

Field Site 60

Adamson Cemetery

CA-25

Circa 1816-1963

Southwest corner of Henry Jones Road and Pleasant Valley Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.159435, -87.993338



Plate 163. CA-25, Adamson Cemetery, looking southwest.

Description

This 0.6-acre parcel is the Adamson Cemetery (**Plate 163**) associated with the Adamson Farm. The remains of this farm are situated northwest of this parcel (Field Site 59; CA-454). The Adamson family first settled this property in the 1820s when John Alexander Adamson, the original patriarch, purchased this land. A stone mason from Scotland, he 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 stonework evident in the family cemetery and on the adjacent farm ruins was likely constructed from stone cut and laid by John Alexander or his son. Neighboring farmer James A. Wilson (1806-1868), who was also a stonecutter born in Fifeshire, Scotland, may have also carved some of the markers as well.⁹⁵

⁹⁵ Samuel W. Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah: Turner Publishing Company, 1987), 200; Pamela Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 226; “Brother, Sister Die in Fire in Oldest Caldwell House,” in *The Paducah Sun*, Paducah, KY: Issue Date: December 15, 1963; Kentucky Heritage Council. *Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-25

Situated on the southwest corner of Henry Jones Road and Pleasant Valley Road, the Adamson Cemetery is identified by a modern sign, but no fence or other boundary encloses the parcel. Many of the 106 marked burials represent the Adamson family or their extended relatives, including family names such as Boyd, Dishington, Glenn, Grove, Johnson, Leech, Maxwell, Peek, Wilson, and Wyatt. The oldest marked grave is that of Robert Smith, who died in 1816. The most recent burial is for siblings James and Grace Adamson, who died in the Adamson family homestead when the house burned in 1963.⁹⁶ All of the graves are older, with the majority dating from 1830 through 1900; only four graves postdate 1910. Although no grave depressions were noted, unmarked graves may be present considering the age of the cemetery. In the Christian tradition, the graves are oriented east-west with most of them legible. Most of the markers are stone, with a few from the later era of marble or granite. Some monuments have deteriorated or are broken; a family group enclosure of cut stone is in deteriorated condition (**Plate 164**). Marker forms represent a variety of shapes including pointed, rounded, rounded with square (**Plate 165**) or rounded corners, and squared upright markers. A few more elaborate designs include pedestal tombs with a vaulted roof or with a cap, pulpit markers, grave covers, obelisks, and a few newer plaque markers. Some footstones are present. Iconography present includes religious symbols including gates, lambs, and angel wings; flowers such as roses and morning glories; Masonic emblems; and a sunrise.

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.

⁹⁶ Sisters Die in Fire in Oldest Caldwell House," in *The Paducah Sun*, Paducah, KY: Issue Date: December 15, 1963; Kentucky Heritage Council. *Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-25.

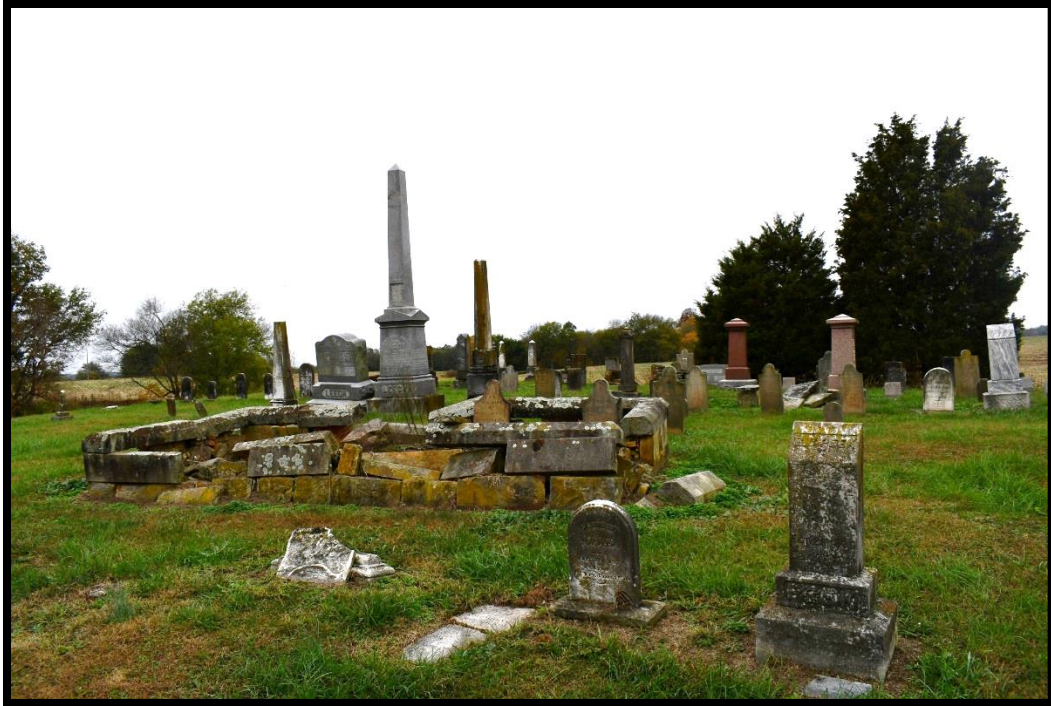


Plate 164. CA-25, Adamson Cemetery, looking south.

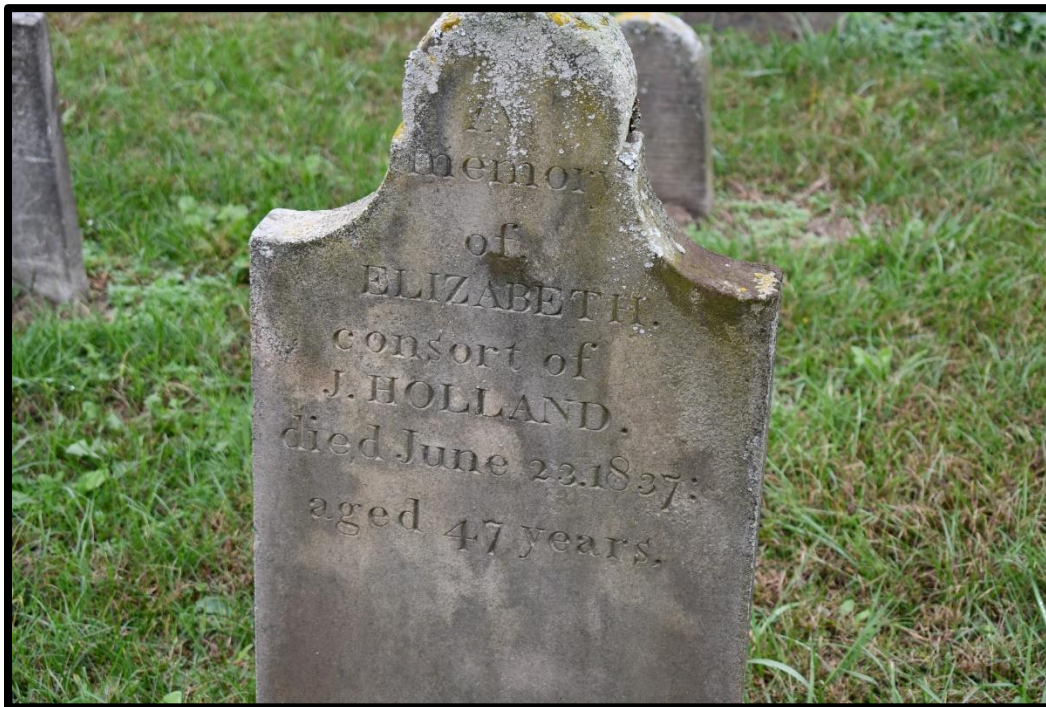


Plate 165. CA-25, Adamson Cemetery, looking south.

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible

The Adamson Cemetery is recommended *Eligible* for the NRHP as one of the earliest cemeteries in the area, exhibiting notable Scottish stonemasonry work and designs. Per the guidance under Criterion Consideration D, cemeteries are not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places unless they contain the grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance and there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life, or if the cemetery derives its significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance; from age; from distinctive design features; from association with historic events; or for the ability to yield important information. The Adamson Cemetery appears to meet some of these considerations in terms of distinctive design features representing the work of local stone masons exhibiting traditional Scottish burial traditions. Therefore, it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its design values. The cemetery has a high level of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting.

Dating to the early nineteenth century, the cemetery also is indicative of pioneer settlement and expansion into western Kentucky. Further research into the stone masons and the marker designs may provide information that is not readily available elsewhere. However, the limited research available did not uncover specific individuals buried in this cemetery who would be considered of outstanding historical importance on their own merit. Therefore, the Adamson Cemetery is recommended as *Eligible* for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C, utilizing Criterion Consideration C.

The recommended NRHP boundary includes the entire parcel on which the cemetery is situated, which encompasses the contributing elements historically associated with the property (**Figure 13**).



Figure 13. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Adamson Cemetery (CA-25).

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 61

Old Turley Farm

CA-24

Circa 1910

East side of Crider Spur Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.157066, -87.988215



Plate 166. CA-24A and B, Transverse frame barn and Silo, southeast (front) and southwest elevation, looking north.

Description:

Situated on an approximately 376-acre property, a barn and a few outbuildings/structures are all that remain of the Turley Farm.⁹⁷ The Turley family famed this land from circa 1830, when John and Margaret Turley settled it, until 1911, when it was purchased by the Clift family (FS 52 and 53/CA-449). The barn and farm buildings are located at the end of Crider Spur Road, which was originally the main road between Princeton and Fredonia. The transverse frame barn (A) has vertical wood plank siding and a gable roof surfaced with 5V crimp sheet metal (**Plate 166** and **Plate 167**). Flanking the main mass with its center aisle, there are shed additions on the northeast and southwest. Portions of the roof have collapsed, and sections of the exterior siding are missing. The presence of an adjacent cattle chute indicates that the building was used for livestock at some point. The barn was evident on 1952 aerials and appears to date to the 1910s. Adjacent to the north, the poured concrete silo (B) with a dome-

⁹⁷ Pamela Faughn, *The History of the Fredonia Valley: A Small Valley with a Big Heart* (Fredonia: Fredonia Valley Heritage Society, 2010), 242.

shaped metal top appears contemporaneous with the barn (**Plate 167**). An equipment shed (C) and chicken house (F) are situated north of the primary barn (**Plate 168**). The circa 1945 equipment shed has vertical wood siding and five open equipment bays on the southeast elevation. The shed roof, surfaced with corrugated metal, is supported by wood posts on the open elevation. Exposed rafter ends are in the eaves. The chicken house (F), also in poor condition, is immediately north of the equipment shed. It has a corrugated metal shed roof, vertical wood plank siding, and a door composed of vertical boards. Both buildings were evident on 1952 aerials.⁹⁸

Within the trees to the southeast of the equipment shed are the ruins of two small sheds whose use remains unclear. Both were also evident on the 1952 aerials.⁹⁹ The one still partially standing (D) is a one-story, wood frame building with vertical wood plank siding and a corrugated metal gable roof (**Plate 169**). It has a rectangular window opening without a window, which can be secured with an operable wood shutter. The collapsed wood shed (E) is a ruin with a corrugated metal shed roof and vertical wood plank siding (**Plate 170**). A modern Midwest Three-Portal barn (G) is a wood frame building clad with corrugated metal siding, set under a gable roof (**Plate 171**). A large center aisle is flanked by two smaller aisles. This barn was erected between 1998 and 2004 and enlarged with shed additions on the sides by 2006. A smaller barn was situated just south of this barn and is visible on the 1952 aerial with a water tower adjacent. The older barn was demolished circa 2008.¹⁰⁰ The ruins of the metal water tower (H) are evident south of the existing barn (**Plate 172**).

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.

⁹⁸ "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



Plate 167. CA-24A, Barn, and CA-24B, silo, northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.



Plate 168. CA-24C, Equipment shed (left), and CA-24F, chicken house (right), southeast elevations, looking northwest.

Within the trees to the southeast of the equipment shed are the ruins of two small sheds whose use remains unclear. Both were also evident on the 1952 aerials.¹⁰¹ The one which is still partially standing (D) is a one-story, wood frame structure with vertical wood plank siding and a corrugated metal gable roof (**Plate 169**). It has a rectangular window opening without a window, but which can be secured with an operable wood shutter. The collapsed wood shed (E) is a ruin with a corrugated metal shed roof and vertical wood plank siding (**Plate 170**).



Plate 169. CA-24D, Shed, northwest elevation, looking southeast.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*



Plate 170. CA-24E, Ruinous shed, northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Plate 171. CA-24G, modern Midwest Three-Portal Barn, southwest elevation, looking northeast.



Plate 172. CA-24H, Collapsed Water Tower, looking southeast.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. These barns and outbuildings are not a notable example of an early-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 Site 62

Wyatt-Wilson Farm
CA-27
Circa 1850
575 Adamson Road
Princeton, KY 42445
37.164416, -88.007071



Plate 173. CA-27, I-House, looking southwest.

Description

The Wyatt-Wilson Farm currently sits on a 27.34-acre parcel accompanied by eleven outbuildings. When originally surveyed in 1991, this home was identified as the Wyatt-Wilson Farm with the residence constructed circa 1850. Zydock Wyatt was granted 75 acres on Skinframe Creek in 1817 and acquired additional land from Margaret Walker in 1836. When he died in 1843, his widow, Mary, owned it and upon her death in 1859, the property was eventually conveyed to their daughter and her husband, James A. and Amanda Wyatt.¹⁰²

For the most of his life, Charles Wilson farmed his property. The local newspaper in 1892 noted that “C.A. Wilson has a barn about completed to hold 25 acres of first-class tobacco; he has 35 acres that is hard to beat.”¹⁰³ By the turn of the century, he had entered into partnership with John L. Wyatt in

¹⁰² Kentucky Heritage Council “*Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-27; Find-A-Grave entry accessed December 2020 online at: <https://www.findagrave.com/>

¹⁰³ No author, “C.A. Wilson has a barn...” In the *Crittenden Press* (Marion), September 16, 1892, 2.

ownership of the Fredonia Valley Mill, a flour mill which burned to the ground in 1914.¹⁰⁴ In the early twentieth century, the Wilsons lived on their farm with their daughter, Charline Davis, and her children. Charles Wilson was listed as a farmer and an employer living on their farm along the Princeton and Fredonia Road, as it was then known, next door to Jim and Grace Adamson.

This two-story, wood frame house has a single-pile plan measuring five bays wide by one bay deep, and has a W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern (**Plate 173**). It has a side-gable roof clad in corrugated metal with boxed eaves. An interior brick chimney is located at the northwest and southeast ends of the house along the ridge; another masonry chimney is along the slope of the roof in the rear ell. Set on a continuous stone foundation, the exterior walls are surfaced in vinyl siding and pierced by 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash replacement windows. The window openings appear to have been reduced in size, when vinyl was installed as the primary cladding material. The façade includes a one-story, five-bay, open shed roof porch supported by square wood posts set on a poured concrete foundation; the porch was rebuilt circa 1945. The porch shelters a one-light, two-panel fiberglass main entry door. A one-story rear ell addition, wrapped in vinyl siding, extends from the southwest elevation with a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. Windows on the rear ell include 1/1 and 6/6 vinyl, single-hung sash windows set independently. The rear ell addition dates to the 1880s, but was enlarged with a sewing room, bath, utility room, and basement on the southeast elevation circa 1950. Wooden decks extend from the rear ell on the southeast and southwest elevations. A rear porch wraps around the west side of the house and rear ell. Similar to the front porch with square wood posts set on a poured concrete foundation, it has a shed roof on the portion attached to the main house and is incorporated under the main roof of the rear ell. Inspection of Google maps historic imagery indicates that the smokehouse and outhouse noted on the original form were demolished or relocated between 2008 and 2011.¹⁰⁵

A garage (B), built circa 1950, is to the southwest of the residence (**Plate 174**). Constructed of concrete block, the garage has a front-gable roof clad in corrugated metal, pierced by a metal flue on the northwest slope. The garage was enclosed and converted to an alternate use. Vinyl siding extends from the ground surface to the eaves on the façade, which features fifteen-light, wood, paired French doors and a 1/1 vinyl, single-hung sash window. A small modern transverse frame horse barn (C) is situated to the southwest of the converted garage on the opposite side of the driveway (**Plate 175**).¹⁰⁶ It has a monitor roof and both the walls and the roof are clad in corrugated metal sheeting; the building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The barn doors, hay loft, and main entry door have cross buck detailing, and two-light vinyl, sliding windows are present on the southeast elevation. The barn has a center aisle and open pens on the northwest. A wood frame outhouse (D) (**Plate 176**) and a metal Quonset hut (E) (**Plate 177**) are located to the southeast of the monitor-roofed, transverse frame barn. The outhouse was either relocated here or built circa 2013, and may have been the original one situated behind the

¹⁰⁴ No author, "The Fredonia Valley Mill burned..." in the Crittenden Press (Marion), November 12, 1914, 5.

¹⁰⁵ 575 Adamson Road, *Google Earth*, earth.google.com/web/, 2008 and 2011.

¹⁰⁶ "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

house when it was originally recorded.¹⁰⁷ It sits on a pier foundation and is topped by a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with vertical wood panel walls. The Quonset hut, which serves as a garage, was installed circa 1975 and is wrapped in corrugated metal with paired corrugated metal sliding doors on both the southwest and northeast elevations.

A large wood frame barn, southeast of the Quonset hut, appears to be a multi-purpose barn (F) (**Plate 178**). The building features a relatively tall and narrow gambrel roof surfaced in corrugated metal and a central aisle accessed on the gable end. The overall dimensions suggest it was a dark-fired tobacco barn, converted to a stock barn. Evident on 1952 aerials, this barn may be the 1892 tobacco barn referenced in the previously mentioned *Crittenden Press*.¹⁰⁸ The exterior walls of the barn are board and batten set on a continuous stone foundation. An older wood frame shed addition with a shed roof and exposed rafter ends is on the northwest elevation. A larger, two-story shed addition built between 1955 and 1967 is present on the southeast elevation of the barn. The roof and exterior walls of the shed addition are covered in corrugated metal sheeting. The foundations of metal silos northeast of the barn are all that remains of the silos constructed between 1955 and 1967.¹⁰⁹ A small wood shed (G) is located southwest of this barn (**Plate 179**). Constructed circa 2019, the walls are vertical wood panels pierced by window openings that have been narrowed with wood to resemble arrow slits. The shed is topped by a gable roof surfaced in corrugated metal. Across the farm road from the shed, to the northwest, is a concrete block well/pump house (H) (**Plate 180**). Built circa 1950, the well house is wrapped in corrugated fiberglass sheeting on the southeast and southwest elevations and topped by a shed roof clad in corrugated metal. The wood door is held in place by long strap hinges.

A four-bay machine shed is situated south of the shed and well house and was on site by 1952 (I) (**Plate 181**).¹¹⁰ With open bays on the southwest elevation, the other enclosed sides are clad with vertical plank wood. The wood frame building rests on a poured concrete foundation and sits under a salt box roof surfaced in corrugated metal. The gable ends are open. Built between 1955 and 1967, the building furthest to the south on the property is a modern front-gable pole barn (J) (**Plate 182**). The roof and walls of the barn are covered in corrugated metal. The building has open eaves with exposed rafter tails, a central aisle, and a continuous foundation. There is a shed addition on the southwest elevation of the barn added circa 2016.¹¹¹ The final barn located on the property is a large pole barn used for cattle operations (K) (**Plate 183**). Present by 1952, the open, wood frame barn rests on a concrete foundation.¹¹² The barn is sheltered by a shed roof surfaced in corrugated metal and supported by timber posts. Two ventilators are situated along the ridge. The walls are dressed in vertical wood panels and a large sliding corrugated metal door is located on the northeast elevation.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid

¹⁰⁸ "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Ibid.

In a field to the west of the cluster of buildings is a horizontal bunker silo (L) (**Plate 184**). The grain storage facility is constructed of poured concrete and measures approximately 105 ft. long by 22 ft. wide. It does not appear to be in use any longer and is currently in a deteriorated state. Typically built after World War II, this structure was installed between 1952 and 1955.¹¹³

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 174. CA-27B, Garage, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking south.

¹¹³ Ibid.



Plate 175. CA-27C, Transverse frame barn, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking south.



Plate 176. CA-27D, Outhouse, northwest elevation, looking southeast.



Plate 177. CA-27D, Outhouse (left) and CA-27E, Quonset hut (right), southwest elevation, looking east.



Plate 178. CA-27F, Finnish Cattle Barn, northwest and southwest (front) elevations, looking east.



Plate 179. CA-27G, Shed, northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.



Plate 180. CA-27H, Well house, southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.



Plate 181. CA-27I, Machine shed, northwest and southwest elevations, looking east.



Plate 182. CA-27J, Pole barn, northeast and northwest elevations, looking south.



Plate 183. CA-27K, Pole barn, northeast and southeast elevations, looking west.



Plate 184. CA-27L, Bunker silo, looking northwest.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Extensive alterations have impacted the integrity of this I-House and its associated agricultural landscape. It is not a notable example of a mid-nineteenth/early twentieth century 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 Sites 63 and 64

Job Dean Farm
CA-28
Circa 1910
16403 Marion Road
Fredonia, KY 42411
37.171099, -88.004453



Plate 185. CA-28, House, northeast (front) and northwest elevations, looking south.

Description

Originally recorded in 1991, this 441.85-acre property was known as Dean Hill or the Job Dean Farm. When recorded, the circa 1915 Craftsman Bungalow was extant. A combination smokehouse and coal shed with board and batten siding and a fieldstone pier foundation was also on the property behind the house. No other buildings were noted on the form.¹¹⁴ However, both the bungalow and the smokehouse/coal house appear to have been demolished between 2012 and 2014. A large, older dairy barn, along with smaller outbuildings, were demolished between 2014 and 2016.¹¹⁵ The buildings that remain include a small circa 1900 frame house, a circa 1975 trailer, several sheds and carports, and the ruins of several agricultural features.

¹¹⁴ Kentucky Heritage Council *“Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-28.

¹¹⁵ “Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR),” in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



Figure 14. KHC Survey Photo, Job Dean House.¹¹⁶

The remaining older house may have served as a tenant house or possibly Dean’s first house prior to the construction of his Craftsman Bungalow. The one-story, wood frame residence (**Plate 185**) appears to date from circa 1900. This building, with a W-D-W fenestration pattern, appears to be a hall-parlor dwelling resting on a stone pier foundation. Three-bays wide by one-bay deep, the house is clad in clapboard and topped by a side gable roof surfaced in corrugated metal. The façade features a full-width shed roof porch above a wood floor that has collapsed. The building appears to be abandoned and in a ruinous state. While most of the windows and doors are absent, the windows appear to have been 1/1 wood, double-hung sash.

Immediately northwest of the house, two small, single-vehicle carports (B) were added to the site in the 2010s (**Plate 186**). The carport closest to the house is a wood frame building clad with corrugated metal siding and a corrugated metal shed roof. The second carport has a front gable roof covered with corrugated metal and a metal frame surfaced with corrugated metal. West of the carports are a set of sheds (**Plate 187**). The prefabricated metal shed (C) was added to the property circa 2016. Further west, the older shed (D) with a corrugated metal gable roof and vertical wood siding was built on the site circa 1980. Northeast of the sheds is a circa 1980, single-wide prefabricated mobile home (E) (**Plate 188**). It features corrugated metal siding, 1/1 metal windows placed independently, and a rebuilt corrugated metal gable roof. A small entry porch is located on the southeast elevation. Several small carports and sheds (F, G, and H) are northeast, north, and northwest (respectively) of the mobile home (**Plate 189**). One shed (H) appears to date to the installation of the mobile home, but the remaining buildings were

¹¹⁶ Kentucky Heritage Council “*Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-28.

installed between 2006 and 2008.¹¹⁷ These buildings are generally wood frame buildings surfaced with corrugated metal siding with either a gable or shed roof clad with corrugated metal.

The ruins of several agricultural features are southwest of the cluster of buildings and southwest of the site of the original house and barn. The first feature consists of the ruins of a poured concrete foundation (I) (**Plate 190**). Aerials indicate it was an outbuilding with a gable roof constructed between 1967 and 1982, which appears to have collapsed circa 2008.¹¹⁸ Immediately southeast, a larger, gabled outbuilding was constructed during the same period and collapsed circa 2010.¹¹⁹ All that remains of this building are two parallel, concrete block trenches (J) crossed by large wood ties laid across the top and pipes (**Plate 191**). Northwest of these two ruins, the remains of an equipment shed (K) with wood siding and a corrugated metal roof are apparent (**Plate 192**). Numerous wood posts are placed south of the ruins. This building was built between 1983 and 1998.¹²⁰ Several other buildings, such as silos, were recently demolished, based on a review of aerials.¹²¹

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.

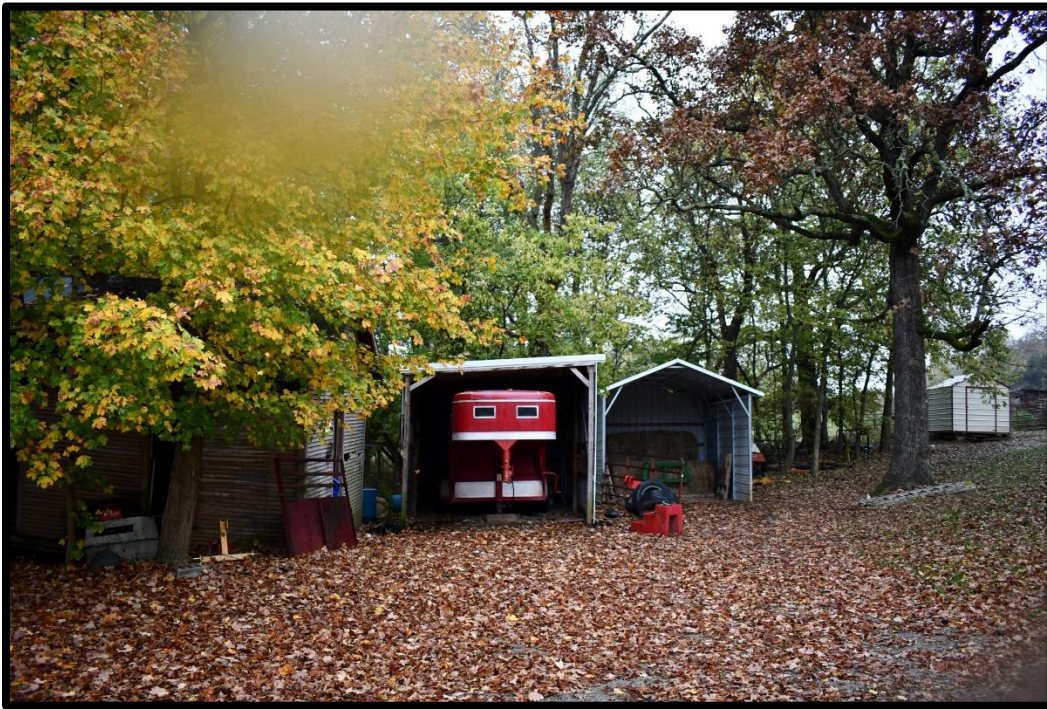


Plate 186. CA-28B, Carports, northeast elevations, looking southwest.

¹¹⁷ “Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR),” in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

¹²¹ *Ibid.*



Plate 187. CA-28C, Shed (foreground) and CA-28D, shed (background), northeast elevations, looking west.



Plate 188. CA-28E, Mobile home, northeast and southeast (front) elevations, looking west.



Plate 189. CA-28F, Carport, and CA-28G, carport, east elevations, looking west.



Plate 190. CA-28I, Building ruins, looking southeast.



Plate 191. CA-28J, Trenches of agricultural outbuilding, looking south.



Plate 192. CA-28K, Equipment shed (ruin), looking south.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. Demolition of the main house and a number of agricultural buildings has adversely impacted the integrity of this property. It is not a notable example of an early-twentieth-century farm 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 65

Barn

CA-455

Circa 1961

West side of Stephen Baker Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.180192, -88.018212



Plate 193. CA-455, Stock Barn, southeast elevation, looking northeast.

Description

The only building currently on this 103-acre property is a stock barn (**Plate 193**), but historic aerials indicate that this was a functioning farm in the 1950s. Inspection of historic aerials indicates that this building was erected circa 1961. The associated farm buildings were demolished by 2006. The property was purchased by N.H. and Carrie Talley Sr. in 1961 and remains owned by their family.¹²²

This wood frame barn features vertical wood plank siding and a shallowly-pitched gable roof surfaced with corrugated metal. Exposed rafter ends are present in the eaves. Most openings are missing windows and doors, but sliding corrugated metal doors are present at the aisle opening on the northeast elevation. The barn appears to have been intended for a specialized type of stock, due to its small size. Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO.

¹²² Caldwell County Deed Book 322, Page 13; Deed Book 246, Page 384, Deed Book 237, Page 480, Deed Book 169, Page 166, Deed Book 106, Page 412



Plate 194. CA-455, Stock barn, looking northwest.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. This building is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth century barn 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 66

House
CA-456
Circa 1948
17271 Marion Road
Fredonia, KY 42411
37.1764, -88.012137



Plate 195. CA-456, House, northeast elevation, looking south.

Description

Built circa 1948, this one-story house (**Plate 195**) appears to be the sole building on the 29.53-acre parcel. The building was heavily overgrown with vegetation at the time of the site visit, and appears abandoned. This one-story, wood frame house is clad with aluminum siding set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The cross-gable roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles. Visible windows are two-light vinyl siding and 6/1 wood, double-hung sash. A front gable porch, resting on brick piers, extends northeast on the façade. A shed roofed extension of this porch with wood posts is northwest of the porch. Aerials indicate an addition on the southeast elevation, but it was obscured by vegetation. 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. It is not a notable example of a mid-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 67

Valley View

CA-45

Circa 1910

West side of Fredonia Quarry Road

Fredonia, KY 42411

37.165514, -88.022201



Plate 196. CA-45A, Barn, west (front) and south elevations, looking northeast.

Description

Recorded as Valley View in 1991, this 275-acre property was historically part of a farm owned by Charlie Wilson and remained an operational occupied farmstead until the 1960s.¹²³ According to the prior survey, this property was first settled by Thomas Jackson in 1815, and then acquired by Samuel Wilson in 1859.¹²⁴ The property was sold to K. Beck in 1966, and at the time, the two-story brick house constructed circa 1840 was in ruins.¹²⁵ No outbuildings were noted on the form, but a cemetery with the Young, White, and Jackson family names was mentioned; however, its location was not pinpointed.¹²⁶ Cardno did not have access to this parcel, so all photographs and descriptions were recorded from the

¹²³ Kentucky Heritage Council “*Historic Resource Inventory records for Caldwell County* (Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991), CA-45.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*

¹²⁵ *Ibid.*

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

public right-of-way. Neither the residence described above nor the cemetery were visible during the fieldwork for this project.

An older transverse frame barn is the most visible building from the right-of-way. Built prior to 1952, this tobacco barn has vertical wood siding, a central aisle in the gable end, and a front gable roof clad with corrugated metal.¹²⁷ Large sections of the siding are missing, with the lower sections of some sections cut off. Two additional barns and five silos are visible in the distance at the end of the farm road. All of these facilities were built between 1967 and 1982.¹²⁸ The northernmost barn (B) is a wood frame building with a corrugated metal gable roof and metal sliding doors. The five corrugated metal grain bins (C) are southwest of this barn. A larger barn (D) is situated southeast of the grain bins. It has corrugated metal siding and a gable roof.

CRA surveyed this property in 2019 as part of a KYTC survey for the reconstruction of US 641. These survey forms may not yet be in the KHC's database, as the report was under review in September 2021. 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.

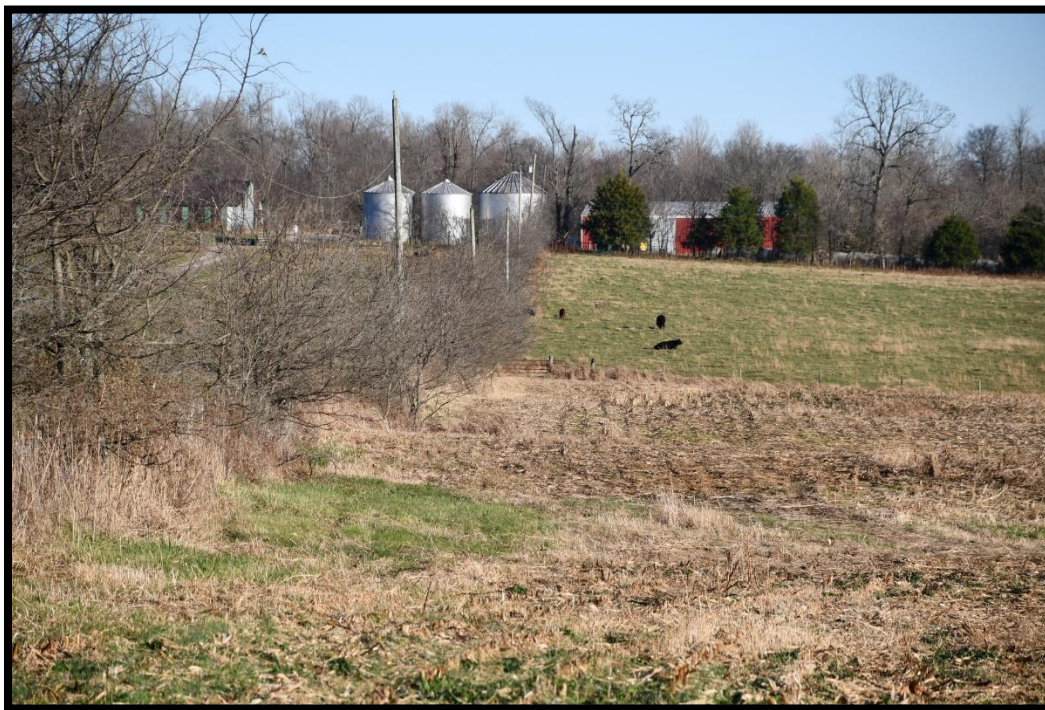


Plate 197. CA-45B, Barn (left), CA-45C, grain bins (center), and CA-45D, barn (right), northwest elevations, looking southeast.

¹²⁷ Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR), in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*

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. The loss of the older house and most of the older outbuildings has destroyed the architectural integrity of this property. It is not a notable example of a nineteenth or twentieth-century farm in Caldwell County. In addition, there are no buildings on this property that display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that are rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, the property and each individual building(s) 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 68

House

CA-507

Circa 1910

1945 East White Sulphur Road

Princeton, KY 42445

37.171939/-87.937487



Plate 198. CA-507, House and garage, façades, looking west.

Description:

This property, which is located on a 74.25-acre parcel, includes a house, garage, and barn. The primary resource is a heavily modified T-plan, circa 1900 residence (**Plate 198**). The façade has a W-D-W-W-W fenestration pattern. Its multi-gabled roof has a central hip and it is covered with asphalts. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the visible sections of the foundation are constructed with concrete block. The windows throughout are of vinyl sash construction with 6/6 light patterns, which are flanked by non-operational shutters. This building has sustained multiple additions to all elevations, which have altered its original T-plan.

A garage (B), located to the immediate southwest of the primary resource, was constructed circa 1990 and replaced an earlier garage at this location (**Plate 200**). This building is a single story in height and has a cross-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Two garage bays with modern overhead garage doors are located on its east elevation. The exterior is clad with vinyl siding.

A barn (C), located on the southern section of the property, is situated within a group of trees and surrounded by overgrown vegetation (**Plate 201**). This building is a single story in height and has a shallow-pitched gable roof covered by metal panels. Its exterior is clad in vertical wood plank siding. This building's materials suggest it was constructed circa 1940, but it does not appear at this location on historic aerials of the property between 1984 and 1993.¹²⁹ This may indicate the resource was moved to this location.



Plate 199. CA-507, House, façade and south elevation, looking northwest.

¹²⁹ "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.



Plate 200. CA-507B, Garage, looking west.



Plate 201. CA-507C, Barn, looking southwest.

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 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 due to its heavily altered 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 69

Garage

CA-508

Circa 1910

East of the intersection of East White Sulphur Road and Coleman Crider Road

Princeton, KY 42445

37.173887/-87.935366



Plate 202. CA-508, Garage and landscape feature, looking south.

Description:

This parcel, located on the east side of Coleman Crider Road, is 138.39 acres in size. The primary resource is a circa 1945 concrete block garage which was associated with a farmstead that is no longer extant (**Plate 203**). This garage is a single story in height and rests on a poured concrete foundation. Its exterior is clad in metal siding and the shallow-pitched gabled roof is covered by metal panels. A stone wall (B), parged in sections, is located to the east of the resource (**Plate 204**). This may be the remnants of a landscape feature. It is surrounded by overgrown vegetation and is crumbling in sections. The visible sections are approximately twenty feet in length and two feet in height. Further investigations of the surrounding area revealed no other remnants of the former farmstead.



Plate 203. CA-508, Garage, façade and west elevation, looking southeast.



Plate 204. CA-508B, Stone landscape feature, looking southeast.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. The loss of the historic house and most of the historic outbuildings has destroyed the integrity of this property. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth century building in Caldwell County. In addition, this building does not display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that are rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, the property 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 70

Barns and Manufactured Home
CA-509
Circa 1910
708 Byron Ridge
Princeton, KY 42445
37.200917/-87.949776



Plate 205. CA-509, Cattle barn, east elevation, looking west.

Description:

This 317.3-acre parcel contains a barn, equipment shed, and a manufactured house. Prior to circa 2000, this property consisted of a house and a number of domestic and agricultural outbuildings.¹³⁰ Presently, all that remains of the original farmstead is a cattle barn and an equipment barn. The primary resource is a circa 1960 cattle barn (Plate 205). This building is of wood pole construction and its exterior is clad in vertical wood planks. Its gabled roof has a metal panel roof covering, and an open-ended shed addition is present on the south elevation.

The second resource is a circa 1940 wood frame equipment shed (B) (Plate 206). This building has a north sloping shed roof covered by metal panels. A single-bay opening is present on the west elevation. Its exterior is clad with vertical wood plank siding.

¹³⁰ "Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR)," in *Aerials*. Tempe, AZ: Accessed November 2020 online at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

The final resource on the property is a circa 2018 manufactured home (C) (**Plate 207**). This resource replaced an earlier residence that is no longer extant. This building is a single story in height, and the façade has a W-W-W-W-D-W-W fenestration pattern. Its side-gabled roof is covered by asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The windows throughout are of vinyl sash construction with an 8/1 light pattern.



Plate 206. CA-509B, Equipment shed, west elevation, looking east.



Plate 207. CA-509C, Manufactured house, façade, looking south.

NRHP Eligibility: Not Eligible

This property is recommended *Not Eligible* for the NRHP. The loss of the historic house and most of the historic outbuildings has destroyed the architectural integrity of this property. It is not a notable example of a mid-twentieth-century farm in Caldwell County. In addition, there are no buildings on this property that display the distinctive characteristics of a type of building design that are rare or innovative in the region or state; therefore, the property and each individual building(s) 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 71

Blue Family Cemetery/Old Elkhorn Cemetery

CA-9

Circa 18th Century- 19th Century

South of Marion Road (Hwy 91)

NE of Skinframe Creek Road

Princeton, KY 42445

37.148736/-87.968072



Plate 208. CA-9, Blue Cemetery, looking west.

Description:

Blue Family Cemetery is a highly-vegetated, small burial plot on an approximately 40-acre tract of land located north of Skinframe Creek. This cemetery is located west of the site of Old Elkhorn Tavern, an early stagecoach stop and mill established by James Blue and his family, who were early settlers of Caldwell County. All remnants of the Blue family settlement are gone, except for this cemetery. The cemetery may contain a total of twenty-five burials, but this number is inconclusive as the Miller family are inferred to be buried here; however, the Findagrave inscription notes that “Will place in this cemetery since it is closest to the old Miller homestead on Skinframe Creek, at the time in Livingston Co., KY...”¹³¹ The cemetery is partially enclosed by a low stone wall. Approximately fifteen marked burials are present. Surnames include Blue, Maxwell, and Craig. As far as can be determined, the

¹³¹ Findagrave, “Blue Cemetery/Old Elk Horn Cemetery,” Accessed online in May 2022 at: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/203519036/mary-miller> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/203518579/ebenezer-miller>

earliest burial is for Polly Maxwell, who died in 1815. The latest marked burial, according to Findagrave, is for Jane Elretta Smith Guess, who died in 1892. No additional information was uncovered upon a review of the Findagrave website or other archival sources. It appears likely that there are enslaved African American buried outside the cemetery wall. Future archaeological work should focus on developing appropriate boundaries that account for their presence.

According to *Caldwell County, Kentucky History*, the Elkhorn Tavern was a stop on the Trail of Tears Northern Route, which extended approximately along the route of US 91 through Caldwell County. During their forced encampment near the tavern, several Cherokee peoples died and were reportedly interred on the property.¹³² It is unclear, from perusal of numerous secondary sources, if the burials are adjacent to this cemetery or if they are across Skinframe Creek Road. More research would need to be accomplished to determine their existence, number, and location. No above-ground features or remains were located during the historic architectural survey. The accompanying archaeological study deals with the below-ground remains or features associated with this event.

Cardno also surveyed this property in 2020 as part of the Caldwell Solar project. This project has not yet been reviewed by KHC/SHPO. This cemetery was also previously recorded in 1992 as a secondary resource on the old Elk Horn Tavern property. At the time of the survey, the only remaining building was the Elk Horn Tavern smokehouse. This building is no longer extant and the cemetery is the only extant resource.



Plate 209. CA-9, Blue Cemetery. Stone wall looking NW.

¹³² Samuel Steger, *Caldwell County, Kentucky History* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1987), 82-83.

NRHP Eligibility: Eligible

The Blue Cemetery/Old Elkhorn Cemetery is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Per the guidance under Criterion Consideration D, cemeteries are not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places unless they contain the grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance and there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life, or if the cemetery derives its significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance; from great age; from distinctive design features; from association with historic events; or for the ability to yield important information. The Blue Cemetery appears to meet the consideration of association with historic events in rural Caldwell County in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. Therefore, it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early commerce and industry in Caldwell County along Skinframe Creek. The cemetery has a high level of integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, association, location, and setting.

The cemetery is indicative of Euro-American and possibly African American settlement and expansion into western Kentucky. The property on which the cemetery remains was a hub of commercial activity in the region upon construction of the grist mill, dam, and tavern by the Blue Family in 1810 along Skinframe Creek. The earliest confirmed burials date from the very early nineteenth century and are the sole remaining above-ground resources of this age associated with the tavern and mill property. According to local sources, the tavern burned in the 1980s.

The recommended NRHP boundary includes an approximately 4.2 acre wooded area on which the cemetery is situated. This boundary encompasses the above-ground contributing elements historically associated with the property. As well, the proposed NRHP boundary includes a large buffer outside the stone wall to account for potential burials of enslaved African Americans, if they are present.



Figure 15. Proposed NRHP Boundary for the Blue Cemetery (CA-9).

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.

5

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the historic context developed and field survey results, Cardno recommends that there are seven individually eligible NRHP properties within the APE for this project (**Table 8** and **Figure 16**). These results are summarized in the table below. Effects will be reported as an addendum to this report upon submission of the USACE permit.

Table 8. NRHP-Eligible Sites

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

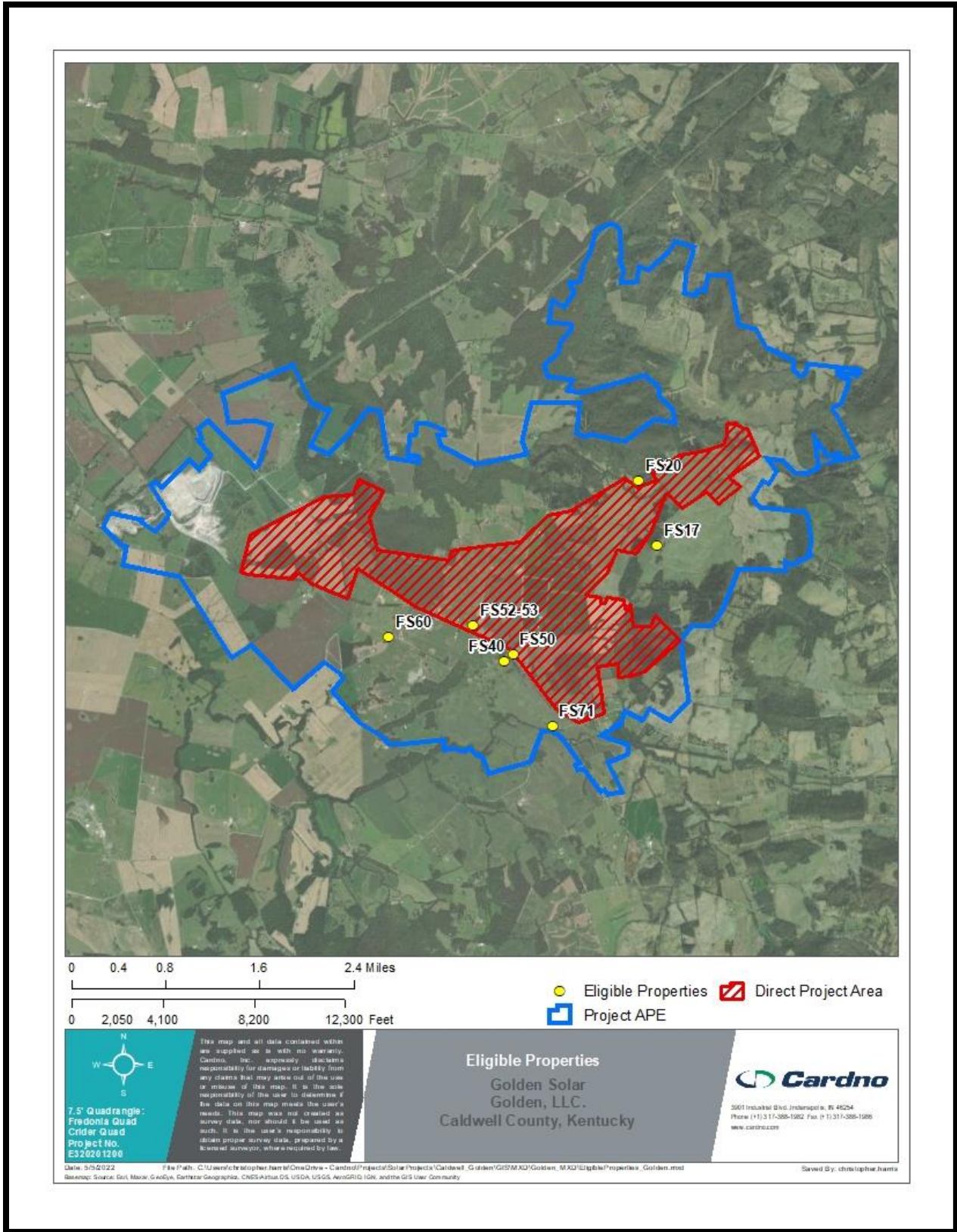


Figure 16. Golden Solar, NRHP Eligible Properties

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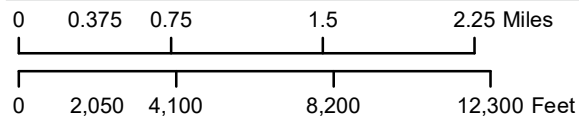
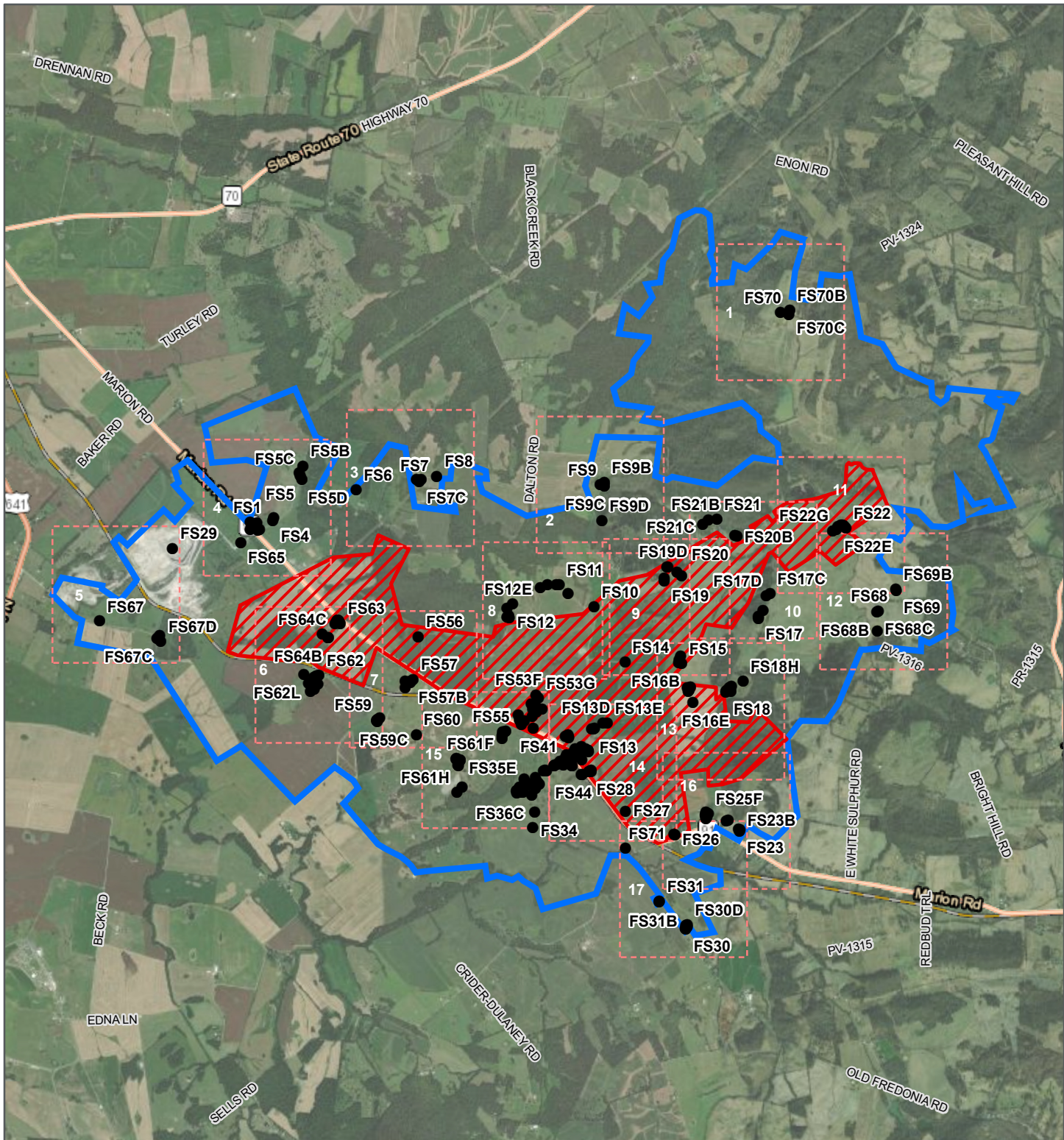
Golden Solar Farm

Caldwell County, Kentucky

APPENDIX

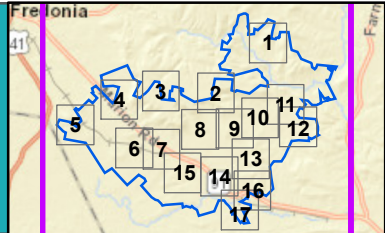
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Field Survey Maps



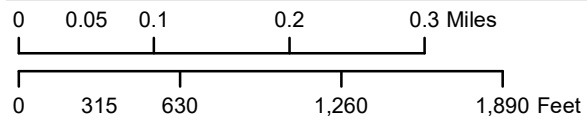
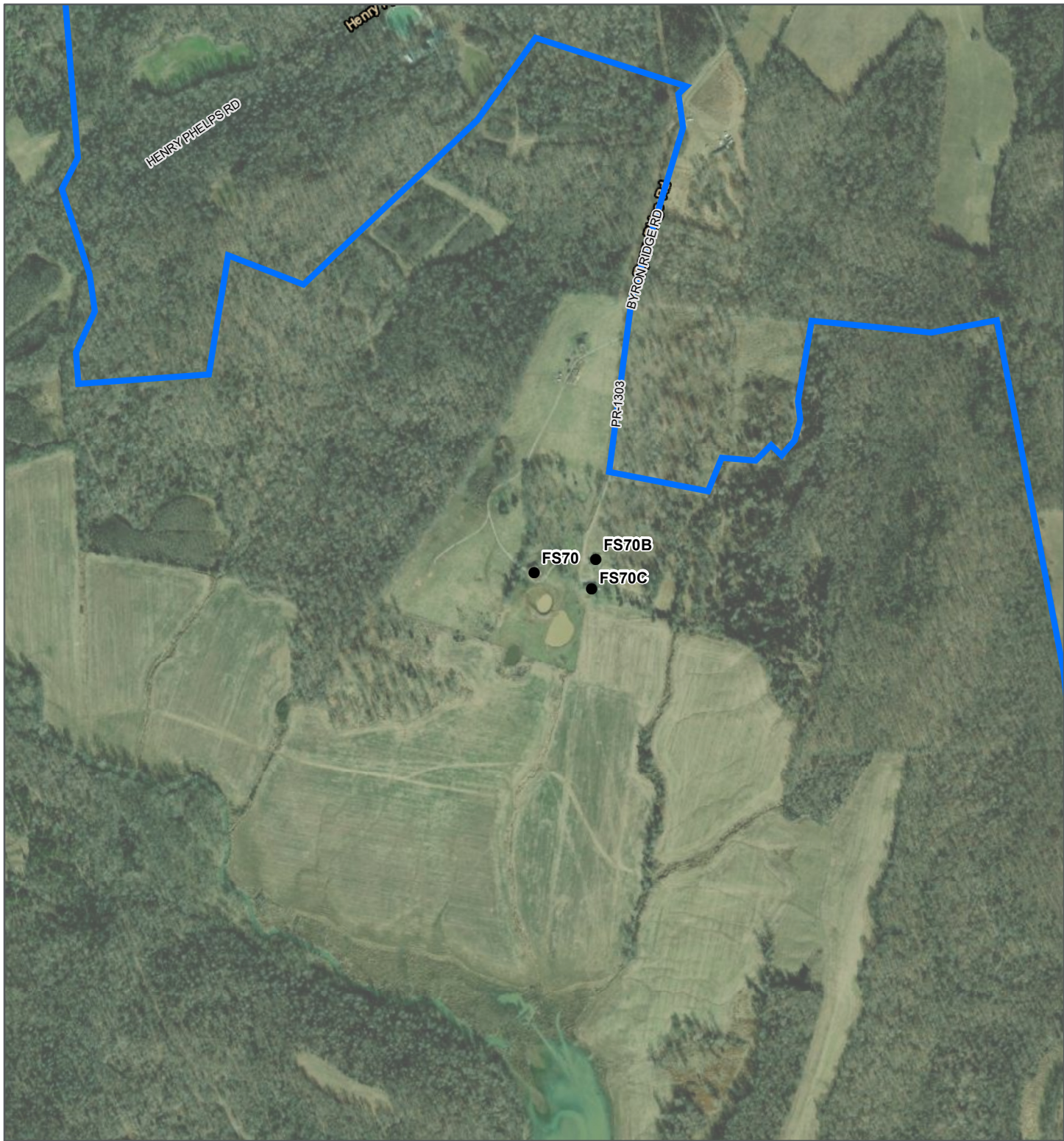
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- ▭ Project APE

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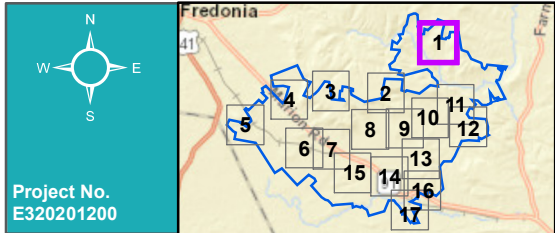


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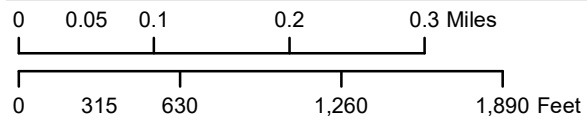


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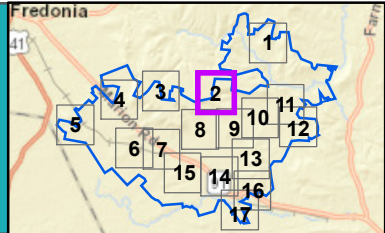
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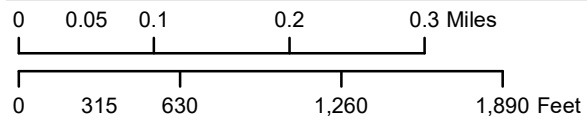
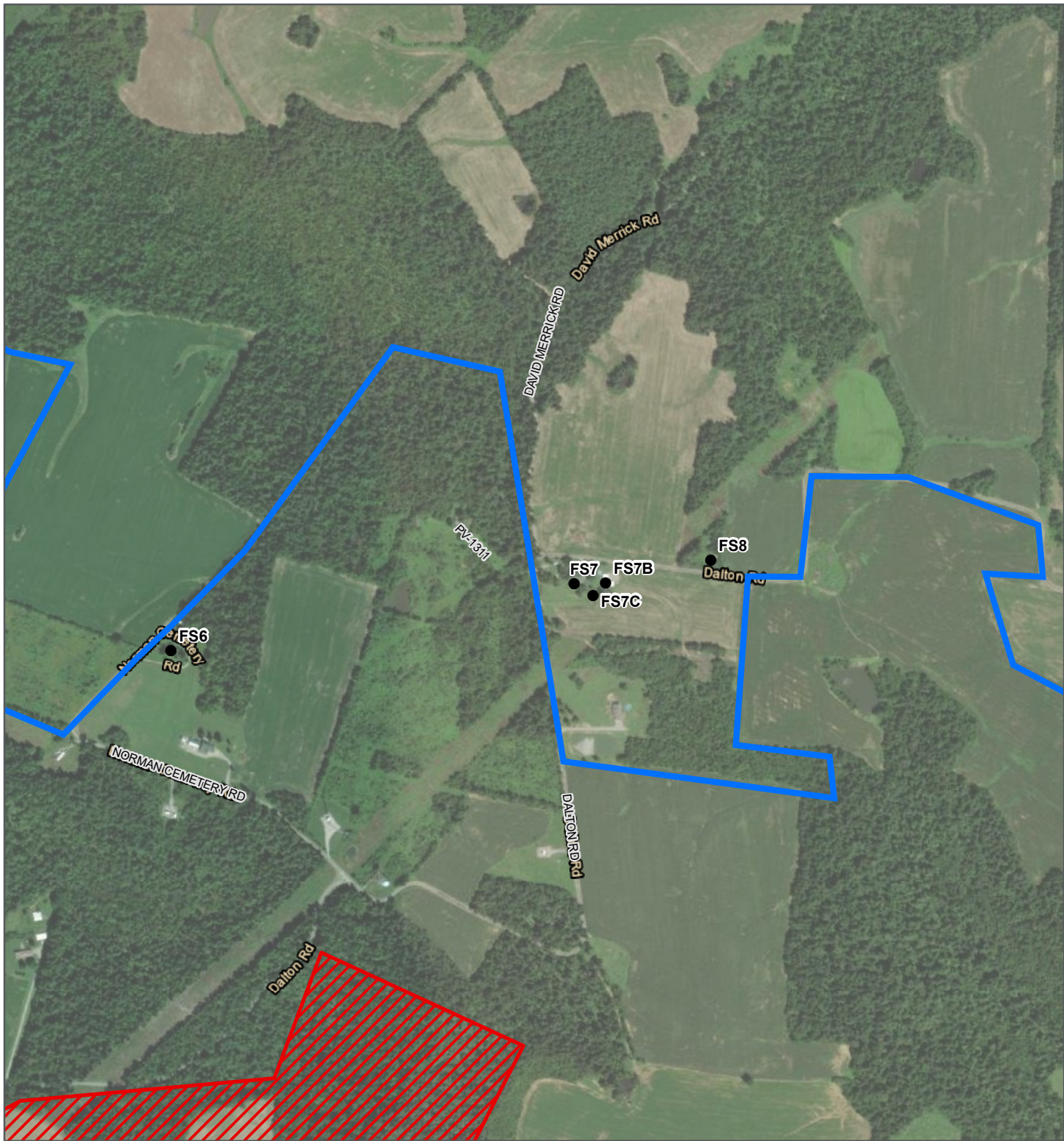
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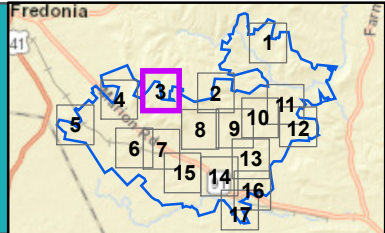
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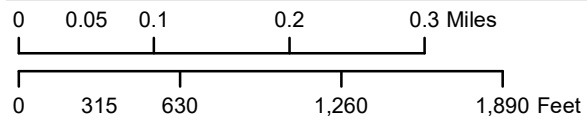
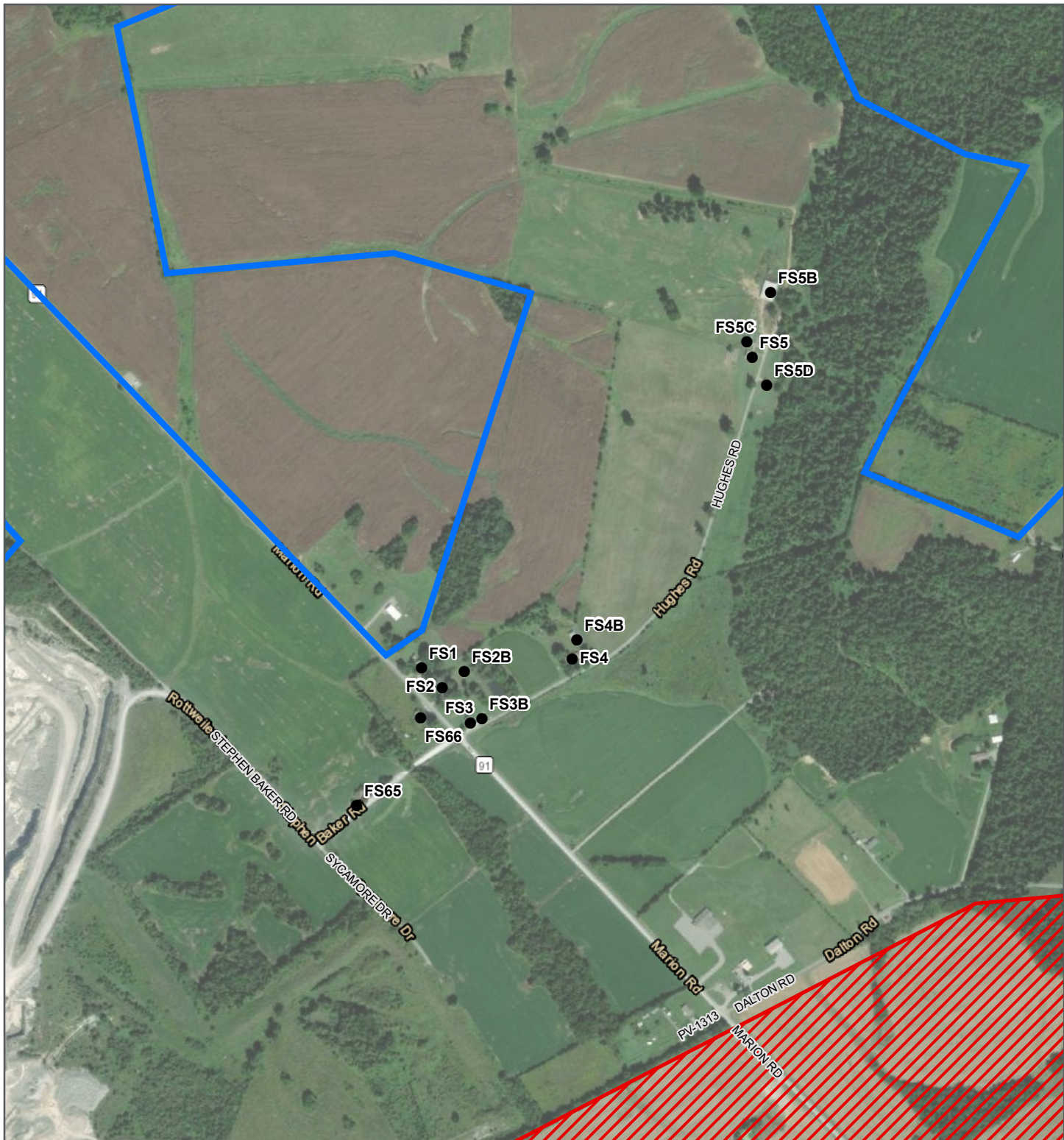
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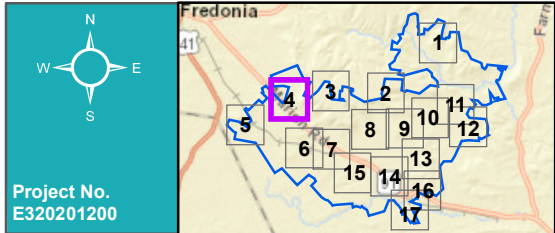


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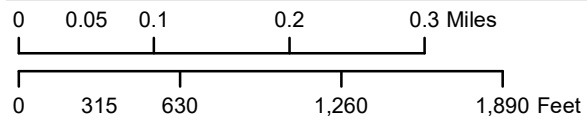


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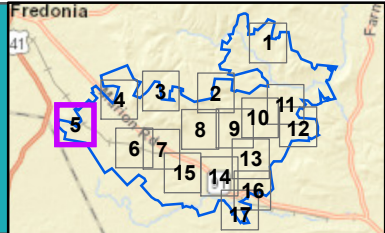
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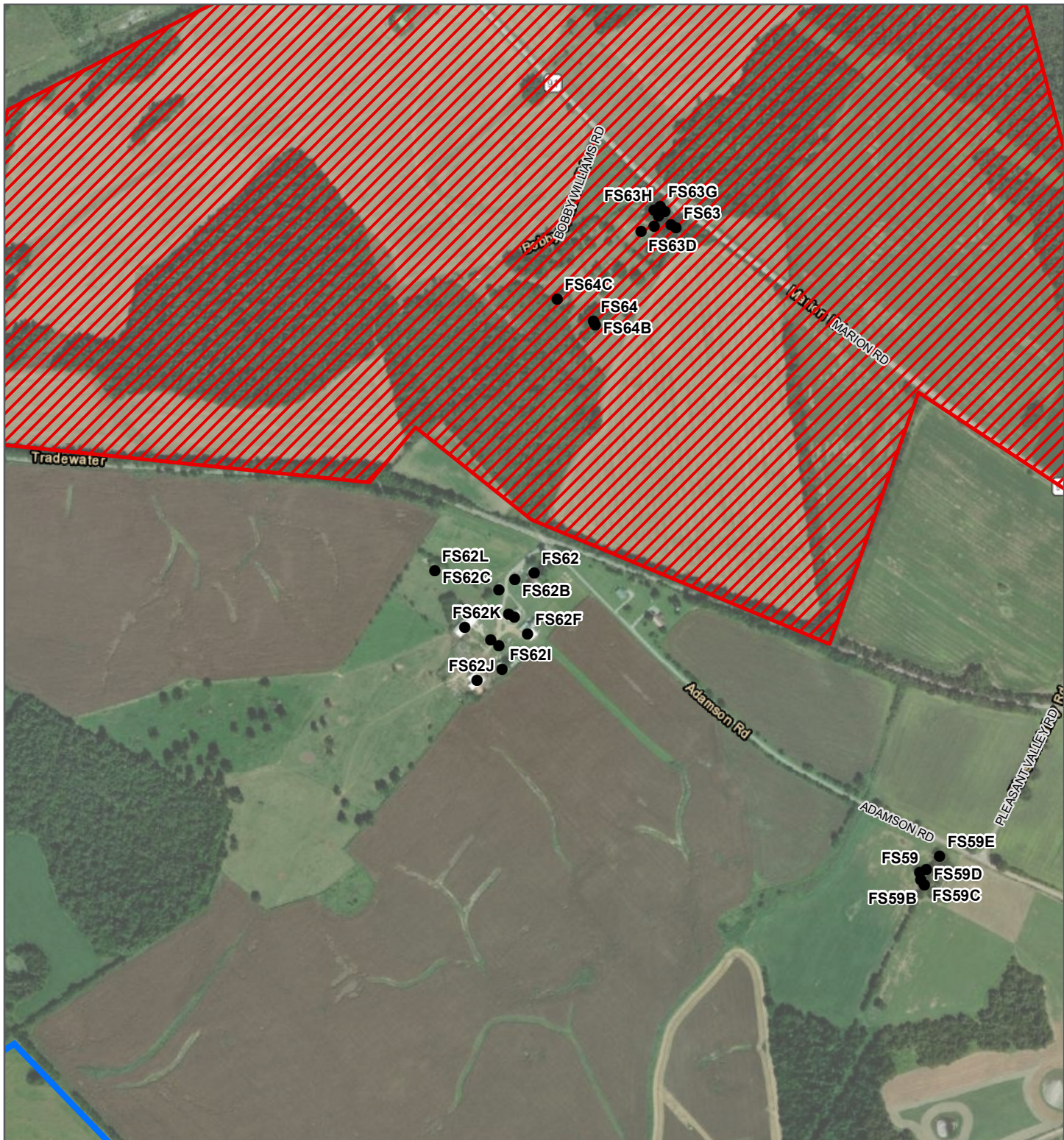
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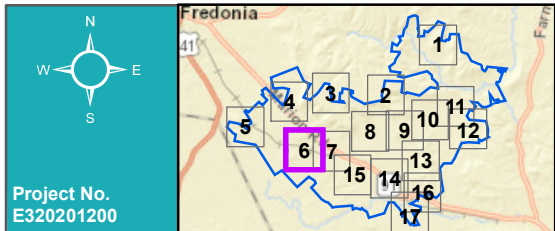


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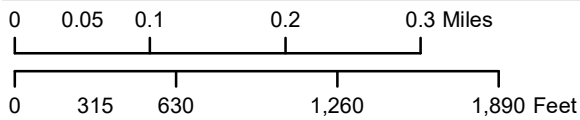
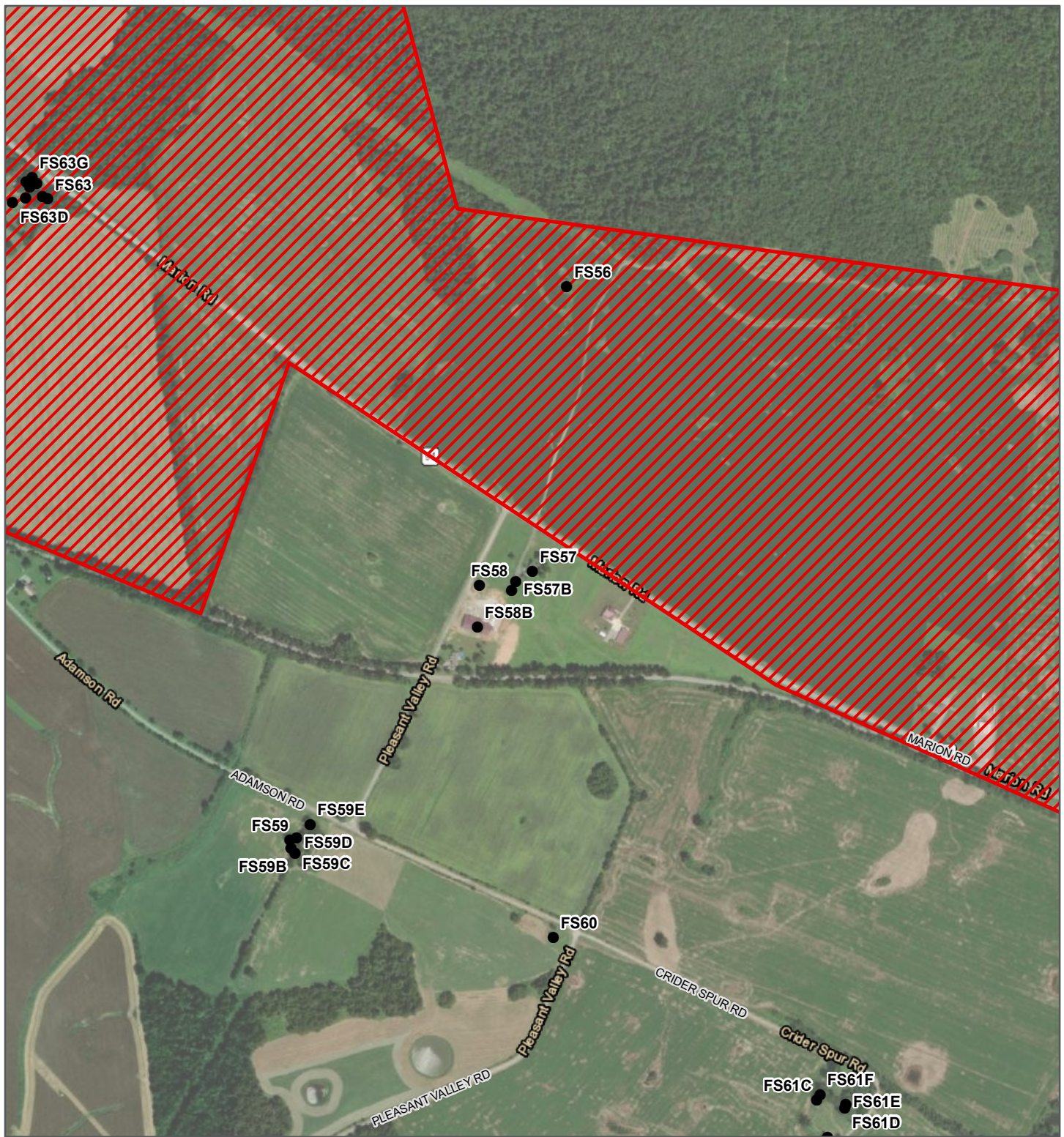
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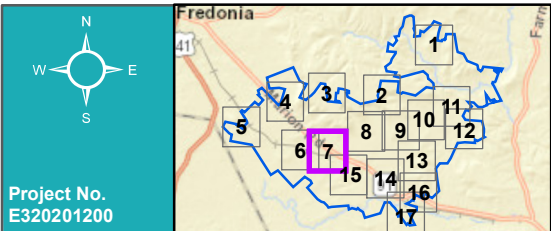
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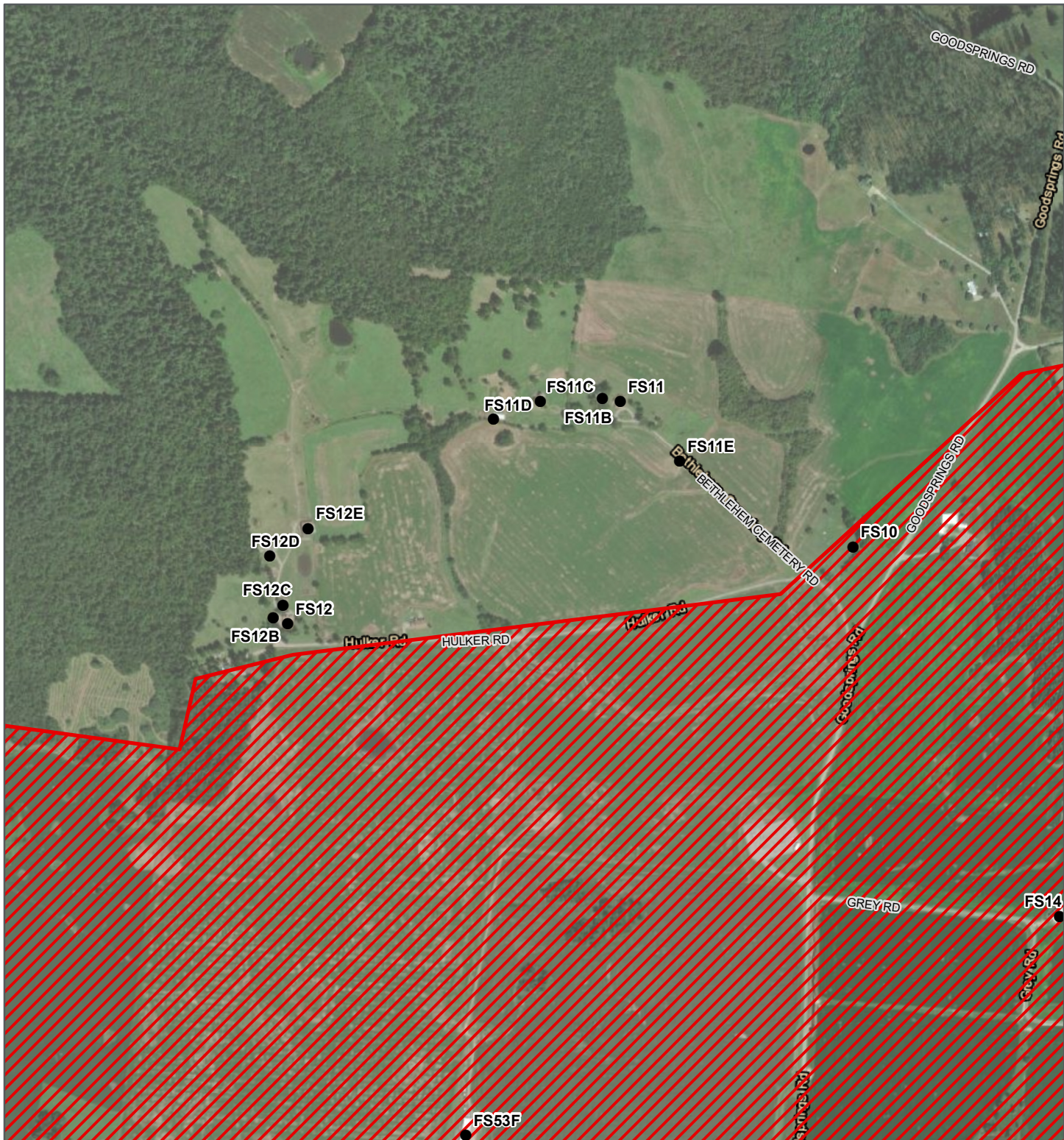


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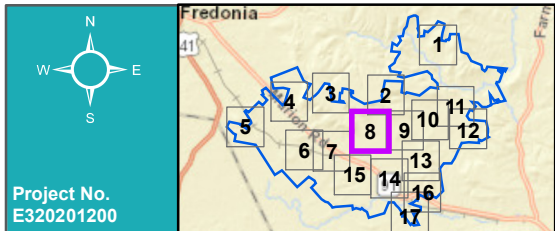
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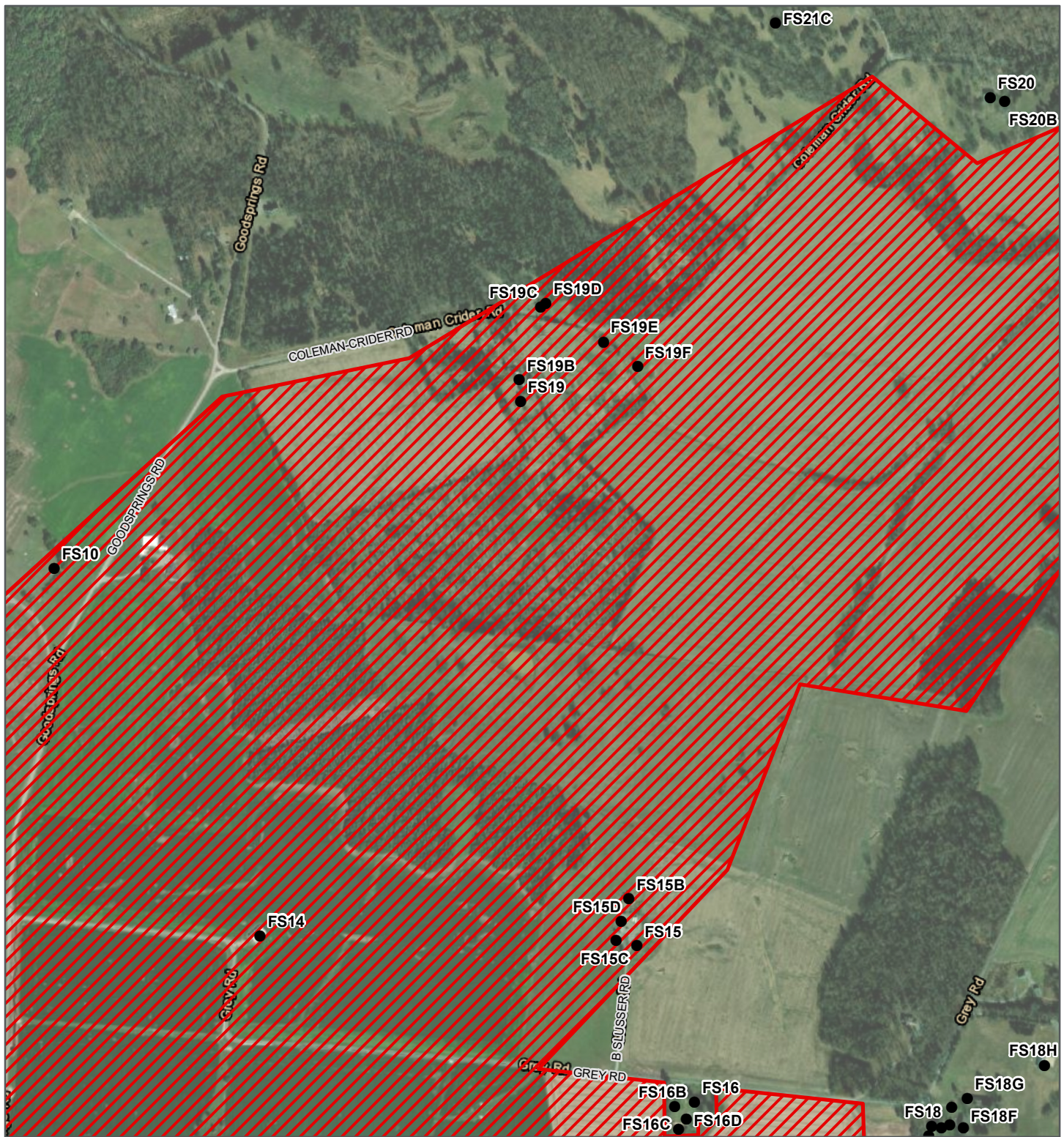
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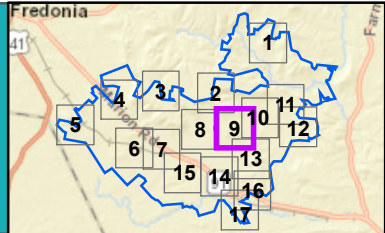


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