

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Purdom, Clel, House
 other names/site number MN-98
 Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number 7075 Danville Highway

NA
X

 not for publication
 city or town Lebanon vicinity
 state Kentucky code KY county Marion code 155 zip code 40033

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 X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date _____

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

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Clel Purdom House
 Name of Property

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5. Classification

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

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

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

<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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1	2	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/rental property

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural

outbuilding

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

foundation: Stone

walls: Weatherboard

roof: Metal

other: Outbuildings--wood

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Clel Purdom House (MN-98) stands at 7075 Danville Highway on the north side of US 68, 6.7 miles east of Lebanon, Kentucky, the county seat of Marion County. The exact date of the construction of the house is unknown; the house is believed to have been completed as an Italianate styled house by 1884. The nominated area sits within a 244-acre farm. The nominated area is approximately 3 acres and includes the yard area immediately around the house. The property is being interpreted as a good-rural example of Italianate styling in Marion County.

Purdom House's Setting

Marion County is located in central Kentucky in the Outer-Bluegrass Cultural Landscape. The Kentucky General Assembly formed Marion County out of the southern portion of Washington County on January 25, 1834. It was the 94th county in order of formation.¹



Purdom House, looking northwest



The farm's 244-acre area in yellow

The site of the Purdom House includes a stone wall and steps leading from the old US 68 to the house, and a stone wall along US 68. The stone wall with mortar extends for about 200 feet in front of the house, beginning about 50 feet west of the drive. The stone wall curves in to the drive and curves in to the stone steps that lead to the stone path to the house. This wall is similar to the foundations of the sections of the house that appear to date to the early-20th century, and it probably also dates to this period. This stone wall probably replaced an older dry laid rock fence. This type of rock fence extends further east along US 68, adjoining the stone wall, for approximately an additional 200 feet. This was the only dry-laid rock fence observed along US 68 in the immediate vicinity.

The house site sits on the north side of US 68. The house's primary façade faces south. The domestic yard of the Purdom House has domestic outbuildings clustered in a linear fashion at the rear of the house. The larger site includes several historic outbuildings and features, including a stone wall along the road, a board-and-batten structure, a green shingled eave-oriented outbuilding with living area, a tool shed, a smokehouse, a Midwest three portal barn (damaged during a wind storm and scheduled for re-building), a corn crib, a feeding structure, a deteriorated outbuilding, and a moved tenant house. These outbuildings date to a later period than the house.

¹ John Kleber, ed. "Marion County." In *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992) 110.

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The area proposed for listing is roughly rectangular. Its south side runs along the stone wall until it reaches the east side, made by rock fence that runs northward to a fence line behind the board and batten building, then westward on the north side to along the fence, past the gate, to the corner of the area where the barn stands, and then southward along the west boundary line of vegetation, along the orchard, marked by a line of shrubs, where it meets the stone wall.



The 3-acre nominated area

A historic tenant house is located on the northwestern portion of the larger property. Reportedly, this house predates the main house and was the overseer's cabin prior to the Civil War. It was moved from the hill near the road that historically ran along the north edge of this property to its present location. This eave-oriented saddlebag structure was built using box construction and currently sits on a concrete block foundation. The walls were covered with rolled asphalt siding and later covered partially by another rolled siding. The house has a central brick chimney. A single door entry provides access to the east room, and both rooms have a two over two light window. Each side also has a two over two light windows. A lean-to addition has been added to rear. The roofing material is standing-seam metal.²

A corn crib sits in the central barnyard of the farm. A center aisle runs through the building with bins for the corn on either side. The vertical planks are particularly well-spaced on the south to permit maximum circulation. The standing-seam metal roof has exposed rafters.³

Only two outbuildings are non-historic—a metal shed erected on a concrete pad to the west of the corn crib and a metal tobacco barn which replaced an original barn blown down in a wind storm. While the other outbuildings appear to be over 50 years of age, none date to the period of significance. All the outbuildings were constructed using sawn lumber and wire nails.

² Kentucky Heritage Council Survey: MN 98.

³ Ibid.

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Construction of the House

An earlier house may have been standing on the property and the Italianate house incorporated that older dwelling into the current structure. In attempting to reckon the date of construction, a beam in the front hallway, on the interior staircase, indicates June 4, 1884. Clel Purdom owned this property 1872-1879, sold it, and purchased it a second time in 1882.⁴ That date on the house’s beam coincides with Purdom’s second ownership of the property.

No documentation exists to verify the architect/builder. It is likely that Purdom hired someone in addition to doing some work himself.

History of the Property’s Ownership and Acreage

Seller’s Name	Buyer’s Name	Deed Book #	Page #	Date of Deed	Purchase price	Acreage of property
Geneva Coyle	Suzanne Coyle	276	271	2015	inherited	244 acres
Bruce/Geneva Coyle	Geneva Coyle	261	592	2006	inherited	244 acres
I.M. Gray, Sam/Julia May, and others	Bruce/Geneva Coyle	60	377	1944	\$27,235	244 acres
Lulie Christie	I.M. Gray, Sam/Julia May, and others	59	586	1944	inherited	244 acres
Clel Purdom	Lulie Christie	46	294	1925	\$27,081	244 acres
Wm. E. Lawrence	Clel Purdom	11	619	1882	\$3586	244 acres
Clel Purdom	Wm. E Lawrence	11	57	1879	\$3400	244 acres
Jesse Raney’s heirs	Clel Purdom	6	547	1872	\$1500	244 acres

Description of Exterior

The Clel Purdom House is a two-story frame single-pile five-bay I-house with Italianate features. The house has overhanging eaves with the decorative brackets with tall, narrow windows.⁵ The roof is covered with standing seam metal, and there are two internal brick chimneys. The house is clad with weatherboards and sits on a stone foundation. The windows have two-over-two-light double-hung sashes which are accented with bracketed window hoods. Windows are framed by the original shutters. The corners of the house are highlighted by cornice returns on the gable sides.

The primary (south) façade features a five bay pattern (w/w/d/w/w) with a wide central bay. The entry is a single door with transom window centered on the façade with a bracketed cornice. On each side of the entry are two window bays with a single window on each story. Brackets also decorate the eaves of the house. The primary façade has four sets of paired brackets and a single bracket between the side window bays.

⁴ Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Form (KHC 91-1)

⁵ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf Press, 2013) 283.

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South side, main façade



Entry door



Ell (at left) and North side

The house has a one-bay-wide one-story porch with a gable roof, and serves as the house's main entrance. The door is a door dating to the 1880s, which is accented by a transom with oval glass.

The porch roof is supported by paired square columns with simple capitals; where the porch roof attaches to the house, are pilasters parallel to the position of the porch posts. The porch columns rest on a concrete slab that covers the porch. The window above this entry appears to have been shortened to accommodate the porch's gable roof. That window has a plain casement window. This porch probably was added to the house in the 1920s.

The house has six entrances from the outdoors, four of which come off the back porch. Several of these enter a two-story rear ell that is flanked by later additions.⁶



East side



West side

Each side (east and west) of the house features a single window on each floor. The windows also have two-over-two-light sashes, bracketed hood molds, and wooden louvered shutters. Each side has a projected eave with gable returns and a wide frieze board. A small non-original vent exists in the peak of the gable.

The rear (north) face of the two-story portion of the house has no openings. The rear ell extends from the east half of that north side. A wide frieze board extends under the eave, and it appears that brackets were not present on the north side cornice.

⁶ Fred Rogers, Trent Spurlock, and James T. Kirkwood, Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of US 68 in Marion and Boyle Counties, Kentucky (4-192.00)

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The ell is a one-and-one-half story gable-roof mass. A simpler brick chimney is located on the north end of this portion, possibly indicating a different construction date. A one-story gable roof portion further extends to the north from the ell. This section has a four-paneled door and six-over-six-light window on the east façade. Both these openings have simple projected hoods. An exterior door in the stone foundation under the window leads to the cellar. The north façade has a centered window with a simple hood that has been replaced with a shorter window. This section appears to date to a period earlier than the main house. A lean-to addition is attached to the west side of the one-story portion and has a small window on its north side.



North side

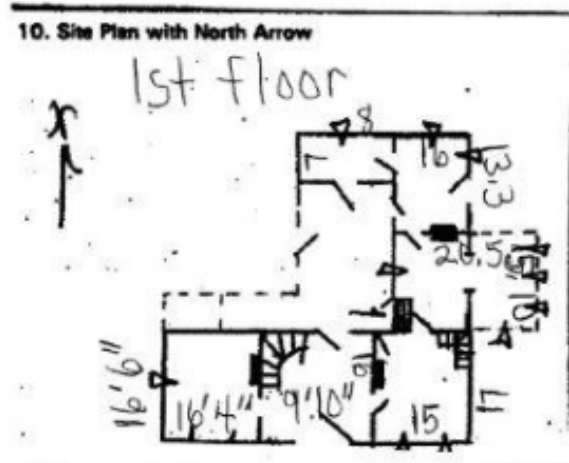


East side addition

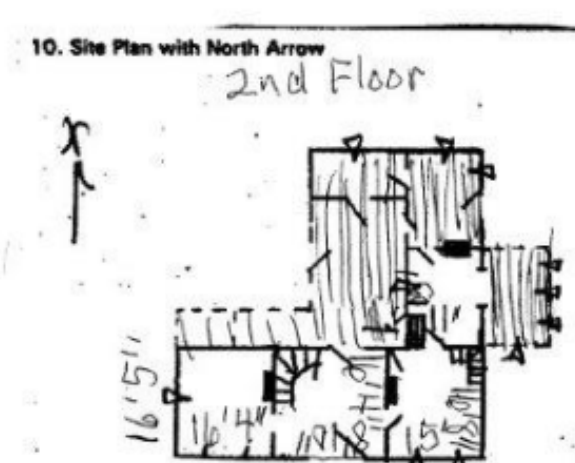
A flat-roof addition with squared mortar stone foundation extends from the east side of the one-and-one-half story ell. Though the foundation and roof treatment dates it to the early-20th century, the addition has three six-over-six double-hung windows on its east side. A small window exists about this addition on the east side of the one-and-one-half story portion and a similarly located window is found on the west side. These two windows, the centered upper window on the south façade, the replacement window on the north side of the one-story portion, and the window on the north side of the lean-to-addition, all appear to date to the early-20th century. Also in the early-20th century, a porch was added to the rear (north) side of the house. That porch wraps around to the west side of the one-and-one-half-story addition.

Description of Interior

The north door off the porch enters the current bathroom, which was the original pantry (see plan).



First floor plan



Second floor plan

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The northeast door enters the kitchen; the southeast door enters a separate stairway which enters an upstairs bedroom. Originally, the house had three separate stairways which did not have a common room. One of these stairways is now closed off and forms a closet for one upstairs bedroom. The south door off the porch enters a bedroom with an internal chimney fireplace. The next south door off the porch enters the front entry way of the central bay. A final exterior entrance on the west enters the kitchen and is adjacent to a downstairs semi-basement where canned goods were stored. The original plaster walls of the interior rooms are extant and wallpapered.

The first floor has an ell shaped porch, a bathroom (historically a pantry), kitchen, living/dining room with a crystal chandelier, bedroom with interior chimney fireplace, front hall, and a parlor. The front hall has a central spiral open string stair with a paneled tapered newel post with decorative brackets under the stairs. All the rooms have simple pilastered mantels. The parlor has an interior chimney fireplace with a black wrought iron cover. The second floor has three bedrooms. Each bedroom has a separate stairway leading to it. The north upstairs bedroom stair way has been closed to form a closet. A door was cut from this bedroom to the southeast upstairs bedroom prior to 1944 when the present owner's parents, Bruce and Geneva Coyle, purchased the farm from Julia May, the daughter of Lulie Christie who was Clel Purdom's daughter. The south upstairs bedroom has a stairway leading to it from the downstairs bedroom. The central spiral stairway leads to the west upstairs bedroom. The floors in the first and second stories have original hardwood floors that were re-finished in 1942.



Mantel



Stairway



Summer Kitchen

Summer Kitchen (non-contributing building)

The summer kitchen was located in an extant board-and-batten structure on a partial stone foundation adjacent to the northeast corner of the present kitchen. The present kitchen was used as the winter kitchen and had a pantry that is now used as the bathroom. The board and battens are visible on the north and east sides, and they have been covered by horizontal planks on the west and south sides. The entry is covered by a projecting eave, and the roofing metal is standing seam metal.

Green shingled Multi-purpose Building (non-contributing building)

A second building sits on the property near to the domestic dwelling, within the area proposed for listing. The building has a large living area with a back room with ceiling to floor shelves. On one side of the back room is a tool shed; on the other side a smokehouse. Bruce Coyle built the building in the 50s as a playhouse for his daughter Suzanne. He used the smokehouse to cure his locally-acclaimed country hams.

Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance

The original roof was replaced with a standing seam metal roof twice since the original construction. The original clapboards are extant except for a few replacements due to deterioration. No major modification has been effected to the house except for a 4' x 12' foot addition to the dining room adjacent to the kitchen. It appears that the purpose was to add several windows for additional light and ventilation.

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In addition to the brick and stone foundation, the early-20th-century portion has stone foundations with mortar. The roof of the main house and other sections is standing-seam metal, probably dating to this same period of alteration which has been recently replaced with another standing-seam metal roof. Since this property was purchased by Purdom's daughter, Lulie Christie, in 1925, she may have been responsible for these alterations shortly after this date.⁷ The current structure has not been modified since this period of modification, with the exception of the roof replacement and few types of clapboard where the original boards had deteriorated.

⁷ Kentucky Heritage Council Survey #: MN-98

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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

1884

Significant Dates

1884

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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:

The Clel Purdom House's Period of Significance is 1884, the year its construction was completed. According with National Register conventions, the Period of Significance is a single year, the date of construction.

Criteria Considerations: NA

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Clel Purdom House (MN-98) meets National Register Criterion C, and is significant as a good local example of the Italianate style in rural Marion County.^{viii} The 1882 date on the beam under the central stair well may indicate a period of remodeling rather than initial building. This would indicate an awareness of architectural design that was usually stylish for a rural farmhouse, in a setting where houses generally had a more practical design. Further, recent surveys indicate that that the Purdom House may be the only extant example of a frame building with Italianate architecture in Marion County. The evaluation of the significance of the house's architectural design was first offered by the property's initial historic preservation recorder, Joe DeSpain, on a 1983 survey form, and repeated in 2002 by consultants working on the planning for the widening of US 68 in front of the house. The current nomination form evaluates the house's architectural significance within the historic context "Italianate Style in Marion County, Kentucky" which is documented in the 2006-2009 Rural Heritage Development Initiative.

Historic Context: Italianate Style in Marion County, Kentucky

This nomination's conclusions about Italianate style in Marion County found a strong source of support. "A Survey of historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky," reported the findings of a 3-year survey of the two counties. The project, named Rural Heritage Development Initiative, investigated an 8-county area from 2006-2009, giving greatest focus to Marion and Washington Counties. At the conclusion, the project added 1427 newly recorded sites in Marion and Washington Counties to the Kentucky Heritage Council survey database, bringing the total number of features recorded in both counties to over 6000. Few Kentucky counties have been investigated as thoroughly as these two. It is believed that the project recorded all significant field instances of pre-WWII buildings in these two counties, making the conclusions on historic styles as authoritative as can be on the county level.^{ix}

In reviewing the Italianate style in Marion County, it appears that the emergence of this style occurred in the county after a period of economic growth. The development of Italianate architecture in the mid-to-late-19th century flourished in urban areas where economic growth and was often reflected in the architectural design of the city. Small towns such as Lebanon, and rural areas of Marion County, might imitate those urban signs of economic prosperity, though at a later time than they first appeared in those cities. Use of the Italianate architecture then became a sign of economic status and cultural savvy in Marion County.

Historic Background on Marion County

The State Legislature created Marion County in 1834, splitting the larger Washington County into a northern and southern half. Six years after its creation, Marion County had 11,032 inhabitants.

^{viii} Fred Rogers, Trent Spurlock, and James T. Kirkwood, Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of US 68 in Marion and Boyle Counties, Kentucky (4-192.00)

^{ix} William Macintire, 2009.

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As Italianate styling began to flower nationally, Marion County also began a period of growth. By 1850, the county's population had reached 11,765. The county's citizens looked to raise their fortunes by undertaking internal improvements. To facilitate early commerce, citizens in the county built a road in 1852 eastward, connecting the county seat Lebanon with Perryville in Boyle County. That road became the current US 68, on which the Purdom House is located. A branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was built to Lebanon in 1857. By 1860, the local population had risen to 12,593 people, including 28.4% of which were African Americans.

The Civil War clearly impacted the growth that the county had enjoyed since its formation. By 1870, five years after the War ended, the county's pre-War population had stalled at 12,838 people. However, as the county's producers used the railroad to gain access to new markets, better times returned. Distilling became an important export industry, and continues so to this day. By 1880, when the Italianate style had reached its mature phase, the county population had risen to 14,693.^x

Evolution of Italianate Style in Marion County

Like the Greek and Gothic revivals, the Italianate style is an early- to mid-19th century romantic revival. It took as its model Italian villas rather than the temples of classical antiquity. Characteristics of the style include flat or low pitched roofs with box gutters, bracketed cornices and tall and narrow windows with applied ornamental lintels and low sills, and an emphasis on verticality.

The purest examples of the style in the survey area are found in the larger towns, as at the 1842 Boldrick-Wathen House near Lebanon (MNL-12) or the 1884 Covington Teacher's Institute in Springfield (NR 1983, NRIS 83002890). More than 40 years separate the two constructions, illustrating that although the style is introduced by the middle of the nineteenth century, its influence continues locally for some time.



Boldrick-Wathen House (1842)



Covington Teacher's Institute in Springfield (1884)

In Kentucky, the tall and narrow window proportion becomes particularly pervasive, continuing to show up even on extremely modest dwellings of the early-20th century, as at an unnamed house on White Oak Branch Road near Bradfordsville (MN-604) and at the Heel House (WS-453). Perhaps it is a bit of a reach to associate those two examples with the style, but in the survey area, examples of

^x Ibid.

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Italianate influence occur intermingled with other styles, as at the A.C. Glasscock House near Beech Grove (MN-688). There, the house has a single gable Gothic shape, but details are drawn freely from other styles: the tall, narrow windows with bracketed arches have Italianate influence, while the interior stair shows a whole range of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate influences. Other examples include the Harmon house in Mackville (WS-172), a sort of Queen Anne/Colonial that also has the Italianate type windows mentioned above, and an unnamed house (MN-961) near Bradfordsville, a late-19th-century Gothic/Italianate/Queen Anne/Colonial collage.^{xi}



WS-172



MN-688



MN-961

Many examples of Italianate style architecture exist in the downtown section of Lebanon. Eighteen extant commercial buildings have Italianate features. Included in this outstanding grouping of Italianate architecture were the Central Block (built in 1888), City Hall, Hagan O'Daniel Drug Store, A. Borders and Sons (built in 1887), B.T. Conway Pool Room, Hilpp Bros. and Goodwin, and Clyde's Shoe Shop. A physical review of these building from the Kentucky Heritage Council's survey reveals that the Hagan O'Daniel Drugs Store's and B. T. Conway Pool Room have been remodeled. Clyde's Shoe Shop has been demolished and replaced with a new building. Such a large number of extant commercial buildings of mid- to late-19th century suggests Lebanon's growing prosperity due to the advent of the railroad, and indicates that this downtown section escaped the fires that were the fate of many small town Kentucky business districts.^{xii} Also interesting is the use of Italianate style later than the Purdom House's construction in 1884. Builders of the Central Block and Borders Building in Lebanon continued choosing the style, even though it had reached rural residential use. A style can be thought to have reached its maturity and possibly not be viewed as fashionable if elements of the style are applied to farmhouses. The continued popularity of Italianate style for downtown buildings through the 1880s indicates a long life-span for the style, and its great adaptability.



Central Block (at center)



Borders and Son



Several Lebanon Buildings

^{xi} <http://www.heritage.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/0598C2F3-166E-4253-9629-075DF2BA16E9/0/RHDIitalianatetocolonialrev.pdf>.

^{xii} E-mail Marty Perry September 21, 2015

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A few examples of residences with Italianate style are listed on the Kentucky Heritage Council Survey in the town area of Bradfordsville. A physical review of the houses listed in Bradfordsville reveals that all the Bradfordsville residences have been demolished (MN 935, MN 947, MN 952, MN 955, and MN 958.) Further, the Bob Rawlings House, MN 913, listed on rural Old Lick Road has been demolished. In its place is a trailer. Based on this review, only one example of Italianate architecture in rural areas exists—the Purdom House. Existing survey data indicate that the Purdom House may be the only frame Italianate residence remaining in Marion County. ^{xiii}

Several plausible scenarios exist to account for the house's construction. Other Italianate residences in Marion County and the vicinity were constructed at an earlier date. A brick Italianate residence in Lebanon dates to 1878.^{xiv} In Boyle County, east of Marion County, five properties with Italianate features were constructed between 1860 and 1876; these are listed on the National Register within the 1997 Boyle County Multiple Resource Area (MRA) nomination. These include the Bower House (c. 1867, NRIS 97001367) and the Willis Grimes House (c. 1860, NRIS 97001362), both located along the Lebanon-Danville Turnpike. Two of the five houses are frame structures, the Bower House and the Yeager House (c. 1870, 97001352). These houses are vernacular interpretations of the Italianate style, similar to the Purdom House.^{xv}



Bower House, Boyle County



Willis Grimes House



Samuel Yeager House

The Purdom House bears a striking resemblance to the Bower House and Yeager House in form and detail as well. Both of these structures are I-houses with two central interior brick chimneys and feature two-over-two-light double-hung windows and eave brackets. Each has a rear ell with an end brick chimney, which has various later additions. The one-story of the Bower Houses creates an L-plan like the Purdom House and is believed to be the original portion of the residence. The Yeager House has a one-and-one-half-story ell that is also believed to be an earlier, possibly timber frame dwelling.^{xvi} The similarities with the Italianate houses in Boyle County suggest that the house was constructed during or before the first period that Clel Purdom owned the property (1872-1879) and may have an older dwelling incorporated into the current Italianate structure.^{xvii}

History of the Clel Purdom House

^{xiii} Kentucky Heritage Council Survey #: MN-98

^{xiv} Kentucky Heritage Council files.

^{xv} Boyle County Multiple Resource Nomination

^{xvi} Ibid.

^{xvii} Kentucky Heritage Council Survey: MN-98

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The Purdom House dates back to the 1870s/1880s. In attempting to reckon the date of construction, a beam in the front hallway, on the interior staircase, indicates June 4, 1884. The original owner of the house, Clelon Purdom was a Colonel in the Confederate Army according to Purdom family genealogies. A review of public documents during that era reveals that Purdom loaned money to persons and was paid back at times with additional property. His financial prosperity may explain his interest in Italianate architecture as a way of establishing his social status in the community. Clel Purdom owned this property 1872-1879, sold it, and purchased it a second time in 1882.^{xviii} That date on the house's beam coincides with Purdom's second ownership of the property. It may be that the 1884 date indicates a remodeling and that the house was constructed during Purdom's ownership from 1872-1879.

Lulie Christie, Purdom's daughter, bought the property in 1925 upon her father's death. Lulie's property was transferred upon her death to her daughter Julia May and her husband. Geneva and Bruce Coyle, a Purdom relative, purchased the property in 1942. Upon Bruce's death in 2006, the property was transferred to his wife, Geneva who died in 2008. Their daughter, Suzanne Coyle is now the owner.

Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Purdom House within the context Italianate Architecture in Marion County, Kentucky

The Purdom House is a good rural example of the Italianate style in 19th century Marion County, Kentucky. The principal areas of elaboration in Marion County's most stylized Italianate houses were windows, cornices, and porches. In the urban examples, the windows are accented with over-hanging hoods having decorative brackets beneath them. The eaves have elaboration with brackets, and the facades can have complex massing. The commercial district of Lebanon shares the Italianate features of low, long narrow windows highlighted by brackets as well as decorative cornices near the roof as does the Purdom House. The 1842 Boldrick-Wathen House in Lebanon, a brick structure, displays more ornate features than the Purdom House.

The Purdom House has some of the features that are common on urban examples in Marion County, but are rarer to see on rural houses. Its windows exhibit the kind of elaboration that is more common for an urban house.^{xix} Further, the windows are tall and narrow with low sills. The corners of the house are accented by bracketed cornices. The single door featured by large-pane glazing, an Italianate feature, is seen in the main entrance. The house features a centered gable with a front entry door accented by a transept with oval design.

Lacking other examples in the rural spaces, the Purdom House gives us an example of the use of style which, in the early 1880s in Marion County, fit its rural environs. Aesthetically, its design works for a rural setting, in which a house must fill a wide canvas. The Purdom House's I-house profile stretches wide from side to side, which is more important for a house on a rural lot than on an urban lot. An urban example, typically on a lot of less than one acre, might have a more cubic profile, or even be narrower from side-to-side than from front to back. Socially, the house would have impressed his neighbors as being stylish without seeming overly pretentious. Contrasting the urban instances of the style against those found in the rural parts of the county, means that fair

^{xviii} Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Form (KHC 91-1)

^{xix} V.A.McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 2013.

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comparisons probably require that urban examples be compared with other urban examples, and rural instances be compared with others in the rural environs.

Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of the Purdom House and its Current Physical Condition

The Clel Purdom House is nominated under Criterion C, as a locally significant instance of a type of construction, an Italianate style house in rural Marion County. A resource related to this nomination's context will be eligible if it retains those integrity factors which most effectively characterize a resource as this type of construction: materials, design, and feeling. Other integrity factor will also be considered in this analysis.

The Purdom House retains a high level of integrity of **location** and **setting**. The residence sits in its original location and remains within a very rural environment. The surroundings today certainly are not the same as they were when the house's design was completed—the 1880s—but the house continues to stand within a very rural situation. Because the house's design draws some of its importance from its rural context, the location and setting help define the significance.

The Purdom House retains integrity of **materials** and **design**. The building retains a great deal of its original materials. Its retention of materials enables it to show the important features of its style. The majority of the changes to the house have occurred at its back side, screened by its wide profile. The major change visible from the front is a 4' x 12' addition to the dining room, adjacent to the kitchen. The interior of the house has been modernized as technologies have become available—indoor plumbing, heating, electricity, etc.—but in a manner that has not obscured many of the historic designed surface finishes and wood trim from the 1880s.

Thus, with the retention of the integrity factors of location, setting, materials, and design, the Purdom House possesses the key integrity factors leading to an integrity of **feeling**, which forms the foundation of the eligibility conclusion. The original building feels similar to the way it appeared in the 1880s. The house gives us a strong sense of its owner's success as a farmer in a county which derived its wealth from agriculture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Boyle County Multiple Resource Nomination.

Kentucky Heritage Council files.

Kentucky Heritage Council Survey: MN-98.

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Kentucky Historic Resources Individual Survey Form (KHC 91-1)

John Kleber, ed. "Marion County." In *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992) 110.

Macintire, William. A Survey of historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky. Frankfort, Kentucky Heritage Council. 2009. Available on-line at <http://www.heritage.ky.gov/natreg/histbldgsurv/rhdireport.htm>.

Macintire, William. A survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky. "Italianate to Colonial Revival " accessed on-line on December 17, 2015 at: <http://www.heritage.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/0598C2F3-166E-4253-9629-075DF2BA16E9/0/RHDIItalianatetocolonialrev.pdf>.

Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf Press, 2013) 283.

Fred Rogers, Trent Spurlock, and James T. Kirkwood, Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Reconstruction of US 68 in Marion and Boyle Counties, Kentucky (4-192.00)

Survey search, Kentucky Heritage Council.

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): MN-98

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (Datum WGS84)

Latitude: 37.579450 Longitude: 85.128319

UTM References

Lebanon East Quad
Coordinates calculated with ArcGIS Explorer

Coordinates According to NAD 27: Zone 16; Easting: 665278.41 ; Northing: 4160586.22

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6. Purdom House: East side and half story
7. Purdom House: East side
8. Purdom House: West side of ell, porch, half story
9. Purdom House: West side (before painting)
10. Purdom House: Window
11. Purdom House: Window detail
12. Purdom House: Detail of window and eave bracket
13. Purdom House: Bracket detail
14. Purdom House: Door transom
15. Purdom House: Door interior
16. Purdom House: Stairway
17. Purdom House: Window interior
18. Purdom House: Mantel in parlor
19. Purdom House: Board-and-batten building summer kitchen
20. Lebanon: Borders Building
21. Lebanon: Central Block
22. Lebanon: Boldrick-Wathen House
23. Marion County: St. Charles Church and Cemetery
24. Purdom House: North side
25. Purdom House: West side

Property Owner:

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

name Suzanne M. Coyle, Ph.D.
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