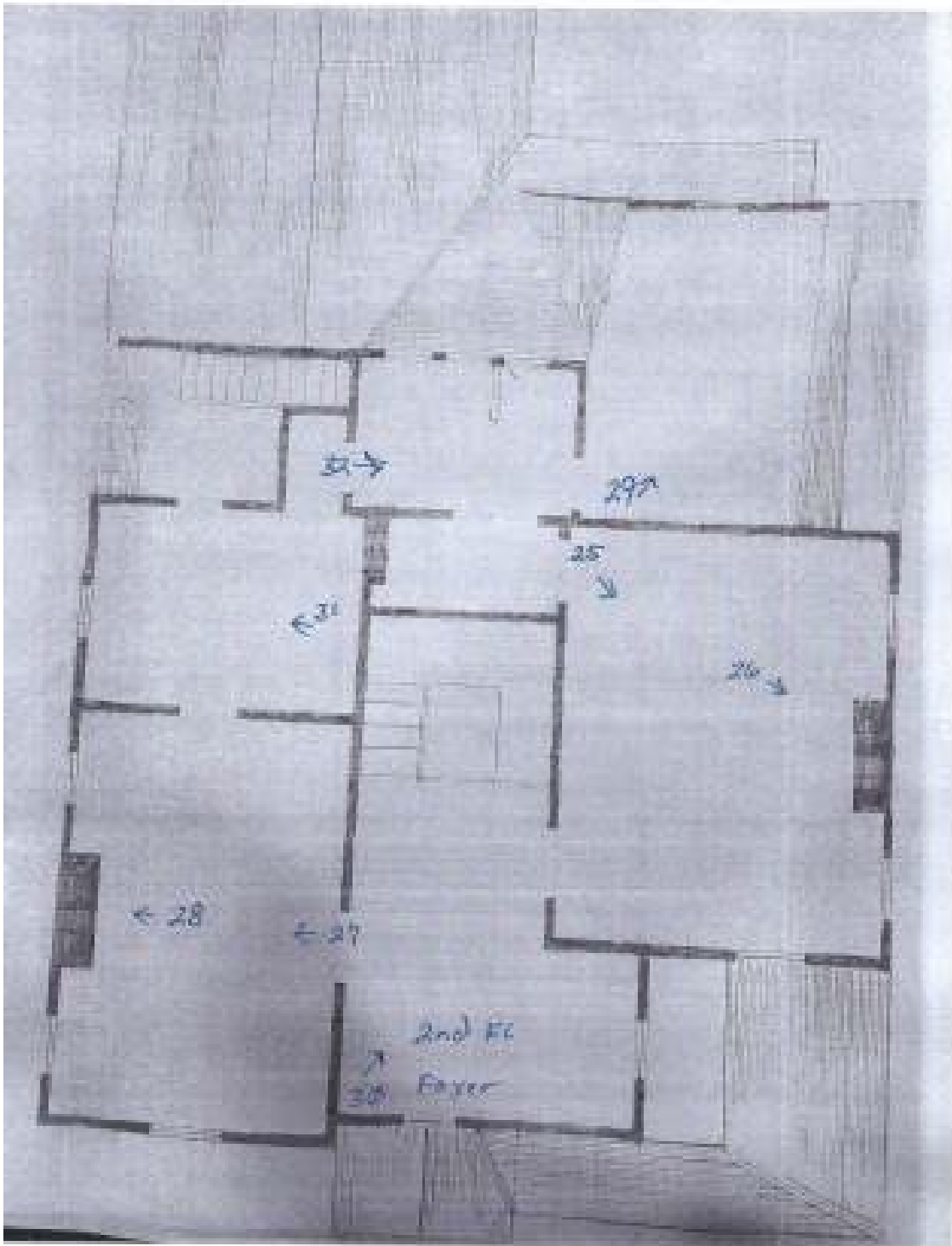
Smith, George and Nellie White, House
Name of Property

Trigg County, Kentucky
County and State



Smith, George and Nellie White, House
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Trigg County, Kentucky
County and State



Smith, George and Nellie White, House
Name of Property

Trigg County, Kentucky
County and State

1 of ____.