

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
BEFORE THE KENTUCKY STATE BOARD ON ELECTRIC  
GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION SITING

In the Matter of:

<i>Electronic</i> Application of Golden Solar, LLC	)	
for Certificate of Construction for an	)	
Approximately 100 Megawatt Merchant	)	Case No.
Electric Solar Generating Facility in Golden	)	2020-00243
County, Kentucky		

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**Supplement to Response to Siting Board Staff's First Request for Information**

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Applicant, Golden Solar, LLC, herewith supplements its Responses to the Siting Board Staff's First Request for Information which was filed in this case on October 14, 2022.

Specifically, Applicant supplements its response to 1 ESB 24 and 1 ESB 39. The certification contained in the 10/14/2022 Responses also apply respectively to the response filed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kathryn A. Eckert

Jason R. Bentley  
Katherine K. Yunker  
Kathryn A. Eckert  
McBrayer PLLC  
201 East Main St., Suite 900  
Lexington, KY 40507  
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[keckert@mcbayerfirm.com](mailto:keckert@mcbayerfirm.com)

*Counsel for Applicant,  
Golden Solar, LLC*

### **Request**

24. Refer to the SAR, Attachment B, Hessler Associates, Inc.'s (Hessler) Report, Page 10, Table 5.0.1.
- a. Confirm that a Vermeer PD10 Pile Driver is the type that Golden Solar will use on this project. If not, identify the type of pile driver that will be used and the associated noise levels produced by that machine.
  - b. Explain how many pile drivers Golden Solar will use at any one time during construction and whether these machines will be used in close proximity to each other at any time, such that the combined dBA sound levels will exceed those listed in Table 5.0.1. If so, provide an updated chart showing the combined dBA sound levels.
  - c. Provide a list of non-participating sensitive noise receptors within 1,500 feet of pile driving construction activity.
- 

### **Response**

- a. Yes, a Vermeer PD10 Pile Driver or similar type of pile driver is anticipated to be used.
- b. Golden Solar estimates up to 12 pile drivers could be used across the site at a time, with approximately 2-3 in close proximity to one another. Sound levels will increase incrementally with additional pile drivers operating near each other, but the specific sound levels created would depend on a wide variety of factors and it is not possible to provide an accurate chart for multiple pile drivers operating near each other. Sound levels from pile drivers depend on environmental conditions and the distances from each one to the point of observation. Moreover, available data doesn't provide a clear prediction of sound levels during pile driving activity. The additional sound levels from several pile drivers might increase the total level by 3-5 dBA at a maximum, but the impact on sound levels would depend on how close they were operating and when each machine was driving a pile.



- c. A list and map of non-participating sensitive noise receptors within 1,500 feet of pile driving is attached hereto.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO SUBPART C:**

- c. An updated list and map of non-participating sensitive noise receptions within 1,500 feet of pile driving is attached hereto.

Golden Solar Data Request  
Tabel A. Distance to Residences

Residence ID	Participation Status	Distance to Nearest Panel (ft)*	Parcel Number
1	Non-Participating	616	16-5F
2	Non-Participating	229	8-21A
3	Non-Participating	299	16-5
5	Non-Participating	745	16-5E
6	Non-Participating	382	16-5B
7	Non-Participating	1174	16-5DD
8	Participating	237	16-7
10	Non-Participating	397	16-25
12	Non-Participating	315	16-9 24B
14	Non-Participating	405	16-9 24A
16	Non-Participating	353	16-8
17	Non-Participating	953	16-8C
18	Non-Participating	290	16-8D
20	Non-Participating	331	16-14A
22	Non-Participating	408	16-11
23	Non-Participating	738	16-8B
24	Non-Participating	397	16-11
26	Non-Participating	1262	16-15A
27	Non-Participating	1106	16-15AA
29	Participating	458	25-4
30	Non-Participating	1017	24-10A
32	Non-Participating	1143	24-10
33	Non-Participating	401	16-20A
36	Non-Participating	1453	16-44
37	Non-Participating	1130	16-41A
38	Non-Participating	1420	16-43
39	Non-Participating	905	16-19
40	Non-Participating	1176	16-34B 47A 49
41	Non-Participating	835	16-18
42	Non-Participating	371	25-10A
43	Non-Participating	1247	16-34B 47A 49
44	Non-Participating	1046	16-30 31 32
46	Non-Participating	973	16-30 31 32
47	Non-Participating	907	16-29A
48	Non-Participating	798	16-27
49	Non-Participating	866	16-28A
51	Participating	265	25-1
52	Non-Participating	977	16-29A
54	Non-Participating	1345	16-39
55	Non-Participating	945	16-33
59	Non-Participating	688	25-6
60	Non-Participating	999	24-9
62	Non-Participating	231	25-8A
63	Participating	347	25-2
64	Non-Participating	783	25-6A
65	Non-Participating	736	25-7
66	Non-Participating	1276	25-7
67	Non-Participating	693	25-3B
68	Participating	775	24-8D
69	Non-Participating	1075	24-8B
82	Non-Participating	1032	24-7A
84	Participating	269	24-7
85	Non-Participating	744	16-8E
86	Non-Participating	851	16-8B

\*=Distances based on preliminary design

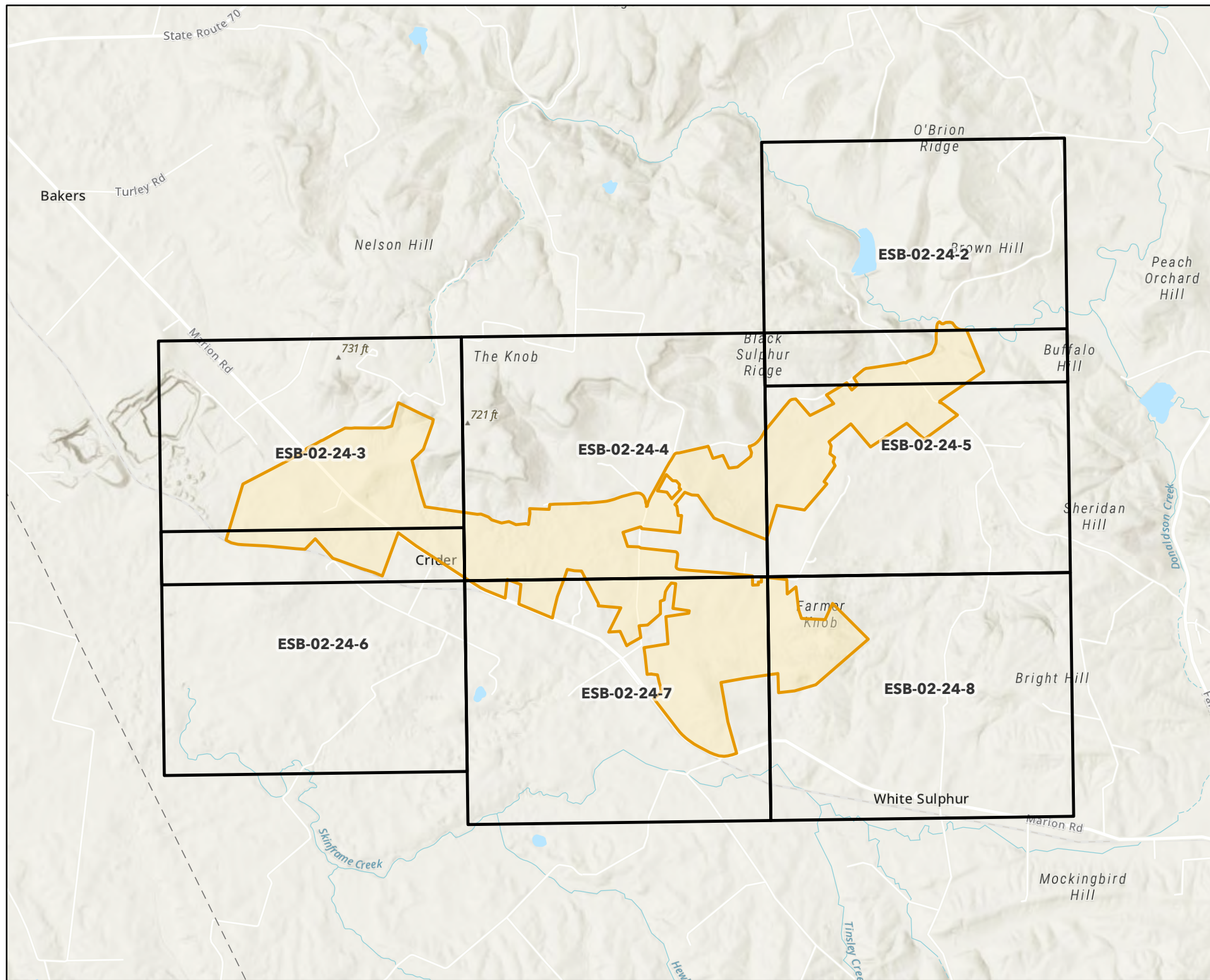




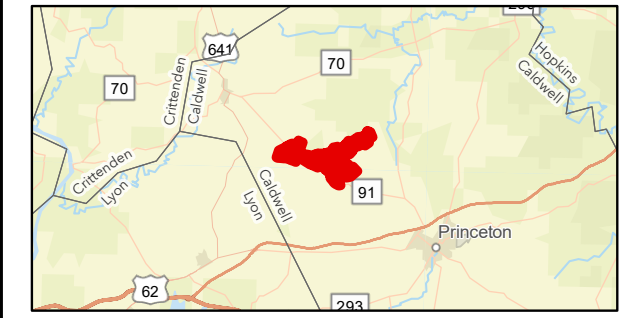
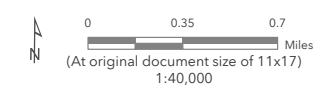
Figure No.  
**ESB-02-24-1**

Title  
**Project Layout Map Key**

Client/Project  
Golden Solar Project

Project Location  
Caldwell County, Kentucky

-  Map Page
-  Project Area



**Notes**  
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Kentucky FIPS 1600 Ft US  
 2. Background Source: Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, FAO, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS



Path: G:\Project\_Data\Genomino\Golden\Projects\Mod\Golden.aprx Revised: 11/19/2022 By: leonardluz

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Revised: 11/9/2022 By: leonard.luz

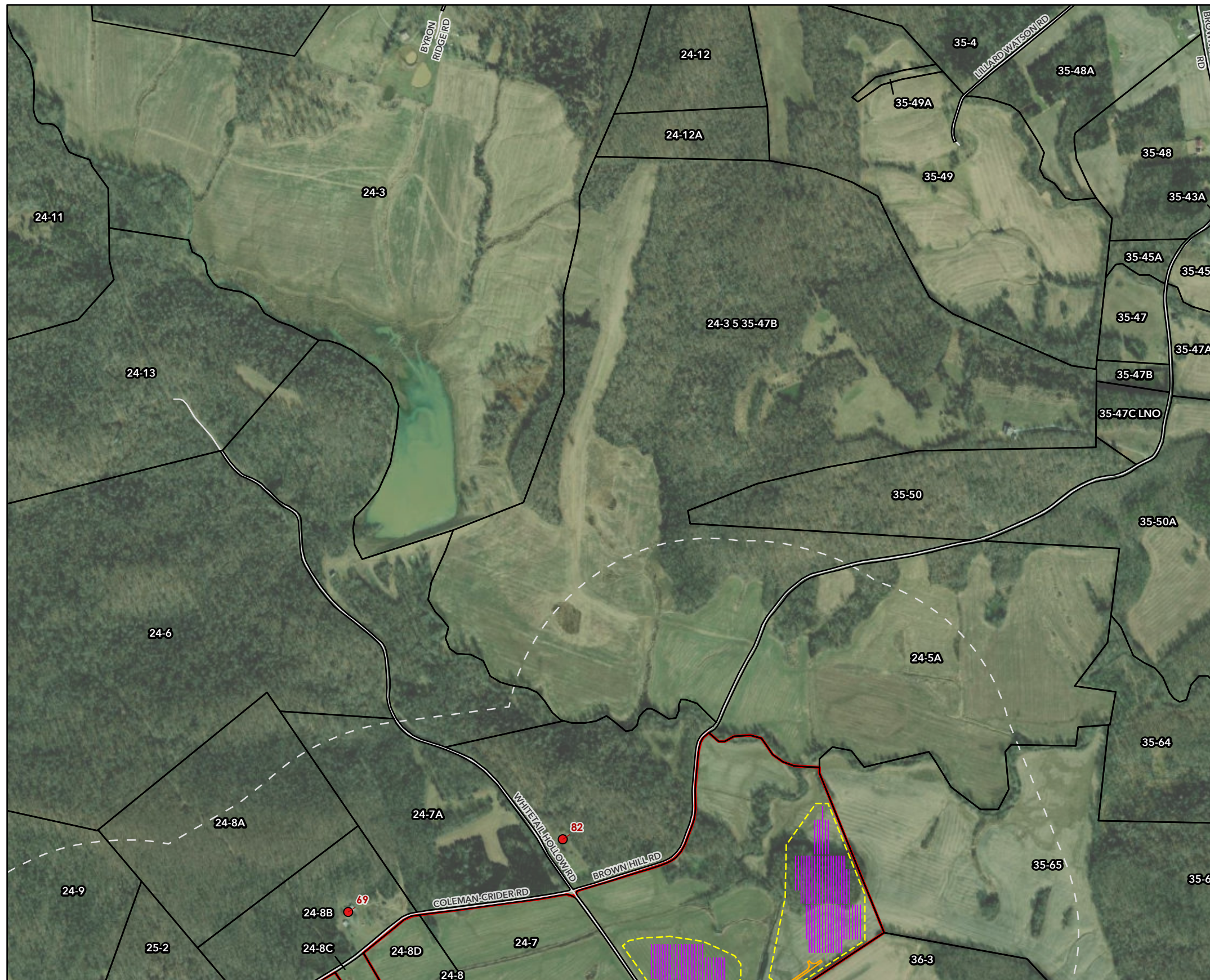
















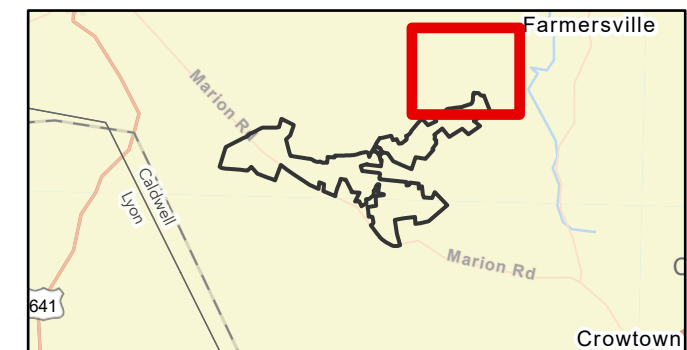
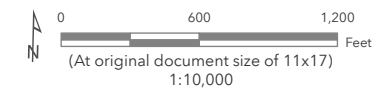
Figure No.  
**ESB-02-24-2**

Title  
**Project Layout**

Client/Project  
Golden Solar Project

Project Location  
Caldwell County, Kentucky

-  Project Area
-  Non-Participating
-  Participating
-  Cemeteries
-  Vegetation Screening
-  Access Roads
-  1500-Ft Buffer
-  Roads
-  Railroad
-  Fencing
-  Substation
-  Existing Substation
-  Solar Panels
-  Property Boundary



Notes  
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Kentucky FIPS 1600 Ft US  
2. Background Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Maxar



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Revised: 11/9/2022 By: leonard.luz

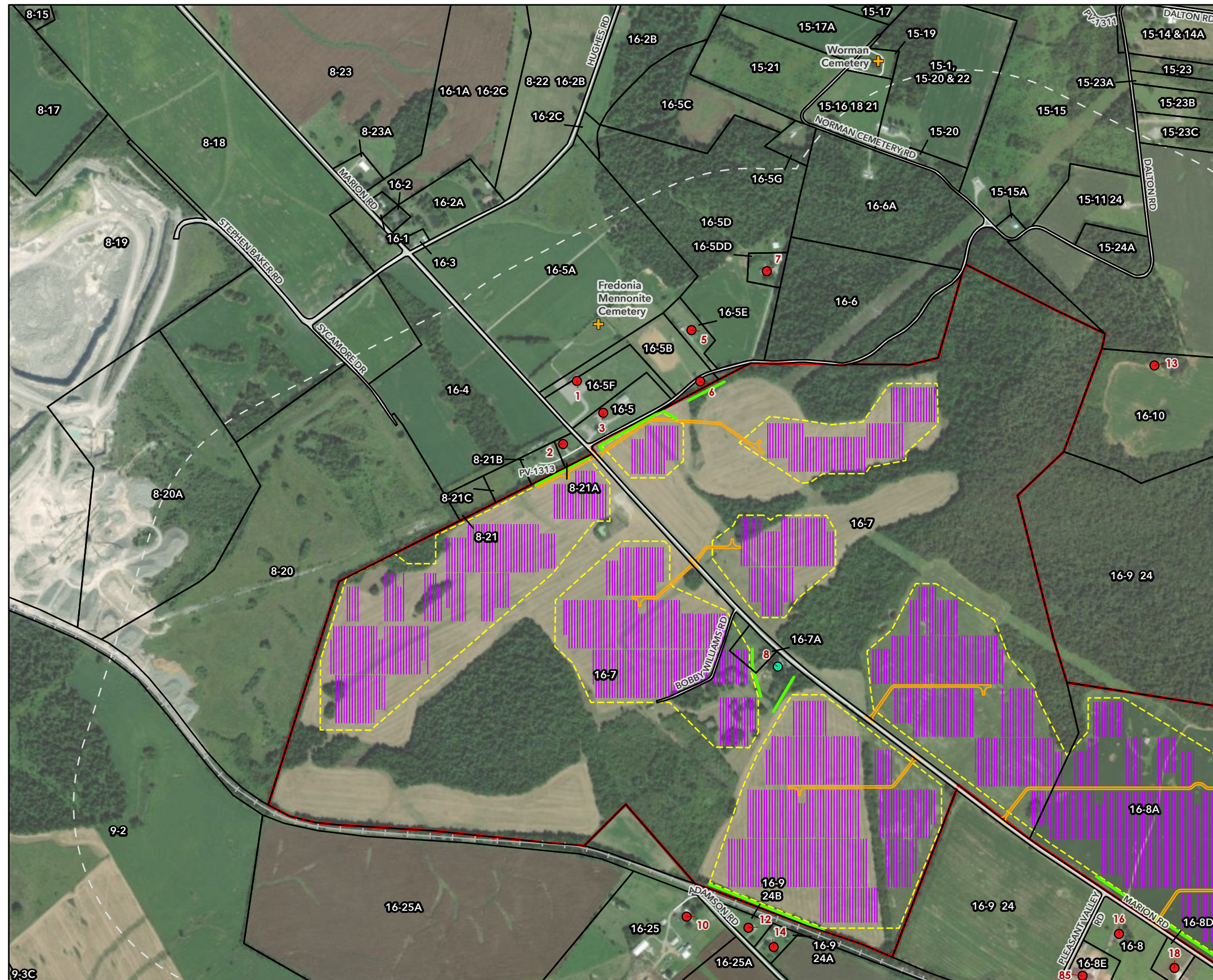


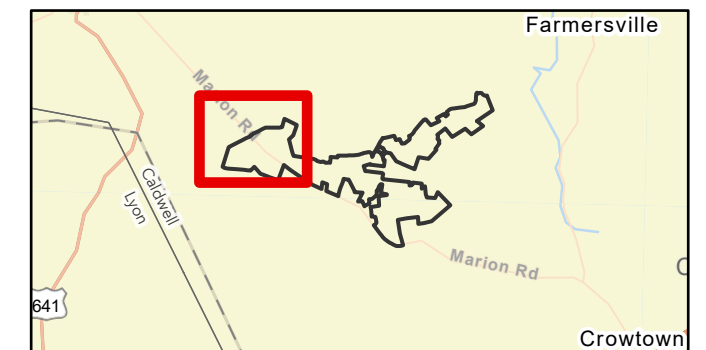
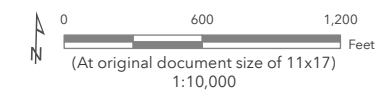
Figure No.  
**ESB-02-24-3**

Title  
**Project Layout**

Client/Project  
Golden Solar Project

Project Location  
Caldwell County, Kentucky

- Project Area
- Non-Participating
- Participating
- Cemeteries
- Vegetation Screening
- Access Roads
- 1500-Ft Buffer
- Roads
- Railroad
- Fencing
- Substation
- Existing Substation
- Solar Panels
- Property Boundary



- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Kentucky FIPS 1600 Ft US
  2. Background Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Maxar



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Revised: 11/9/2022 By: leonard.luz

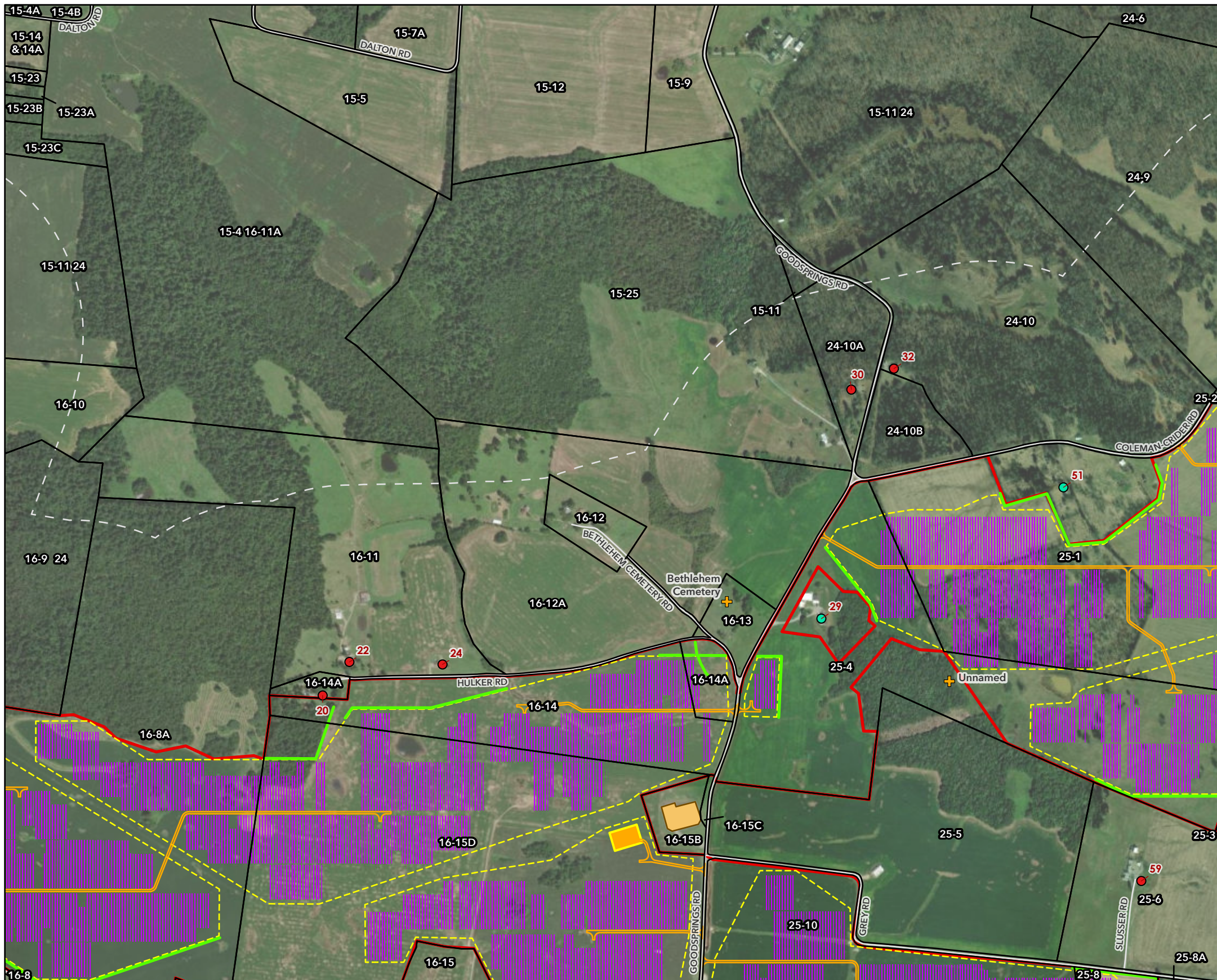


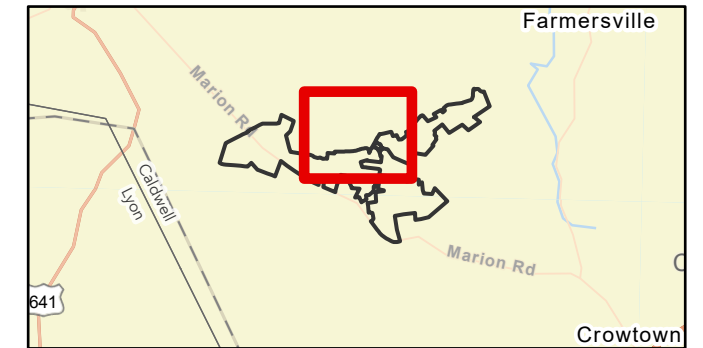
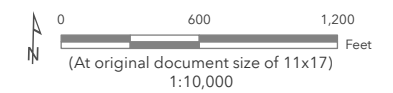
Figure No.  
**ESB-02-24-4**

Title  
**Project Layout**

Client/Project  
Golden Solar Project

Project Location  
Caldwell County, Kentucky

- Project Area
- Non-Participating
- Participating
- + Cemeteries
- Vegetation Screening
- Access Roads
- 1500-Ft Buffer
- Roads
- Railroad
- Fencing
- Substation
- Existing Substation
- Solar Panels
- Property Boundary



**Notes**  
 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Kentucky FIPS 1600 Ft US  
 2. Background Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Maxar



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Revised: 11/9/2022 By: leonard.luz

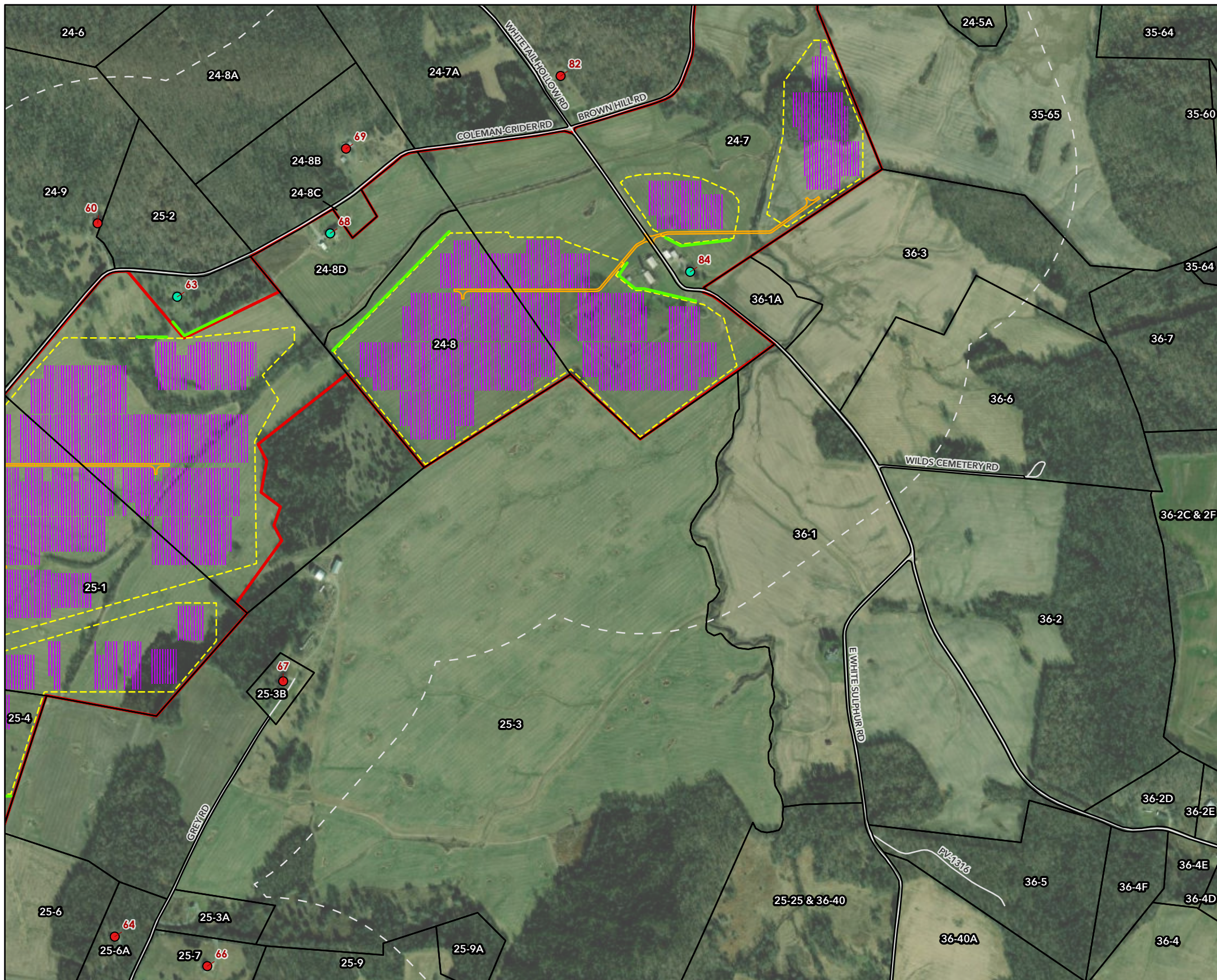


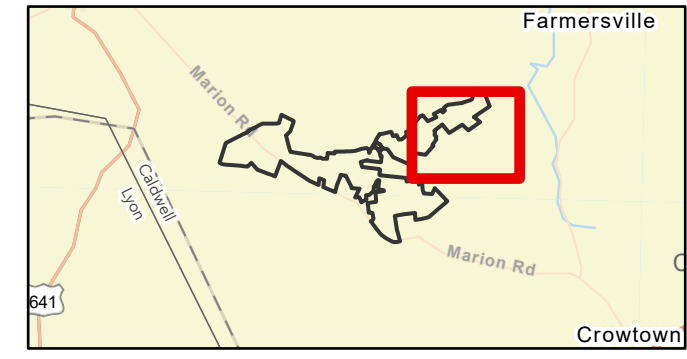
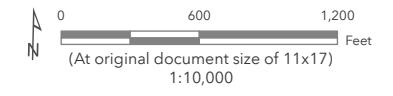
Figure No. **ESB-02-24-5**

Title **Project Layout**

Client/Project Golden Solar Project

Project Location Caldwell County, Kentucky

- Project Area
- Non-Participating
- Participating
- Cemeteries
- Vegetation Screening
- Access Roads
- 1500-Ft Buffer
- Roads
- Railroad
- Fencing
- Substation
- Existing Substation
- Solar Panels
- Property Boundary



Notes  
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Revised: 11/9/2022 By: leonard.luz

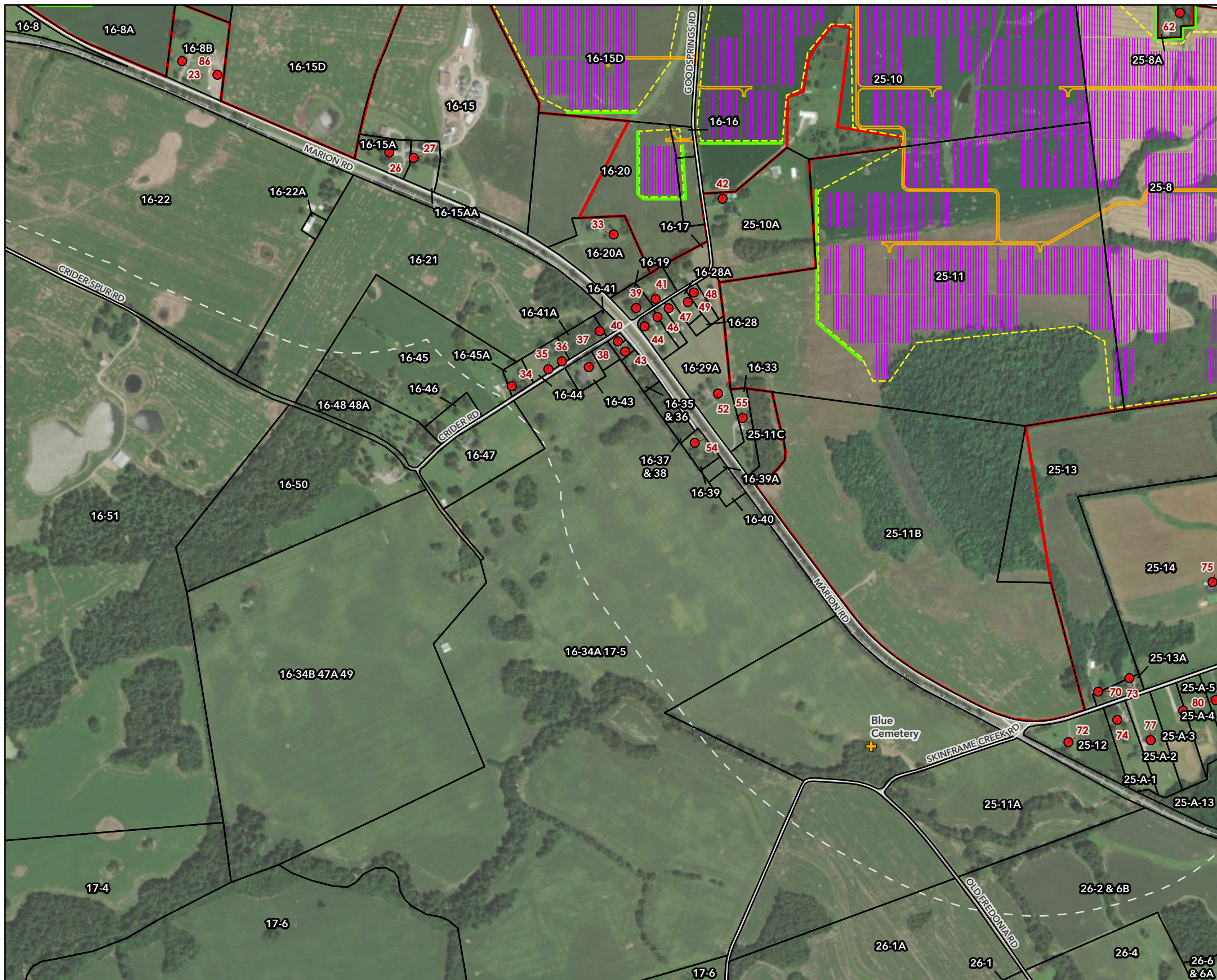


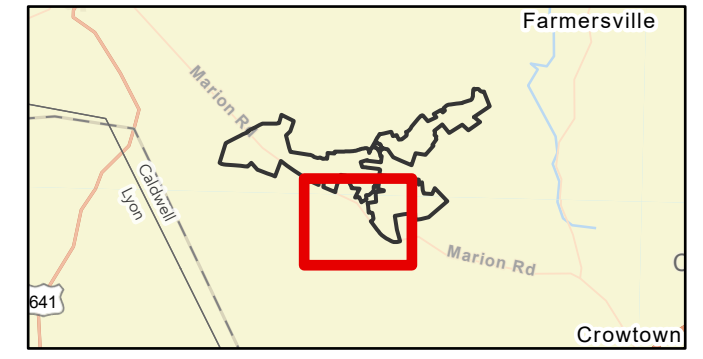
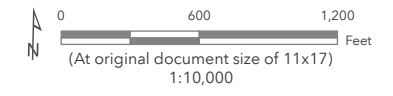
Figure No.  
**ESB-02-24-7**

Title  
**Project Layout**

Client/Project  
Golden Solar Project

Project Location  
Caldwell County, Kentucky

- Project Area
- Non-Participating
- Participating
- Cemeteries
- Vegetation Screening
- Access Roads
- 1500-Ft Buffer
- Roads
- Railroad
- Fencing
- Substation
- Existing Substation
- Solar Panels
- Property Boundary



Notes  
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 2011 StatePlane Kentucky FIPS 1600 Ft US  
2. Background Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, Maxar



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Revised: 11/9/2022 By: leonard.luz

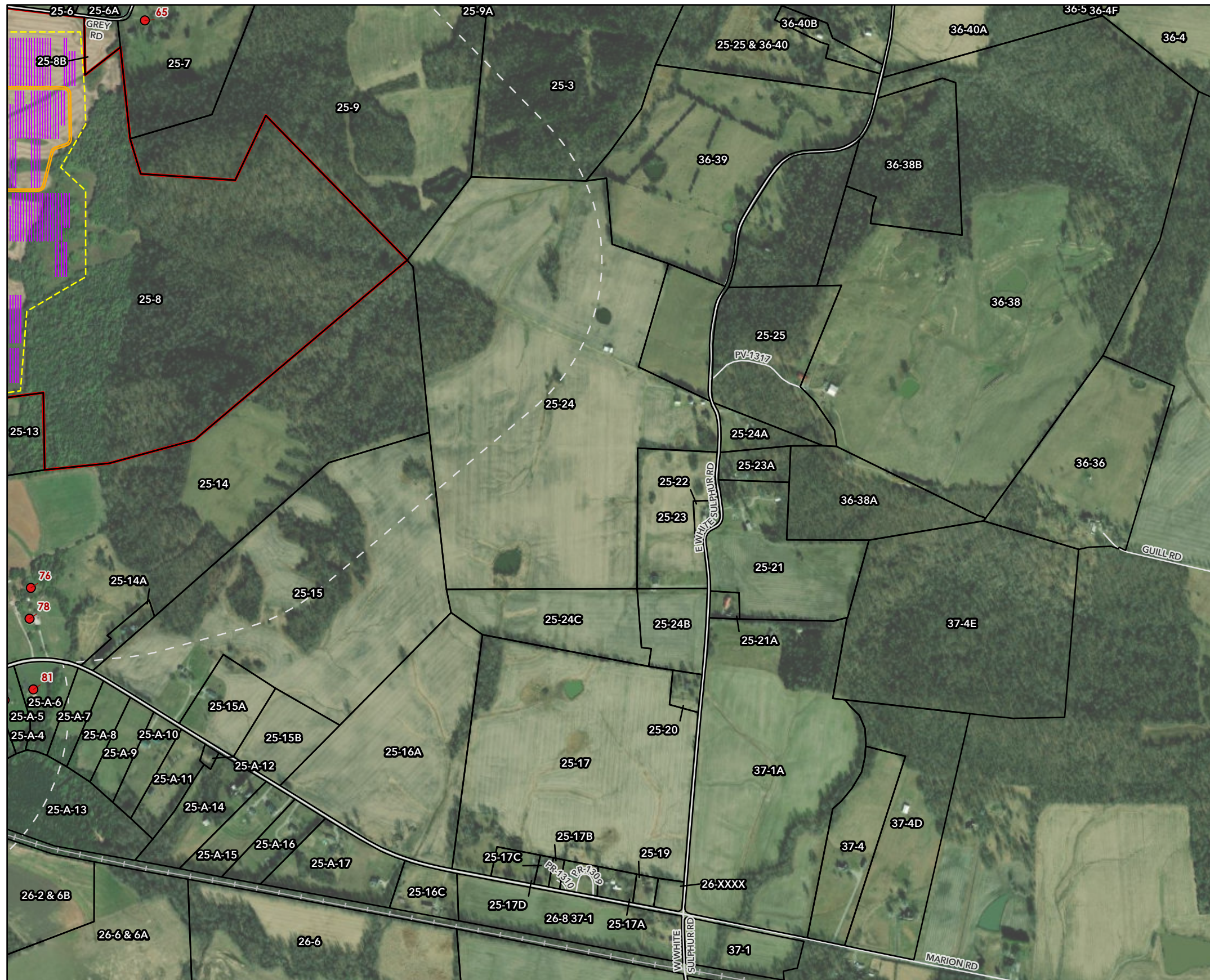


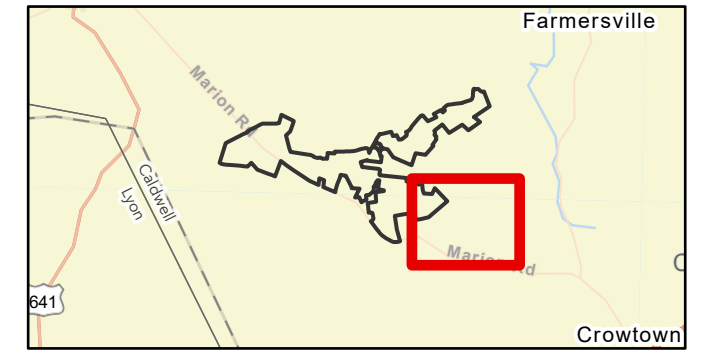
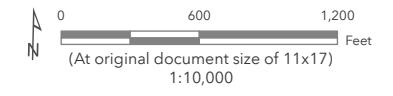
Figure No. **ESB-02-24-8**

Title  
**Project Layout**

Client/Project  
Golden Solar Project

Project Location  
Caldwell County, Kentucky

- Project Area
- Non-Participating
- Participating
- Cemeteries
- Vegetation Screening
- Access Roads
- 1500-Ft Buffer
- Roads
- Railroad
- Fencing
- Substation
- Existing Substation
- Solar Panels
- Property Boundary



Notes  
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**Request**

39. Provide any communications with any local, state, or federal agencies regarding wetlands, endangered species, or historic sites located within the project boundaries.

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**Response**

Golden Solar has requested a jurisdictional determination from U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE). See attached 8/24/22 email. USACE is currently reviewing the wetland delineation and JD request. The communication following the request has been managed by Golden Solar's consultant and is about planning a site visit on October 20, 2021.

Golden Solar has communicated with the Office of Kentucky Nature Preserves and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding endangered species and has had meetings with the USFWS. See attached communications and meeting notes.

Golden Solar recently submitted a Cultural Historic Survey (Historic Structure Inventory) report to the Kentucky Heritage Council and will supplement this Response with the final communication. The Archaeological report will be submitted before the end of 2022.

**SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE:**

See attached Cultural Historic Survey Report.

October 13, 2022

Craig Potts  
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
410 High Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Cardno

10420 Bluegrass Parkway,  
Louisville, KY 40299  
USA

Phone: +1 502 305 0185

[www.cardno.com](http://www.cardno.com)

**Report Transmittal Letter: Golden Solar Farm, Caldwell County, Kentucky 37.164557, -87.968319  
(central reference point)**

*Cultural Historic Survey Report for the Proposed Golden Solar Farm in Caldwell County, KY, Christopher Harris, Lily Hutzell, Cameron Skinner, Jennifer Ryall, and Rachel M. Kennedy (PI), May 2022.*

Dear Mr. Potts,

Cardno now Stantec, on behalf of its client Golden Solar, LLC, is providing for your review and comment the above-cited and included digital Cultural Historic (aboveground) survey report. Although this project is anticipated to require U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permitting, a federal permit has not yet been submitted. As such, the above report is being submitted on a due diligence basis for the purposes of reaching agreement on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility recommendations for the historic resources surveyed.

In consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office (KHC/SHPO), the Area of Potential Effects (APE), technically a Study Area for this due diligence project, was determined to be parcels adjacent to the proposed project area in most areas; however, the APE was expanded in areas where potential visibility was determined to be much more likely, especially in locations where the topography is more level. The survey area encompassed entire parcels, including parcels that are merely clipped by the APE.

Cardno completed a KHC/SHPO records search of the project footprint plus a two-mile buffer in October 2020 and in again July 2021 to identify previously documented above-ground resources. The records search identified thirteen (13) previously recorded individual properties, nine (9) of which are part of previously recorded group CA-01. Thirty-seven (37) properties - forty-one (41) of the seventy-one (71) total field sites - were surveyed as part of the Caldwell Solar Project (FY21-4114), due to overlapping APEs. Of note, CRA also conducted a cultural historic survey near the same area in 2019 and requested numbers prior to Cardno now Stantec's request; therefore, Cardno now Stantec reused their applicable numbers. CRA's applicable numbers for this report include CA-346/FS 29 and CA-45/FS 57, both of which they recommended Not Eligible for listing in the NRHP.

(Continued on next page)

In October and November 2020 and again in July 2021, Cardno now Stantec's cultural-historic staff surveyed a total of seventy-one (71) properties including fifty-eight (58) newly recorded properties and thirteen (13) previously recorded properties. Seven (7) properties are recommended *individually* eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) including: the William Blue House (FS 17/CA-15); House (FS 20/CA-484); Crider Baptist Church (FS 40/CA-17); Crider Store (FS 50/CA-20); Clift Farm (FS 52-53/CA-449); Adamson Cemetery (FS 60/CA-25); and Blue Cemetery (FS 71/CA-9). No historic districts were recommended within the APE.

Thanks in advance for your review and comment on the included report and on Cardno now Stantec's NRHP eligibility recommendations. Please note that the KHC survey forms for those properties surveyed only as part of the Golden Solar Farm Project, as well as the thirty-seven (37) overlapping properties surveyed as part of both the Golden and Caldwell Solar Farm Projects, are being submitted along with this report. An included table should help correlate the field site numbers in each report for these overlapping properties. Also, the archaeological report will be submitted at a later date.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rachel M. Kennedy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial 'R'.

Rachel M. Kennedy  
Senior Architectural Historian/Team Lead – Upper South and Midwest  
Cardno now Stantec  
Office +1 502-305-0185 Direct +1 502-305-3693  
Email: rachel.kennedy@cardno.com

## KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL COVER SHEET FOR SECTION 106 REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

*When federal (and some state) funds, permits or approvals are needed for a project, regulations such as 36 CFR Part 800 require these agencies or their delegates to consult with the Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office regarding the project's potential effects on historic properties. To facilitate our review, please provide the following information and applicable attachments. Our office will generate a response within 30 days of receipt. Incomplete submissions may be returned for more information.*

### SECTION 1: APPLICANT INFORMATION

<b>Project Sponsor or Applicant:</b>	
<b>Contact Person</b> (name & position):	
<b>Return Address:</b>	
<b>Telephone:</b>	<b>Fax:</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	

### SECTION 2: AGENCY INFORMATION

<b>Funding/Permitting Agency:</b>	
<b>Agency Contact Person</b> (name & position):	
<b>Telephone:</b>	<b>E-mail:</b>

### SECTION 3: PROJECT LOCATION

<b>E911 Street Address</b> (or other description):	
<b>City/Township:</b>	<b>County:</b>
<b>Latitude:</b>	<b>Longitude:</b>

### SECTION 4: PROJECT TYPE (please check all that apply)

**Proposed Activity:**  Demolition    Rehabilitation    Structural Relocation    Trails  
 New Construction    Land and/or Building Acquisition    Sewer/Water Lines    Roads/Bridges  
 Non-Construction Planning/Refinancing    Other (describe):

### SECTION 5: IDENTIFICATION OF KNOWN HISTORIC PROPERTIES

<b>KHC Preliminary Site Check #:</b>	<b>OSA Preliminary Site Check #:</b>
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

***If your project involves ground disturbance, has the site been previously disturbed?***  
 Yes (describe in detail below)    No

**Is there anything over 50 years of age in or visible from the project location?**    Yes    No

### SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS - Attach all as applicable

*All documentation should be labeled with the project name or site address.*

- Clear, current photographs of the project site and anything over 50 years of age in or visible from it.
- Site map/plan indicating the exact location and boundaries of the project area.
- Detailed description of the project (may include plans, scope of work, and other available information.)
- Documentation of prior ground disturbance (e.g. maps, photographs, underground utility plans, etc.)
- Any known information about the history/use of the property and local significance.

Submit all information to **Craig Potts, Executive Director/SHPO, Kentucky Heritage Council, 410 High Street, Frankfort, KY 40601.**

# Cultural Historic Survey

Golden Solar Farm, Caldwell County,  
Kentucky  
E320201200



Document Information

Prepared for Golden Solar, LLC.  
Project Name Cultural Historic Survey Report for the Proposed Golden Solar Farm in Caldwell County, KY  
Lead Federal Agency United States Army Corps, Louisville District  
Project Number E320201200  
Project Manager Bruce Moreira  
Date May 2022

OSA Registration

Prepared and Submitted by Christopher Harris, Lily Hutzell, Cameron Skinner, Jennifer Ryall, and Rachel M Kennedy

Principal Investigator



Rachel M Kennedy, MHP  
Cardno, Inc.  
[rachel.kennedy@cardno.com](mailto:rachel.kennedy@cardno.com)

Prepared for:



Golden Solar, LLC

Prepared by:



Cardno  
10420 Bluegrass Parkway, Louisville, KY 40229  
502 305 0183



## ABSTRACT

Cardno was contracted by Golden Solar, LLC to complete a cultural-historic survey for development of a solar farm in Caldwell County near Crider, as well as the construction of transmission lines and a substation in Caldwell County. The project area for the solar farm has an extent of approximately 2,648 acres and is situated along the east side of Highway 91 (Marion Road), just northwest of Princeton.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will be the lead federal agency of record; however, a federal permit has not yet been submitted. The current report seeks comments on eligibility prior to the permitting process, per conversations with the Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office (KHC/SHPO) in September and October 2020. Eligibility results will be utilized to avoid direct effects to properties determined eligible per the findings of this report and subsequent KHC/SHPO concurrence. Official comments regarding effects will be requested from KHC/SHPO upon initiation of the permitting process.

In October and November 2020 and again in July 2021, Cardno’s cultural-historic staff surveyed 58 newly recorded properties, one previously recorded group survey, and 13 previously recorded properties as part of this project. Seven properties are recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No potential NRHP districts were identified within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Results are summarized in the **Table 1** below.

**Table 1. NRHP-Eligible Sites**

<b>Field Site No./KHC No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
FS 17/CA-15	William Blue House
FS 20/CA-484	House
FS 40/CA-17	Crider Baptist Church
FS 50/CA-20	Crider Store
FS 52 53/CA-449	Clift Farm
FS 60/CA-25	Adamson Cemetery
FS 71/CA-9	Blue Cemetery

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# 1

## INTRODUCTION

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this project is to construct a solar farm, overhead distribution lines, and substation in Caldwell County. The direct project area, which measures approximately 2,648 acres, will be utilized primarily for solar panels. The panels will range from 15-20 feet in height, but will be estimated at 20 feet tall for the purposes of visual effects. The locations of the overhead distribution lines and substations are yet to be determined, but they will be within the direct project area. See Figure 1 and for the project's location.

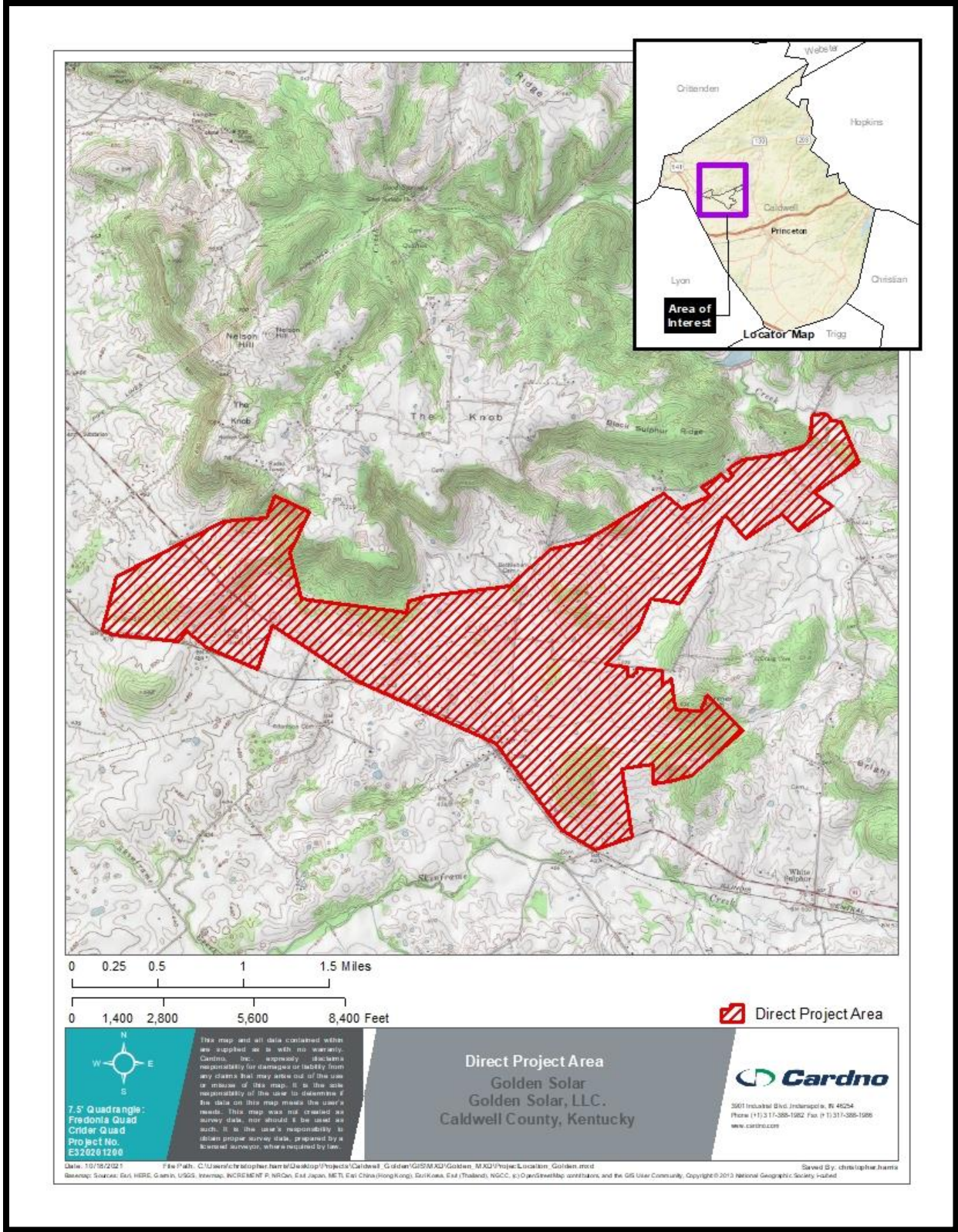


Figure 1. Direct Project Area, Golden Solar.

## **COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS**

The cultural-historic survey was requested to meet federal compliance requirements prior to the construction of the project, which is a federal undertaking under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 requires that federal agencies take into consideration the direct and indirect effects of an undertaking on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) prior to the issuance of a federal permit or license or the expenditure of any funds for construction. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) may be the lead federal agency of record; however, a federal permit has not yet been submitted.

## **AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

In consultation with the Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office (KHC/SHPO), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was determined to be parcels adjacent to the proposed project area in most areas; however, the APE was expanded in areas where potential visibility was determined to be much more likely, especially in locations where the topography is more level. The survey area encompassed entire parcels, including parcels that are merely clipped by the APE. The APE is shown in Figure 2 below and contains approximately 9,272 acres.



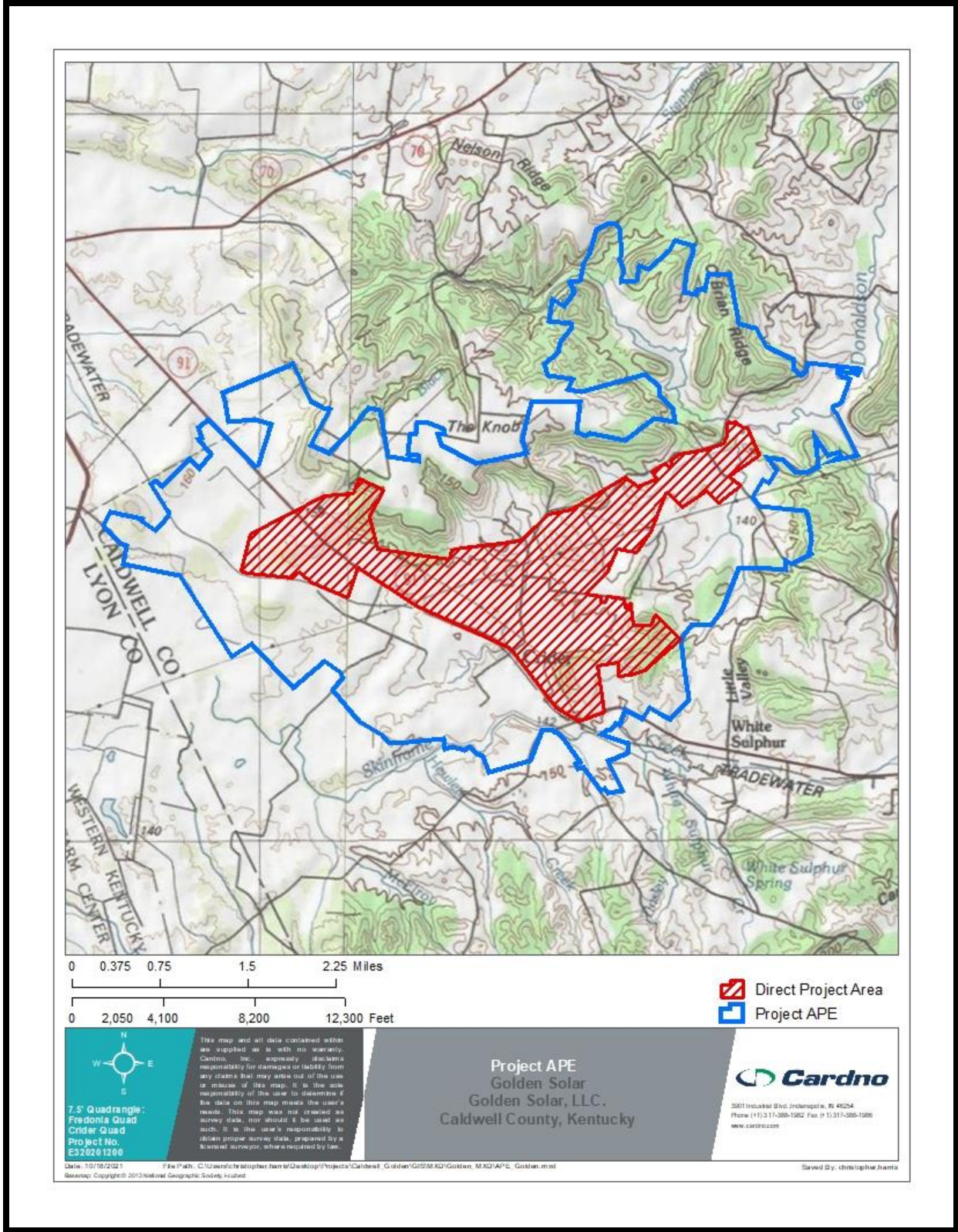


Figure 2. Project APE, Golden Solar.

# 2

## METHODOLOGY

The investigation was completed using guidelines set forth in the Secretary of the Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports. The Principal Investigator (PI), Rachel Kennedy, exceeds the requirements for professional architectural historian as detailed in the Secretary of the Interior Standards. The investigation included a records check, review of maps and literature, and survey.

### PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Cardno completed a KHC/SHPO records search of the project footprint plus a two-mile buffer in October 2020 and in again July 2021 to identify previously documented above-ground resources. Available records include KHC surveyed resources and NRHP-listed resources. There is a one previously recorded group survey and 13 previously recorded individual properties as part of this project.<sup>1</sup> Thirty-five (35) of the 71 field sites were surveyed as part of the Caldwell Solar Project (FY21-4114), due to overlapping APEs.<sup>2</sup> These field sites are marked with an asterisk in **Table 6** below. This report utilizes KHC site numbers assigned to the Caldwell Solar Project and two KHC site numbers assigned to Cultural Resource Analysisists (CRA) of Lexington (FY19-3436 and FY21-4032). CRA conducted a cultural historic survey near the same area in 2019 and requested numbers prior to Cardno's request. Two resources within this project's APE (CA-45/FS-57 and CA-346/FS-29) are included in CRA's historic survey. Therefore, those numbers are used in this study. CRA recommended these properties not eligible for the NRHP. All previously recorded resources are summarized below in **Table 3** below.

Nine previously documented resources were included within the 1991 Crider Group Survey CA-01. Six of those resources were given KHC numbers, which were used in this report. The remaining three properties were originally grouped with other resources and did not receive a KHC site number. These were all surveyed and assigned a new KHC site number as part of this analysis. Two properties are also referenced within the Crider Group Survey Form as not being surveyed, but recommended for survey: FS 52 (CA-449), Clift House, and FS 44 (CA-444), ruinous house at 144 Railroad Line. These properties were also assigned KHC numbers for this report.

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<sup>1</sup> CA-346 and CA-47 were surveyed in October 2020 as a single field site, FS 52, since both previously recorded properties are located on the same parcel.

<sup>2</sup> The Caldwell Solar project is located on the west side of KY 91 and has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO. The KHC registration number is FY21-4114.

**Table 2.** CA-01, Crider Group Survey

<b>Previously Recorded Resources included in CA-01, Crider Group Survey</b>		
<b>Field Site No.</b>	<b>KHC No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
<b>FS 32</b>	CA-18	Dr. Mott House
<b>FS 39</b>	CA-19	Major Brown House
<b>FS 40</b>	CA-17	Crider Baptist Church
<b>FS 41</b>	CA-465	House
<b>FS 42</b>	CA-442	Griffin House
<b>FS 45</b>	CA-21	Nellie Guess House
<b>FS 46</b>	CA-16	Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church
<b>FS 48</b>	CA-446	Stone House
<b>FS 50</b>	CA-20	Crider Store

**Table 3.** Previously Recorded Properties

<b>Field Site No.</b>	<b>KHC No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>
<b>See Table 2 above</b>	CA-01	Crider Group
<b>FS 71</b>	CA-09	Elkhorn Tavern Property
<b>FS 17</b>	CA-15	William Blue House
<b>FS 29</b>	CA-347	Fredonia Quarry
<b>FS 32</b>	CA-18	Dr. John Duke Mott House
<b>FS 39</b>	CA-19	Major Brown House
<b>FS 40</b>	CA-17	Crider Baptist Church



<b>FS 45</b>	CA-21	Nelle Guess House
<b>FS 46</b>	CA-16	Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church
<b>FS 50</b>	CA-20	Crider Store
<b>FS 60</b>	CA-25	Adamson Cemetery
<b>FS 61</b>	CA-24	Old Turley Farm
<b>FS 62</b>	CA-27	Wyatt-Wilson Farm
<b>FS 63 and FS 64</b>	CA-28	Job Dean Farm
<b>FS 67</b>	CA-45	Valley View

Several cultural-historic reports were examined at the KHC/SHPO for contextual material, listed in **Table 4** below. Only one cultural historic report addressed portions of this project area.

**Table 4.** Cultural-Historic Reports and NRHP Nominations Reviewed, Caldwell County

Author	Title	Date
Ardell Jarratt	<i>Kentucky Historic Resources Survey: Survey of Historic Resources in Caldwell County</i>	February 1993
Jeremy R. Edgeworth, Lori O'Connor, and Rebecca Gatewood	<i>Addendum to a Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Relocation of US 641 from Fredonia to Marion in Caldwell and Crittenden Counties, Kentucky</i>	October 2005
Helen C. Powell	<i>Preordination for Historic Properties IS 641 Caldwell/Lyon Counties, Kentucky</i>	February 2007
Helen C. Powell	<i>A Cultural Historic Resource Survey of the Reconstruction/Relocation of US 641 from Western Kentucky Parkway to north of Fredonia in Lyon and Caldwell Counties, Kentucky</i>	June 2008
Steve Titus, Kevin Lomas, and Chip Perkins	FCC Form 620 Submission Packet for Architectural Survey for the Areas of Potential Effect for a Proposed Communications Tower near Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky.	September 2009
S. Alan Higgins, Holly B. Higgins, Matthew D. McMahan, and Sarah J. Reynolds	<i>Cultural Historic Baseline Survey for the Proposed KY 293 to KY 91 Princeton Connector in Caldwell County, Kentucky</i>	December 2011

## MAP AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Archival research was conducted in Fall 2020 and again in Fall 2021. Primary and secondary materials were reviewed at the KHC/SHPO, the University of Kentucky Library, UK Map Library, the Caldwell County Public Library, and the Louisville Free Public Library. Research was also conducted online using the websites of the Caldwell County Clerk and Property Valuation Administrator (PVA), Kentucky Geological Survey, Ancestry.com, Newspapers.com. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), Find-a-Grave.com, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service Kentucky Field Office, the Kentuckiana Digital Library, and the Kentucky Historical Society. Older maps examined are detailed in Table 5.

**Table 5. Maps of Project Area**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>
1905	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Kentucky County Maps
1895	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Kentucky County Maps
1930	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Transportation
1936	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Transportation
1944	Caldwell County, Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Transportation
1954	Crider, KY Quadrangle Map	United States Geological Survey
1967	Crider, KY Quadrangle Map	United States Geological Survey
1928	Eddyville, KY Quadrangle Map	United States Geological Survey
1910	Princeton, KY Quadrangle Map	United States Geological Survey

**SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

In October and November 2020, and again in July 2021, Cardno’s architectural history team, led by Rachel Kennedy, MHP, surveyed the project APE for properties that appear to meet the 50-year age consideration for the NRHP with the addition of a five-year buffer to account for potential project delays (i.e., built before circa 1975). Each potential historic property was photographed and a preliminary assessment of integrity and NRHP eligibility was conducted. Seventy-one (71) field sites were examined, which included entire parcels as defined by the Caldwell County PVA Office. The majority of field survey was on the exterior of the properties. General landscape photographs were also taken. The project area was also surveyed for potential historic districts. As there were not any platted subdivisions, rural areas were examined during field reconnaissance survey, both inside and directly outside the APE, to determine if there was sufficient integrity and continuity for potential NRHP districts. There were few access limitations in the project area; however, several property owners objected to photographs and/or descriptive field notes. The photography and descriptions for these field sites were limited to the view from the right-of-way due to owner objections. These field sites are summarized as well as possible, which are FS 55/CA-450 and FS 67/CA-45. None of these properties is recommended eligible; however, these sites may need to be resurveyed upon the USACE permit process to ensure that KHC/SHPO receive sufficient information to determine eligibility and thus, effects.

Field survey outside the APE was limited due to the project's scope and likely visual effects. As part of the 1993 *Survey of Historic Resources of Caldwell County*, author Ardell Jarratt noted that a group of buildings in Crider (CA-01) may be a potential historic district, which warranted further investigation. However, the KHC did not make an eligibility determination at that time. Based on this background research, Cardno's lead architectural historian reviewed the resources within Crider, including a reconnaissance survey of those outside of the project APE. However, extensive alterations and demolition of some historic resources revealed that there was not a cohesive collection of sufficient integrity to form a district in Crider. No additional historic districts were found in the project APE.

Standing resources are considered eligible for the NRHP if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet Criteria A, B, or C on the local, state, or national level.

**Criterion A:** associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

**Criterion B:** associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

**Criterion C:** embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

KHC inventory forms, photographs, and mapping, as well as site plans, as needed, were prepared using guidelines set forth by the KHC in *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports*, revised in 2006/2017, and in *Instructions for Completing the Individual Buildings Survey Form* (2021).

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Cardno performed field survey on sites of sufficient age to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (**Table 6**). None of the previously recorded resources were listed or formally determined eligible by KHC for listing in the NRHP. This table includes seven properties that are determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP: the William Blue House (FS 17/CA-15); House (FS 20/CA-484), Crider Baptist Church (FS 40/CA-17); Crider Store (FS 50/CA-20); Clift Farm FS 52/CA-449; Adamson Cemetery (FS 60/CA-25); and the Blue Cemetery (FS 71/CA-9). No historic districts were found in the project APE. Most of the resources associated with previously recorded properties CA-24, CA-28, and CA-45 have been demolished, but some outbuildings remain; these properties were updated accordingly.

**Table 6.** Golden Field Survey Sites, Caldwell County, KY

Field Site No.	KHC Site No.	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Effects Assessment
N/A*	CA-01	Crider Group Survey	Crider, KY	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
1	CA-466	House	17308 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
2	CA-467	House	17272 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
3	CA-468	House	17228 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
4	CA-469	House	135 Hughes Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
5	CA-470	House	515 Hughes Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
6	CA-471	Dalton Norman Cemetery	385 Norman Cemetery Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
7	CA-472	House	1424 Dalton Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
8	CA-473	Barn	North of Dalton Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
9	CA-474	House	2064 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
10	CA-475	Bethlehem Cemetery	344 Bethlehem Cemetery Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
11	CA-476	House	546 Hulker Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
12	CA-477	House	434 Hulker Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
13	CA-478	Farm	236 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
14	CA-479	Barn	1541 Grey Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable

Cultural-Historic Survey for Golden Solar Farm in Caldwell County, KY

Field Site No.	KHC Site No.	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Effects Assessment
15	CA-480	Farm	717 Grey Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
16	CA-481	House	800 Grey Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>17</b>	<b>CA-15</b>	<b>William Blue House</b>	<b>1541 Grey Farm Road Fredonia, KY 42411</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>
18	CA-482	House	1032 Grey Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
19	CA-483	House	2064 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>20</b>	<b>CA-484</b>	<b>House</b>	<b>2931 Coleman Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>
21	CA-485	House	3030 Coleman Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
22	CA-486	Farm	2044 Coleman Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
23	CA-487	House	13194 Marion Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
24	CA-488	House	13336 Marion Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
25	CA-489	House	13400 Marion Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
26	CA-490	House	13588 Marion Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
27*	CA-491	Silo	15002 Marion Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
28	CA-492	House	14440 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
29*	CA-347	Fredonia Quarry	West side of Sycamore Drive Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable

*Cultural-Historic Survey for Golden Solar Farm in Caldwell County, KY*

<b>Field Site No.</b>	<b>KHC Site No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NRHP Recommendation</b>	<b>Effects Assessment</b>
30*	CA-434	House	4472 Old Fredonia Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
31*	CA-435	House	4731 Old Fredonia Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
32*	CA-18	Dr. John Duke Mott House	389 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
33*	CA-436	Barn	Southeast side of Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
34*	CA-437	Barn	South side of Old Fredonia Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
35*	CA-438	House	354 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
36*	CA-439	House	291 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
37*	CA-440	Crider Sportsman Club	286 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
38*	CA-441	House	190 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
39*	CA-19	Major Brown House	110 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>40*</b>	<b>CA-17</b>	<b>Crider Baptist Church</b>	<b>85 Crider Road Fredonia, KY 42411</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>
41*	CA-465	House	West side of Crider Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
42*	CA-442	House	42 Crider Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
43*	CA-443	House	26 Railroad Lane Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
44*	CA-444	House	144 Railroad Lane Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable

Cultural-Historic Survey for Golden Solar Farm in Caldwell County, KY

Field Site No.	KHC Site No.	Name	Location	NRHP Recommendation	Effects Assessment
45*	CA-21	Nellie Guess House	15 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
46*	CA-16	Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church	+/- 31 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
47*	CA-445	Shed	+/- 45 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
48*	CA-446	House	54 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
49*	CA-447	House	34 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>50*</b>	<b>CA-20</b>	<b>Crider Store</b>	<b>24 Goodsprings Road Fredonia, KY 42411</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>
51*	CA-448	Garage	North side of Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>52, 53, and 54*</b>	<b>CA-449</b>	<b>Clift Farmhouse</b>	<b>15000 Marion Road Princeton, KY 42445</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>
55*	CA-450	House	15061 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
56/57*	CA-451	Sons Farm	15805 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
58*	CA-453	Pleasant Valley Bulk Food	5630 Pleasant Valley Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
59*	CA-454	Adams Farm Ruins	South side of Adamson Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>60*</b>	<b>CA-25</b>	<b>Adamson Cemetery</b>	<b>Southwest Corner of Henry Jones Road and Pleasant Valley Road Fredonia, KY 42411</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>
61*	CA-24	Old Turley Farm	East side of Crider Spur Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
62*	CA-27	Wyatt-Wilson Farm	575 Adamson Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable



*Cultural-Historic Survey for Golden Solar Farm in Caldwell County, KY*

<b>Field Site No.</b>	<b>KHC Site No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>NRHP Recommendation</b>	<b>Effects Assessment</b>
63 and 64*	CA-28	Job Dean Farm	Southeast side of Marion Road and CR 1346 Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
65*	CA-455	Barn	West side of Stephen Baker Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
66*	CA-456	House	17271 Marion Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
67*	CA-45	Valley View	West side of Fredonia Quarry Road Fredonia, KY 42411	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
68	CA-507	House	1945 East White Sulphur Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
69	CA-508	Garage	East of the intersection of East White Sulphur Road and Coleman Crider Road Princeton, KY	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
70	CA-509	Barns and Manufactured Home	708 Bryon Ridge Road Princeton, KY 42445	Not Eligible	Not Applicable
<b>71*</b>	<b>CA-9</b>	<b>Blue Cemetery</b>	<b>South of Marion Road (Hwy 91) NE of Skinframe Creek Road Princeton, KY 42445</b>	<b>Eligible</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>

\* Denotes a field site that was previously recorded as part of the Caldwell Solar Project due to overlapping APes.

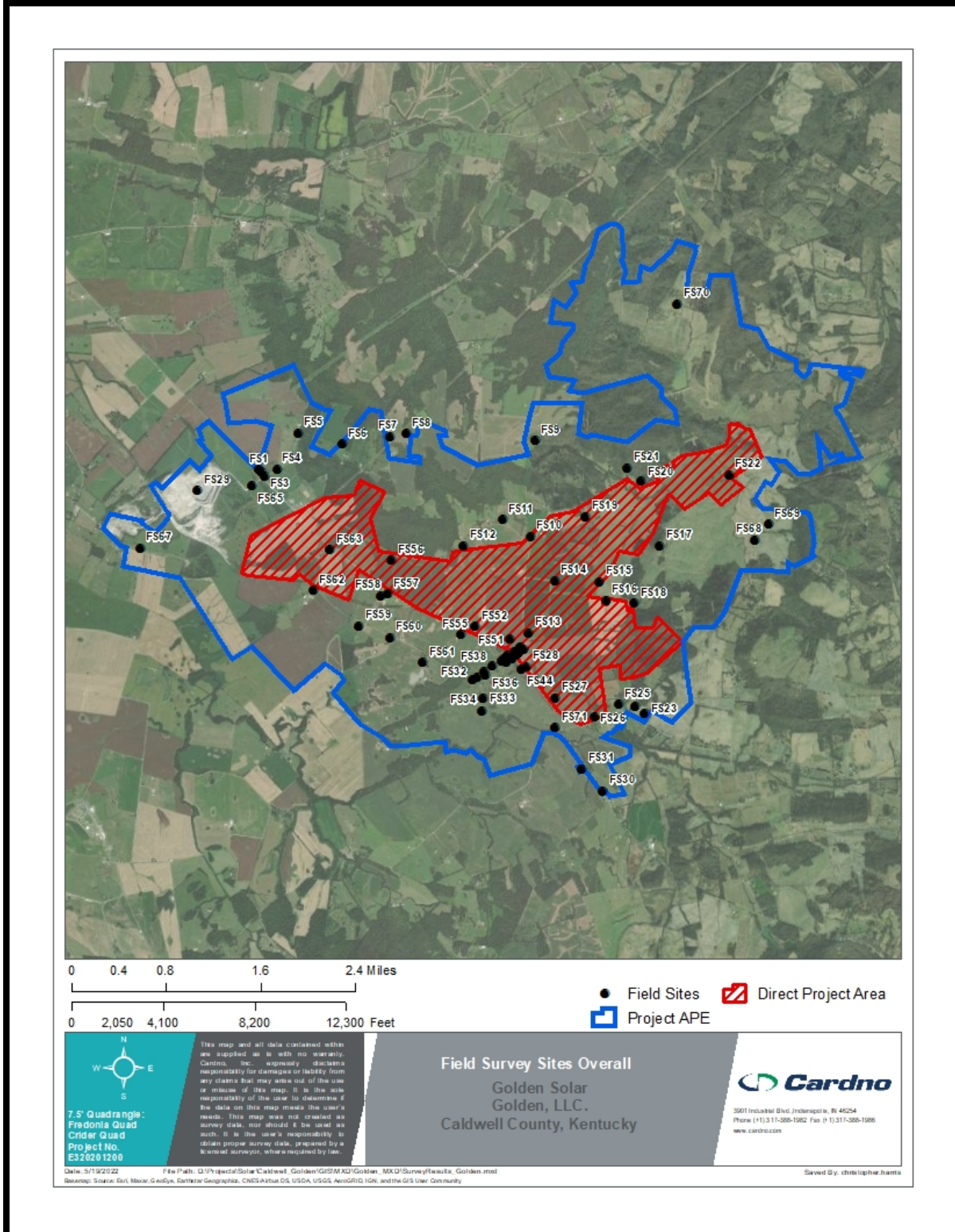


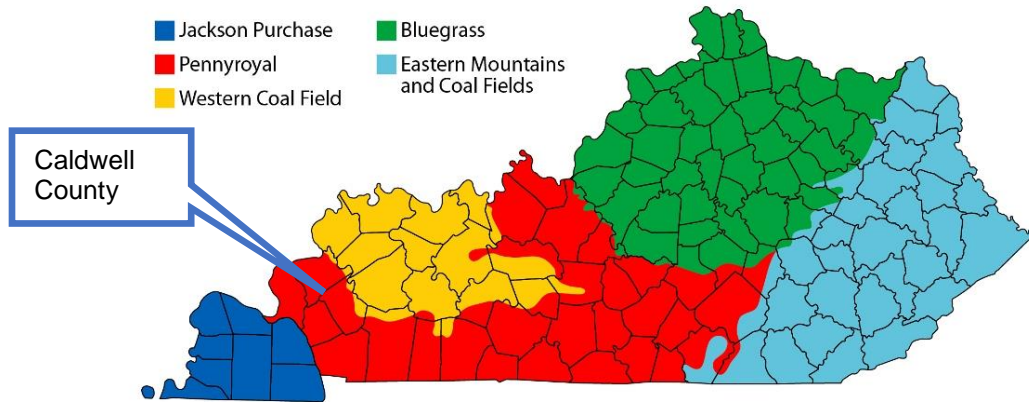
Figure 3. Field Survey Sites – Golden Solar Project.

# 3

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The proposed project is located in the Pennyroyal Cultural Landscape Region, as defined by the KHC/SHPO (**Figure 4**). This region features rolling hills, caves, and karst landscape. This region is also known as the “Mississippian Plateau,” as it was formed during the Mississippian Geologic Age, roughly about 358.9 to 323.2 million years ago.<sup>3</sup> Eighteen principal counties are included in this region: Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Christian, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, Trigg, Todd, and Webster. A small portion of the proposed project is located in the Western Coalfield Cultural Landscape Region, as defined by the KHC/SHPO. This region is adjacent to the Ohio River and underlain by carboniferous rocks of the Pennsylvanian period.<sup>4</sup> Nine principal counties are included in this region, as well as a portion of at least eight others.



**Figure 4.** Kentucky's Cultural Landscape Regions Map.

The region’s topography, particularly in the project APE, is considered gently rolling to hilly. Areas closer to the Ohio River are more level. The main waterways include the Ohio, Green, and Tradewater River systems. The Green River is a particularly significant tributary of the Ohio River, important to historic settlement patterns in western Kentucky and Tennessee.<sup>5</sup> Prior to the decline of the coal-based economy of the region in the past ten years, this region accounted for up to one-quarter of Kentucky’s overall coal production numbers. In 2016, Western Kentucky coal production numbers decreased by

<sup>3</sup> No author, “Pennyroyal Plateau,” Wikipedia entry accessed February 2020 online at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennyroyal\\_Plateau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennyroyal_Plateau)

<sup>4</sup> William A. Withington, “Western Coal Field,” in Kleber, ed., *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1992), 942.

<sup>5</sup> Helen B. Crocker, “Green River,” in Kleber, ed., *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*, 387-88.

22.4 percent, but continued to surpass eastern Kentucky production numbers, upending historic trends in the state.<sup>6</sup> As of 2016, Union, Hopkins, and Webster Counties led production in this region with 8.6, 4.3, and 3.7 million tons of coal produced, respectively—all of which represented a significant decline from 2015.<sup>7</sup> Approximately 45 percent of this coal was utilized in electric power production in Kentucky and across the southeast.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### *Caldwell County*

Caldwell County is the 51st county that was formed in Kentucky. It is located in the western part of the state and bordered by Crittenden, Webster, Hopkins, Christian, Trigg, and Lyon Counties. The county seat is Princeton. Caldwell County currently has a population of 12,700 people and land mass totaling approximately 348 square miles.<sup>8</sup>

Captain William Prince from South Carolina received a land grant for a tract of land in portions of western Kentucky. He and his family settled in Christian County in the late eighteenth century, which was subsequently divided into Livingston and Caldwell Counties in 1809. The county was named after General John Caldwell, who served under George Rogers Clark in the “Indian Wars.”<sup>9</sup> The first community established was Eddy Grove, which was renamed Princeton in honor of Captain Prince in 1817. Prince’s widow, Elizabeth, donated 50 acres of land from their holdings to help establish the town.<sup>10</sup> The first county seat was established at Eddyville, much to the dismay of the residents of Eddy Grove, before it was moved to Princeton in 1817.<sup>11</sup>

Caldwell County was among two Kentucky counties that claimed territory belonging to the Chickasaw Indian tribes. Upon the authorization of the Jackson Purchase in 1818, the county and the town of Princeton became a “staging area” for the settlement of the new region.<sup>12</sup> In addition, the first Kentucky Bank in the west was established at Princeton in 1820, along with a Kentucky Land Office outpost, which further cemented Princeton’s important role in the region. By the late 1820s, a state road traversed through Princeton, connecting Elizabethtown to “the Mississippi River crossing at Columbus [in Hickman County]”<sup>13</sup> Around the same time, another state road was constructed that connected Hopkinsville in

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<sup>6</sup> Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet, Department for Energy Development and Independence, “Kentucky Coal Facts,” 17<sup>th</sup> Edition, Frankfort, KY: KEEC, 2017, 19.

<sup>7</sup> Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet, 3.

<sup>8</sup> *Commonwealth of Kentucky*, “Caldwell County” Accessed online in February 2021 at:

<https://caldwellcounty.ky.gov/Pages/index.aspx>

<sup>9</sup> Samuel Steger, “Caldwell County,” in John E. Kleber, ed., *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky) 2015, 150.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Notable Kentucky African Americans Database, “Caldwell County Kentucky Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes 1850-1870.” N, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2296>

<sup>12</sup> Steger, 150.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 151.

Christian County to the Ohio River. All of these factors led to an exponential growth for the county and especially within the town of Princeton. “Farriers, blacksmiths, wagon shops, harness and saddle shops, taverns, and all types of merchants, whose wares were needed by settlers moving west, kept the young town of Princeton thriving for years.”<sup>14</sup>

The county witnessed one of the more troubling chapters of American history in the early nineteenth century, when the Cherokee and other Native tribes were forced from their ancestral lands in the southeast to the western territories. This migration, now known as the Trail of Tears but called “Indian Removal” in the 1830s, traveled through Caldwell County in November and December 1838 on their way to lands west of the Mississippi River.<sup>15</sup> Over 16,000 Cherokee peoples camped at Big Spring in modern-day Princeton en route to their final destination in Oklahoma.

Railroad lines were extended through the county in the 1870s.<sup>16</sup> The first line was established in 1872 and connected Elizabethtown and Paducah through Princeton. By the late nineteenth century, additional lines were built that connected large trade centers, such as Nashville and Louisville, to the agriculturally rich region. Princeton grew exponentially in this time period, as a large railroad yard and roundhouse were established in the town. By the mid-to-late twentieth century, truck and automobile travel became the preferred mode of transportation. Caldwell County was traversed by US 62 and various state routes, such as KY 91, by the late 1940s. In the early 1960s, the Western Kentucky Parkway was established as a 127-mile route, connecting Princeton to Elizabethtown. The highway was completed by the late 1960s.

### *Agriculture*

The early economy of Caldwell County was based on agriculture, with the main crop being dark-fired tobacco. Given the county’s strategic location at the hub of an active transportation network, market-based crops were able to be produced and transferred to larger trade centers with ease and efficiency. Prior to rail transit, goods were shipped through the Cumberland River ports of Eddyville and Dycusburg, and the Tradewater River port of Belleville. In 1860, Caldwell County was the sixth-ranked county in Kentucky for dark tobacco production.

In the early twentieth century, there was an uprising of farmers against low prices offered by monopolistic tobacco companies, which was called the “Black Patch War.”<sup>17</sup> The Planters’ Protective Association (PPA) organized dark tobacco farmers in the “black patch” into a cooperative beginning in 1904 with participants from across western Tennessee and Kentucky. The American Tobacco Company (ATC), who had fueled the organization of PPA by offering low prices, refused to buy their product and invested in farmers who did not participate, offering higher prices. “Night riders,” sympathetic to the PPA’s goals, rode on horseback through the dark of night, striking terror into farmers and other citizens

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> National Park Service, “The Trail of Tears Kentucky Interactive Map,” Accessed online in October 2021 at: <https://www.nps.gov/trte/planyourvisit/kentucky.htm>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Steger, 151; The “Black patch” refers to the areas in central and western Tennessee and western Kentucky where dark tobacco was produced.



who cooperated with the ATC by burning crops and warehouses, as well as beating and threatening non-PPA farmers. The PPA did not officially encourage the “night rider” movement, but these vigilantes were affiliated with their goals. Due to the impacts of WWI and authoritarian leadership, the PPA collapsed in 1914.<sup>18</sup> In any case, the production of dark tobacco continues in Caldwell County to the present day. As well, white burley tobacco, which is air-cured, was introduced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was produced until the late twentieth century tobacco buy-out program. Both types of tobacco production required barns that performed different functions. Air-cured tobacco barns needed constant air-flow to dry the crop and were typically located on a hill. These barns had venting on the eave sides and the rooftop. Often, there was an attached stripping room with a chimney. The dark-fired tobacco barns are among the oldest barns in the region and also have venting. Most of the vents are situated on the gable ends to control the amount of smoke in the barn while the crop is curing. Both barn types are front gable and constructed of wood, but the dark-fired tobacco barns are very distinctive in this region. The older ones are very tall and feature double entry doors for the crop and a single-entry door for the farmer. By the mid-1940s, these barns featured a three- to four-foot concrete base, presumably to assist with fire safety.

Although dark tobacco was the main crop in the area, livestock and other crops also remained as a part of their agricultural production. Railroad travel allowed for animals like cattle, hogs, and sheep to be brought to and from farms with much more ease. In the twentieth century, tractors and other new technology made farming much easier. During this time frame, equipment storage sheds were built as additions to existing barns or a separate machine shed. A majority of the crops that are currently farmed in the area are corns and soybeans.<sup>19</sup>

Between 1909 and 2017, the US Census of Agriculture indicates that the number of farms in the county decreased but the average size of farms has increased, following national trends. The number of livestock and poultry on farms rose from 1939 to 1978 and then slightly decreased from 1982 to present. From 1939 to 2017, there has been an increase in the purchase of seeds, plants, vines, and trees on farms and increases in the use of fertilizer, lime, and soil conditioners.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Tracy Campbell, “Black Patch War,” in John E. Kleber, ed., *The Kentucky Encyclopedia* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky) 2015, 84-85; Bobbie Smith Bryant, *Farming in the Black Patch* (Morley, MO: Acclaim Press, 2015).

<sup>19</sup> Pamela G. Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley – A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Evansville: Evansville Bindery Inc., 2010), 215-217.

<sup>20</sup> US Department of Agriculture, “Caldwell County” *National Agriculture Statistics Service*, [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Kentucky/Publications/State\\_Census\\_Summaries/Historical\\_Ag\\_Statistics/Caldwell.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Kentucky/Publications/State_Census_Summaries/Historical_Ag_Statistics/Caldwell.pdf)

**Table 7. Caldwell County Census of Agriculture<sup>21</sup>**

Year	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Average Size of Farms
1901	2,006	195,442	97
1919	2,218	202,957	92
1929	1,708	18,659	106
1939	1,572	186,249	118
1949	1,295	169,189	131
1959	920	141,067	153
1969	953	153,893	161
1978	731	154,190	211
1987	570	134,929	237
1997	700	157,980	226
2007	625	142,770	228
2012	538	133,499	248
2017	475	130,160	274

*Town of Crider*

Crider is a rural crossroads community located on KY 91/Marion Road in northwest Caldwell County. It is situated between Fredonia and Princeton. The name Crider comes from a Euro-American family that arrived from Virginia in the early nineteenth century and settled the land.<sup>22</sup> The settlement was originally called Walnut in honor of the homeplace of the Tinsley family, Walnut Grove. The town was later renamed Crider with a post office established there in 1841.<sup>23</sup> Crider developed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries due to its location between two major towns. It became a micro-regional trade center adjacent to fertile farmland, quarrying, and timber operations. Businesses were established to serve the population and included a tobacco warehouse, tomato canning factory, general stores, shops, sawmill, and log yard. By the late nineteenth century, the Illinois Central Railroad had established a line that connected Crider to towns along the Ohio River and on to Chicago. As Crider was a stop on the line, the community flourished.<sup>24</sup> The railroad was abandoned in the late twentieth century, but revived to serve the Fredonia quarry in the 1990s/early 2000s.<sup>25</sup> This small, unincorporated community was essentially abandoned as a hub for business development by the mid-twentieth century. Houses, a store building, and several churches remain from its earlier period of development.

*Commercial Buildings: Stores*

The preeminence of small rural general store operation lasted from the late nineteenth century through the 1950s in Kentucky. Rural stores were typically owned locally and carried diverse inventories. They

<sup>21</sup> US Department of Agriculture, "Caldwell County"

<sup>22</sup> Robert M. Rennick, "Caldwell County – Place Names." *Robert M. Rennick Manuscript Collection 46*, [https://scholarworks.moreheadstate.edu/rennick\\_ms\\_collection/46/](https://scholarworks.moreheadstate.edu/rennick_ms_collection/46/)

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley – A Small Valley with a Big Heart*, 62-63.

<sup>25</sup> Lisa Rainey Brownell, *Abandoned Railroad Corridors in Kentucky: An Inventory and Assessment*, Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Transportation Center/Department for Local Governments, 2003, 87-88.

were often situated in small crossroads communities, serving the adjacent micro-region. Owners usually resided in the commercial building or nearby in order to protect their merchandise. Stores served as social centers of their communities, hosting a variety of events from elections to health visits. Rural post offices were frequently operated from the general store as well. Although demand for farm products increased during World War I, an increasing number of rural residents moved to urban areas seeking better opportunities. Improved roads prompted residents to shop in larger stores in urban areas. As automobiles replaced wagons, rural stores diversified by adding gas pumps and adjusting their goods and services. The onset of World War II drew an increasing number of workers to the cities for manufacturing positions in support of the war, and many of those workers remained in the cities after the war. At the same time, rural electrification efforts expanded the modern conveniences available, such as refrigeration, to rural areas in the 1950s and 1960s; frequent trips to the general store were no longer necessary. By the late 1960s and 1970s, interstate highways had bypassed most rural communities and drew travelers off on pre-planned exits, far from these earlier business centers. Large chain fast food restaurants and gas stations proliferated at these exits. Few rural stores continue to function in their original capacity, with most now serving other functions or vacant.<sup>26</sup>

Architecturally, stores constructed from the late nineteenth century through the 1950s were mostly of modest size and constructed in frame, concrete block, or less often of brick. Most wood frame stores were one story in size and surfaced with weatherboard. These stores featured a rectangular footprint with a full-width front canopy. Other character-defining features include glazed storefront display windows, glazed wood entry doors, and façades with flat or stepped parapets. Signage was typically incorporated into the façade's fascia board, but could also be incorporated into a single pole sign near the road. Two-story examples housed residential units or meeting space on the second floor, but those are mostly confined to urban areas. According to one study concerning country stores, "one-story frame commercial buildings were much more common in rural areas historically, but few remain."<sup>27</sup>

### *Industry*

One of the main industries in Caldwell County was quarrying of large limestone deposits. The Cedar Bluff Stone Company was established in 1870 by Bull McElfrick. The Katterjohn Construction Works operated the company in the early twentieth century. As mentioned above, railroad lines provided an opportunity for easier transportation of goods.<sup>28</sup> The most common limestone that is found in the county and surrounding regions is Oolitic limestone, which is known for its light-gray permanent color and its resistance to weather elements. Its strong substance made it the best building material and it

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<sup>26</sup> Heather Fearnbach, *Historic Store Context: Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties*, (Winston-Salem: Fearnbach History Services). Prepared for Human Environment Section, North Carolina Department of Transportation, (2012), 6-10. Online at: <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/surveyreports/HistoricStoreContext%28BK,CW,CL,MC,RF%29-2012.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, 72

<sup>28</sup> Rennick, "Caldwell County – Place Names"



was used frequently for ornamental design and carvings. This limestone was used regionally as a building material from Indiana to Tennessee.<sup>29</sup>

### *Trail of Tears*

In 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, which authorized the settlement of Native American tribes west of the Mississippi River under their own governance.<sup>30</sup> “In December 1835, a small faction of Cherokee, led by Major Ridge, John Ridge, Elias Boudinot, and others, acting on their own and without the consent of Principal Chief John Ross and the Cherokee government, signed the Treaty of New Echota. The treaty set the conditions for the removal of the Cherokee people from portions of southeastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern Georgia, and northeastern Alabama. In exchange for the Cherokee's land and five million dollars, the tribe would relocate to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. The great majority of the Cherokee people vigorously protested the treaty, considering it to be fraudulent. Federal officials ignored their protests, though, and the Treaty of New Echota was ratified by a single vote in the United States Senate.

The Cherokee were given until May 1838 to remove voluntarily, but only about 1,681 left before the deadline. Among those who left voluntarily was a group of 365 Cherokee led by United States Army Lieutenant B.B. Cannon. The federally financed Cannon detachment left from Charleston, Tennessee, on October 14, 1837, and took an overland route to Indian Territory, traveling through Tennessee, western Kentucky, southern Illinois, southern Missouri, and northwestern Arkansas before disbanding in eastern Oklahoma at the end of December 1837.”<sup>31</sup>

The Trail of Tears removal efforts that traversed Kentucky in 1838-1839 was known as the northern route.<sup>32</sup> Comprising over 11,500 Cherokee peoples, eleven of the thirteen northern route detachments traveled this route to their final destination in Oklahoma.<sup>33</sup> “The Northern Route of the Trail of Tears enters Kentucky west of the town of Guthrie. Oral tradition states that the Cherokee stopped at Gray's Inn, just north of the Kentucky border. The parties continued heading northwest toward Hopkinsville. The route traveled through Trenton and Pembroke along the general roadbed of today's US 41. Cherokee leaders Whitepath and Fly Smith died and were buried at Hopkinsville. Their companions marked the graves with poles and banners so those passing through later could pay tribute. The graves are now part of a city park dedicated to the Trail of Tears, and a National Register nomination for the graves of Whitepath and Fly Smith has been prepared. From Hopkinsville, the detachments continued to move northwestward along an alignment similar to the current State Route 91, passing first through

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<sup>29</sup> James H. Gardner, “Oolithic Limes in Bowling Green and Other Places in Kentucky,” in *Structural Materials, Advance Chapter from Contributions to Economic Geology, Bulletin 430-F 1909*, Quarries and Beyond, accessed February 13, 2020, [https://quarriesandbeyond.org/states/ky/ky-oolithic\\_1909.html](https://quarriesandbeyond.org/states/ky/ky-oolithic_1909.html)

<sup>30</sup> Tim Talbott, “The Trail of Tears,” Accessed online at: <https://explorekyhistory.ky.gov/items/show/601>

<sup>31</sup> This portion of the context was excerpted from the following source. Amy M. Kostine and Victoria Hensley, “State Road – Hill Cemetery Segment/Princeton-Fredonia Road,” Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Listed in 2020.

<sup>32</sup> Philip Thomason, “Historic and Historical Archaeological Resources of the Cherokee Trail of Tears,” Multiple Property Documentation Form to the National Register of Historic Places, Listed 2004.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

Princeton and then leading to Fredonia. The detachments then followed the route now approximated by State Route 133 to Berry's Ferry on the Ohio River," where they crossed into Illinois at Berry's Ferry, south of Rondeau Island.<sup>34</sup>

As can be seen in Figure 5 below, the route followed by the US Military-led removal efforts followed the basic path of KY 91 through western Caldwell County on its way to Oklahoma.<sup>35</sup> As far as can be determined from field survey, there are no extant road segments along KY 91 in our project APE. As well, there are no extant above-ground buildings, structures, objects, or features that were identified and surveyed as part of this effort. The Old Elkhorn Tavern site may, however, contain below-ground archaeological remains of Cherokee burials related to the Trail of Tears. The Blue Family Cemetery/Old Elkhorn Cemetery, which was part of the Elkhorn Tavern property, was surveyed as FS 71/CA-9. There does not appear to be an association with this cemetery and the burial location for the Cherokee peoples who perished on this route; however, this cannot be established based on primary and secondary source research. This matter is further discussed in the FS narrative discussion in Section 4. Reporting related to below-ground remains associated with potential Cherokee burials is handled in the accompanying archaeological report (Simpson et al.).



Figure 5. Map of Trail of Tears Route through Caldwell County, showing portions of the project area.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., Section E, 43.

<sup>35</sup> Kostine and Hensley, 8-12.

# 4

## SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

### FIELD SURVEY SITES

Field survey sites range in date from the nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries, as far as can be determined from exterior survey. The predominant date of construction was from circa 1910 to the late 1960s. All properties that appear to have been built prior to 1975 were examined for this survey. A total of 71 field sites are described below. Several field survey site numbers have been combined under one KHC site number where further research revealed that the remaining buildings represent two properties that were historically associated. Detailed field maps are located in Appendix A. An overall map showing all field sites is provided in **Figure 3**.



**Field Site 1**

House  
CA-466  
Circa 1962  
17308 Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.179951/-88.014013



**Plate 1.** CA-466, House, looking NE.

*Description*

This property contains a ranch house built circa 1962 (**Plate 1**). The ranch house is clad in a brick veneer with a side-gable, corrugated metal roof with vinyl siding within the gable. The façade has a W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern with an integral two-car garage on the east elevation, which, according to the owner, was added in the late 1990s. The façade contains 1/1, double hung, metal sash windows and a large metal picture window to the right of the entrance, which is flanked by four metal fanlights. There are horizontally configured, 2/2, double hung, metal sash windows on the remaining elevations. The foundation is not visible.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this historic house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a ranch-style house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not

have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 2**

House  
CA-467  
Circa 1950  
17272 Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.179547/-88.013651



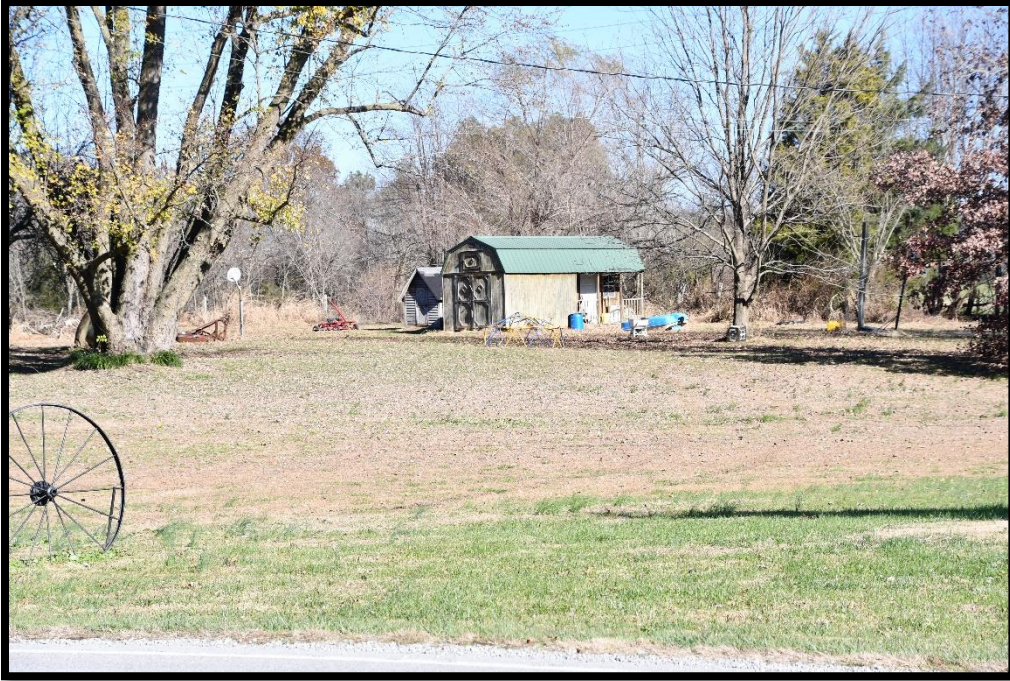
**Plate 2.** CA-467, House, looking north.

*Description*

This property contains a ranch house and two modern sheds. According to the owner, the house is called the Henry and Ruth Hynes House and was constructed circa 1950 (**Plate 2**). The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. Its façade has a W-W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern, with an integral garage on the east elevation. It has a side-gable roof with an asphalt shingle roof covering. There are 6/6, double hung, vinyl sash windows flanked by non-operational shutters. There is a large vinyl picture window left of the front entrance that is flanked by 4/4, double hung, vinyl sash windows and non-operational shutters. The front entrance is protected by a two-bay porch covered in a front-gable asphalt shingle roof. The porch is supported by vinyl posts and railings.

There are two modern sheds in the back yard of the ranch house (**Plate 3**). The first modern shed is clad in vertical wood (B). The second modern shed (C) is a clad in vinyl siding.





**Plate 3.** CA-467B-C, two modern sheds, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this historic house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a ranch-style house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 3**

House  
CA-468  
Circa 1960  
17228 Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.179288/-88.013235



**Plate 4.** CA-468, House; and CA-468B, one modern shed, looking NE.

*Description*

This property contains a ranch house and three modern sheds. The ranch house was built circa 1960 (**Plate 4**). The house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete block foundation. The façade has a W-W-D fenestration pattern. It is covered in a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. There is an attached carport on the east elevation. The house contains 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash window that are flanked by faux shutters. There is a large picture window left of the entrance that is flanked by 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows and non-operational shutters.

There are three modern sheds on the property. The first is an enclosed detached carport (B) directly east of the attached carport. The second (C) and third (D) sheds are located in the back yard of the property.





**Plate 5.** CA-468C and D, Two sheds, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this historic house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a ranch-style house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 4**

House  
CA-469  
Circa 1970  
135 Hughes Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.180297/-88.011117



**Plate 6.** CA-469, House, looking north.

*Description*

This property contains a ranch house and a modern workshop. The ranch house was constructed circa 1970 (**Plate 6**). The house is clad in a brick veneer and covered in a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. The façade has a W-D-W-W fenestration pattern and there is an attached carport on the east elevation. It contains 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows and a large vinyl picture window left of the entrance. The large picture window is flanked by 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows. The remaining elevations have modern vinyl slider windows. There is a modern prefabricated metal clad workshop (B) in the back yard of the property.





**Plate 7.** CA-469B, Workshop, looking NE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this historic house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a ranch-style house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 5**

House  
CA-470  
Circa 1970  
515 Hughes Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.184558/-88.008015



**Plate 8.** CA-470, House, looking north.

*Description*

This property contains a circa 1970 ranch house, a stock barn, a garage, and a modern house. The ranch house is clad in a blonde brick veneer with vinyl siding within the gable (**Plate 8**). The façade has a W-W-D-W fenestration pattern. The house is covered in a corrugated metal, side-gable roof with an interior central brick chimney on the north roof slope. It has 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows with a large picture window right of the entrance. The picture window is flanked by narrow, 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows.

This property also has a circa 1980 barn (B) and a large, circa 1970 modern garage (C) with an attached carport on the north elevation. There is a secondary circa 2000 house (D) on the property, it rests on a concrete block foundation and has an attached carport on the north elevation.



**Plate 9.** Left: CA-470C, Garage (left); and CA-470B, Barn (right), looking NW. Right: CA-470D, Modern House, looking NE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this historic house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a ranch-style house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 6**

Dalton Norman Cemetery  
CA-471  
Circa 1863 - Present  
385 Norman Cemetery Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.183276/-88.001260



**Plate 10.** CA-471, Cemetery, looking NW.

*Description*

The Dalton Norman Cemetery (**Plate 10** and **Plate 11**) is located on a 1.4-acre parcel on the east side of Norman Cemetery Road, named after the cemetery itself. The Dalton Norman Cemetery contains both modern gravestones and older gravestones dating back to 1863. The most recent gravestone dates to 1997. The entrance to the cemetery is marked by a cast iron arched sign with the words “Dalton Norman Cemetery” across the top and resting on brick piers. This cemetery contains approximately 75 graves with names such as Dalton, Driver, Wilson, Tommy, Sicler, Carner, Tosh, Rogers, Nelson, and Dixon. The oldest gravestone belongs to Dalton and is dated July 7, 1863.





**Plate 11.** CA-471, Cemetery Entry Gate, looking east.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This cemetery is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. A cemetery must meet the requirements outlined in NRHP Criterion Consideration D. For a cemetery to be eligible under this guidance, it must include or more of the following: (a) graves of persons of transcendent importance; (b) exceptional age related to the founding of a community or culture; (c) express distinctive design qualities; or (d) be important to the broad patterns of historic events. The Dalton Norman Family cemetery does not meet any of these requirements, as far as can be determined from above-ground survey work. Little could be uncovered about the family's history in the area; therefore, none of the visible graves mark a person of transcendent importance. Visible graves in the cemetery date from the mid-twentieth century, and are therefore not of exceptional age. The cemetery does not appear to have an overarching design plan, or markers that express important design principles, and is therefore not eligible for design. Finally, the cemetery does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 7**

House

CA-472

Circa 1965

1424 Dalton Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.184300/-87.993786



**Plate 12.** CA-472, House, looking south.

*Description*

This property contains a circa 1965 ranch house, a modern barn, and a stock barn. The ranch house is clad in a brick veneer with a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof (**Plate 12**). The façade has a W-D-W-W fenestration pattern and there is an attached carport on the west elevation. It contains 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows. The front entrance is protected by a two-bay porch. The porch roof follows the slope of the main roof and is supported by fiberglass fluted columns. There is an interior end brick chimney on the north roof slope.

This property contains a circa 1990 garage/workshop (B), located to the east of the primary resource. This building is of frame construction and clad in metal panel siding. This property also has a smaller, circa 1940 stock barn (C) located to the southeast of the primary resource. This resource is clad in vertical wood planks with a corrugated metal, front-gable roof. There are shed additions on the east and west elevations, clad in vertical wood planks and covered in corrugated metal shed roofs.





**Plate 13.** Left: CA-472B, Garage/workshop, looking SE. Right: CA-472C, Barn, looking SE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this historic house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a ranch-style house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 8**

Barn  
CA-473  
Circa 1970  
North side of Dalton Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.184602/-87.991343



**Plate 14.** CA-473, Barn, looking NE.

*Description*

This property has a circa 1970 barn (**Plate 14**). The barn is a corrugated metal building with a large corrugated sliding metal barn door on the west elevation. It is clad in different vertical, corrugated metal sidings that has been replaced over time. The barn is covered in a front-gable, corrugated metal roof and rests on a poured concrete block foundation.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century barn or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 9**

House  
CA-474  
Circa 1940  
2064 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.184111/-87.9771006



**Plate 15.** CA-474, House, looking NE.

*Description*

This property contains a house, two circa 1980 workshops, a circa 1960 grain bin, and a large tobacco barn. The circa late 1940s house has a circa 1980 addition on the west elevation (**Plate 15**). It is clad in vinyl siding and covered in a corrugated metal roof. The façade has a D-W-D-W fenestration pattern. It has 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows and an attic vent within the gable. There are two front porches. The first porch is attached to the front-gable portion of the house and protects that entrance. It has a corrugated metal, hipped roof and is supported by modern fiberglass pillars and railings. The second porch is attached to the side-gable portion of the house and protects that entrance. It has a corrugated metal shed roof and is supported by modern fiberglass pillars and railings. There is a large exterior end stone chimney on the west elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation.

The property has two circa 1980 workshops (B). Both are clad in corrugated metal siding and are covered by corrugated metal, side-gable roofs. This property contains one circa 1960 grain bin (C). It is clad in corrugated metal siding and covered by a corrugated metal roof. There is a large tobacco barn (D)



on the property, located to the south of the primary resource. It is clad in vertical wood planks with a corrugated metal front gable roof. There are three horizontal wood plank vents within the gable.



**Plate 16.** Left: CA-474B, Two workshops; and CA-474C, Grain bin, looking NE. Right: CA-474D, Barn, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 10**

Bethlehem Cemetery

CA-475

Circa 1846 - Present

344 Bethlehem Cemetery Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.171767/-87.972293



**Plate 17.** CA-475, Cemetery and Entry Gate, looking NW.

*Description*

The Bethlehem Cemetery is located on a 5.25-acre parcel north of the intersection of Bethlehem Cemetery Road, Hulker Road, and Goodsprings Road. The Bethlehem Cemetery is on the east side of Bethlehem Cemetery Road, named after the cemetery itself. The Bethlehem Cemetery contains both modern gravestones and older gravestones dating back to 1885. The entrance to the cemetery is marked by a cast iron gate with the words "Bethlehem Cemetery" across the top. The cemetery is surrounded by a three-foot tall, cast iron fence. The Bethlehem Cemetery contains gravestones with names such as Clift, Ramage, Myers, Glenn, Nollner, Dozier, Freer, Niller, Grooms, and Ramson. The oldest gravestone belongs to George G. Grooms and is dated November 31, 1885.





**Plate 18.** CA-475, Cemetery, looking NW.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This cemetery is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. A cemetery must meet the requirements outlined in NRHP Criterion Consideration D. For a cemetery to be eligible under this guidance, it must include or more of the following: (a) graves of persons of transcendent importance; (b) exceptional age related to the founding of a community or culture; (c) express distinctive design qualities; or (d) be important to the broad patterns of historic events. This cemetery does not meet any of these requirements, as far as can be determined from above-ground survey work. Little could be uncovered about the families' history in the area; therefore, none of the visible graves mark a person of transcendent importance. Visible graves in the cemetery date from the mid-twentieth century, and are therefore not of exceptional age. The cemetery does not appear to have an overarching design plan, or markers that express important design principles, and is therefore not eligible for design. Finally, the cemetery does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 11**

House  
CA-476  
Circa 1970  
546 Hulker Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.174020/-87.976345



**Plate 19.** CA-476, Ranch house, looking NW.

*Description*

This property contains a circa 1970 ranch house, a garage, two circa 1965 grain bins, a workshop/outbuilding, and a well house. The ranch house is clad in brick veneer and is covered by a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. The façade has a D-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern and an attached carport on the east elevation, which covers a secondary entrance. There are 6/6, double hung, vinyl sash windows throughout. Its recessed entrance and left bay windows are protected by a porch. The porch roof follows the same slope as the main roof and carport. It is supported by classically inspired fiberglass fluted columns.

A one-car garage (B) is located to the immediate west of the primary resource (**Plate 20**). This building is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The central gable roof is covered in a corrugated metal, front-gable roof. It has 6/6, double hung, vinyl sash windows. The two attached shed carports are on the east and west elevations and are supported by wood posts. Two



circa 1965 grain bins (C) are located east of the garage (**Plate 20**). They are clad in corrugated metal siding and covered by a corrugated metal roof.

A circa 1950 concrete block workshop (D) is located to the southwest of the grain bins (**Plate 21**). It is covered by a corrugated metal roof with asphalt insulbrick cladding within the gables. Vertically configured, 2/2, double hung, metal sash windows are present on three of the four elevations. The main portion of this building is two stories in height with a one-story addition on the east elevation. This addition is covered in vinyl siding. A small concrete block well house (E) is located at the entrance of the property (**Plate 22**). It is covered in a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.



**Plate 20.** Left: CA-476B, Garage, looking east. Right: CA-476C, Two grain bins, looking NW.



**Plate 21.** Left: CA-476D, Workshop, looking west. Right: CA-476D, Workshop, looking SE.





**Plate 22.** Left: CA-476E, Well House, looking NW. Right: CA-476, Context picture from the well house (CA-476E), looking NW.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 12**

House

CA-477

Circa 1956

434 Hulker Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.171115/-87.982476



**Plate 23.** CA-477, House, looking north.

*Description*

This property contains a ranch house, a carport, a workshop, and two barns. The circa 1956 ranch house is clad in a brick veneer and covered by a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. Its façade has a W-D-W-W fenestration pattern. It has 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows with two large vinyl picture windows to the right of the entrance. The façade is covered in modern wood plank siding and protected by a full-length porch. The porch is covered in an asphalt shingle shed roof and supported by wood posts and railings. There is a one-story, front-gable addition on the rear elevation of the house.

The two-car carport (B), located northwest of the primary resource, is a wood frame building with vertical corrugated metal siding and a front-gable, corrugated metal roof (**Plate 24**). The first barn (C), located to the north of the primary resource, is of wood frame construction with vertical corrugated metal siding and a front-gable, corrugated metal roof (**Plate 24**). It has a large, corrugated metal, sliding barn door a small vent within the gable. A wood frame shed addition is located on its south elevation. It



is clad in corrugated metal siding and has a corrugated metal shed roof with vertical wood planks just below the roof line.

The workshop (D) is located north of the primary resource on the west side of the farm access road (**Plate 25**). This building is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and covered by a front-gable, corrugated metal roof. It has a modern one-car garage door. The foundation is not visible because it is covered in horizontal wood planks. A shed roofed, wood frame addition is located on the north elevation. This addition is clad in vertical wood planks and has a corrugated metal shed roof. It has two large wood doors. The stock barn (E), located to the northeast of the workshop (CA-477D), is clad in vertical wood planks and has a large, vertical wood plank sliding barn door (**Plate 25**). This building has a front-gabled roof with a corrugated metal roof covering.



**Plate 24.** Left: CA-477B, Carport, looking NW. Right: CA-477C, Barn, looking NE.



**Plate 25.** Left: CA-477D, Workshop, looking NW. Right: CA-477E, Barn, looking NE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore,

it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 13**

Farm  
CA-478  
Circa 1960  
236 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.160244/-87.972265



**Plate 26.** CA-478, House, looking NE.

*Description*

This property contains a house, a well house, a circa 1970 carport, a storage barn, and a Quonset hut. The primary resource is a circa 1960 house clad in vinyl siding and resting on a concrete block foundation. Its façade has a W-W-D-W fenestration pattern. The building is covered by a side-gable, corrugated metal roof and has 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows throughout. The façade is protected by a full-length porch covered by a corrugated metal shed roof, supported by wood posts and railings.

The residential outbuilding cluster is located to the immediate east of the primary resource and consists of a well house and a carport. The small, concrete block well house (B) is located in the back yard of the primary resource (**Plate 27**). It is covered by a corrugated metal side-gable roof. The two-car carport (C) is of wood frame construction and clad with vertical metal siding (**Plate 27**). The front-gable roof has a corrugated metal roof covering. The agricultural cluster is located to the northeast of the residential cluster and consists of a storage barn and a Quonset hut. The storage barn (D) is clad in vertical

corrugated metal siding and covered by a corrugated metal, front-gable roof (**Plate 28**). A modern run-in addition is on the west elevation. This addition is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and covered in a corrugated metal shed roof. The Quonset hut (E), located to the east of the storage barn, is clad in metal siding and covered in a canvas semi-circle roof (**Plate 28**).



**Plate 27.** Left: CA-478B, Well house, looking south. Right: CA-478C, Carport, looking SE.



**Plate 28.** Left: CA-478D, Storage barn, looking SE. Right: CA-478E, Quonset hut, looking SE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 14**

Barn  
CA-479  
Circa 1960  
1541 Grey Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.166763/-87.968381



**Plate 29.** CA-479, Barn, looking north.

*Description*

This 79-acre parcel contains a single equipment barn. It has a large, corrugated metal sliding barn door. Its exterior is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and it has a front-gable, corrugated metal roof. Horizontal wood plank siding is visible underneath the corrugated metal siding. A five-bay, wood frame, run-in machine shed addition is on the southeast elevation.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century barn or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 15**

Farm  
CA-480  
Circa 1950  
717 Grey Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.166732/-87.961423



**Plate 30.** CA-480, House, looking north.

*Description*

This property has a circa 1950 house, a barn, five carports, and a garage. The house is a single story in height and its exterior is clad in metal siding. The side-gabled roof has a metal panel roof covering. It rests on a concrete block foundation and its façade has a W-D-W-W fenestration pattern. The windows throughout are of vinyl sash construction with 1/1 light patterns. Large vinyl picture windows flank the façade's primary entrance. A wood frame porch is located on the west elevation. Its frame shed roof is covered by a corrugated metal roof and supported by wood posts and railings.

The barn (B), located to the north of the primary resource, is a Wisconsin dairy barn (**Plate 31**). This building is clad in vertical metal panel siding and its gambrel roof is covered in metal panels. There are single-story shed additions on the east and west elevations. These additions are clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and covered in corrugated metal shed roofs. The five carports (C) are metal frame and clad in metal panels siding (**Plate 32**). The modern garage with an office (D) is located between the carports (**Plate 32**). This building is clad in vertical metal panel siding and covered in a

metal panel, side-gable roof. It has 6/6, double hung, vinyl sash windows and two modern roll-top garage doors. A wood frame porch is on the south elevation. This porch is covered by a metal panel hipped roof, supported by wood posts.



**Plate 31.** CA-480B, Barn, looking north.



**Plate 32.** Left: CA-480C, Carports, looking west. Right: CA-480D, Garage, looking west.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore,

it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 16**

House  
CA-481  
Circa 1958  
800 Grey Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.164360/-87.960477



**Plate 33.** CA-481, House, looking south.

*Description*

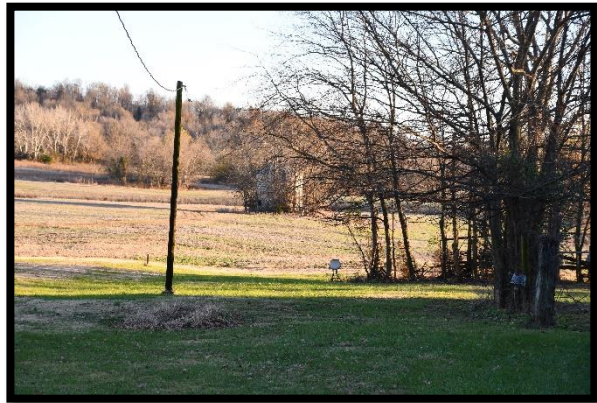
This property is located on an approximately 206-acre parcel and consists of a house, a garage, a barn, a workshop, and a grain bin. The house (**Plate 33**) is a circa 1958, single-story building. Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding and its hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles. An integral carport is located on the west elevation and is supported by vinyl pillars. It has vertically configured, 2/2, double hung, wood sash windows, flanked by non-operational shutters. The entry is protected by a small, front-gable porch, covered with asphalt shingles and supported by vinyl posts.

A garage (B) is located to the southwest of the primary resource (**Plate 34**). This building is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and covered by an asphalt shingle, front-gable roof. There are vertical wood planks within the roof gables. It has a one-car, interior side sliding garage door. To the south of the garage is a large equipment barn (C) (**Plate 34**). It has a large, corrugated metal, sliding barn door. It is clad in vertical wood plank siding and has a front-gable, corrugated metal roof. There is a shed addition on the east elevation. The workshop (D), located between the primary resource and the

equipment barn, is a concrete block building, covered by a metal, front-gable roof with metal sheets within the gable (**Plate 35**). It has vertically configured, 2/2, double hung, wood sash windows. The grain bin (E), located within the agricultural field south of the previously discussed resources, is clad in corrugated metal siding and covered in a corrugated metal roof (**Plate 35**).



**Plate 34.** Left: CA-481B, Garage, looking SW. Right: CA-481C, Barn, looking south.



**Plate 35.** Left: CA-481D, Workshop, looking SW. Right: CA-481E, Grain bin, looking south.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 17**

William Blue House  
CA-15  
Circa 1890  
1541 Grey Farm Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.173270/-87.951035



**Plate 36.** CA-15, House, looking SE.

*Description*

This property, located on an approximately 230-acre parcel, contains a circa 1890 house, a shed, a barn, a Quonset hut, and a silo. The Queen Anne style house (**Plate 36**) was previously surveyed in 1991 and called the William Blue House. It is clad in vinyl siding and covered in an asphalt shingle, pyramidal roof. Three roof gables, which protrude from the main roof section, are located on the on the left side of the façade and on the north and south elevations. A side-gable addition and an attached, two-car garage are located on the north elevation. Two interior, central, concrete parged chimneys are located on the northern and southern roof slopes, and a narrow, gabled-roof dormer is located on the on the eastern roof slope. The façade and north elevation feature a wraparound porch that is covered by a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, supported by decorative wood pillars, spandrels, and balustrades. A small attic louver vent with decorative wood trim is within the façade's roof gable. The main section of the building rests on a brick foundation and two additions are present on the north elevation.



A frame garage (B) is located to the immediate north of the primary resource. It is in a partially ruinous condition. Its exterior is clad in vertical wood planks and it is covered by a corrugated metal roof (**Plate 37**). No garage doors are present on the building. An agricultural cluster located approximately 850 feet north of the primary resource contains a barn and Quonset hut, both used for hay storage. The hay barn (C) is a metal large frame building (**Plate 37**). Its exterior is clad in corrugated metal siding and it is covered by a front-gable, corrugated metal roof. The Quonset hut (D) is of metal frame construction. The northwest section of the building has no roof covering and is open to the elements (**Plate 38**). Between the primary resource and the northern agricultural outbuildings described above lies a silo and a concrete block building. The silo is of concrete construction and is topped with a metal panel arched roof covering (**Plate 38**). The wood frame of a building no longer in use sits next to the silo and is possibly attached to it.



**Plate 37.** Left: CA-15B, Shed, looking NW. Right: CA-15C, Barn, looking north.



**Plate 38.** Left: CA-15D, Quonset hut, looking NW. Right: CA-15E, Silo, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Eligible*

This farmstead is recommended *Eligible* for the NRHP in the area of architecture (Criterion C) as a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. Notable character-defining features include the wrap-around entry porch with decorative milled posts, spandrels, and balustrade; corner brackets; and decorative verge boards within the roof gables. The house retains good integrity of location, setting, feeling,

association, design, and materials/workmanship to the period of significance. Although the historic outbuildings are no longer extant, their loss does not significantly impact the character and integrity of the house itself. This property does not retain sufficient agricultural or domestic outbuildings to successfully tell the story of agriculture in Caldwell County, and therefore, is not eligible under either Criterion A or C as a farmstead. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The recommended NRHP boundary includes only the parcel on which the house is situated upon and includes the primary resource and the historic shed (**Figure 6**). Due to the non-historic or insignificant nature of the associated agricultural outbuildings, the parcel these are located on is not part of the recommended NRHP boundary.

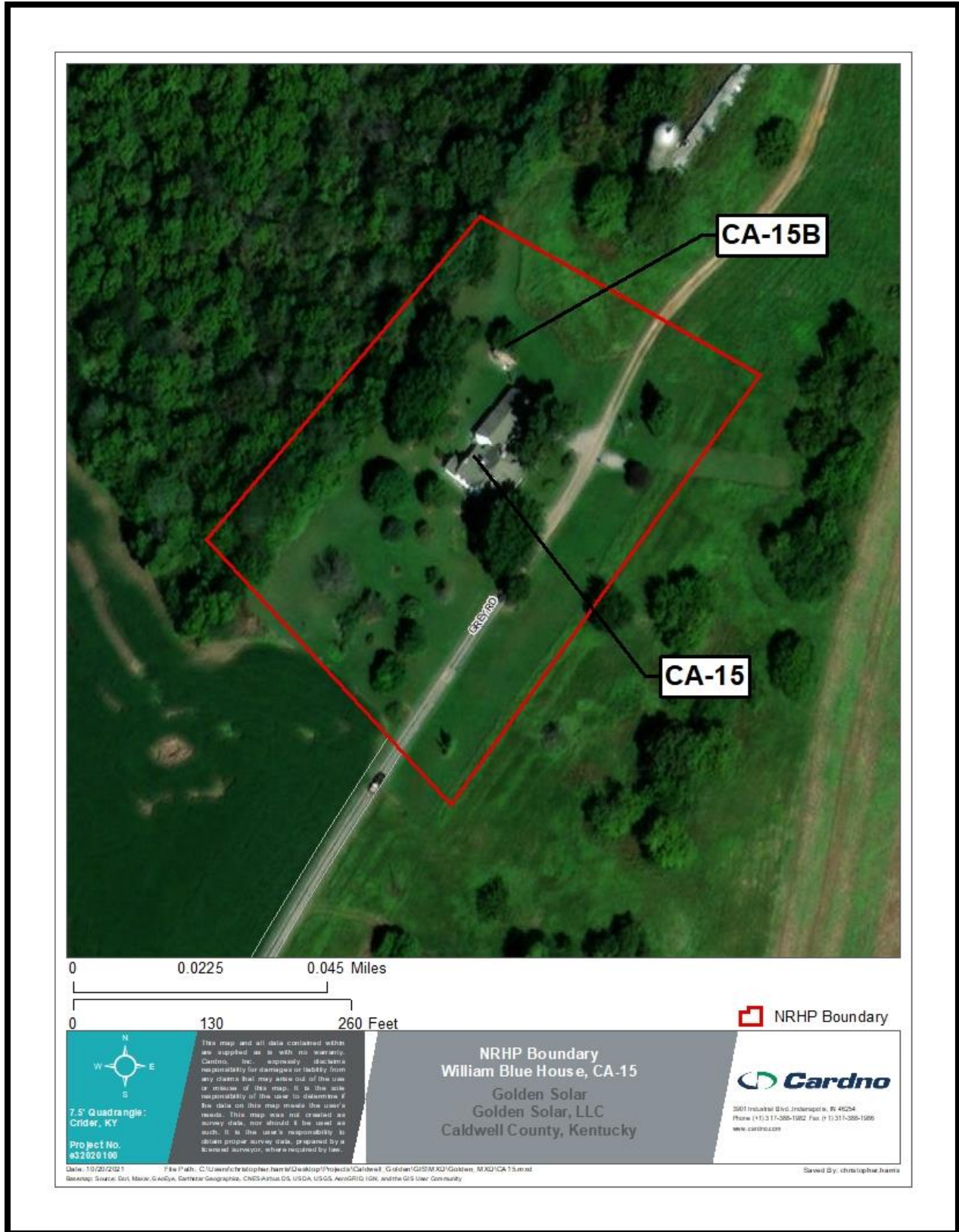


Figure 6. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the William Blue House (CA-15).



*Effects Assessment: Undetermined*

Effects will not be determined until the project plans are further defined. They will be included in an addendum report, upon submission of the USACE permit.

**Field Site 18**

House  
CA-482  
Circa 1973  
1032 Grey Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.164071/-87.955879



**Plate 39.** CA-482, House, looking south.

*Description*

This approximately 25-acre parcel contains a ranch house, two sheds, a well, a workshop, a chicken house, an older barn, and a modern barn. The exterior of the circa 1973 ranch house is clad in a brick veneer and covered by a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof. Its façade has a W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern (**Plate 39**). The windows throughout are 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash construction flanked by non-operational shutters, with the exception of the façade's full-length, triple-pane picture window. There is an exterior end brick chimney on the east elevation. The façade's central bay entry is recessed.

A frame shed (B), located to the east of the primary resource, is clad in vertical wood planks and covered by a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof (**Plate 40**). It has a shed roof addition on the south elevation. The brick well (C), located to the east of the primary resource and west of the shed (B), is protected by an asphalt shingle roof on wood posts (**Plate 41**). A second circa 1960 shed (D) is located south of the primary resource (**Plate 42**). It has a front-gabled roof and its wood frame is clad in vertical wood planks. The workshop (E), located to the northeast of the primary resource, is clad in vertical corrugated metal



siding and covered by a corrugated metal, side-gable roof (**Plate 42**). It has horizontally configured, 2/2, double hung, wood sash windows. A two-car carport addition is present on the north elevation. The chicken barn (F), located southeast of the primary resource, is a wood frame building clad in vertical wood siding and covered by a corrugated metal, front-gable roof (**Plate 42**). An older barn (G), located to the northeast of the chicken barn, is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and covered by a corrugated metal, front-gable roof (**Plate 43**). A modern metal prefabricated barn (H) is located northeast of the older barn (G) and the primary resource (**Plate 43**). This building's exterior is clad in prefabricated metal panels and its front-gabled roof has a metal panel roof covering.



**Plate 40.** CA-482B, Shed, looking north.

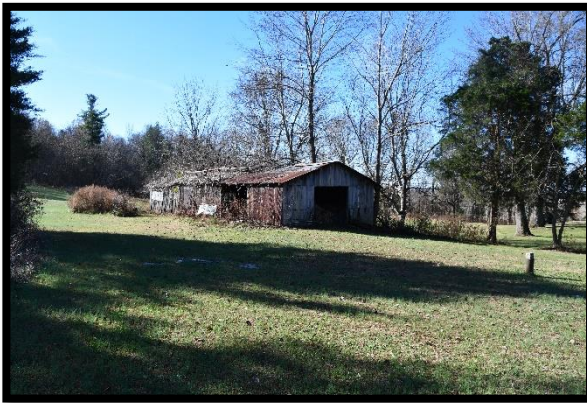


**Plate 41.** Left: CA-482C, Well, looking SW. Right: CA-482D, Shed, looking SW.





**Plate 42.** Left: CA-482E, Workshop, looking east. Right: CA-482F, Chicken Barn, looking west.



**Plate 43.** Left: CA-482G, Barn, looking south. Right: CA-482H, Modern Barn, looking NE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. Neither the house nor any of the associated secondary resources display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 19**

House  
CA-483  
Circa 1952  
2064 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.175066/-87.963570



**Plate 44.** CA-483, House, looking SW.

*Description*

This property, located on a parcel approximately 150 acres in size, contains a house, a machine shed, a workshop, a shed, a barn, and two silos. The primary resource is a two-story house clad in vinyl siding and resting on a poured concrete foundation. It is covered by a side-gabled, corrugated metal roof and has 6/6, double hung, vinyl sash windows throughout. The façade features a chimney that is clad in vinyl siding. The primary entrance is protected by a small porch with a shed roof supported by a single post with metal railings.

A machine shed (B) is located to the immediate north of the primary resource (**Plate 45**). This building is of wood frame construction and is four bays wide. It is covered by a corrugated metal, side-gabled roof with insulbrick asphalt siding and vertical wood plank within the gables. It has metal slider windows and a concrete clock addition is present on its south elevation. North of the primary resource and the machine shed, across Coleman-Crider Road, is a concrete block workshop (C) (**Plate 46**). This building is covered by a corrugated metal, front-gabled roof. Its exterior is partially clad in insulbrick and a square



louver vent is present within the gable. It has metal slider windows. The small concrete block shed (D) is located to the immediate northeast of the block workshop (CA-483D) (**Plate 46**). It is covered by a corrugated metal, front-gable roof and insulbrick siding is present within the roof gable. A metal-clad cattle barn (E) is located northeast of the primary resource, on the southern side of Coleman-Crider Road (**Plate 47**). This building is of wood frame construction and has a front-gabled, metal panel roof. Large, modern, metal sliding barn doors are present on the north elevation. The two metal grain bins (E) are located southeast of the cattle barn (**Plate 47**).



**Plate 45.** CA-483B, Machine shed, looking south.



**Plate 46.** Left: CA-483C, Workshop, looking NE. Right: CA-483D, Shed, looking north.





**Plate 47.** Left: CA-483E, Barn, looking SW. Right: CA-483F, Two silos, looking SE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 20**

House

CA-484

Circa 1819

2931 Coleman Crider Road

Princeton, KY 42445

37.179185/-87.955093



**Plate 48.** CA-484, House, looking SW.

*Description*

This property contains a two-story house (A) and a garage (B). According to the current property owner, this house evolved from a circa 1819 single pen log house whose original owner/builder may have been “Squire Black.” On the first floor there are two-over-two double hung, wood sash windows and on the second floor there are six-over-six double hung, wood sash windows. The house is clad in vinyl siding and covered by a side-gable roof (**Plate 48**). There are exterior sandstone chimneys at the east and west gable ends; the chimney at the east gable end has partially collapsed or been partially removed below the roofline. The façade has three entrances, which are protected by a one-story, almost three-quarter length porch. The porch has a flat asphalt shingle roof and is supported by turned wood posts with pairs of decorative brackets. Two additions are present on the rear (south) elevation. One is a two-story gable ell addition and the next is a single story addition. A modern garage (B) is located to the east of the primary resource (**Plate 50**). This building’s exterior is clad in prefabricated metal panels and features a shallow pitched, front-gabled roof with a metal panel covering.





**Plate 49.** CA-484, House, looking SE



**Plate 50.** CA-484B, Garage, looking SE.



*NRHP Eligibility: Eligible*

This house is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, as an interesting, intact example of a settlement period log house that was modified in the late nineteenth century, as family fortunes increased. Although the house could not be examined from the interior or beneath the vinyl siding, this building appears to retain sufficient historic integrity and significance. Importantly, a total of only forty-four (44) log houses were documented as a part of the Caldwell countywide survey in 1993 and, it is expected, there are likely many fewer remaining in the county by this point.<sup>36</sup> As such, the integrity of log houses needs to be considered carefully. The house retains its historic I-house form, stone end chimneys, and decorative Victorian millwork. Most importantly to the trained eye, the house retains integrity to the settlement period, as the fenestration pattern (D-D-D-W) and presence of knee wall windows on the façade and flanking the chimney are intact and read from the earlier time period. Although this house has been modified over the years including vinyl siding, a new roof, and small rear additions, perhaps its most significant alteration - the frame addition adapting it into what appears as an extended I-house form - happened historically. The house has multiple non-historic rear additions, but none extend past the historic portion of the house, nor does their diminutive size subsume the historic house's form. As it relates to Criterion B, although the Black family were early settlers of this area, no conclusive evidence was found tying this property directly to Samuel Black or his family. It appears that Samuel Black was born in Virginia in 1772 and died in Caldwell County, Kentucky, in 1852.<sup>37</sup> Samuel had at least three Kentucky land grants in the "Donaldson Fork" (Donaldson Creek) area, the largest of which was 370 acres, surveyed on October 21, 1818 (the others were surveyed in 1830 and 1835).<sup>38</sup> Samuel Black was also eventually buried, with his wife Keturah Shaw Black, in a cemetery located geographically between Donaldson Creek and this house – the Wilds Cemetery, which was not within the APE for this project.<sup>39</sup> The family name, location, and date align rather closely with the current property owners' suspicions, but archival evidence did not indicate that Samuel Black had built a house in this location.

The proposed NRHP boundary encompasses 7.2 acres of a larger 130-acre parcel. This 7.2 acres covers the entire domestic yard, following a natural tree-line boundary. The property does not contain any additional contributing historic outbuildings. The boundary map can be viewed in **Figure 7** below.

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<sup>36</sup> Ardell Jarratt, "Survey of Historic Resources in Caldwell County Summary Report." Submitted to *Kentucky Heritage Council* and the *Princeton-Caldwell County Bicentennial Committee*, 1993, Survey #1661.

<sup>37</sup> Ancestry.com. "Kentucky, U.S. Death Records, 1852-1965," Lehi, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. Accessed online April 2022 at: <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

<sup>38</sup> Ancestry.com. "Kentucky, Land Grants, 1782-1924," Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. Accessed online April 2022 at: <https://www.ancestry.com/>.

<sup>39</sup> Find a Grave. "Wilds Cemetery." Accessed online April 2022 at: <https://www.findagrave.com/>.

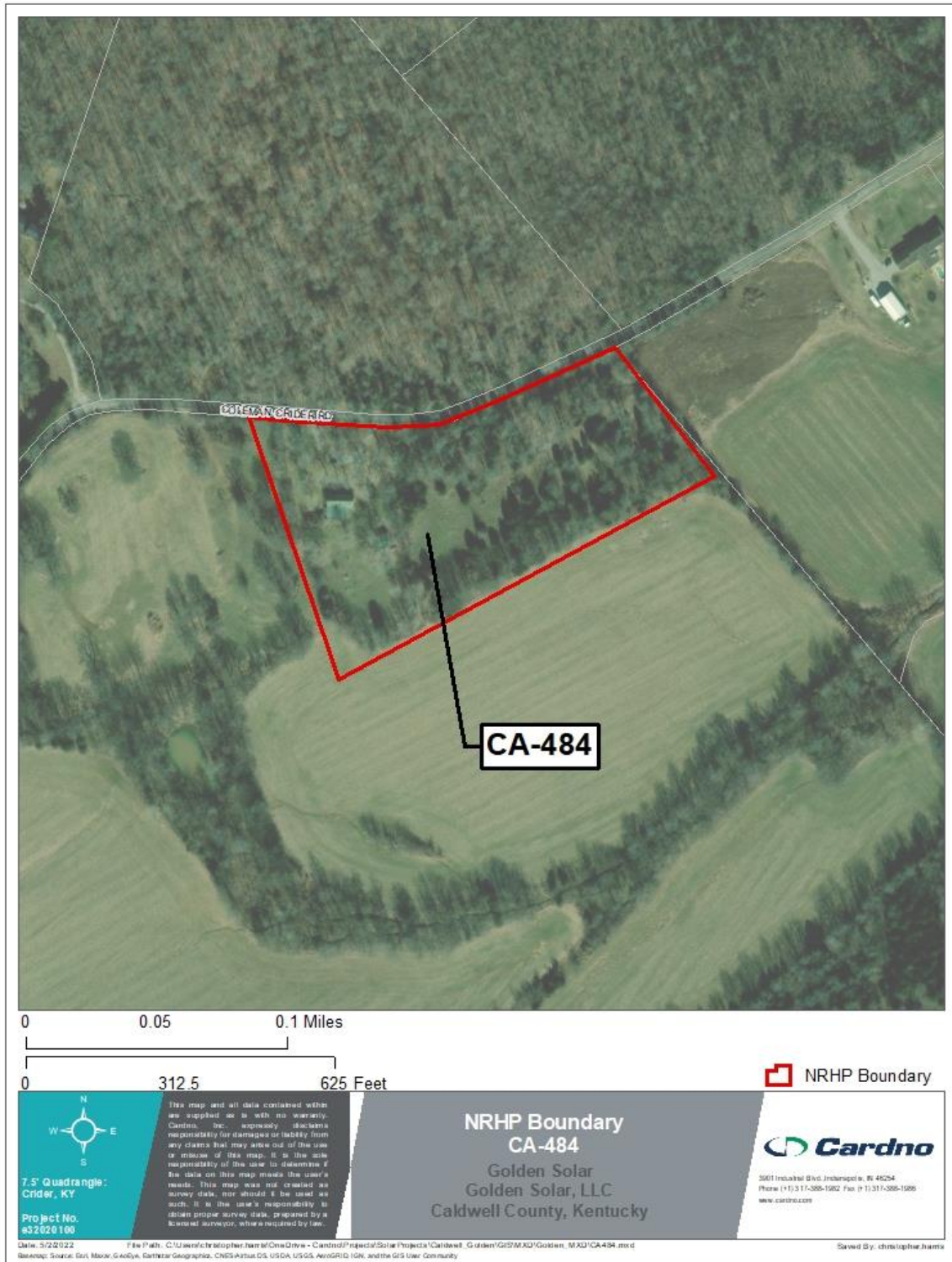


Figure 7. CA-484, Proposed NRHP Boundary Map.

*Effects Assessment: Undetermined*

Effects will not be determined until the project plans are further defined. They will be included in an addendum report, upon submission of the USACE permit.



**Field Site 21**

House

CA-485

Circa 1978

3030 Coleman Crider Road

Princeton, KY 42445

37.180664/-87.957303



**Plate 51.** CA-485, House, looking NE.

*Description*

This resource, located on a 102-acre parcel, contains a house (A), a tobacco barn (B), and a barn (C). The circa 1978, two-story house is clad in a brick veneer. Its metal panel, gambrel roof has two gable dormers on the southern roof slope. Vinyl siding is present within the roof gables. A side-story, side-gable addition is located on the west elevation. Vinyl sash windows with 6/6 light patterns, flanked by non-operational shutters, are present throughout.

A two-story tobacco barn (B) is located to the west of the primary resource (**Plate 52**). This building is clad in vertical wood siding and covered in a front-gable, corrugated metal roof. The first floor contains an open bay used for storage. A large equipment barn (C) is located to the southwest of the primary resource (**Plate 52**). Its exterior is clad in vertical corrugated metal panels and its front-gabled roof is covered with metal panels.



**Plate 52.** Left: CA-485B, Tobacco barn, looking NW. Right: CA-485C, Barn, looking SW.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 22**

Farm  
CA-486  
Circa 1910  
2044 Coleman Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.179997/-87.941929



**Plate 53.** CA-486, House, looking east.

*Description*

This property, which lies on two parcels totaling 135 acres, has a house (A), a carport (B), a workshop (C), an equipment barn (D), a run-in barn (E), a barn (F), and a second run-in barn (G). The house (A) is a modified T-plan whose exterior is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding (**Plate 53**). Its cross-gabled roof is covered in corrugated metal and the house rests on a concrete block foundation. It has 1/1, double hung, vinyl sash windows, flanked by non-operational shutters. There is an exterior gable-end stone chimney on the north elevation with a concrete block chimney attached to it. A decorative stone veneer is within the gables. The façade's entrance is protected by a small porch that is covered by a corrugated metal shed roof that is supported by a single wood post.

There are six secondary resources associated with the primary resource. The first three are a residential outbuilding cluster located on the northeast side of Coleman-Crider Road, northwest of the primary resource. The remaining three form an agricultural outbuilding cluster and are located on the southwest side of Coleman-Crider Road, to the east of the primary resource. The first secondary resource is a two-



car carport (B) (**Plate 54**). This resource is a wood frame building clad in vertical metal siding. Its front-gabled roof is covered with corrugated metal. The workshop (C), located to the northwest of the carport, is a prefabricated metal frame building (**Plate 54**). Its exterior is clad in vertical corrugated metal siding and it is covered by a flat, corrugated metal roof. Its southeast elevation has a large, modern overhead garage door. The machine shed (D), located to the immediate southwest of the workshop, is of wood frame construction (**Plate 55**). It has five open bays on the southwest elevation and its exterior is clad in vertical wood siding. The side-gabled roof is covered by corrugated metal panels. An open-air cattle shed (E) is located to the east of the primary resource and is part of the agricultural outbuilding cluster located on the southwest side of Coleman-Crider Road (**Plate 55**). This resource is a wood frame building covered by a metal panel roof covering. A concrete silo is attached to its northwest elevation. A wood frame barn (F) is located to the north of the cattle shed (**Plate 56**). Its exterior is clad in vertical wood planks and the roof gables are covered by prefabricated metal panels. The use of this barn is unknown but may be related to the care and shelter of livestock. A run-in shed (G) is located at the western section of this agricultural cluster (**Plate 56**). This resource is of wood frame construction with vertical wood plank cladding on its northwest elevation. Its low-pitched, side-gabled roof is covered by metal panels and rounded at the roof eaves.



**Plate 54.** Left: CA-486B, Carport, looking north. Right: CA-486C, Workshop, looking north.



**Plate 55.** Left: CA-486D, Machine shed, looking north. Right: CA-486E, Open-air cattle shed, looking west.



**Plate 56.** Left: CA-486F, Barn, looking NW. Right: CA-486G, Run-in shed, looking SW.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 23**

House  
CA-487  
Circa 1950  
13194 Marion Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.150513/-87.954231



**Plate 57.** CA-487, House, looking NE.

*Description*

This property, located on two parcels totaling approximately 80 acres in size, contains a circa 1950 house, a small workshop, and a garage. The primary resource is single-story Minimal Traditional Ranch house (**Plate 57**). Its exterior is clad in asbestos siding and the hipped roof features a protruding gabled pediment and is covered by asphalt shingles. The entire building rests on a concrete block foundation. A single-story addition is present on the west elevation. This addition's cladding materials and roof form match the main body of the resource. A gable vent is present within the façade's right bay roof gable. The windows throughout the resource are horizontally configured, 2/2, double hung, wood sash windows with a large, four-pane, wood picture window on its right bay, which is covered by an aluminum awning. This window is flanked by small, horizontally configured, 2/2, double hung, wood sash windows. The façade's entry is recessed within the overhanging roof eave and a small brick chimney is centrally located upon its roof.



A small workshop/shed (B) is located in the rear yard of the property (**Plate 58**). Its exterior is clad in asbestos siding and it has a front-gabled roof covered by asphalt shingles; it rests on a concrete block foundation. The entrance is protected by a small, wood frame, pedimented entry hood, which is also covered in asphalt shingles. The windows on the east and west elevations are horizontally configured, 2/2, wood sash windows. The garage (C), located to the east of the workshop/shed, features a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles (**Plate 58**). Its exterior is clad in asbestos siding and it rests on a concrete block foundation. The façade features a large bay opening, a human-sized entry, and a single vinyl window with a 1/1 light pattern. Both secondary resources appear to date to the construction period of the primary resource.



**Plate 58.** Left: CA-487B, Workshop/shed, looking NE. Right: CA-487C, Garage, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 24**

House  
CA-488  
Circa 1950  
13336 Marion Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.151377/-87.955733



**Plate 59.** CA-488, House, looking north.

*Description*

This property, which is located on a 1.7-acre parcel, contains a circa 1950 house and a modern garage. The primary resource is a brick veneered residence, square in form (**Plate 59**). It has a steeply pitched, hipped roof covered with prefabricated metal panels. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. The windows throughout the resource are of vinyl sash construction with 1/1 light patterns. There are two entrances on the façade, both of which are covered by shed roofs and supported by decorative metal columns. A modern prefabricated metal garage (B) is located to the northeast of the primary resource (**Plate 60**). There are two garage bays on this resource's façade, with roll-top garage doors and two human-sized doors. The roof is side gabled and has a multi-colored prefabricated metal panel covering.



**Plate 60.** CA-488B, Garage, looking NE.

*NRHP Eligibility:* Not Eligible

This property is recommended Not Eligible for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment:* Not Applicable



**Field Site 25**

House  
CA-489  
Circa 1960  
13400 Marion Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.151667/-87.958126



**Plate 61.** CA-489, House, looking NW.

*Description*

This property, located on an approximately 119-acre parcel, contains a modern house, a garage, a well house, a workshop, and two barns. The two-story house (A) is a modern built home (**Plate 61**). It has a cross-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and its exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The windows throughout the resource are of vinyl sash construction with 1/1 light patterns. Its foundation is veneered in brick. There are two clusters of outbuildings located to the north of the primary resource. The first is a residential cluster and contains a garage, well house, and a workshop. The second is an agricultural cluster, located to the north of the residential cluster, and contains two barns. The first resource within the residential cluster is a circa 1950, two-car garage (B), located to the immediate east of the primary resource (**Plate 62**). This secondary resource is a concrete block building with a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding is present within the roof gables and a single garage bay is present on its south elevation. The small well house (C) is located in the back yard of the primary resource (**Plate 63**). This outbuilding is clad in a brick veneer and has a front-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal. Horizontal wood siding is present within the roof gables and it rests on a poured concrete block foundation. The

modern workshop (D), located north of the well house, is clad in prefabricated metal panels (**Plate 63**). Its front-gabled roof is covered with metal panels. The foundation is not visible because it is covered in horizontal wood panels.

The first resource within the agricultural cluster is a storage barn (E) (**Plate 64**). The upper half and gables of this three-bay, wood frame building are clad in vertical metal panel siding and covered by a metal panel, front-gabled roof. The second barn (F) is a wood frame building clad in horizontal wood plank siding and covered by a front-gabled roof, with a metal panel roof covering (**Plate 64**). It rests on a concrete block foundation.



**Plate 62.** CA-489B, Garage, looking west.



**Plate 63.** Left: CA-489C, Well house, looking north. Right: CA-489D, Workshop, looking north.





**Plate 64.** Left: CA-489E, Barn, looking north. Right: CA-489F, Barn, looking NE.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 26**

House  
CA-490  
Circa 1927  
13588 Marion Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.149974/-87.962053



**Plate 65.** CA-490, House, looking NW.

*Description*

This property, located on a 44-acre parcel, contains a circa 1927, 1.5-story house and a wood frame shed (**Plate 65**). The house features a cross-gabled roof covered with metal panels. Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding and it rests on a concrete block foundation. The windows throughout the resource are of vinyl sash construction with 1/1 light patterns, flanked by non-operational shutters. A full porch with a wood frame, shed roof covers the façade. This porch is supported by wood posts resting on brick piers. There is a front-gabled, single-story, frame rear addition on the north elevation of the resource. The storage shed, located to the immediate west of the primary resource, is of wood frame construction. Its exterior is clad in vertical wood planks and it is covered by a metal shed roof.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the

NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 27**

Grain Bin  
CA-491  
Circa 1970  
15002 Marion Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.152163/-87.968039



**Plate 66.** CA-491, Grain bin, looking NW.

*Description*

This property contains one circa 1970 grain bin. This resource is associated with a non-extant farmstead that included a house with domestic outbuildings and two barns.<sup>40</sup> This grain bin is clad in corrugated metal and covered by a corrugated metal roof. Cardno surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-to-late twentieth-century grain bin in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person;

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid.



therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 28**

House  
CA-492  
Circa 1965  
14440 Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.155468/-87.971984



**Plate 67.** CA-492, House, looking NE.

*Description*

This property contains a circa 1965 ranch house, a two-car garage, and a shed. The ranch house features a pedimented, side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles (**Plate 67**). Its exterior is clad in a brick veneer and vinyl siding. There is vinyl siding within the façade's protruding roof gable and within the recessed porch. An interior, gable-end brick chimney is located on the south elevation. Windows are vinyl sash with 1/1 light patterns, flanked by non-operational shutters. The front entrance is protected by an integral front porch, covered by the façade's overhanging roof eave and supported by five fluted fiberglass posts.

A circa 1960 garage (B) with modern garage doors and an attached carport on its east elevation, is located to the east of the primary resource (**Plate 68**). Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding and it rests on a poured concrete foundation. It is covered in a front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof. The garage's façade features two garage bays with modern roll-top garage doors. A shed (C) is located to the rear (northeastern) of the house (**Plate 68**). It has a modern, small equipment garage door. Its exterior is clad

in vinyl siding and it rests on a poured concrete foundation. It is covered in a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof.



**Plate 68.** Left: CA-492B, Garage, looking north. Right: CA-492C, Workshop, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 29**

Fredonia Quarry  
CA-347  
Circa 1945-circa 1982  
Fredonia Quarry Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.173006, -88.03511



**Plate 69.** CA-347, Fredonia Quarry Office, southwest elevation, looking northeast.

*Description*

This approximately 300-acre site includes a total of four parcels. Known as the Fredonia Quarry, this limestone quarry, which today is owned and operated by Lafarge North America, Inc., was in operation by 1937.<sup>41</sup> A total of seven building occupy the property. These include a house, which was used an office, two barns, two silos, a modern office, and a storage shed. There are other, non-stationary buildings on the property known as “stations.”<sup>42</sup> These were not recorded as part of the field survey due to them being mobile in nature.

The westernmost building on this property appears to have been built as a small house circa 1950 prior to being acquired by the quarry and converted to office use (**Plate 69**). It is presently vacant. The front portion of the building has a shallow-pitched gable roof, aluminum siding, and a one-light, three-panel,

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid; “World War II Brought Women Out of the Homes (Jennifer Sacharnoski),” in *The Paducah Sun*, Paducah, KY: Issue Date: September 15, 2000.

<sup>42</sup> Kentucky Heritage Council “*Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-347.

wood front door set under a metal awning entrance porch. The rear section is clad in vinyl siding and has an entrance in an inset porch with metal post supports. Windows are horizontally configured, 2/2, wood, double-hung sash.

To the northeast, a metal frame barn (B) is surfaced with corrugated metal siding and has a corrugated metal, front-gable roof (**Plate 70**). East of this barn is another metal frame barn (C), along with two poured concrete silos (**Plate 71**). The second barn has a front-gable roof and walls surfaced with corrugated metal. Both of these buildings and the silos were constructed between 1955 and 1967.<sup>43</sup>

South of these buildings, across an internal quarry road, a large, metal warehouse (D) was built circa 1975 (**Plate 72**). Serving as a workshop, the building has a gable roof and metal frame clad with corrugated metal. Metal doors provide access to the facility.

There are also three resources, a modern office, stations, and the quarry itself, associated with this property. The quarry (E), known as the Rogers Brothers Quarry, first began operation in 1937. A second neighboring quarry, named the Fredonia Valley Quarry, began operation in the early 1940s. It is unknown when these quarries were combined, but today the entire quarry complex is known as the Fredonia Quarry. The circa 2000 modern office (F) is a single-story building with a hipped roof covered with metal panels. Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding (**Plate 74**). The façade has a W-D-W-W fenestration pattern, and it rests on a concrete block foundation. The windows throughout are of vinyl sash construction with a 6/6 light pattern. A prefabricated wood frame shed (G) is located to the west of this building.

CRA surveyed this property in 2019 as part of a KYTC survey for the reconstruction of US 641. The survey forms may not yet be in the KHC's database, as the report was under review in September 2021. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>43</sup> Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



**Plate 70.** CA-347B, Fredonia Quarry barn, southwest elevation, looking northeast.



**Plate 71.** CA-347A to 347C, Fredonia Quarry barn and silos, southwest elevation, looking northeast.





Plate 72. CA-347D, Fredonia Quarry Warehouse, northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Plate 73. CA-347E, Fredonia Quarry, looking north.



**Plate 74.** CA-347, Fredonia Quarry. CA-347F Modern office and CA-347G, storage shed (back left), façade and south elevation, looking northwest.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

CRA determined this property Not Eligible as part of a 2019 survey for KYTC. Cardno concurs that this property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century industrial property in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or site design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not applicable*



**Field Site 30**

House and Outbuildings

CA-434

Circa 1918

4472 Old Fredonia Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.142665, -87.960387



**Plate 75.** CA-433, House and outbuildings, looking southeast.

*Description*

This 40.71-acre property, located at 4472 Old Fredonia Road, incorporates a pyramidal cottage, as well as a garage, a hay storage barn, and a grain bin. Aerials show that the house was present in 1952 along with a gabled barn that was on the site of the carport; this barn was replaced with the current manufactured carport circa 2019.<sup>44</sup>

Architecturally, this four-bay, one-story Cumberland house (Plate 75) has a W-D-W-D-W fenestration pattern and exhibits the pyramidal cottage form with a square shape topped by a steeply pitched, hip roof covered with metal panels. The wood frame building, built circa 1918, is covered with vinyl siding and rests on a parged foundation. The façade has a full-width porch with a hipped roof decorated with exposed rafter tails and supported by square replacement posts. With two primary front entrances, the left bay door appears original, with one fixed light set behind a modern screened door, while the right bay door appears to be a replacement. Original windows have been replaced with 1/1, vinyl, single-hung

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<sup>44</sup> Ibid.,



sash windows accented by faux fixed shutters. Immediately north of the house, the brick well (B) is shielded from the elements by a wood frame canopy with a corrugated metal gable roof.

The one-story, three-bay garage (C) situated north of the house was built circa 1985 (**Plate 77**). The wood frame building has metal siding, three sets of paired wood doors along the façade, and a gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal. Windows are 8/8, metal, single-hung sash. The hay storage barn (D), installed circa 2019, has a metal frame with an arched fiberglass roof (**Plate 78**). The grain bin (E), placed on the property circa 1960, is clad with corrugated metal paneling and topped by a corrugated metal, conical-shaped roof (**Plate 78**). Cardno surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



Plate 76. CA-433B, Brick well, looking northeast.



**Plate 77.** CA-433C, Garage, southwest (front) elevation, looking northeast.



**Plate 78.** CA-433D and CA-433E, Carport (background) and grain bin (foreground), southwest elevations, looking northeast.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century house or farm in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building or farm design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 31**

House  
CA-435  
Circa 1967  
4731 Old Fredonia Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.143571, -87.963881



**Plate 79.** CA-435, House and Garage, northeast elevations, looking southwest.

*Description*

Built circa 1967, this modest, one-story, Ranch house and associated garage are located at 4731 Old Fredonia Road on a 1.15-acre property. Set on a continuous concrete block foundation, this Ranch house has a W-W-W-D-W fenestration pattern and its exterior is clad with vinyl siding with brick veneer below the window sills (**Plate 79** and **Plate 80**). Windows are 1/1, vinyl, single-hung sash. A large, one-light picture window and louvered gable vents accent the building. The gable roof is surfaced with corrugated metal and a basement entrance is located at the northwest end of the house.

The original two-car garage (B) is situated at the southwest corner of the house (**Plate 81**). It is a wood frame, one-story building clad with corrugated metal siding and topped by a corrugated metal gable roof. One of the original vehicular bays was enclosed with corrugated metal, and a shed-roofed addition was constructed on the west elevation to accommodate an additional car. Two sets of paired, vertical, wood-paneled doors provide vehicular access, while a corrugated metal door allows pedestrian access. A one-light fixed window accents the front elevation. Cardno surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 80.** CA-435A, House, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking south.



**Plate 81.** CA-435B, Garage, northwest (front) elevation, looking southeast.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a late-twentieth-century house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 32**

Dr. John Duke Mott House  
CA-18 (CA-01)  
Circa 1870  
389 Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.153724, -87.983405



**Plate 82.** CA-18, House, southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

*Description*

Built circa 1870, the Queen Anne cottage located at 389 Crider Road is situated on 27 acres along with a transverse frame barn, a workshop, the ruins of a concrete block building, and several sheds. The central mass of this one-story Queen Anne cottage is square and set under a hipped roof with short gabled wings off of the front and side elevations; a one-story turret is topped by a finial at the northeast corner (**Plate 82**). A triangular-gabled dormer with a triangular, multi-light Queen Anne window accents the façade, and an interior masonry chimney is on the south slope of the composition shingle-clad roof. Windows are largely 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash, but a few older 10-light wood casement windows set in a ribbon pattern remain on the southeast elevation. Small hipped-roof porches provide access to entrances obscured by aluminum and glass storm doors on the northeast (front) and southeast elevations. The porch on the southeast elevation features turned posts and a spindle frieze. Other decorative elements include decorative wood vents, fishscale wood shingles, a fixed square, stained-glass Queen Anne window, and decorative bargeboards. According to neighboring residents, brick veneer was applied to this wood frame house circa 1970, likely at the same time the 1.5-story garage

was added to the rear elevation of the house. Older photographs verify that this house was originally clad in wood siding and featured a wrap-around one-story porch, the only portion of which remains on the southeast elevation.<sup>45</sup> The two-car garage addition has a shed dormer, 1/1 metal, single-hung sash windows, and brick veneer and vinyl siding. The original weatherboard siding on the main house is evident in some areas. The foundation is brick veneer.

Southeast of the house, a mass manufactured red storage shed (B) has a gambrel roof surfaced with asphalt shingles and vertical wood siding (**Plate 83**). Another of the same type of shed (D) is southwest of the house. A mass manufactured workshop or small house (C) is directly south of the house (**Plate 84**). It has vertical wood siding; a concrete block pier foundation; 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash windows; and a gable roof clad with corrugated metal. A shed (G) exhibiting the same design is west of the house. All of these outbuildings were in place by 2013 (Google Earth). A small transverse frame barn (E) is located southwest of the house (**Plate 85**). The exact date of construction remains unknown, but its likely dates to the 1910s and is evident on the 1952 aerial.<sup>46</sup> The rectangular building has a single aisle open shed addition on the southwest and a single aisle enclosed shed addition on the northeast. The gable roof, which is surfaced with corrugated metal, extends into a hay hood on the facade. Clad with vertical wood siding, the building has small wood grain hatches under the hay hood providing access to the loft, and a metal gate allowing access to the center aisle. Directly adjacent to the northeast of the barn rest the ruins (F) of an L-shaped concrete block building. With no roof, only remnants of the exterior walls remain with little indication of its original use, but it was likely built in the 1950s. The final outbuilding is a small, wood frame shed (H), with vertical wood siding and an asphalt shingle clad gable roof, which is situated in a pasture northwest of the house (**Plate 86**). This property was originally recorded in the KHC Inventory in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>45</sup> Pamela Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 170.

<sup>46</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.





**Plate 83.** CA-18B, Shed, northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.



**Plate 84.** CA-18C, Workshop, north and east elevations, looking southwest.





**Plate 85.** CA-18E and CA-18F, Barn and concrete block outbuilding, southeast elevation, looking northwest.



**Plate 86.** CA-18H, Shed, east elevation, looking west.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Extensive alterations have destroyed the architectural integrity of this Queen Anne-style house. It is no longer a notable example of a late-nineteenth-century house or farmstead in Caldwell County. None of the buildings on the property display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Although of historical interest, this property does not have an association with an exceptionally significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 33**

Barn  
CA-436  
Circa 1910  
Southeast side of Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.150538, -87.979249



**Plate 87.** CA-436, Barn, north elevation, looking southeast.

*Description*

This 105-acre property at the south end of Crider Road has a dilapidated transverse frame barn (Plate 87) set in the midst of crop and pasture lands. It remains unclear when this barn was constructed, but its size and form indicates that it likely dates to the early twentieth century. This barn has a gambrel roof clad with corrugated metal, which extends into shed additions on both sides of the main barn. The building is clad with vertical wood siding and maintains a central aisle with wood doors. Portions of the siding and doors are missing. Largely obscured by vegetation on the south and side elevations at the time of the site visit, aerials indicate the roof extends into a hay hood on the south. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. This barn is not a notable example of an early-twentieth century farm remnant in Caldwell County. This barn does not display the distinctive



characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state, and therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 34**

Barn  
CA-437  
Circa 1885  
South side of Old Fredonia Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.150581, -87.979247



**Plate 88.** CA-437, Barn, looking west.

*Description*

Although now on a separate parcel, this transverse frame barn (Plate 88) appears to be associated with the previous field site (Field Site No. 33/CA-436), as aerial images indicate the only access to this barn was through that parcel. The exact construction date of this barn is unknown, but its design and size indicate a late nineteenth/early twentieth century date of construction, circa 1900.

This transverse frame barn served as an air cured tobacco barn, as indicated by its monitor roof. Now enclosed by corrugated metal, the clerestory was originally open to allow ventilation. The roof is surfaced with corrugated metal, while the walls are clad with vertical wood siding. A shed addition along the north elevation expanded the size of the building. The central aisle no longer appears to be accessed by doors or a gate. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. This barn is not a notable example of a late-nineteenth century farm remnant in Caldwell County. This farm remnant does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state, and therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 35**

House  
CA-438  
Circa 1950  
354 Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.155416, -87.98142



**Plate 89.** CA-438A and CA-438B, House and garage, northeast and southeast (front) elevations, looking west.

*Description*

Situated on a 9.8-acre parcel on the north side of Crider Road, this circa 1950 frame, Minimal Traditional residence has an associated garage, well house, and two sheds. This one-story house, clad in aluminum siding, has a W-W-D-W fenestration pattern and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation (Plate 89). The side-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. A front gable entry hood, supported by simple wood braces, is situated at the primary entrance. Set behind a storm door, the entrance has a four-panel, two-light wood door and a poured concrete stoop foundation. The windows are a mix of 1/1 vinyl sash; 2/2 horizontally configured wood sash; and a single, vinyl, fixed-pane window.

Immediately southwest of the house, the two-car garage (B) has vertical wood siding and a front-facing gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal (Plate 90). Metal roll-top doors provide vehicular access. A concrete block cistern (C) with a corrugated metal shed roof is southwest of the garage (Plate 91). Two wood frame sheds (Plate 92), one north of the house (D) and one northwest of the house (E), feature vertical wood and plywood siding, and corrugated metal shed roofs. Both are in poor condition. Cardno

also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 90.** CA-438A and CA-438B, House and garage, southeast (front) and southwest elevations, looking north.



**Plate 91.** CA-438C, Well house, southeast elevation, looking northwest.





**Plate 92.** CA-438D and CA-438E, Sheds, southeast elevations, looking northwest.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house or farmstead in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 36**

House  
CA-439  
Circa 1950  
291 Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.154662, -87.978445



**Plate 93.** CA-439A, House, northwest (front) elevation, looking east

*Description*

This one-story residence, situated on a nine-acre parcel on the south side of Crider Road, includes a garage, a transverse frame barn, and a pump house. Constructed circa 1950, the residence (A) has a W-D-W-W-W fenestration pattern (Plate 93). The cross-gable roof is surfaced with composition shingles. Its exterior is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash set in pairs with the exception of the individual windows flanking the picture window on the façade. Decorative elements include louvered gable vents, minimally overhanging eaves, and fixed louvered shutters flanking the windows. A large, brick slab chimney is situated along the ridge of the roof. A one-car integrated garage is located on the southwest side of the building.

The garage (B), located southeast of the house, has corrugated metal siding and a continuous concrete foundation (**Plate 94**). Its front gable roof is surfaced with corrugated metal. A shed addition on the southeast elevation enlarged the footprint of the building. Aerials indicate the garage was on site by

1982.<sup>47</sup> The transverse frame barn (C) appears contemporaneous with the house and is evident on 1952 aerials (**Plate 95**).<sup>48</sup> Its height and design indicate it may have served as a dark-fired tobacco barn. The building has a front gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal and corrugated metal siding. An enclosed shed-roofed addition is on the southeast elevation. Paired metal panel doors provide access to the off-center aisle. The pump house (D) is a concrete block building with a shed roof. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 94.** CA-439B, Garage, northwest and southwest elevations, looking east.

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<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.



**Plate 95.** CA-439C, Transverse frame barn, northwest and southwest elevations, looking southeast.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a twentieth-century house and farmstead in Caldwell County. None of the buildings on the property display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 37**

Crider Sportsman Club  
CA-440  
Circa 1968  
286 Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.155415, -87.979181



**Plate 96.** CA-440, Crider Sportsman Club, southeast (front) and northeast elevations, looking west.

*Description*

The vernacular wood frame Crider Sportsman Club (Plate 96) replaced the Crider School constructed in 1924.<sup>49</sup> Aerials indicate the school was demolished by 1967.<sup>50</sup> Located at 286 Crider Road on a 2.33-acre parcel, this circa 1968 clubhouse has a W-D-W fenestration pattern. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and features a shed roof covered in corrugated metal. The roof overhang creates an inset, full-width front porch. The one-story, rectangular building is clad with corrugated metal siding, which is pierced by vinyl, 1/1 single-hung sash windows. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>49</sup> Samuel W Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 83.

<sup>50</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

*NRHP Eligibility:* Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a late-twentieth-century building in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment:* Not Applicable

**Field Site 38**

House

CA-441

Circa 1952, 1970, 1997

190 Crider Road

Princeton, KY 42445

37.156329, -87.977527



**Plate 97.** CA-441, House and outbuildings, southeast (front) elevations, looking north.

*Description*

Situated on a 3.26-acre parcel on the north side of Crider Road, this residence was built in 1997 on the site of an earlier house.<sup>51</sup> The garage and shed appear to be older, built circa 1970 and circa 1952, respectively. This one-story, L-shaped house (Plate 97) has a cross-gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal. It is clad in vertical board siding and has a continuous concrete block foundation surfaced with brick. The roof changes slope to extend to cover an inset L-shaped porch, which has a brick pier foundation and square wood support posts. Windows are 6/6 vinyl, single-hung sash with some flanked by fixed shutters.

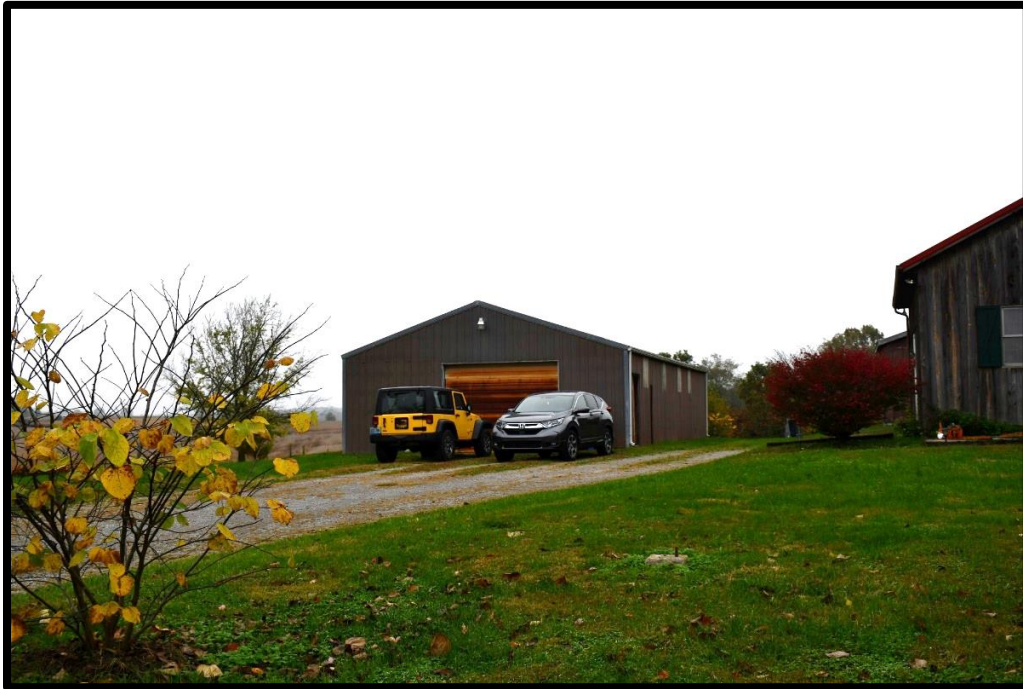
The garage (B), located west of the house, has corrugated metal siding, a continuous concrete block foundation, and a gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal (**Plate 98**). A shed addition on the southwest elevation is in a deteriorated condition and missing its roof. With a metal roll-up vehicular

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<sup>51</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



door and minimally overhanging eaves, it appears to have been constructed circa 1970. Situated behind the house, the wood frame shed (C) appears to be the same building evident on the 1952 aerials (**Plate 99**).<sup>52</sup> The building has a continuous concrete block foundation, corrugated metal siding, and a gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal. The northeast elevation is open to the elements, indicating it may serve as a small equipment shed.



**Plate 98.** CA-441B, Garage, southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid.



**Plate 99.** CA-441C, Shed, southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-to-late-twentieth-century house or farmstead in Caldwell County. None of the buildings display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 39**

Major Brown House  
CA-19/CA-01  
Circa 1900, 1970, 1997  
110 Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.156719, -87.976806



**Plate 100.** CA-19, the Major Brown House and Outbuildings, southeast (front) elevations, looking northwest.

*Description*

Located at 110 Crider Road on a 1.4-acre parcel, the Major Brown House was built circa 1900 as a private three-room school before its conversion to a residence.<sup>53</sup> The original form of this wood frame house (Plate 100) is a T-plan onto which a rear shed addition and a front porch have been added. A room addition on the southwest elevation enlarged the footprint of the building circa 1930. The cross-gable roof and shed-roofed additions are surfaced with corrugated metal. Originally clad with weatherboard, the house now is encased in vinyl siding. Original windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash windows paired and set independently and flanked by fixed louvered shutters. A picture window was installed on the façade circa 1955. The front porch has remnants of millwork in the cornice, but was substantially rebuilt with a new foundation and aluminum porch supports and a balustrade circa

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<sup>53</sup> Kentucky Heritage Council “Major Brown House” *Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-19.



1955. The brick and concrete foundation is largely obscured by vinyl siding with permastone covering the porch foundation.

The garage (B), located southwest of the house, has corrugated metal siding and a continuous concrete slab foundation (Plate 102). Its shallowly-pitched gable roof is surfaced with corrugated metal. It has a two-light sliding vinyl window and metal panel sliding vehicular doors. This building replaced an earlier building between 2010 and 2012.<sup>54</sup> Situated behind the garage, a modern frame shed (C), placed on site between 2012 and 2014, is clad with corrugated metal siding and topped by a metal roof (Plate 102). Paired corrugated sheet metal doors provide access to the building. A small, circa 1955 concrete block cistern (D), topped by a shed roof surfaced with corrugated sheet metal, is situated northeast of the garage and shed (Plate 102).

This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey and an individual surveyed in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 101.** CA-19, House, southeast and northeast elevations, looking northwest.

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<sup>54</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



**Plate 102.** CA-19, Garage (B), shed (C), and well house (D) southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of early twentieth century design for a school or a house in Caldwell County. Extensive alterations have impacted its architectural integrity to the point that it does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 40**

Crider Baptist Church  
CA-17/CA-01  
Circa 1911  
85 Crider Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.156480, -87.975733



**Plate 103.** CA-17, Crider Baptist Church, northwest (front) and northeast elevations, looking south.

*Description*

Situated on a 1.1-acre parcel at 85 Crider Road, this small church has served as the Crider Baptist Church since 1925, but originally served a Presbyterian congregation when constructed (**Plate 103**).<sup>55</sup> Originally exhibiting a largely square form, this small church was enlarged to a rectangular shape with gabled additions to the rear (southeast) circa 1958 and again circa 1990 (**Plate 104**). The original portion of the building has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof with a front gabled wing and a two-story tower on the façade. The church rests on a continuous foundation with roof covered in asphalt shingles. The original building is constructed of brick in a common bond pattern with every seventh row of headers; the first rear addition tried to match the brick pattern, although the difference in brick is noticeable. The circa 1990 addition is constructed of concrete block with brick veneer in a running bond pattern. Accessed by a set of concrete steps bordered by pipe railings, the primary entrance has six-panel double doors set

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<sup>55</sup> Pamela Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 78



under a two-light transom set in the tower at the northwest corner. Openings in the upper level of the tower are infilled with wood siding, while gable openings on the main church are filled with vinyl siding and smaller vents. Original 1/1, double-hung sash windows appear to be intact behind exterior storm windows on the original portion of the building. The circa 1958 addition retains a few of its original four-light metal casement windows, while the circa 1990 addition has single-light casements. The original building has stone lintels and sills, while the additions have a combination of stone sills and brick lintels. Other notable elements include decorative brickwork on the tower, foundation vents on the original church, and a partial basement in the additions.

This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey and an individually surveyed in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 104.** CA-17, Church, southeast and southwest elevations, looking north.



**Plate 105.** CA-17, Crider Baptist Church, looking southwest.

*NRHP Eligibility:* Eligible

The Crider Baptist Church is recommended *Eligible* for the NRHP. Following the guidance under Criterion Consideration A, religious properties are not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the NRHP unless it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance. The Crider Baptist Church appears to meet these considerations. This church represents a vernacular tradition exhibiting a simple, masonry, square or rectangular, one-to-one-and-a-half story construction as is typical with early rural churches, albeit most in rural Kentucky are of frame construction. The large rear addition has altered form, impacting its historic integrity. Therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its physical design and construction. The building retains its historical associations, as it remains occupied by one of the two congregations which were historically connected with the property. The church is of great historic interest to the Crider community, a small crossroads community between Princeton and Fredonia, as it is among the only relatively intact institutional buildings that remain extant from Crider's era of growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Crider Baptist Church retains sufficient integrity of location, materials/workmanship, design, feelings, and association to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of Caldwell County's rural history. The available research did not indicate any association with individuals significant in history. Therefore, Crider Baptist Church is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

The recommended NRHP boundary included the parcel historically associated with this property (**Figure 8**).





Figure 8. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Crider Baptist Church (CA-17).



*Effects Assessment: Undetermined*

Effects will not be reported until the project plans are further defined. An addendum report will be prepared, upon submission of the USACE permit.

**Field Site 41**

House

CA-465/CA-01

Circa 1900

Northwest side of Crider Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.157213, -87.975852



**Plate 106.** CA-465, House, southwest (front) and northeast elevations, looking west.

*Description*

This Folk Victorian, T-plan house, situated on a 1.46-acre parcel on the north side of Crider Road, is in poor condition and heavily obscured by vegetation (Plate 106). Based on the design, the house appears to date to circa 1900. Originally exhibiting a T-shaped plan, two additions, one at the northwest corner of the north wing (**Plate 107**), and one at the southwest corner of the south wing, created an irregular shape (**Plate 108**). Neighboring resident, Charles Hanks, who was interviewed during the fieldwork for this project, reported that he grew up in this house. He said that his family took in boarders to earn additional money and, as the number of boarders increased, the family would build an addition to the house to accommodate them.<sup>56</sup> Surfaced with clapboard siding, the wood frame house rests on a brick pier foundation and features a cross-gable roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney surfaced with stucco is centrally located in the north wing along the ridge of the roof. The primary entrance, situated on the southeast elevation of the north wing, has an original one-light, four-panel

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<sup>56</sup> Mr. Hanks, Oral interview Chris Harris and Lily Hutzal during field work, 2020.

door with decorative detailing around the window. The original portion of the house has corner boards, decorative millwork vergeboards in the gables, and both 2/2 and 1/1 wood, double-hung sash windows. Both additions are wood frame clad with clapboard siding and topped by gable roofs with interior brick chimneys. Windows on the additions are 1/1 wood, double-hung sash, and entrances have four-panel wood doors. In a severely deteriorated state, the foundations are failing, resulting in partially collapsed walls and a loss of all of the porches.

This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 107.** CA465, House, northeast elevation of north addition, looking southwest.





**Plate 108.** CA465, House, northwest elevation, looking south.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. This house's extensive deterioration has adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 42**

Griffin House  
CA-442/CA-01  
Circa 1908  
42 Crider Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.15753, -87.975199



**Plate 109.** CA-442, House, northeast and southeast (front) elevations, looking west.

*Description*

This Queen Anne cottage is situated on a 0.48-acre parcel on the northwest corner of Crider Road and Marion Road (SR 91). According to the occupant of the house, this building was constructed in 1908 and once served as a doctor's office and the post office for Crider. This information was confirmed when examining the 1991 KHC survey form for this property.<sup>57</sup> This Queen Anne cottage (Plate 109) is characterized by a main square-shaped mass onto which gabled wings extend to the southeast (front) and northeast. The main roof is a steeply pitched, hipped roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. Clad with vinyl siding, the house has a stone foundation and replacement 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash windows. The primary entrance is on the southeast elevation within a hipped roof porch, which wraps around the eastern corner of the house. This entrance has the original one-light, multi-panel wood door set under a

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<sup>57</sup> Kentucky Heritage Council, "Crider Group Survey," *Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-01.



one-light transom. The porch has square wood replacement supports and a poured concrete foundation. A shed-roofed room addition is on the northwest (rear) elevation.

A small frame shed (B) topped by a gable roof surfaced with asphalt shingles is located north of the house (**Plate 110**). A stone fence (C) borders the property along Crider Road (**Plate 111**). It seems that these stones were stacked here recently, and are not an older feature. A metal chain link fence encloses the front yard around the house. This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 110.** CA-442B, Shed, southeast and northeast elevations, looking west.





**Plate 111.** CA-442C, Stone fence debris along Crider Road with House in background, looking west.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this Queen Anne cottage have adversely impacted its architectural integrity. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 43**

House  
CA-443  
Circa 1960  
26 Railroad Lane  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.156525, -87.974284



**Plate 112.** CA-443, House, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking southwest.

*Description*

Situated on a 0.99-acre parcel at 26 Railroad Lane, this Ranch house was constructed circa 1960. The house may have an earlier property subsumed therein, but this could not be established through research or the site visit. Although fronting directly on Railroad Lane, the residence faces northeast toward the railroad and Marion Road (SR 91). Roughly exhibiting a T-shaped form, this one-story house (Plate 112) has a W-D-W-W fenestration pattern. It is constructed of concrete block surfaced with brick veneer in a running bond pattern. A two-car garage with roll-top metal doors is incorporated into the design at the northwest end of the house. The cross-gable roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney is at the south corner of the original house. With a continuous masonry foundation, the house has a primary entrance on the northeast (front) elevation with a four-panel door with a fanlight. Windows are a combination of 1/1 and 3/1 wood, double-hung sash with exterior storms set independently and paired. A picture window accents the façade with a one-light fixed window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sash. Decorative elements include louvered gable vents and fixed louvered



shutters flanking the windows. A shed-roofed room appears to have been added to the southwest elevation of the house.

Directly behind the house is a shed (B) (**Plate 113**). Clad with board and batten siding and set on a concrete slab foundation, this building is topped by a gable roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. Windows are 2/2 metal, single-hung sash set independently flanked by non-operational fixed shutters. An inset porch with wrought iron supports is on the southeast elevation of the shed. Between 1983 and 1998, two small sheds (C and D) were installed to the southeast of the house (**Plate 114**). Shed C, situated on the north, is a wood frame building surfaced with corrugated metal and topped by a corrugated metal gable roof. A decorative, gabled air vent is along the ridgeline of the roof and exposed rafter ends are in the eaves. It is set on a continuous rock foundation. Shed D, which appears to be a chicken house, has a corrugated metal shed roof with exposed rafter ends in the eaves; metal siding; paired, two-light metal awning windows; and a wood-paneled door.

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 113.** CA-443B, Shed, northwest elevation, looking southeast.





**Plate 114.** CA-443C and CA-443D, Sheds, northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century house and outbuildings in Caldwell County. None of the buildings display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*

**Field Site 44**

House  
CA-444  
Circa 1887  
144 Railroad Lane  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.155674, -87.97348



**Plate 115.** CA-444, House, northeast elevation, looking southwest.

*Description*

This frame residence (**Plate 115**), situated on a 0.5-acre parcel on the southwest side of Railroad Lane, is in very poor condition and heavily obscured by vegetation. An associated garage is located north of the house. Clad with clapboard siding, this house appears to have had a gabled, winged cottage form with a gable roof and a front porch, now partially collapsed. The windows, foundation, and other decorative elements, if extant, were not visible due to vegetation. The garage (B) is clad with corrugated metal siding and features a front gable roof (**Plate 116**). This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.





**Plate 116.** CA-444B, Garage, looking southwest.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Deterioration has impacted the integrity of this property. It is not a notable example of a late-nineteenth/early twentieth century house in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 45**

Nellie Guess House  
CA-21/CA-01  
Circa 1880  
15 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.157992, -87.974539



**Plate 117.** CA-21, House, southwest elevation, looking northeast.

*Description*

The Nellie Guess House, (Plate 117) located at 15 Goodsprings Road, is situated on a 0.81-acre parcel on the northeast corner of Goodsprings Road and Marion Road (SR 91), along with two sheds. Although this house has an address on Goodsprings Road, the front of the building faces southwest onto Marion Road (SR 91). The original form of this house appears to have been a T-plan, but the side wing features paired gables, one of which may have been an early addition (**Plate 118**). The roof is surfaced with corrugated metal. Much of the original detailing noted in the 1991 KHC survey, such as fish scale shingles in the gable ends and double brackets under the eaves of the porch, have been lost with the application of vinyl siding to the exterior.<sup>58</sup> Windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash set independently. The building rests on a stone pier foundation infilled with concrete blocks. The primary entrance, located on the southwest façade, has a replacement nine-light, two-panel door set under a one-light transom. It is situated within a replacement front porch which has a shed roof supported by wrought

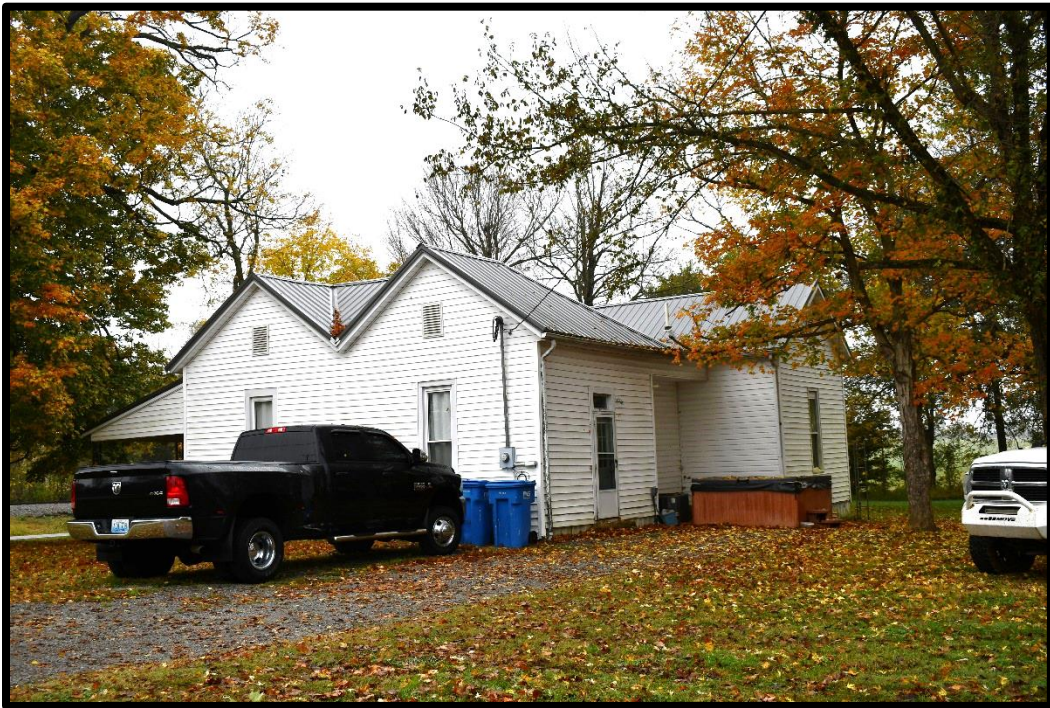
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<sup>58</sup> Kentucky Heritage Council. "Nellie Guess House," Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-21

iron supports set on a poured concrete foundation. This resource was originally surveyed in the Crider Group Survey CA-01 in 1991 as well.

Two sheds are situated behind the house to the northeast. The modern shed (B) has a front gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, 4/4 single-hung sash vinyl windows, and vinyl siding (**Plate 119**). The second shed (C), which appears older, has a stone pier foundation, horizontal plank wood siding, and a side-gabled roof surfaced with asphalt shingles (**Plate 119**). Paired doors, one wood and one replacement plywood, provide access.

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 118.** CA-21, House, southeast and northeast elevations, looking west.





**Plate 119.** CA-21B and CA-21C, Sheds, northeast elevations, looking southwest.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Alterations to this older house have adversely impacted its integrity. It is not a notable example of a late-nineteenth/early twentieth century house in Caldwell County. None of the associated buildings display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 46**

Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church  
CA-16/CA-01  
Circa 1911  
31 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.158329, -87.973902



**Plate 120.** CA-16, Church, southeast (front) and southwest elevations, looking north.

*Description*

Situated on a 0.8-acre parcel, this small church building, located on the northwest side of Goodsprings Road, was built as the Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Crider (CA-16) (**Plate 67**). The church remained in service until the congregation officially dissolved in 1995.<sup>59</sup> A sign in front of the building indicates that it was converted to Stone Farms Lodge in 2007, but it appears to serve as a private residence now. It is in private ownership.

The Presbyterians who built this church were originally part of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church established about two miles north of Crider in 1816. Located in the rural community of Bethlehem, the congregation established the associated Bethlehem Academy and took over the Adamson Cemetery to

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<sup>59</sup> Pamela Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 87.

be operated in conjunction with the church; it was renamed Bethlehem Cemetery.<sup>60</sup> After an 1877 storm destroyed the church and school buildings, the church sold the land to the school board, and a public school was built on the same site, but later moved to Princeton. The Bethlehem church reopened within four months, but was later destroyed by fire in 1954.<sup>61</sup>

The congregation split in 1905, with one faction joining with the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. and continuing to meet in the Bethlehem Church. The other faction, which would build this church, remained loyal to the Cumberland Presbytery and gathered in individual homes until this building was completed in 1911. The initial transfer of land to the congregation was conveyed by George and Laura Adamson to J.B. Hewlet and others as elders and trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on February 28, 1910. The new facility was dedicated on October 22, 1911, by Pastor G.B. McDonald and assisted by Reverend O.A. Barbee.

Dr. J.D. and M.S. Mott, G.W. and Jennie W. Glenn, and I.L. and Muggie D. Traylor conveyed additional property to the elders and members of the Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Crider in 1913. After serving the community for most of the twentieth century, the church dissolved by congregational vote on March 26, 1995, and the Presbytery soon sold the property to Johnny and Sue Stone and Johnson and Alice Stone.<sup>62</sup>

The Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church is a small, one-story Gothic Revival-style rural church building. The original building has a square shape but a rear addition in 1968 created an irregular form and added a basement (**Plate 120**). Set on a continuous brick foundation, the original wood-framed building has a steeply pitched, hipped roof with a hipped wing extension on the southeast façade. The entire roof is surfaced with asphalt siding, and gabled dormers accent the design on the northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations. The original Gothic, arched, 3/2 wood, double-hung sash windows with tracery remain on the original building. The most notable alteration is the application of vinyl siding over the original clapboard siding, which also obscured the diamond and Gothic arched louvered vents in the gable ends and the tower.<sup>63</sup> The tower, with a flared, hipped roof, anchors the south corner and houses the primary entrance, which has a fiberglass door and infill to replace the original five-panel double doors evident in older photographs. A wood handicap access ramp now extends from this door across the façade. Other elements that have been removed include the shed awning with brackets that shaded the entrance and an interior brick chimney. A shed-roofed entrance canopy extends from an entrance at the east corner to the right-of-way. The rear addition, set at a lower elevation, has a gable

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<sup>61</sup> Pamela Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 85-87; Samuel W. Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 82; "Fredonia: To Build New Home," in *Crittenden Record-Press*, Marion, KY: Issue Date: September 14, 1911; "Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church," in *Caldwell County Times*, Princeton, KY: Issue Date: December 30, 1976.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid*; Caldwell County Clerk, Deed Book 37. Princeton, KY. Electronic documents, accessed November 2020 at: <https://www.qpublic.net/ky/caldwell/>; Kentucky Heritage Council. "Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church," Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County. Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-16.

<sup>63</sup> No author, "Bethlehem Church Goes Full Time," in the *Paducah Sun*, February 10, 1968.

roof; concrete block foundation and basement level; and 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash windows independently placed. A wood frame porch with a shed roof was added to the southwest elevation of the rear addition circa 2007. When recorded in 1991, the surveyor noted that the “interior has intricate tongue and groove hip ceiling and tongue and groove wainscoting.”<sup>64</sup> This survey did not include an interior inspection so it is unknown if this craftsmanship remains intact.

This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey and an individually surveyed in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 121.** CA-16, Church, northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

The Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Following the guidance under Criterion Consideration A, a religious property is not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places unless it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance. The Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church does not appear to meet these considerations. This church represents a vernacular tradition exhibiting a simple, wood frame, square or rectangular, one-to-one-and-a-half story construction, as is typical with early rural churches. The pointed arched design in the windows of this edifice leans toward a Gothic Revival style, but any other architectural detailing has been removed or obscured with the

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<sup>64</sup> Ibid.



application of vinyl siding. The application of vinyl siding and removal of the entrance elements resulted in changes to the design and materials negatively impacting its architectural integrity. Although the building retains the feeling of a rural church, the rear addition has further altered the form. The original design and architecture of the church is no longer apparent due to these extensive alterations and an addition. It does not possess high artistic merit and is no longer a good example of vernacular architecture. Other, more intact, examples of rural churches exist throughout the county and include FS 22/CA-17, the Crider Baptist Church. Therefore, it is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its physical design and construction.

The building has also lost its historical association with the dissolution of the congregation and conversion of the church to residential uses. Although of great historical interest to the Crider community, the Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. The building no longer displays its historic appearance and its significant role within that context is no longer apparent. The Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of Caldwell County's rural history. The available research did not indicate any association with individuals significant in history. Therefore, Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church is not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

*Effects Assessment:* Not Applicable

**Field Site 47**

Shed and Foundation  
CA-445  
Circa 1915  
45 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.158761, -87.973073



**Plate 122.** CA-445, Shed, southeast elevation, looking northwest.

*Description*

This three-acre property (CA-445) contains a single outbuilding. Historic aerials indicate that there was a residence with several outbuildings on this site by 1952, but the house was demolished by 1998.<sup>65</sup> In a severely deteriorated condition listing to the northeast, the remaining building appears to have served as a storage shed (**Plate 122**) or possibly as a wood shed. The building was originally clad with horizontal plank siding, but it has been covered with sheets of asphalt siding. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and pierced by a terra cotta flue. Exposed rafter ends can be seen at the eaves. The remains of a building foundation are also located on this property but not documented as nothing much remained (**Plate 123**). Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>65</sup>“Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR),” in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



**Plate 123.** CA-445B, Building Foundation with the shed, CA-445, in background, southeast elevation, looking northwest.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. The loss of the associated older house has adversely impacted the integrity of this property. The remaining feature is not a notable example of early-twentieth century design in Caldwell County. The property does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 48**

Stone House  
CA-446/CA-01  
Circa 1905  
54 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.158232, -87.972911



**Plate 124.** CA-446, House and outbuildings, northwest (front) and southwest elevations, looking east.

*Description*

This house (Plate 124), located at 54 Goodsprings Road, is situated on an approximately 0.65-acre parcel on the southeast side of Goodsprings Road. This L-shaped, one-story residence has a W-D-W fenestration patterns and appears to have been constructed circa 1905 as a Folk Victorian style dwelling. The building has a side-gabled roof with a steeply pitched, cross, front-facing gable clad with composition shingles. A circa 1950 wing addition extends along the northeast side of the house (Plate 125). Set on a parged concrete block foundation, the house is covered with vinyl siding and has replacement, horizontally configured 2/2, double-hung sash windows, which were likely installed circa 1950. The front porch, likely replacing an earlier porch, has a shed roof covered with corrugated metal, a poured concrete block foundation, and aluminum porch supports. The main entrance, set within the porch, has diamond-shaped lights and two panels. An additional entrance on the southwest elevation is set within a partially enclosed shed-roofed porch.

The one-story garage (B) situated southeast of the house was built circa 1960 (**Plate 126**). The building has a front gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and a shed addition on the northeast. Aluminum siding is in the gable ends and a sliding metal panel door provides access. The shed (C) is a modern building with vinyl siding and a corrugated metal gambrel roof; it was built between 2004 and 2006.<sup>66</sup> Buildings D and E are prefabricated metal storage shed added to the property between circa 2010 and 2012.<sup>67</sup>

This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 125.** CA-446A, House, northeast elevation, looking southwest.

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<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.



**Plate 126.** CA-446B-E, Outbuildings, southwest elevations, looking east.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. This house has undergone extensive alterations. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century house in Caldwell County. None of the buildings display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 49**

House  
CA-447  
Circa 1956  
34 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.157506, -87.973527



**Plate 127.** CA-447A, House, northwest elevation, looking southeast.

*Description*

Located at 34 Goodsprings Road, this one-story Ranch house (Plate 127) is situated on an approximately 0.67-acre parcel on the southeast side of Goodsprings Road. The residence's façade has a W-D-W fenestration pattern. Clad with brick veneer and set on a continuous masonry foundation, this house has a side gable roof surfaced with asphalt shingles, pierced by two front gabled dormers. A front gable porch is centrally located on the façade and is supported by square wood posts set on a concrete slab. The primary entrance is located within this porch and features a modern oval, leaded glass light surrounded by panels set behind a storm door. Vinyl siding and an octagonal vent are in the gable ends. Windows are 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash, flanked by nonoperational shutters. A large, exterior brick chimney anchors the northeast elevation. A large addition with a gable roof was built on the southeast (rear) elevation circa 1989. Secondary porches with shed roofs and additional entrances extend off of this addition on the northeast and southeast elevations. The windows, siding, and primary front porch also appear to have replaced the original elements circa 1989.

A one-story one-car garage (B) is situated northeast of the house. It has a front gable roof covered in corrugated metal. The garage is clad in vinyl siding, and features a fiberglass pedestrian door, and a roll-up metal vehicular door (**Plate 128**). Two-light sliding windows pierce the side elevations. Directly adjacent is a modern metal prefabricated workshop building. A storage building/shed (C) is located in a field southeast of the house (**Plate 129**). It is a prefabricated metal building with corrugated metal siding and roof. There is a roll-top metal vehicular door and a metal pedestrian door.

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 128.** CA-447B, Garage, northwest and southwest elevations, looking east.



**Plate 129.** CA-447C, Garage, northwest and southwest elevations, looking east.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century property in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not Applicable*



**Field Site 50**

Crider Store  
CA-20/CA-01  
Circa 1910  
24 Goodsprings Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.157298, -87.973854



**Plate 130.** CA-20, Crider Store, northeast and northwest (front) elevations, looking south.

*Description*

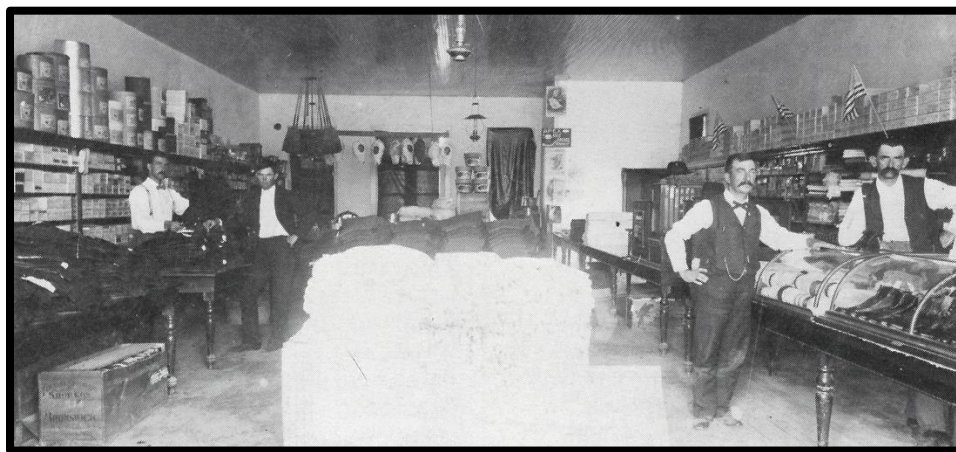
The circa 1910 Crider Store (CA-20) is situated on a 1.31-acre parcel on the southeast corner of Goodsprings Road and Marion Road (SR 91) (**Plate 130**). This is the only remaining general store building out of three that populated Crider in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It remains unclear exactly who built this country store and when it was built, although USGS quadrangle maps verify that there was a building on this site by 1910.<sup>68</sup> The existing building was reportedly the second store on site, replacing an earlier building built by Zachariah Johnson “Z.J.” Crider. Crider purchased properties belonging to William D. Tinsley that encompassed most of present-day Crider when they were sold at auction in 1867. Originally known as Walnut, for the name of Tinsley’s home, the small community near the land eventually adopted the name of Crider in honor of Z.J. Crider. He opened the first store, as well as a large tobacco warehouse and a flour mill, neither of which are extant. When Crider’s business outgrew the small store, he built another store. The second store was a large, two-story building across the railroad tracks from the original building. Neither the second store nor the adjacent grist mill remain

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<sup>68</sup> United States Geological Survey. *Princeton, KY Quadrangle Map*, 1910.

intact. Crider sold his first store to Thomas Hugh Mott, the son of Crider doctor John D. Mott. Born in 1876, Hugh Mott served as postmaster in 1901, but moved to Los Angeles, California by 1918.<sup>69</sup>

After Mott left for California, Ed Guess and Johnson Crider Myers owned the store (**Figure 9**). Ed Guess, who was alternately listed as William Edward Guess and James Edward Guess in census records, was listed as the manager of a general merchandise store in the 1910 US census. He and his sister, Mollie, lived on Princeton & Fredonia Road adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way. Their neighbor was Z.J. Crider, whose great-nephew, Johnson Crider Myers, lived with him until Crider's death in 1911. By the 1920 federal census, Ed Guess was listed as the owner of his own mercantile, working on his own account. By 1921, Johnson Crider Myers married Emily Griffin, the daughter of Dr. E.M. and Janie Griffin, who lived across the railroad tracks at 42 Crider Road.<sup>70;71</sup>



**Figure 9.** Interior of the Crider Store.<sup>72</sup>

During the 1920s, they sold the store to Harvey Holland, who conveyed it to Wilson Glenn and Shellie Dunn. Glenn and Dunn also operated a cream-buying station in a small building behind the store. The 1930 federal census listed Dunn as the merchant of a retail store, while Glenn, who lived adjacent, was recorded as a farmer.<sup>73</sup> Ed Maxwell of Fredonia was the next owner of the store, but he soon sold it to Hugh and Laverne Yates in 1933. In the 1940 federal census, Hugh Yates was listed as the merchant of a grocery store, while his wife, Laverne, was listed as the postmistress for Crider. She served in that position for two years and operated the office out of their grocery store.<sup>74</sup>

<sup>69</sup> Samuel W. Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 63; "2005, 2010a, 2010c, and 2014 United States Federal Census," Lehi, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. Online at: <https://www.ancestry.com/>; Kentucky Heritage Council. "Crider Store," *Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-20.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> "Mrs. Griffin, 91, Services Today," in *The Paducah Sun*, Paducah, KY: Issue Date: January 19, 1972.

<sup>72</sup> Samuel W. Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 63.

<sup>73</sup> "1930 United States Federal Census," Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. Online at: <https://www.ancestry.com/>

<sup>74</sup> Samuel W. Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 63.

Hugh and Laverne Yates conveyed this property to Dora Jenkins in 1970. Following her death, the property passed to Cleston and Sherida Jenkins, who operated an antique shop in the building, which was its last known use. They sold it to Marvin and Rachel Ross in 1976. Ten years later, Willie Cleston Jenkins, Sr. and Sherida Jenkins repurchased the property and subsequently conveyed it to their son, Willie Cleston Jenkins, Jr., in 1997.<sup>75</sup> The property is currently being used for storage.

Although the exact construction date remains unknown, the modest gable-front commercial design of the building is indicative of early twentieth century country store. The one-story, rectangular, wood frame building rests on a stone pier foundation with concrete block infill. Asphalt roll siding imitating brick, likely applied in the 1930s, conceals most of the original clapboard siding. The southeast (rear) elevation is covered with fiberboard panels, while the southwest elevation has metal siding on top of the asphalt roll (**Plate 131** and **Plate 132**). The front gable roof is covered in corrugated metal. The façade features the original wood and plate glass storefront with a recessed central entrance, one-light fixed storefront windows set below transom windows, and clapboard kick plates (**Plate 133**). The main entrance retains its one-light, three-panel wood door set beneath a one-light transom. Beaded board siding is evident in the interior. The front stoop, which consists of a poured concrete slab and partial concrete block wall, is a later addition. A secondary entrance on the southeast (rear) elevation has a replacement fiberglass door with nine lights. A shed-roof porch supported by natural wood posts set on the ground extends most of the width of the southwest elevation. A crumbling, poured concrete pad is within this porch, along with another entrance which has a one-light, two-panel door.

A 2006 mobile home is on the same parcel, replacing an earlier residence demolished between 2011 and 2013.<sup>76</sup> Additional commercial buildings once situated southeast of the store have been demolished over the past 40 years.

This property was previously surveyed as part of a Crider Group survey and an individually surveyed in 1991. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>75</sup> Kentucky Heritage Council. "Crider Store," *Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-20; <sup>75</sup> Caldwell County Clerk, Deed Books, Plat Books. Princeton, KY. Electronic documents, accessed November 2020 at: <https://www.qpublic.net/ky/caldwell/>, Book 126, Page 249, Deed Book 166, Page 247, Deed Book 210, Page 480, Deed Book 142, Page 174.

<sup>76</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.





**Plate 131.** CA-20, Crider Store, southwest and southeast (rear) elevations, looking north.



**Plate 132.** CA-20, Crider Store, southwest elevation, looking northeast.





**Plate 133.** CA-20, Crider Store storefront detail, northwest elevation, looking southwest.

*NRHP Eligibility: Eligible*

The Crider General Store building is recommended *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the Area of Commerce for its association with the trading of merchandise and services in the rural crossroads community of Crider. It is one of the few commercial components of the farming society that survived the arrival of the interstate. Located at a major intersection along the roads and connecting the communities of Princeton and Fredonia, the Crider Store was built to provide the goods necessary for the continued success of the surrounding agricultural industries and served as a center for social activity and information. The period of significance is circa 1910 to circa 1970. The property is not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion B as it is not directly associated with any particular person who played a significant role in local, state, or national history. If further research does reveal an earlier construction date and a concrete association with Z.J. Crider, then eligibility should be reevaluated under this criterion. The Crider Store retains sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing under Criterion C for its largely unaltered country store design. Although no longer in use, it continues to represent the initial use and intent of the building to provide goods. The overall design and intact storefront integrity of this country store is rare.

The recommended NRHP boundary proposed for this NRHP-eligible historic property includes all the land historically associated with the store with the exception of the modern mobile home (**Figure 10**).



Figure 10. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Crider Store (CA-20).



*Effects Assessment: Undetermined*

Effects will not be reported until the project plans are further defined. An addendum report will be prepared, upon submission of the USACE permit.

**Field Site 51**

Garage  
CA-448  
Circa 1945  
North side of Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.159008, -87.975295



**Plate 134.** CA-448 and CA-448B, Garage and shed ruins, south and west elevations, looking northeast.

*Description*

This property, situated on a 5.61-acre parcel, includes a garage and two sheds, located on Marion Road north of the intersection with Goodsprings Road. The garage is constructed of concrete block on a concrete slab foundation (**Plate 134** **Plate 134.** CA-448 and CA-448B, Garage and shed ruins, south and west elevations, looking northeast.). The gable roof is covered in corrugated metal and features exposed ends in the eaves and vinyl siding at the gable ends. Entrances have three-light, three-panel doors, while the vehicular entrance has been boarded over with vertically-placed wood. Windows are two-light vinyl sash. The pump houses (B and C) are concrete block buildings (**Plate 135**). Inspection of aerials indicates that the house, as well as a few other outbuildings, were demolished circa 2000. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 135.** CA-448C and D, Shed ruin and house ruin, south and west elevations, looking northeast.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. The loss of the associated older house, barns, and other outbuildings has impacted the integrity of this property. The remaining garage and pump houses are not a notable example of a mid-twentieth century farm remnant in Caldwell County. This farm remnant does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state, and therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not applicable*



**Field Sites 52/53/54**

Clift Farm  
CA-449  
Circa 1924  
15000 Marion Road  
Princeton, KY 42445  
37.160798, -87.980129



**Plate 136.** CA-449, Clift Farm with House (left) and Dairy Barn (background right), looking northeast.

*Description*

The Clift Farm (**Plate 136**) incorporates two parcels: the house property (parcel 16-15AA; Field Site 52) with 1.67 acres and the farm and outbuildings (parcel 16-15; Field Site 53) with 51.95 acres. While only the house and driveway entry walls are on the smaller parcel, buildings on the farm include a dairy barn, two temporary hay storage buildings, a transverse frame barn, a power building with numerous silos, a modern barn, an equipment barn, an office, and a pond. The adjacent property to the west at 15002 Marion Road (parcel 16-15A; Field Site 54) was also historically part of this parcel. However, the circa 1917 house that was on this parcel was demolished in 2005 to build the existing residence; the only buildings on that parcel are a 2007 house and 2007 garage.<sup>77</sup> This property (FS 54) received a field site number that was retired due to the age of the extant resources on the property.

L.W. Guess sold this property to Melissa (also shown as Maliscie) L. Clift, wife of William Rufus Clift, in 1924. According to the current owners who are descendants, the family initially moved into the circa

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<sup>77</sup> William Clift. Oral Interview with Chris Harris and Lily Hutzel, 2020.

1917 house already on the property. Local historians have recorded the construction date of this house as 1924, soon after the Clift's purchase, with the basement dug by hand. When Melissa Clift died in the 1950s, she left the property to her husband and children, Clinton Clift, Nola Ransmeier, and Clifton Clift. Her son, Clifton Clift, and his wife, Margaret, lived in the house starting in 1959. He served as Caldwell County School Superintendent from 1946 until 1962, while his wife was a teacher at Fredonia Elementary School. After her husband and children passed away, their heirs, Clifton Clift Jr. and William Ralph Clift, received the entire property in 1988 and subdivided it. The house property was conveyed to William Ralph and Judith Clift and subsequently to their children, William R. Clift II and Sandra Haberlock, in 2019.<sup>78</sup>

Clad with brick veneer set in a running bond pattern, the primary resource (**Plate 136** through **Plate 139**) is a Neoclassical Revival Style house that rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The main portion of the house is topped by a hipped roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. Two exterior brick chimneys are located along the east and west walls of the main portion of the house. The central, two-story mass is flanked by a one-story porte cochere on the west and a one-story, hipped-roof sun porch on the east. A one-story addition to the rear (north) has a gable roof (**Plate 138**). A two-story gabled portico supported by fluted Ionic columns projects from the center of the façade (**Plate 139**). A metal handicap access ramp provides access to the portico with a temporary metal ramp into the main entrance.

The symmetrical façade has centrally located entrances on the first and second floors within the portico. The primary entrance features a six-panel door set behind a storm door with four-light, one-panel sidelights below a six-light fanlight. Directly above, the second story has a wrought iron balconette accessed by the same entrance configuration with a six-panel wood paneled door flanked by four-light, one-panel sidelights set under a six-light fanlight. Windows are 6/6 wood, double-hung sash paired and placed independently with poured concrete sills. The sun porch on the east elevation is enclosed with 6/6 wood, double-hung sash windows placed independently and in a ribbon pattern. Exterior storm windows front the wood windows. The rear addition has 6/6 vinyl sash windows. A small, one-story gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns is on the north elevation of the rear addition. Other notable elements on the house include Ionic columns supporting the porte cochere, cast iron basement grille vents, widely overhanging boxed eaves, a full entablature with recessed panels on the portico, and a fanlight in the gable end of the portico. Paired brick entry walls (B), with piers topped by a concrete cap and set on a poured concrete foundation, flank the driveway (**Plate 140**).

This property was included as part of the 1991 Crider Group survey, CA-01, but not surveyed. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>78</sup> Ibid; Pamela Faughn. *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 171; Caldwell County Clerk, Deed Books, Plat Books. Princeton, KY, Deed Book 54, Page 126, Deed Book 288, page 261, Deed Book 288, Page 286, Deed Book 323, Page 620 Electronic documents, accessed November 2020 at: <https://www.gpublic.net/ky/caldwell/>



**Plate 137.** CA-449A, House, south (front) and west elevations, looking northeast.



**Plate 138.** CA-449A, House, east and north elevations, looking southwest.





**Plate 139.** CA-449A, House, portico detail, south (front) elevation, looking north.



**Plate 140.** CA-449B, Driveway entry walls, southwest elevations, looking northeast.

The grouping of outbuildings and barns is situated northeast of the house (**Plate 141**) and comprises FS 35. The circa 1930 dairy barn (C) is the cornerstone around which the other outbuildings are arranged (**Plate 142**). According to local historian Pamela Faughn, this barn was built in the 1930s as part of the Clift family's dairy operation and was described by Faughn as "one of [the] best old barns in Caldwell

County.”<sup>79</sup> The building was built by Ivy Moore, who built many barns in the area. It was recently heavily rehabilitated with new windows, a new roof, and new siding. The main building is 36 ft. wide by 80 ft. long with a milk house and small, gabled wing attachment on the west, and an offset addition to the northeast; all of these projections were evident on the 1952 aerial.<sup>80</sup> A large, metal-clad, round-roofed silo and wood animal pens are appended to the barn on the east elevation. The wood frame building is clad with poplar wood, surfaced with corrugated metal, and set on a continuous stone foundation. The characteristic large gambrel roof is surfaced with corrugated metal pierced by two circular metal roof ventilators along the ridgeline and flared eaves. Hanging gable hay hoods are present at the north and south ends. Double loft doors flanked by individual windows are on the second floor. The primary entrance, with paired, sliding, corrugated metal doors, accesses the central aisle through the gable end. Windows are 6/6 metal, single-hung sash.

Hay storage structures (D) are located directly north of the dairy barn (**Plate 143**). Constructed between 2008 and 2010, they replaced an earlier barn that was evident on 1952 aerials.<sup>81</sup> Open at the north and south ends, they have a metal frame with a canvas top. Another of these buildings is located at the front of the property, near Marion Road (K) (**Plate 143**). Northeast of the dairy barn is a front gable frame barn (E) between 1955 and 1967 (**Plate 144**). The building, which may have served as a tool shed/workshop, has a wood post foundation, corrugated metal siding, and a gable roof with a shed addition to the east. The primary entrance is located in the gable end and has a sliding metal door, but the entrance is offset. Numerous metal grain bins and a power building (F) are situated north of this building, none of which were present in 1952 (**Plate 145**). By 1955, three were evident on aerials, but most were built between 1967 and 1998.<sup>82</sup> The power building to the left of the central cluster of grain bins was erected within this main cluster between 1955 and 1967. Its original use is unclear, but the massing resembles a tobacco barn. It is surfaced with corrugated metal and set on a poured concrete foundation. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal as well.

The modern barn (G), which serves as the farm office, was constructed between 2012 and 2014 north of the dairy barn. This building is a metal frame building with corrugated metal siding and a concrete slab foundation (**Plate 146**). The large, gable-roof, clad with corrugated metal, has two square, metal ventilators and extends to create a deep overhang along the entire east elevation. A shed-roofed addition is on the south elevation. Large vehicular openings are on the east and north elevations, and the few windows have 1/1 metal, single-hung sashes or two-light sliding windows. An equipment barn (H) anchors the north end of the farm complex (**Plate 147**). Built between 1967 and 1982, the building originated as a pole barn, perhaps for hay storage, with corrugated metal siding and a gable roof, but appears to have a modern addition on the west elevation and new siding throughout. A shed-roofed addition was appended to the west elevation since 2016. Six equipment bays are accessed on the east

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<sup>79</sup> Pamela Faughn. *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 240.

<sup>80</sup> “Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR),” in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.



elevation. Just east of the equipment barn, a modular building was installed between 1998 and 2004 to serve as an office (I) for the farm operation (**Plate 148**). This building does not appear to serve this purpose as it was replaced by the larger barn/office in 2012/2014. Set on a continuous concrete block foundation, this building has a side-gable roof clad with corrugated metal and T1-11 siding. The two front doors, which are multi-light fiberglass, are set under a gable-roofed porch. Windows are 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash set independently and paired. A pond (J) for the farm was constructed east of the grain bin grouping between 1955 and 1967.<sup>83</sup>



**Plate 141.** CA-449, Clift Farm Barns and Outbuildings, looking northeast.

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<sup>83</sup> Ibid.





**Plate 142.** CA-449C, Dairy Barn, south (front) and west elevations, looking northeast.



**Plate 143.** Hay storage structures. Left: CA-449B, looking northwest. Right: CA-449I, looking east.



**Plate 144.** CA-449E, Barn/Workshop, southwest (front) elevation, looking north (Caldwell PVA).



**Plate 145.** CA-449F, Grain bins and power building Left: Grain bins, looking north. Right: Power building, west elevation, looking east.



**Plate 146.** CA-449G, the Modern barn/office, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



**Plate 147.** CA-449H, Equipment barn, south and east elevations, looking northwest.





**Plate 148.** CA-449I, Older office, north and south elevations, looking northeast.

*NRHP Eligibility:* Eligible

The portion of this property associated with the house (FS 52) is recommended *Eligible* for the NRHP in the Area of Architecture as a fine example of a Neoclassical style residence in Caldwell County. Notable character-defining features include the front two-story portico supported by Ionic columns; the classically-inspired entrances with fanlights and sidelights flanking wood doors; the tripartite form: two-story massing with one-story wings incorporating a porte cochere and sunroom; and the 6/6 wood, double-hung sash windows. The house displays the distinctive characteristics of the Neoclassical style. Contributing resources include the house and the paired brick walls flanking the driveway, reflecting a period of significance from circa 1924 to circa 1970. The house retains good integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, and materials/workmanship to the period of significance. However, the house is rather unique for the Crider area and, thus, is not a typical example of local vernacular residential farming architecture. Although some older outbuildings are extant, demolitions and alterations to the outbuildings have impacted their integrity. The portion of the property associated with the barns and outbuildings (FS 53) does not retain sufficient agricultural or domestic outbuildings to successfully tell the story of Agriculture in Caldwell County, and therefore, is not eligible under either Criterion A or C as a farmstead. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

The recommended NRHP boundary includes the entire parcel on which the house is situated and the eastern section of the neighboring parcel to the west, to include the contributing entry brick wall and pier elements historically associated with the property (**Figure 11**).

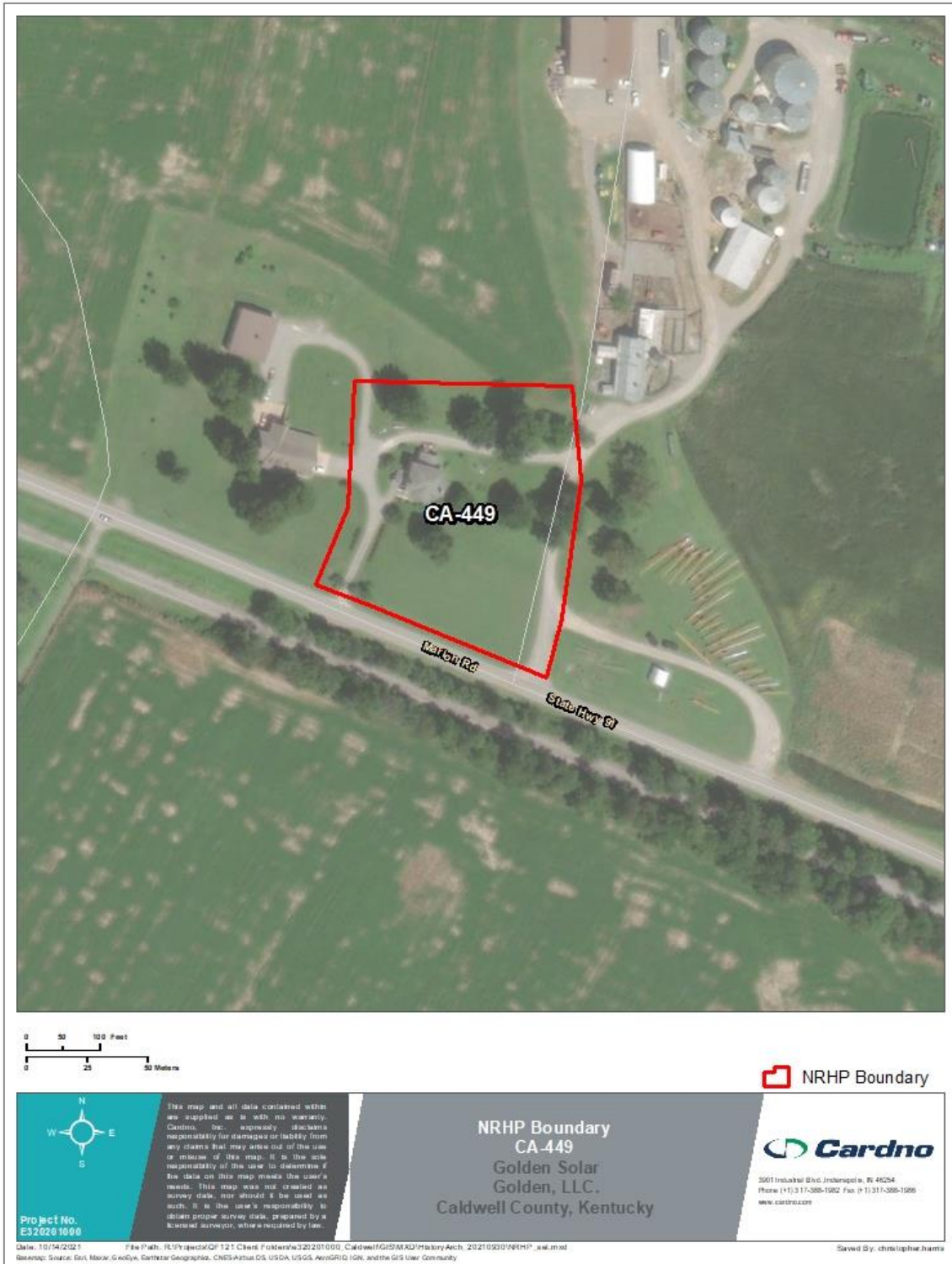


Figure 11. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Clift Farm (CA-449).

*Effects Assessment: Undetermined*

Effects will not be reported until the project plans are further defined. An addendum report will be prepared, upon submission of the USACE permit.



**Field Site 55**

House and Barn  
CA-450  
Circa 1954  
15061 Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.160058, -87.987799



**Plate 149.** CA-450, House, northeast elevation, looking southwest.

*Description*

This resource incorporates two parcels: the house property (parcel 16-22A) with 0.5 acres and the parcel with the stock barn and shed (parcel 16-22), set on 110 acres. Photographs and descriptions were taken from the public right-of-way as the owners denied access to the property. Clad with brick set in a running bond pattern, this one-story Ranch house (A) has a W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern (**Plate 149**). The building rests on a continuous masonry foundation and incorporates a one-car garage at the east end of the house. The side-gable roof is surfaced with composition shingles, while windows are 6/6 wood, double-hung sash. The windows are covered by storm windows and flanked by non-operational louvered shutters. The front entry has a wood-paneled door set behind a storm door, accessed by a brick stoop with a wrought iron balustrade. Notable elements include foundation vents and Colonial-inspired lights on each side of the entrance. Situated directly behind the house, a two-car garage (B) appears to predate the house, appearing on aerials between 1955 and 1967.<sup>84</sup> It has a corrugated metal

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<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

side gable roof and corrugated metal siding. The foundation of an outbuilding demolished circa 2018 is evident west of the garage. It was constructed between 1967 and 1982.<sup>85</sup>

To the south, the large stock barn (D), also referred to as the Shellie Traylor Barn, dominates the surrounding landscape (Plate 150). This barn was built in 1954 on the same foundation as an earlier barn that burned.<sup>86</sup> A wider addition with a lower-pitched gable roof was built on the south elevation between 1955 and 1967.<sup>87</sup> The characteristic large gambrel roof with flared eaves and a hanging gable hay hood at the north end is surfaced with corrugated metal. Double loft doors are directly below the hay hood. The offset aisle is accessed by sliding wood doors. Windows are in poor condition, with some missing or damaged, but they are four-light metal casement. Situated south of the barn, the shed (E), built circa 1982, has a corrugated metal shed roof and corrugated metal siding.<sup>88</sup> Only the barn and a portion of the garage were visible from the right-of-way.

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 150.** CA-450B Garage (left) and CA-450D, Stock Barn (right), north and west elevations, looking south.

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<sup>85</sup> Pamela Faughn. *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 243.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid.

<sup>87</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. The loss of the original house has impacted the integrity of this property. The property is not a notable example of a mid-to-late-twentieth-century farmstead in Caldwell County. The buildings do not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

**Effects Assessment:** *Not applicable.*



**Field Site 56/57**

Sons Farm  
CA-451/CA-452  
Circa 1920  
15805 Marion Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.165681, -87.994419



**Plate 151.** CA-452A, House, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking south.

*Description*

Located on a 9.77-acre parcel (FS 39), this Craftsman residence at 15805 Marion Road was originally the home of Dick and Lena Sons, according to local historian Pamela Faughn in her book, *The History of the Fredonia Valley*.<sup>89</sup> The house parcel is historically associated with a 214.94-acre adjacent parcel (FS 38), which contains a transverse frame barn. The Craftsman bungalow is a 1.5-story wood frame building with a W-D-W fenestration pattern (**Plate 151**). Its exterior is clad with vinyl siding and it is set on a continuous brick foundation partially covered with stucco and pierced by basement windows. The side-gable roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and features large shed dormers with windows on both the front and rear elevations. An interior brick chimney rests along the ridge of the roof. Windows are replacement vinyl, 1/1 single-hung sash placed independently, paired, and in a ribbon pattern. Non-operational shutters flank the front windows. A full-width inset porch supported by replacement fluted Tuscan columns extends across the façade. The primary entrance located within this porch has a one-

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<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

light, one-panel wood door set behind a storm door. An enclosed porch with a shed roof extends across the rear elevation. Notable elements include knee braces and louvered vents in the gable ends. A modern, two-car garage (B) clad with vinyl siding and topped by a gable roof is southwest of the house (**Plate 152**). An older, one-car, wood frame garage (C) with a gable roof and vertical corrugated metal siding is situated behind the newer garage (**Plate 152**).

This transverse frame barn, referred to as the Jimmy Riley barn, was built by Dick Sons around 1934 as a stable barn, but was later converted to use for tobacco (**Plate 153**).<sup>90</sup> This transverse frame barn features vertical wood plank siding and a large gable roof clad with corrugated metal. An enclosed box gable hay hood on the southwest façade provided additional protection for loading hay. The foundation was not visible from the right-of-way.

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Plate 152.** CA-452B and C, the modern garage (left) and the historic garage (right), northwest elevation, looking south.

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<sup>90</sup> Pamela Faughn. *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 243.



**Plate 153.** CA-451, Barn, southwest elevation, looking northeast.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century farmstead in Caldwell County. Alterations have adversely impacted the integrity of this Craftsman Bungalow. Neither the house or associated barn and outbuildings display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not applicable.*



**Field Site 58**

Pleasant Valley Bulk Food Store and Barn  
CA-453  
Circa 1920, 2016  
5630 Pleasant Valley Road  
Fredonia, KY 42411  
37.164091, -87.994732



**Plate 154.** CA-453, Transverse frame barn, southwest (front) and northwest elevations, looking northeast.

*Description*

This 4.02-acre parcel was originally part of the property located at 15805 Marion Road (CA-452; Field Site 57), but was separated in 2016 when the Amish Store was built.<sup>91</sup> The older building on the property is a barn constructed circa 1920, which is now used for storage. This transverse frame barn (A) appears to have a concrete pier foundation with vertical wood plank siding (**Plate 154**). A large, gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and features an enclosed box-gable hay hood on the façade. Exposed rafter ends are evident in the eaves. The barn has sliding wood doors on the gable ends. The 2016 store (B) is a metal warehouse and grocery/general store building (**Plate 155**). Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

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<sup>91</sup>Caldwell County Clerk, Deed Books, Plat Books. Princeton, KY, Deed Book 310, Page 108. Electronic documents, accessed November 2020 at: <https://www.qpublic.net/ky/caldwell/>



**Plate 155.** CA-453B, Store, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking south.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. The store is not of sufficient age to be considered eligible for the NRHP. This barn is not a notable example of an early-twentieth century barn in Caldwell County. It does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state, and therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not applicable*

**Field Site 59**

Adamson Farm Ruins

CA-454

Circa 1825-1955

South side of Adamson Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.164937, -87.996031



**Plate 156.** CA-454, Adamson Farm Ruins, looking southwest.

*Description*

Situated on a 248-acre property, building ruins are all that remains of the Adamson Farm (**Plate 156**). This property was first settled by the family in the 1820s. John Alexander Adamson, the original patriarch who purchased the land, was a stone mason and chose the area, known as “The Knob,” for its available rock. He died in 1834 and his son, George Warner Adamson, took over running the farm with his mother, Isabella. The stone used on this property and evident in the family cemetery was likely cut and laid by John Alexander or his son.<sup>92</sup> The family cemetery (CA-25) is extant and is situated on an adjacent parcel. It was recorded as Field Site 60. In addition to a house, the farmstead had numerous outbuildings, including several large barns in the vicinity of the house, as shown on the 1952 aerial

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<sup>92</sup> Samuel W. Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 200; Gladys Lynton, “Brother, Sister Die in Fire in Oldest Caldwell House,” in *The Paducah Sun*, Paducah, KY: Issue Date: December 15, 1963



(Figure 12).<sup>93</sup> The first ruin surveyed was a small, rectangular building (A) constructed of dry stack stone excavated into the ground (Plate 157). With a cut stone chimney at one end, this building appears to have served as a smokehouse, a form which is more characteristic of the Dutch tradition, or possibly a bake oven.<sup>94</sup> A concrete block pump house (B) is situated immediately south of the smokehouse or bakehouse ruins (Plate 158). The most intact of the buildings, it has a corrugated metal shed roof and a poured concrete foundation. It was likely built circa 1955. Southeast of the pump house, the third ruin (C) consists of a small, rectangular concrete slab poured on a stone foundation (Plate 159). The original use is unknown. A pile of cut stones (E), which may have served as steps or a mounting block, are situated northeast of the other ruins near Adamson Road (Plate 161). A stone water trough (F) is northeast of the smokehouse/bakehouse ruins (Plate 162).

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.



**Figure 12.** Aerial of Adamson Farm, 1952 (NETR 1952).

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<sup>93</sup> "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

<sup>94</sup> Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 147-151.



**Plate 157.** CA-454A, Possible smokehouse or bakehouse ruins, looking southeast.



**Plate 158.** CA-454B, Pump house, looking northeast.





**Plate 159.** CA-454C, Foundation, looking west.



**Plate 160.** CA-454D, Detail of well.





**Plate 161.** CA-454E, Cut stones, looking southwest.



**Plate 162.** CA-454F, Trough, looking northeast.

*NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible*

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. As buildings, these ruins are not a notable example of a nineteenth or early twentieth century farm ruins in Caldwell County. They do not display

the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that is rare or innovative in the region or state, and therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. This property does not have an association with a significant person; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Finally, the property does not have an association significant to the history of Caldwell County, and is therefore not eligible under Criterion A.

*Effects Assessment: Not applicable*