

Placed by
Once a Day

(Window)

(Window)

(Window)

Fireplace
Now Covered

Bed Room

Now Bookcase

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY
AND
ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS
FOR THE
PROPOSED RUSSELLVILLE SOLAR FARM

LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

(Doorway)

(Double Window)

Window

Window



HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS FOR THE PROPOSED LOGAN COUNTY SOLAR PROJECT

Logan County, Kentucky

Report submitted to:

HDR • 440 South Church Street • Suite 1000 • Charlotte, North Carolina 28202-2075

Report prepared by:

New South Associates, Inc. • 1629 Fatherland Street • Nashville, Tennessee 37206



Robbie D. Jones – Project Manager

Sydney Schoof – Architectural Historian and Co-Author
Paul Hoffman – Architectural Historian and Co-Author
Robbie D. Jones – Senior Architectural Historian and Co-Author

March 29, 2022 • **Draft Report**
New South Associates Technical Report 4214

Intentionally Blank

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) prepared this technical report for the Logan County Solar Project in Logan County, Kentucky. HDR Engineering, Inc. is providing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) coordination for the project. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) will be entering into a Power Purchase Agreement with Silicon Ranch Corporation (SRC), subjecting the proposed project to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). The lead federal agency for this proposed project is TVA. The information generated for this project will be used to assist TVA with planning and compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

On January 8, 2021, TVA entered into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Russellville Solar, LLC (Russellville Solar), a wholly owned subsidiary of SRC to purchase the electric power generated by a proposed solar photovoltaic (PV) facility near Russellville in Logan County, Kentucky. The proposed solar facility, called Logan County Solar, would be owned by SRC, and operated by Russellville Solar. It would have an installed capacity of 173 megawatts.

The solar facility would connect to TVA's adjacent existing Springfield-Logan Aluminum 161 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line. To interconnect to TVA's existing electrical grid, TVA would build a 161-kV substation at the northeastern portion of the solar facility site. Under the terms of the PPA, TVA would purchase the electric output from the solar facility for an initial term of 20 years, subject to satisfactory completion of all applicable environmental reviews.

Russellville Solar would lease nine individual tracts of land, totaling 1,569 acres, located approximately two miles southwest of Russellville, Kentucky. The facility would occupy approximately 1,100 acres. For the purposes of this report, the full 1,569-acre area is considered the project site. The proposed solar facility would consist of a solar array containing the following components: crystalline silicon PV panels attached to ground-mounted single-axis trackers; central inverters; several medium voltage transformers and one or two main power transformers; a substation and battery energy storage system; internal site access roads; and all associated cabling and safety equipment. The placement of the facility components would avoid and minimize impacts to environmental resources, including cultural resources, to the maximum extent possible.

The solar panels would be eight feet tall when they are fully upright in early morning and late afternoon, and five feet high at midday when they are lying flat. The facility would include a landscape buffer of evergreen trees around the perimeter of the site.

TVA defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the historic architecture survey as the project site, adjacent parcels, and a 0.5-mile line-of-sight viewshed surrounding the 1,569-acre project site. Located southwest of the incorporated city of Russellville, the APE consists primarily of rolling hills in rural farmland, modern residential development, and wooded areas. U.S. 79 and the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad runs through the APE, and the unincorporated community of Cave Spring is located within the APE.

The architectural survey identified 26 resources, including 12 individual dwellings and 10 farms, containing a range of components, such as dwellings, outbuildings, and cemeteries. Five cemeteries were recorded, three of which are located on or associated with farms recorded during the survey. One community cemetery was also surveyed. Additionally, the survey identified a roadside restaurant, a community cemetery, a highway corridor, and a railroad corridor. The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office (KY-SHPO) had previously surveyed three of the resources (LO 95, LO 96, and LO 245) between 1977 and 2007, and one of the resources, the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95), had been previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 2007, the KY-SHPO designated the Brown House on the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245) as a Kentucky Landmark, an honorary designation that indicates the house is worthy of preservation. The Watson House (LO 96) had not previously been evaluated for historic significance.

NSA recommends that the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95) remains eligible for listing in the NRHP with a recommended NRHP boundary of 4.36 acres. The proposed project undertaking is located 0.4 miles south and west of the Harmony Hall Farm. Based on current project information, NSA recommends that the proposed undertaking would have no adverse effect on the Harmony Hall Farm.

NSA recommends that none of the other 25 surveyed resources within the APE are eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a district.

Archaeological resources were documented and assessed in a separate report prepared by NSA. The archaeology report investigates only the sites within the project location. Two historic resources are located fully within the project site: the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245) and Montgomery Farm (LO 325). One resource, the Cox Farm (LO 315), is located partially within the project site. The three Cox resources located within the project site are the Cox Farm Barn (LO 315.8), the Ogden Gravesite (LO 315.9), and the Miller Cemetery (LO 315.10). The archaeology report refers to LO 315.9 as Cemetery 2 and LO 315.10 as Cemetery 5. An archaeology site, 15LO411, is located within the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery boundaries (LO 245) and encompasses the Anderson Cemetery, referred to in this report as LO 245.6.

Archaeology sites 15LO288, 15LO338, 15LO339, and 15LO340 are located entirely or partially within LO 245.

Sites 15LO296, 15LO297, 15LO298, 15LO299, 15LO332, 15LO333, 15LO334, 15LO335, 15LO346, 15LO348, 15LO349, 15LO372, 15LO374, 15LO377, 15LO378, 15LO379, 15LO392, 15LO393, 15LO394, 15LO395, and 15LO396 are located within LO 315.

Sites 15LO295, 15LO336, 15LO337, 15LO351, 15LO352, 15LO353, 15LO355, 15LO356, 15LO367, 15LO375, 15LO376, 15LO386, 15LO388, 15LO402, 15LO404, 15LO405, and 15LO406 are located within LO 325.

Site 15LO289 is partially located with LO 308.

Intentionally Blank

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NSA would like to acknowledge the assistance of Martha Shelton Durrett, an owner and occupant of Harmony Hall (LO 95). Ms. Durrett provided substantial historic information, historic photographs of the property, and access to this property, all of which were valuable in the creation of this report and the NRHP-evaluation of Harmony Hall.

Other property owners who granted access to their property and provided valuable historic information include Mark Robertson (LO 310), Terry Scott (LO 322 and LO 323), and Michael Statton (LO 325). Their generous assistance was helpful in understanding the resources in the project area.

NSA would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Evelyn Richardson and all the staff at the Logan County Public Library in Russellville who provided helpful information related to the history of the project area.

Intentionally Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT	7
PHYSIOGRAPHY.....	7
GEOLOGY	7
SOILS	8
HYDROLOGY	8
FLORA AND FAUNA	8
CLIMATE.....	10
III. HISTORIC CONTEXT.....	11
EARLY SETTLEMENT, 1790–1825	11
ANTEBELLUM ERA, 1825–1860	13
Trail of Tears: 1838–1839	15
Shaker Colony at South Union	16
Infrastructure in Logan County	16
CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA, 1861–1885.....	18
Freedmen’s Communities.....	20
Cottage Home College.....	21
MODERNIZATION AND DIVERSIFICATION: 1886–1929.....	21
Black Patch Tobacco Wars.....	24
Infrastructure Improvements	25
Rosenwald Schools.....	27
Mosaic Templars of America	27
GREAT DEPRESSION: 1929–1941	29
New Deal Projects	29
MODERN ERA: 1941–PRESENT.....	29
IV. METHODS	33
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES	33
BACKGROUND RESEARCH	34
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE FIELDWORK	34
NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION METHODS	35

V. SURVEY RESULTS.....	37
HARMONY HALL FARM (LO 95).....	38
History	41
Description.....	44
NRHP Evaluation	52
Assessment of Effects.....	53
WATSON HOUSE (LO 96).....	57
History	57
Description.....	59
NRHP Evaluation	61
BROWN FARM AND ANDERSON CEMETERY (LO 245)	64
History	66
Description.....	68
NRHP Evaluation	82
SPECK FARM (LO 304).....	83
History	84
Description.....	84
NRHP Evaluation	87
KING-GOTTS FARM (LO 305).....	89
History	89
Description.....	91
NRHP Evaluation	91
DAWSON-BARNES FARM (LO 306).....	93
History	93
Description.....	95
NRHP Evaluation	95
DAWSON HOUSE (LO 307).....	98
History	98
Description.....	100
NRHP Evaluation	100
ROBERT AND TINA DAWSON HOUSE (LO 308).....	103
History	103
Description.....	103
NRHP Evaluation	107
CRAWFORD HOUSE (LO 309).....	107
History	107
Description.....	109
NRHP Evaluation	109
ROBERTSON HOUSE (LO 310)	112
History	112
Description.....	114
NRHP Evaluation	114
LATHAM HOUSE (LO 311).....	118
History	118
Description.....	118
NRHP Evaluation	120

CAVE SPRING CEMETERY (LO 312)..... 120
 History 122
 Description..... 127
 NRHP Evaluation 132
 COOTS HOUSE (LO 313) 133
 History 133
 Description..... 133
 NRHP Evaluation 135
 DANIEL AND RUTH COX HOUSE (LO 314) 138
 History 138
 Description..... 138
 NRHP Evaluation 142
 COX FARM, MILLER CEMETERY, AND OGDEN GRAVESITE (LO 315) 142
 History 144
 Description..... 146
 NRHP Evaluation 150
 R.J. CORMAN RAILROAD (LO 316) 153
 History 153
 Description..... 155
 NRHP Evaluation 155
 ED’S BARBECUE RESTAURANT (LO 317)..... 157
 History 159
 Description..... 159
 NRHP Evaluation 162
 U.S. 79/CLARKSVILLE ROAD (LO 318)..... 162
 History 164
 Description..... 165
 NRHP Evaluation 165
 FINCH HOUSE (LO 319) 168
 History 168
 Description..... 168
 NRHP Evaluation 171
 TOWNSEND HOUSE (LO 320)..... 171
 History 171
 Description..... 173
 NRHP Evaluation 173
 MILLER HOUSE (LO 321) 173
 History 176
 Description..... 176
 NRHP Evaluation 179
 SCOTT HOUSE (LO 322)..... 179
 History 179
 Description..... 181
 NRHP Evaluation 181
 SCOTT FARM (LO 323)..... 183
 History 183

Description.....	183
NRHP Evaluation	186
MARION ACRES FARM AND WHITAKER CEMETERY (LO 324).....	189
History	189
Description.....	196
NRHP Evaluation	199
MONTGOMERY FARM (LO 325)	201
History	201
Description.....	205
NRHP Evaluation	212
GREEN DOWNS FARM (LO 326)	212
History	213
Description.....	217
NRHP Evaluation	223
VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	229
REFERENCES CITED	231
APPENDIX A: KY-SHPO SURVEY MAP	
APPENDIX B: KY-SHPO SURVEY FORMS	
APPENDIX C: NSA HISTORIAN CVS	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Project Location Map	3
Figure 2.	Aerial Map Showing the Area of Potential Effects.....	4
Figure 3.	Map of Logan County, 1818	14
Figure 4.	Photographs, Shakertown at South Union.....	17
Figure 5.	Historic Civil War Map Showing Logan County.....	19
Figure 6.	Illustration, Cottage Home College, 1877.....	22
Figure 7.	Historic Map of Logan County and Cave Spring, District 9, 1877.....	23
Figure 8.	Photograph, Tobacco Farmer Guarded by State Militia, 1910	26
Figure 9.	Photograph, Cedar Grove Rosenwald School, 2000	28
Figure 10.	Map Showing the APE and Surveyed Resources.....	39
Figure 11.	Location Map, Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95).....	40
Figure 12.	Photograph, Tully Family in Front of Harmony Hall, 1895	43
Figure 13.	Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse (1 of 2)	45
Figure 14.	Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse (2 of 2)	47
Figure 15.	Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse, Center Hall.....	48
Figure 16.	Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse, East Rooms	49
Figure 17.	Photographs, Harmony Hall Farm, Outbuildings.....	50
Figure 18.	Photographs, Harmony Hall Farm, Landscape	51
Figure 19.	Recommended NRHP Boundary for the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95)	54
Figure 20.	Project Location in Relation to the Harmony Hall Farm	55
Figure 21.	Views from Harmony Hall toward the Project Site	56
Figure 22.	Location Map, Watson House (LO 96).....	58
Figure 23.	Photographs, Watson House (1 of 2)	60
Figure 24.	Photographs, Watson House (2 of 2)	62
Figure 25.	Photographs, Watson House Outbuildings.....	63
Figure 26.	Location Map, Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245).....	65
Figure 27.	Photograph, John E. Brown Headstone.....	67
Figure 28.	Photographs, Brown House (1 of 2).....	70
Figure 29.	Photographs, Brown House (2 of 2).....	71
Figure 30.	Photographs, Brown House Outbuildings.....	72
Figure 31.	Ground-Floor Floorplan, Brown House, 2007	73
Figure 32.	Second-Floor Floorplan, Brown House, 2007	74
Figure 33.	Photographs, Brown House, Ground Floor, 2007.....	75
Figure 34.	Photographs, Brown House, Construction Details, 2007.....	76
Figure 35.	Photographs, Brown House, Brick Details, 2007.....	77
Figure 36.	Photographs, Brown House, Basement, 2007	78
Figure 37.	Photographs, Anderson Cemetery.....	79
Figure 38.	Photographs, Anderson Cemetery Headstones	81
Figure 39.	Location Map, Speck Farm (LO 304)	85
Figure 40.	Photographs, Speck Farmhouse	86
Figure 41.	Photographs, Speck Farm Outbuildings.....	88

Figure 42.	Location Map, King-Gotts Farm (LO 305).....	90
Figure 43.	Photograph, King-Gotts Farmhouse, Looking East, 2018	92
Figure 44.	Location Map, Dawson-Barnes Farm (LO 306)	94
Figure 45.	Photographs, Dawson-Barnes Farmhouse.....	96
Figure 46.	Photographs, Dawson-Barnes Farm Outbuildings	97
Figure 47.	Location Map, Dawson House (LO 307).....	99
Figure 48.	Photographs, Dawson House, Looking East (1 of 2)	101
Figure 49.	Photographs, Dawson House, Looking East (2 of 2)	102
Figure 50.	Location Map, Robert and Tina Dawson House (LO 308).....	104
Figure 51.	Photographs, Robert and Tina Dawson House.....	105
Figure 52.	Photographs, Robert and Tina Dawson House Outbuildings.....	106
Figure 53.	Location Map, Crawford House (LO 309).....	108
Figure 54.	Photographs, Crawford House (1 of 2)	110
Figure 55.	Photographs, Crawford House (2 of 2)	111
Figure 56.	Location Map, Robertson House (LO 310).....	113
Figure 57.	Photographs, Robertson House	115
Figure 58.	Photographs, Robertson House Outbuildings (1 of 2)	116
Figure 59.	Photographs, Robertson House Outbuildings (2 of 2)	117
Figure 60.	Location Map, Latham House (LO 311).....	119
Figure 61.	Photographs, Latham House	121
Figure 62.	Location Map, Cave Spring Cemetery (LO 312).....	123
Figure 63.	Aerial Photographs, Cave Spring Cemetery, 1950	124
Figure 64.	Photographs, Headstone for Mary Sheron Flowers	126
Figure 65.	Photographs, Cave Spring Cemetery Site (1 of 2)	128
Figure 66.	Photographs, Cave Spring Cemetery Site (2 of 2)	129
Figure 67.	Photographs, Cave Spring Cemetery Headstones (1 of 2).....	130
Figure 68.	Photographs, Cave Spring Cemetery Headstones (2 of 2).....	131
Figure 69.	Location Map, Coots House (LO 313).....	134
Figure 70.	Photographs, Coots House, (1 of 2)	136
Figure 71.	Photographs, Coots House (2 of 2)	137
Figure 72.	Location Map, Daniel and Ruth House (LO 314).....	139
Figure 73.	Photographs, Daniel and Ruth Cox House (1 of 2).....	140
Figure 74.	Photographs, Daniel and Ruth Cox House (2 of 2).....	141
Figure 75.	Location Map, Cox Farm and Miller Cemetery (LO 315).....	143
Figure 76.	Photograph, Ogden Headstone, Looking East	145
Figure 77.	Photographs, Cox Farmhouse	147
Figure 78.	Photographs, Cox Farm Outbuildings (1 of 2).....	148
Figure 79.	Photographs, Cox Farm Outbuildings (2 of 2).....	149
Figure 80.	Photographs, Miller Cemetery (1 of 2)	151
Figure 81.	Photographs, Miller Cemetery (2 of 2)	152
Figure 82.	Location Map, R.J. Corman Railroad (LO 316)	154
Figure 83.	Photographs, R.J. Corman Railroad Corridor at Watermelon Road	156
Figure 84.	Location Map, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant (LO 317).....	158
Figure 85.	Photographs, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant	160
Figure 86.	Photographs, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant Outbuildings	161
Figure 87.	Location Map, U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor (LO 318)	163

Figure 88. Photographs, U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor (1 of 2)..... 166

Figure 89. Photographs, U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor (2 of 2)..... 167

Figure 90. Location Map, Finch House (LO 319)..... 169

Figure 91. Photographs, Finch House..... 170

Figure 92. Location Map, Townsend House (LO 320) 172

Figure 93. Photographs, Townsend House 174

Figure 94. Location Map, Miller House (LO 321) 175

Figure 95. Photographs, Miller House..... 177

Figure 96. Photographs, Miller House Outbuildings..... 178

Figure 97. Location Map, Scott House (LO 322)..... 180

Figure 98. Photographs, Scott House 182

Figure 99. Location Map, Scott Farm (LO 323)..... 184

Figure 100. Photographs, Scott Farmhouse (1 of 2)..... 185

Figure 101. Photographs, Scott Farmhouse (2 of 2)..... 187

Figure 102. Photographs, Scott Farm Outbuildings 188

Figure 103. Location Map, Marion Acres Farm (LO 324)..... 190

Figure 104. Photograph, Whitaker Cemetery, 2019 (1 of 2)..... 191

Figure 105. Photograph, Whitaker Cemetery, 2019 (2 of 2)..... 193

Figure 106. Aerial Photograph, Marion Acres Farm, 1950..... 194

Figure 107. Photographs, Marion Acres Farm 197

Figure 108. Photographs, Marion Acres Farm Machine Shop, Looking Southeast 198

Figure 109. Location Map, Montgomery Farm (LO 325)..... 202

Figure 110. Photograph, Lila Montgomery and China Cabinet, 1968 203

Figure 111. Photographs, circa-1913 Montgomery Farmhouse (1 of 2)..... 206

Figure 112. Photographs, circa-1913 Montgomery Farmhouse (2 of 2)..... 207

Figure 113. Photographs, circa-1913 Montgomery Farmhouse Interior 208

Figure 114. Photographs, circa-1960 Montgomery Farmhouse 209

Figure 115. Photographs, Montgomery Farm Outbuildings (1 of 2)..... 210

Figure 116. Photographs, Montgomery Farm Outbuildings (2 of 2)..... 211

Figure 117. Location Map, Miles Farm (LO 326)..... 214

Figure 118. Photographs, circa-1900 Green Downs Farmhouse..... 219

Figure 119. Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (1 of 4)..... 220

Figure 120. Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (2 of 4)..... 221

Figure 121. Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (3 of 4)..... 222

Figure 122. Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (4 of 4)..... 224

Figure 123. Photographs, circa-1960 Green Downs Farmhouse..... 225

Figure 124. Photographs, circa-1955 Green Downs Tenant House A 226

Figure 125. Photographs, circa-1955 Green Downs Tenant House B..... 227

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Summary of Surveyed Resources 37

I. INTRODUCTION

New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) completed a Historic Architecture Survey and Section 106 Effects Assessment of the Logan County Solar Project in Logan County, Kentucky. HDR Engineering, Inc. is providing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) coordination for this project. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) will be entering into a Power Purchase Agreement with Silicon Ranch Corporation (SRC), subjecting the proposed project to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

Regulations detailing the implementation of the NHPA are codified at 36 CFR 800. This legislation requires these government agencies to identify any historic properties in the area of potential effects (APE). For the purposes of this document, historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or that have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Criteria for the NRHP are codified at 36 CFR 60.4. Historic properties can include buildings, structures, districts, objects, or historic sites, as well as archaeological sites.

Once historic properties are identified in the APE, TVA is required to determine if the properties would be affected by the proposed project. If any historic properties would be affected, TVA is required to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on those effects. NSA followed all documentation, review, and compliance reporting standards for historic architecture surveys and Section 106 assessment of effects reports, as specified in guidelines prepared by the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office (KY-SHPO), also called the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), and TVA.

On January 8, 2021, TVA entered into a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Russellville Solar, LLC (Russellville Solar), a wholly owned subsidiary of Silicon Ranch Corporation (SRC) to purchase the electric power generated by a proposed solar photovoltaic (PV) facility near Russellville in Logan County, Kentucky. The proposed solar facility, called Logan County Solar, would be owned by SRC, operated by Russellville Solar, and would have an installed capacity of 173 megawatts.

The solar facility would connect to TVA's adjacent existing Springfield-Logan Aluminum 161 kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line. To interconnect to TVA's existing electrical grid, TVA would build a 161-kV substation at the northeastern portion of the solar facility site. Under the terms of the PPA, TVA would purchase the electric output from the solar facility for a term of 20 years, subject to satisfactory completion of all applicable environmental reviews.

Russellville Solar would lease nine individual tracts of land, totaling 1,569 acres, located approximately two miles southwest of Russellville, Kentucky. The facility would occupy approximately 1,100 acres. For the purposes of this report, the full 1,569-acre area is considered the project site (Figure 1). The proposed solar facility would consist of a solar array containing the following components: crystalline silicon PV panels attached to ground-mounted single-axis trackers; central inverters; several medium voltage transformers and one or two main power transformers; a substation and battery energy storage system; internal site access roads; and all associated cabling and safety equipment. The placement of the facility components would avoid and minimize impacts to environmental resources, including cultural resources, to the maximum extent possible.

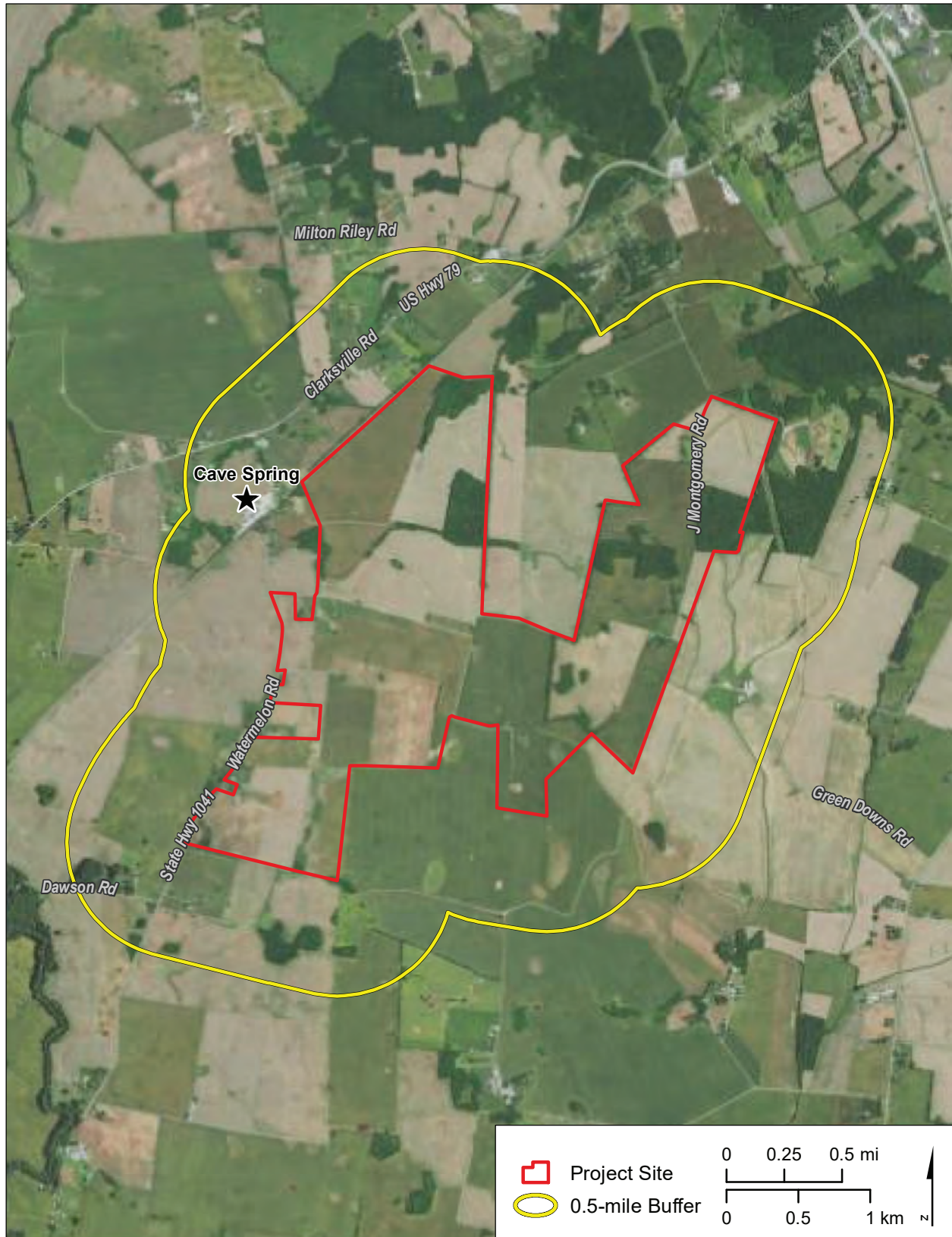
The proposed solar panels would be eight feet tall when they are fully upright in early morning and late afternoon, and five feet high at midday when they are lying flat. The facility would include a landscape buffer of evergreen trees around the perimeter of the site.

TVA defined the architectural APE for the historic architecture survey as the project site, adjacent parcels, and a 0.5-mile viewshed APE surrounding the 1,569-acre project site. A line-of-sight analysis was undertaken before fieldwork and determined that, due to the area's topography, nearly all of the structures within the 0.5-mile area were within view of the project area (Figure 2). Located southwest of the incorporated city of Russellville, the APE consists primarily of rolling hills in rural farmland, modern residential development, and wooded areas. U.S. 79 and the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad cross the APE, and the unincorporated community of Cave Spring is located within the APE.

NSA sent the project registration and records search request to the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and KHC on April 20, 2021. KHC sent the requested information on April 26, and NSA received the OSA data on May 11, 2021.

NSA completed a survey of resources 50 years of age or older located within the architectural APE. The survey was completed on June 8 and June 9, 2021, by architectural historians Sydney Schoof and Paul Hoffman, under the guidance of Architectural History Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian Robbie D. Jones. Sydney Schoof, and Paul Hoffman meet the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards as historians and architectural historians.

Figure 2.
Aerial Map Showing the Area of Potential Effects



Basemap: NAIP (2020)

The goal of the survey was to identify historic architectural resources within the APE that are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP. This report details only the results of the architectural survey. The archaeological resources are discussed in a separate report prepared by NSA. The archaeology report investigates only the sites within the project location. Two historic resources are located fully within the project site: the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245) and the Montgomery Farm (LO 325). One resource, the Cox Farm (LO 315), is partially located within the project site. The three Cox resources located within the project site are the Cox Farm Barn (LO 315.8), the Ogden Gravesite (LO 315.9), and the Miller Cemetery (LO 315.10). The archaeology report refers to LO 315.8 as Cemetery 2 and LO 315.10 as Cemetery 5. An archaeology site, 15LO411, is located within the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery boundaries (LO 245) and encompasses the Anderson Cemetery, referred to in this report as LO 245.6.

Archaeology sites 15LO288, 15LO338, 15LO339, and 15LO340 are located entirely or partially within LO 245.

Sites 15LO296, 15LO297, 15LO298, 15LO299, 15LO332, 15LO333, 15LO334, 15LO335, 15LO346, 15LO348, 15LO349, 15LO372, 15LO374, 15LO377, 15LO378, 15LO379, 15LO392, 15LO393, 15LO394, 15LO395, and 15LO396 are located within LO 315.

Sites 15LO295, 15LO336, 15LO337, 15LO351, 15LO352, 15LO353, 15LO355, 15LO356, 15LO367, 15LO368, 15LO369, 15LO386, 15LO388, 15LO402, 15LO404, 15LO405, and 15LO406 are located within LO 325.

Site 15LO289 is partially located with LO 308.

This report contains six chapters, including this introduction. Chapter II presents the environmental context, and Chapter III contains the historic context. Chapter IV discusses the methods employed in this survey and assessment of effects. Chapter V details the architectural survey, and Chapter VI summarizes the results and recommendations. After a list of references cited, Appendix A contains a copy of the KY-SHPO survey map, and Appendix B includes copies of the KY-SHPO survey site forms. Appendix C presents the curricula vitae for the authors of this report.

Intentionally Blank

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is in Logan County, Kentucky. The following section discusses the environmental context of the 1,585-acre area, including physiography, geology, soils, hydrology, flora and fauna, and climate.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The project area is within the Highland Rim section of the Interior Low Plateaus Province (U.S. Geological Survey 2011). In western Kentucky, the Highland Rim is also known as the Pennyroyal (or Pennyrile). The Highland Rim/Pennyroyal extends north from the Nashville Basin in central Tennessee to the Ohio River (Kleber et al. 1992:368) and forms the higher-elevation escarpments around the Nashville Basin. It was formed by cycles of orogenic subsidence, uplift, and erosion of pre-Cambrian sedimentary deposits during the Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras. Since the Cretaceous period, erosion has been the dominant force shaping the regional landscape, and it is largely responsible for the present landscape of the region (Amick 1987:20).

The Nashville Basin represents the erosional remnants of the pre-Cambrian Nashville Dome, part of a larger geologic structure known as the Cincinnati Arch (Wilson 1949:464–467). Fractures caused by uplift during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras weakened the dome and allowed for the development of the Cumberland River system (Miller 1994:5). The down-cutting and lateral migration of stream channels eroded the Pennsylvanian sandstone and Mississippian limestone deposits that formed the Highland Rim/Pennyroyal, resulting in topography characterized by low rolling hills, broad upland ridges, and wide stream valleys (Miller 1994:4–5).

GEOLOGY

Downcutting by the Cumberland and Red rivers and their major tributaries have exposed geologic formations consisting of mostly limestone, shale, and sandstone (Miller 1994). Several Mississippian-age formations are present within the project area. Most of the surface exposures in the area belong to the St. Louis formation. The overlying Ste. Genevieve formation occurs in isolated outcrops but has mostly been eroded away on the Highland Rim. Below the St. Louis formation, the Warsaw formation emerges in deeply incised drainages. Deeper Mississippian-era deposits from the Fort Payne formation occur mostly along the Carlisle Fault Line several kilometers south of the Project Area. These formations contain abundant high-quality chert. The most notable outcrops in the region are in Stewart County, which yield outcrops of St. Louis chert

near Dover on the Cumberland River. The major Dover quarries include Brigham Quarry (40SW64), Cross Creek (40SW66), Thompson Hollow (40SW67), Commissary Ridge (40SW80), and the unnamed quarry at 40SW65 (Marcher 1962; Parish 2009).

Precontact populations used chert from the Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, Warsaw, and Fort Payne formations for chipped stone tools. Dover chert was probably used most often in the Project Area, as it is the most readily available. These four chert types vary considerably in color, luster, and fossil inclusions. Traits that are typically considered diagnostic of one type or another, such as crinoid fossils in Fort Payne chert, tend to occur in all formations. A recent study found that there was no statistically significant visual identifier that could be used to distinguish Dover chert from Fort Payne chert without the aid of regression analysis (Parish and Durham 2015). This situation makes macroscopic identification of chert types found in the project area problematic.

SOILS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service classifies the soils in the project area as either floodplain alluvium or upland silt loam (Soil Survey Staff 2020). Soils on the eroded upland ridges in the survey areas are dominated by well-drained types, such as Nicholson Silt Loam, Pembroke Silt Loam, and soils of the Hammack-Baxter Complex. Soils in the floodplains contain poorly drained types, such as Lawrence Silt Loam and Robertsville Silt Loam.

HYDROLOGY

The Cumberland River is the dominant hydrologic feature in the region. The 688-mile-long river begins in Harlan County in eastern Kentucky on the Cumberland Plateau. It flows through south-central Kentucky, crossing northern Tennessee through Nashville before curving north into western Kentucky. It then drains into the Ohio River near Paducah.

The Project Area is located in the Green River Management Area in the Mississippian Plateaus Region. This area is drained by the Green River and its tributaries (Pollack 2008:15).

FLORA AND FAUNA

The environmental history of the Project Area is complex and varied over time. Bergman and Comiskey (2006) developed an exhaustive cultural and environmental description of the area in terms of both Precontact and historical periods. They characterized the installation as containing three separate floral environments: upland hardwood forests, bottomland forests, and the Barrens. The upland hardwood forests are the most common and are dominated by tree and plant species such as sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*); hickory, including pignut (*Carya* sp.) and mockernut (*C.*

tomentosa); persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*); Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*); various oaks (*Quercus* sp.); and both shortleaf and Virginia Pine (*Pinus echinata* and *P. virginiana*). Bottomland hardwood forests generally consist of poorly drained areas with tree and shrub species including boxelder (*Acer negundo*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). The Barrens, or the grasslands, are historically open areas containing species of native grasses such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), two-edged panic grass (*Panicum anceps*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*; Bergman and Comiskey 2006:25).

The fauna inhabiting the region has also changed over time. At the end of the last ice age, fauna included large-game species such as elk (*Cervus elaphas*), bison (*Bison bison*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), cougar (*Felis concolor*), wolves (*Canis* sp.), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and bobcat (*Felis rufus*). Elk and bison went extinct in the region during the early Holocene (Bergman and Comiskey 2006:28–29). The remaining large mammals have been hunted through modern times, along with smaller species such as red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), squirrel (*Sciurus* sp.), and cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.; Bergman and Comiskey 2006; Gilbert 1990). Euro-American introductions included domesticated species such as cow (*Bos taurus*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), goat (*Capra hircus*), and sheep (*Ovis aries*).

Commonly occurring bird species in this area include the wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and a variety of ducks and geese (Anatidae; Bergman and Comiskey 2006:29). In the historic period, introduced domesticated and game birds appeared. These include the domestic chicken (*Gallus domesticus*), the mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), the rock dove (*Columba livia*), and the ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*).

Reptiles include turtles, lizards, and snakes. Familiar turtle species include snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), box turtle (*Terrapene* sp.), mud and musk turtles (*Kinosternon* sp. and *Sternotherus* sp.), painted turtle (*Chrysemys* sp.), and Eastern spiny softshell turtle (*Apalone spinifera*). Snake populations in the region are abundant and diverse. Common nonvenomous varieties include grass snakes (*Natrix* sp.), rat snakes (*Elaphe* sp.), garter snakes (*Thamnophis* sp.), king snakes (*Lampropeltis* sp.), water snakes (*Nerodia* sp.), and racers (*Coluber* sp.). Four species of venomous snakes are native to Tennessee and Kentucky: copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), and western pygmy rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius streckeri*). Common lizards include skinks (*Eumeces* sp.) and whiptails (*Cnemidophorus* sp.; Moore and Slone 2002; Olsen 1968).

Amphibian species, while plentiful in the area, were rarely culturally relevant with the exception of some limited exploitation of frogs (*Rana* sp.) and toads (*Bufo* sp.) in the latter Precontact periods and throughout the historic period. Other amphibians in this region include mole salamanders (*Ambystoma* sp.) and waterdogs or mudpuppies (*Necturus* sp.; Olsen 1968).

The rivers and lakes of the project area contain numerous freshwater fish. Certain species, such as the gar (*Lepisosteus* sp.), bowfin (*Amia calva*), redhorse (*Moxostoma* sp.), and catfish (*Ictalurus* sp. and *Pylodictis* sp.) have inhabited these waters for centuries (Olsen 1968). Regular human exploitation of fish probably began in the Archaic period and intensified during the Woodland period. Even today, fishing for these and other species is a favorite pastime. Other common species in Kentucky are sunfish (*Lepomis* sp.), crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.), bass (*Micropterus* sp. and *Morone* sp.), pike (*Sander* sp.), perch (*Perca* sp.), trout (*Salvelinus* sp.), freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), and bullhead catfish (*Ameiurus* sp.; Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency 2012; Thomas 2011).

CLIMATE

The climate of the Project Area is directly affected by the higher elevations of the Highland Rim, which cause temperatures to remain lower than in other parts of Kentucky. Overall, the regional climate is characterized by warm humid summers and mild winters. Temperatures range from an average of 36 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to an average of 79 °F in July. The precipitation in this area varies from 50 to 55 inches annually. The greatest amount of precipitation occurs during the winter and early spring due to the higher frequency of storms.

III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The project area is located southwest of Russellville, the county seat of Logan County, Kentucky, along the Tennessee border. Situated in the unincorporated Cave Spring community, along U.S. 79 (Clarksville Road) and the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad, the project area contains a mix of agricultural, residential, and industrial development. U.S. 79, a two-lane road, connects Russellville with Clarksville, Tennessee, about 33 miles to the southwest and continues to Round Rock, Texas. The Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad is a 113-mile short-line freight railroad serving six counties in Kentucky and Tennessee. Cave Spring served as a former depot stop along the railroad.

This historic context describes the development of agriculture since the beginning of white settlement in the region, as well as the development of extant transportation routes. The establishment of educational resources and their association with the historic Harmony Hall (LO 95) are also included in this chapter. This chapter then describes the history of the Black community in the project area and its association with the Cave Spring Cemetery (LO 312), as well as later industrial and residential development.

EARLY SETTLEMENT, 1790–1825

Before 1750, the land that became the Commonwealth of Kentucky was populated nearly exclusively by Shawnee, Iroquois, Delaware, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and several other American Indian tribes. Following exploration in the 1750s and 1760s, the land was first colonized by European-American settlers in the 1770s, with the first permanent settlement, Harrod's Town, established in 1774. The American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) temporarily stalled settlement and statehood. In 1776, the Virginia General Assembly created "Kentucky" as its westernmost county, and in 1780, divided it into three counties. With a growing number of settlers migrating from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1792, Kentucky separated from Virginia and became the fifteenth state admitted to the Union (Henderson and Pollack 2012:1:18–21; Kleber et al. 1992:xvii–xix).

Pre-Revolutionary War treaties between Great Britain and Indian tribes played an indirect role ceding lands in Kentucky. These include the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix (modern-day New York) with the Iroquois, the 1774 Treaty of Camp Charlotte (modern-day Ohio) with the Shawnee, and the 1775 Treaty of Sycamore Shoals (modern-day Tennessee) with the Cherokee (Henderson and Pollack 2012:1:25–26). The Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794, near the Maumee River,

brought an end to decades of hostilities between the American Indian tribes and the French, English, and Americans. The subsequent Treaty of Greenville on August 3, 1795, negotiated near Fort Greenville in Ohio, forced Indian withdrawal from of modern-day Ohio and Kentucky. The treaties were imperfect agreements and not all tribes consented. The treaties did temporarily end violence and establish Indian lands; however, American expansion quickly nullified the agreement, and by 1800, numerous tribes from the eastern U.S. were pushed out of their homelands (Hemenway and Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians 2015; Henderson and Pollack 2012:1:20).

Located along the Tennessee border north of Nashville, Logan County was carved from Lincoln County in 1792 by the Kentucky Legislature with Russellville chosen as the county seat. The county was named for Benjamin Logan (1743–1802), a soldier, politician, and leader in Kentucky’s efforts to become a state. Logan had been second in command of the Kentucky militia during the American Revolutionary War. Colonizing European American settlers began trickling into Logan County in the 1780s. They initially occupied the fertile bottomland along rivers and creeks where they established farms, which were operated with the labor of enslaved Black laborers. The richest farmland was in the southern section of the county (Griffin 2006:10, 50).

In 1790, William Cook, his wife, and 18-year-old William Stewart established the first permanent residence at the site of Russellville, originally known as Logan Court House. After it was chosen as the county seat in 1792, the name was changed in 1798 to Russellville, in honor of General William Russell (1735–1793), a veteran of the American Revolutionary War who owned a 2,000-acre military land grant at the townsite. As a Virginia representative to the Continental Congress, Russell aided in drafting the Declaration of Independence. Platted in 1795, Russellville was formally established by the Kentucky Legislature in 1810. Logan County originally stretched from the Little Barren River on the east, to the Mississippi River to the west, and from the Ohio and Green rivers on the north, to Tennessee on the south. Over time, 28 counties were carved out of Logan. Many of the original settlers of Russellville were from Middle Tennessee (Cronan and Langsam 1976; Griffin 2006:10; Kleber et al. 1992:790).

In June 1800, the first religious camp meeting in the U.S. was held in Logan County at the Red River Meeting House (NRHP-listed, 1976) near Adairville. Organized by Presbyterian minister James McGready, the camp meeting marked the start of the Second Great Awakening, a major religious movement. A replica of the original log church was constructed at the site in 1994 (Kleber et al. 1992:568).

On May 30, 1806, future president Andrew Jackson fought a notorious duel with Charles Dickinson in southern Logan County near the Adairville community. The confrontation arose over a horse race near Andrew Jackson's Hermitage plantation outside Nashville. Dickinson insulted Jackson and his wife, Rachel. Jackson was seriously injured in the duel, and Dickinson was killed. At that time, dueling was illegal in Tennessee, but not in Kentucky (Kleber et al. 1992:568).

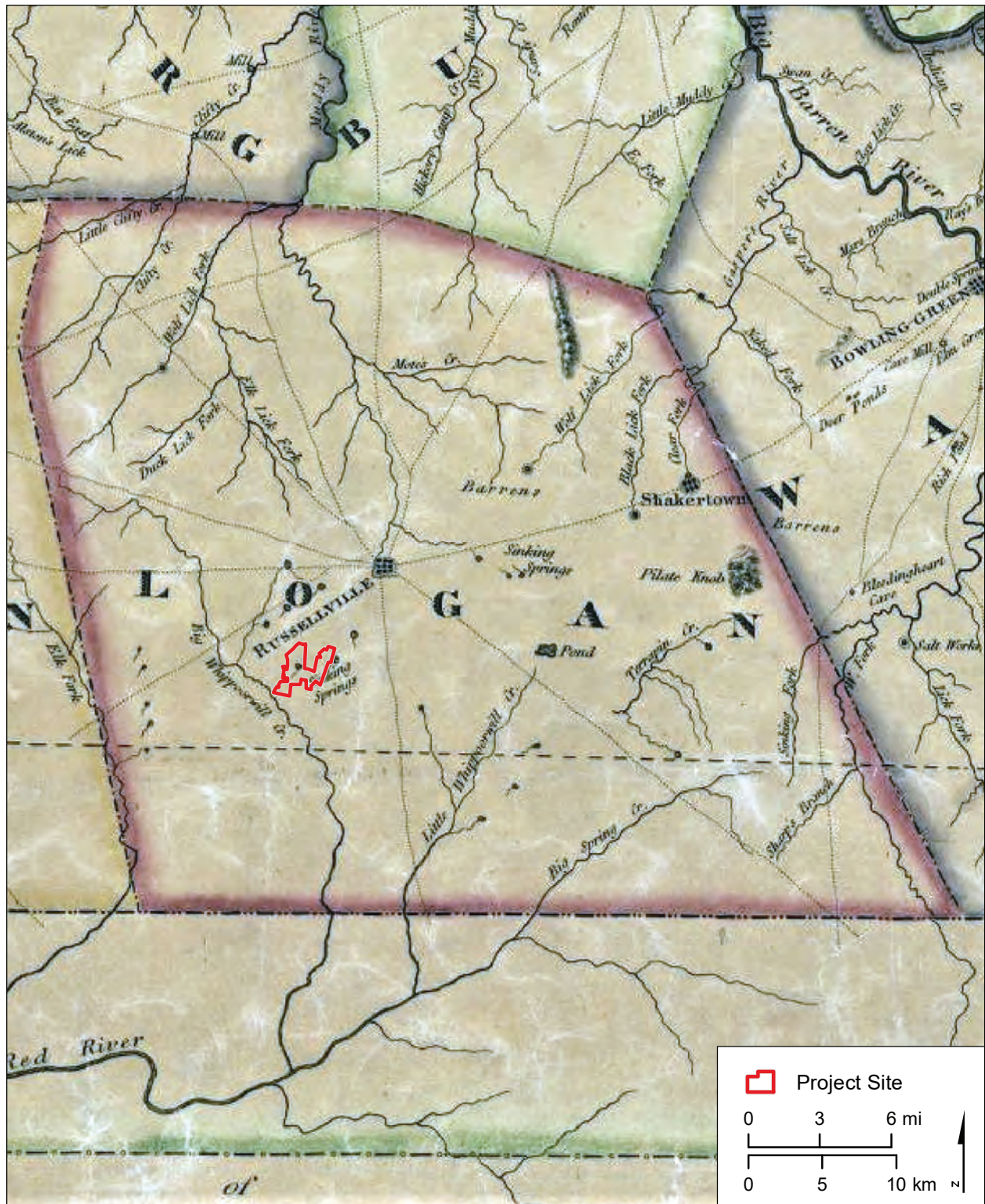
Logan County is in south-central Kentucky's Pennyroyal Plateau region, characterized by rolling hills and karst topography riddled with springs, caves, and sinkholes (Figure 3). The karst landscape is supported by limestone bedrock capped by soft sandstone, enabling the formation of an extensive cave system including the famous Mammoth Cave. Sometimes known as the "Pennyrile," the Pennyroyal forms a semicircle around the Western Coal Fields. On the east, the region abuts the Bluegrass and the Cumberland Plateau, and on the west, it borders the Jackson Purchase. To the south, the Pennyroyal continues as the Highland Rim of Middle Tennessee. Centered at Bowling Green, the Pennyroyal became an agriculturally rich "Black Belt," known for large tobacco plantations dependent on enslaved laborers (University of Kentucky 2012).

During the early nineteenth century, transportation improvements drove the regional economy. Logan County was served by the pioneer trails that evolved into traces, turnpikes, and roads. Steamship traffic, beginning at nearby Clarksville in 1820, further boosted the region's development. Steamships travelled the Cumberland River, connecting Clarksville to market cities and ports such as New Orleans, Louisville, and Pittsburgh. Between 1800 and 1820, the county's population increased by 128 percent, from 5,807 to 14,423, with most settlers establishing farms along the bottomlands of the various rivers, creeks, and tributaries. Settlers also constructed water-powered mills along the creeks and rivers. In 1820, the county contained 4,696 enslaved Black laborers working the mills and farms, over 32 percent of the population, as well as 135 free Black men, women, and children (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004; Lowe 1996; Matthiesen n.d.; U.S. Census Bureau 1800; 1820; USACE 2001:11–16).

ANTEBELLUM ERA, 1825–1860

Logan County's economy was based on agriculture throughout the nineteenth century. During the antebellum period, agricultural production, which was dependent on the labor of enslaved Black people, centered primarily on the cash crops of tobacco and hemp. Although many residents migrated to Texas and other states, growth stabilized with 19,021 people living in the county in 1860. The county's residents included 6,384 enslaved Black laborers or nearly 34 percent of the overall population. The county contained 1,230 enslavers, who operated large tobacco plantations such as Benjamin Keane Tully's Harmony Hall (LO 95) and the David King Farm (LO 305), both

Figure 3.
Map of Logan County, 1818



Georeferenced Basemap: A Map of the State of Kentucky (Munsell and Anderson 1818)

located in the project area. In 1860, 370 free Black families lived in the county. The free Black community of Lower Bibbtown was located along Clarksville Road (U.S. 79) southwest of Russellville and north and west of the APE (Adelman and Woodside 2019; Griffin 2006:42; Jones 2021; U.S. Census Bureau 1860a; 1860b).

Although the town of Russellville was incorporated in 1840, its population decreased from 1,358 in 1830 to 1,089 in 1860. During this period, the town established a Baptist high school in 1854, which became a men's college in 1856. That same year, the Methodist Church opened the Logan College for women. The town also had churches serving Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, and Roman Catholic congregations (Kleber et al. 1992:790).

TRAIL OF TEARS: 1838–1839

The Cherokee Nation encompassed parts of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, and from May 1838 to March 1839, the federal government used military force to relocate the Cherokee people and their enslaved captives to Indian reservations in Oklahoma Territory. More than 14,000 people were forced along a 2,200-mile-long transportation network of overland trails and waterways. The deportation also included Muskogean-speaking Indians from tribes and villages within the Cherokee Nation that the Europeans called Creek Indians. Historians estimate that over 4,000 Cherokee people died during the treacherous deportation journey, which is referred to as *Nunna-da-ul-tsun-yi* in the Cherokee language, interpreted as “the place where they cried.” This is more commonly known as the “Trail of Tears” (McClary 2018).

During the Cherokee Removal in 1838, the Fort Cass/Cherokee Agency military depot at present-day Charleston, Tennessee, served as a deportation holding area for Cherokee detachments. From August 23 to December 5, 1838, 10 detachments totaling 9,302 Cherokee men women, and children were marched from Fort Cass to Indian reservations in Oklahoma Territory. From Fort Cass, John Bell of the Treaty Party led 660 Cherokee along the Southern Route via Ross's Landing and Memphis to present-day Evansville, Arkansas. Nine detachments with more than 9,000 Cherokee followed the Northern Route via Nashville to Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas to the Oklahoma Territory (McClary 2018; National Park Service 2020; Native History Association 2020a).

The Northern Route of the Cherokee Trail of Tears passed through Todd County, Kentucky, to the west of Logan County. This route followed Whites Creek Turnpike from Nashville northward to Port Royal on the Red River, where it followed the Port Royal Road to Guthrie and Hopkinsville in Kentucky. This route passed 14 miles southwest of the project area (National Park Service 2020; Native History Association 2020b).

SHAKER COLONY AT SOUTH UNION

During the antebellum period, the United Society of Believers, a deeply conservative religious group, established two Shaker colonies in Kentucky, including the “Shakertown” colony in Logan County at South Union, about 12 miles east of Russellville. Founded in 1807, the Shakertown settlement grew into a thriving village centered around a Meeting House. The three-and-a-half-story Federal-style Centre House (NRHP-listed, 1973) contains 42 gender-segregated rooms. The Shakertown colony (NRHP-listed, 1975) grew to 349 members who resided on a 6,000-acre site with 225 buildings, including a store, post office, hotel, ministry residences, and support buildings (Figure 4). During its antebellum heyday, the village was visited by political leaders such as President James Monroe, General Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Sam Houston. After the Civil War, the Shaker colony declined and eventually closed in 1922. In 1949, the Centre House became an integrated monastery for the Catholic Order of St. Benedict. In the 1950s, Amish Mennonite farmers from Virginia settled near the former Shaker colony. Since 1972, the Shaker village has operated as a restored historic site museum (Cronan and Langsam 1976; Hines and Carbone 2021; Lane 1993:97–105; Neal 1973; 1975).

INFRASTRUCTURE IN LOGAN COUNTY

During the antebellum period, Russellville was home to four men who were elected governor of Kentucky, including John Breathitt (1832–1834), James T. Morehead (1834–1836), John J. Crittenden (1848–1850), and Charles S. Morehead (1855–1859). Crittenden also served in the U.S. Senate and was the U.S. attorney general under three presidents. Additionally, George M. Bibb was secretary of the treasury under President John Tyler (Kleber et al. 1992:790).

Local and regional legislators were responsible for creating the infrastructure and reliable transportation routes required for economic trade. Kentucky’s General Assembly voted that county courthouses could be no more than a day’s travel from any person’s home, and that their locations would help determine county boundaries. This law started a system of road development between seats of government. In south-central Kentucky, towns also decided where to put a road based on its geographical relationship to nearby commercial markets such as Nashville and Clarksville in Tennessee, where shipping landings on the Cumberland River afforded access to both national and international markets (Griffin 2006:10; Kennedy and MacIntire 2004). In Logan County, the Clarksville Road was laid out from 1822 to 1827. Connecting Russellville with Clarksville, the stagecoach road was served by a brick Federal-style roadside inn and tavern (LO 96) within the project area.

Figure 4.
Photographs, Shakertown at South Union

A. 1824 Centre
House, 1975

Source:
Historic American
Buildings Survey
1969



B. 1847 East
House, 1910

Source:
South Union
Shaker Village
2017



In the 1830s, the Kentucky Legislature received federal infrastructure funds for roads, rivers, and railroad projects. Simultaneously, private turnpikes—pay for use roads—began radiating like spokes in a wheel from Russellville to surrounding agricultural and manufacturing centers such as Bowling Green and Hopkinsville in Kentucky and Clarksville and Nashville in Tennessee. The Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, now U.S. 31W, was completed through Russellville in 1850. Toll gates were built every five miles, and the road was hard surfaced with macadam. The railroad arrived in Russellville in 1859 with construction of the Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad. The following year, in 1860, the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville (MC&L) Railroad opened to Russellville. This railroad connected the town to regional markets at Bowling Green, Clarksville, Memphis, and Nashville (Figure 5). The MC&L Railroad (LO 316) passed through the project area (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004; Kleber et al. 1992:790)

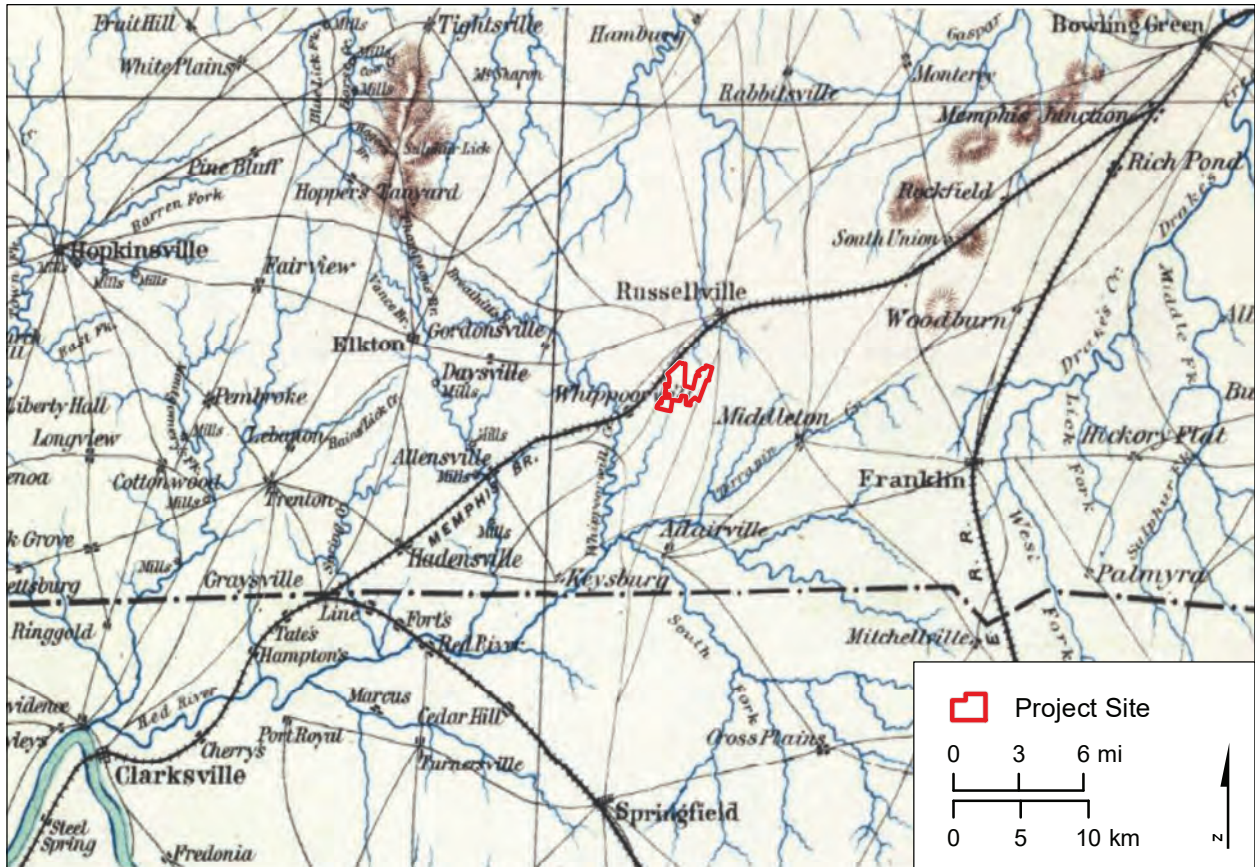
CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA, 1861–1885

Although Kentucky was a slave state during the American Civil War, Kentucky’s citizens were split, with divided social, cultural, and economic allegiances to the Union and Confederacy. Politicians believed that most of the state felt that Kentucky should be a mediator between the North and South. The Kentucky Legislature declared its neutrality and declined to secede with the rest of the South. However, Confederate support was strong in the southern and western sections of the state. In October and November 1861, Logan County hosted the Russellville Convention and created a provisional “shadow” Confederate government for Kentucky. The convention comprised 116 pro-Confederate delegates from 68 counties. At Russellville, George W. Johnson was elected the state’s Confederate governor and Bowling Green was designated the Confederate capital (Adelman and Woodside 2019; Kleber et al. 1992:390).

The shadow government never replaced the duly elected government in Frankfort, and its jurisdiction extended only as far as the Confederate battle lines. Nevertheless, the Confederacy recognized the provisional government and admitted Kentucky on December 10, 1861, as the thirteenth and final state in the Confederacy. Immediately exiled by the state and federal governments, the provisional Confederate government was forced to travel with the Army of Tennessee. By the end of the war, it existed mostly on paper and ceased to exist upon the Confederate surrender (Kleber et al. 1992:390).

During the war, military impact to Logan County was limited to minor skirmishes, but large tobacco plantations, which were part of the county’s economic foundation, were devastated. Additionally, Kentucky’s dual governments and military forces divided families throughout the state. In total, about 100,000 Kentuckians served in the Union Army, including about 295 members

Figure 5.
Historic Civil War Map Showing Logan County



Georeferenced Basemap: General Topographical Map. Sheet XV (Julius Bien & Co and U. S. War Department 1895)

of the U.S. Colored Troops who listed Logan County as their birth location. Between 25,000 and 40,000 Kentuckians fought for the Confederacy. The war left the state deeply divided. For the first five months after the Confederate surrender in April 1865, the U.S. troops imposed martial law in Kentucky due to the racial violence (Adelman and Woodside 2019; Jones 2021).

FREEDMEN'S COMMUNITIES

During the Civil War, one of Kentucky's 13 Black schools opened in Logan County. After the war, free Blacks established several freedmen's communities throughout the county, such as Bibbtown along the Clarksville Road (U.S. 79) southwest of Russellville. Black churches were established at Mount Zion and Auburn. A Black school opened in Russellville in 1872 and was taught by Cornelius C. Vaughn (1847–1923), a Black graduate of Kentucky's Berea College. In 1879, the county had 26 Black school districts, and in 1881, these districts contained 18 log schools and 9 frame schools. Many of the schools were taught in churches (Griffin 2006:62–64, 127–129; Turner 1980:2; University of Kentucky 2021).

From 1865 to 1869, conflicts arose over Reconstruction politics, rioting, and Ku Klux Klan activity as whites resisted programs implemented by the Freedman's Bureau. For example, due to a mob's reaction, the U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freeman, and Abandoned Lands scrapped plans to build a Black school in the Auburn community. Beginning in 1877, several Black men were lynched in Logan County, which would experience decades of racial violence in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Equal Justice Initiative 2017; Swietek 2018; University of Kentucky 2021).

During the 1860s, the population of Russellville grew by over 69 percent, to 1,843 people by 1870. Ten years later, the population had increased to over 2,050 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a, 1870a, 1880a). On March 20, 1868, the notorious Jesse James and his gang are said to have robbed a bank owned by Nimrod Long in Russellville. Approximately \$9,000 in currency and coins was stolen. Historians dispute whether Jesse James robbed the bank, claiming it may have just been his gang, including his brother Frank James. However, members of the James family lived at Adairville in southern Logan County (Griffin 2006:25–28; Kleber et al. 1992:790; Turner 1980:2).

The 1870s were marked by improvements to infrastructure and transportation. The Clarksville Road evolved into the Clarksville-Russellville Pike and continued to be improved, and provided farmers with improved access to local markets (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004). In 1872, the L&N Railroad purchased the MC&L Railroad (LO 316), further strengthening economic ties between Russellville and regional markets in Tennessee and Kentucky. Russellville became an educational center with the establishment of several private schools, including Bethel College for men and Logan College for women (Griffin 2006:15; Kleber et al. 1992:790).

COTTAGE HOME COLLEGE

Located five miles southwest of Russellville near the Cave Spring community, Cottage Home College operated from 1857 to 1882. Serving both men and women, the campus featured three two-story buildings, six cottages, a music hall, and support buildings, but nothing remains today (Figure 6). Originally named Cave Spring Academy, Cottage Home College was founded and led by Professor Charles Patrick Shields (1833–1908), who graduated in 1857 from Bethel College at Russellville, and in 1865 from Yale University. Students studied Greek, Latin, French, German, mathematics, astronomy, surveying, and philosophy. In 1857, Shields married Artemisia Tully (1833–1879), the eldest daughter of Benjamin Keane Tully (1809–1882) of Harmony Hall (LO 95), an antebellum plantation located in the project area. The Tully family hosted special events associated with the college at Harmony Hall. They may have also boarded students (Flowers 1985:20–21; Griffin 2006:15; Kleber et al. 1992:790; Turner 1980:2).

During this period of social and cultural expansion, improvements in transportation systems created an economic boon for the region. Several small communities were established that focused on producing hogs, cattle, pork, molasses, eggs, hides, lumber, and other products. However, tobacco was the primary cash crop, and the county became well known for its production of dark-fired, or black patch, tobacco.

One such community was Cave Spring Station, established in the 1870s as a depot along the L&N Railroad (LO 316) at Watermelon Road southwest of Russellville. Originally called Flag Station, the community became known as Cave Spring due to the location of a large underground cave near the depot. An 1877 county map illustrates that Cave Spring consisted of a railroad depot, schoolhouse, the Providence Baptist Church, and two stores, including B.K. Tully and Company, operated by Benjamin Keane Tully of Harmony Hall (LO 95). The one-room schoolhouse, which doubled as the church, closed in 1932, and a store was demolished in 1945. Today, none of these landmarks are extant. The countryside surrounding Cave Spring featured farms ranging in size from 35 to 473 acres (Figure 7), including the J.M. Brown Farm (LO 245; Griffin 1996:15; *News-Democrat and Leader* 1947:4).

MODERNIZATION AND DIVERSIFICATION: 1886–1929

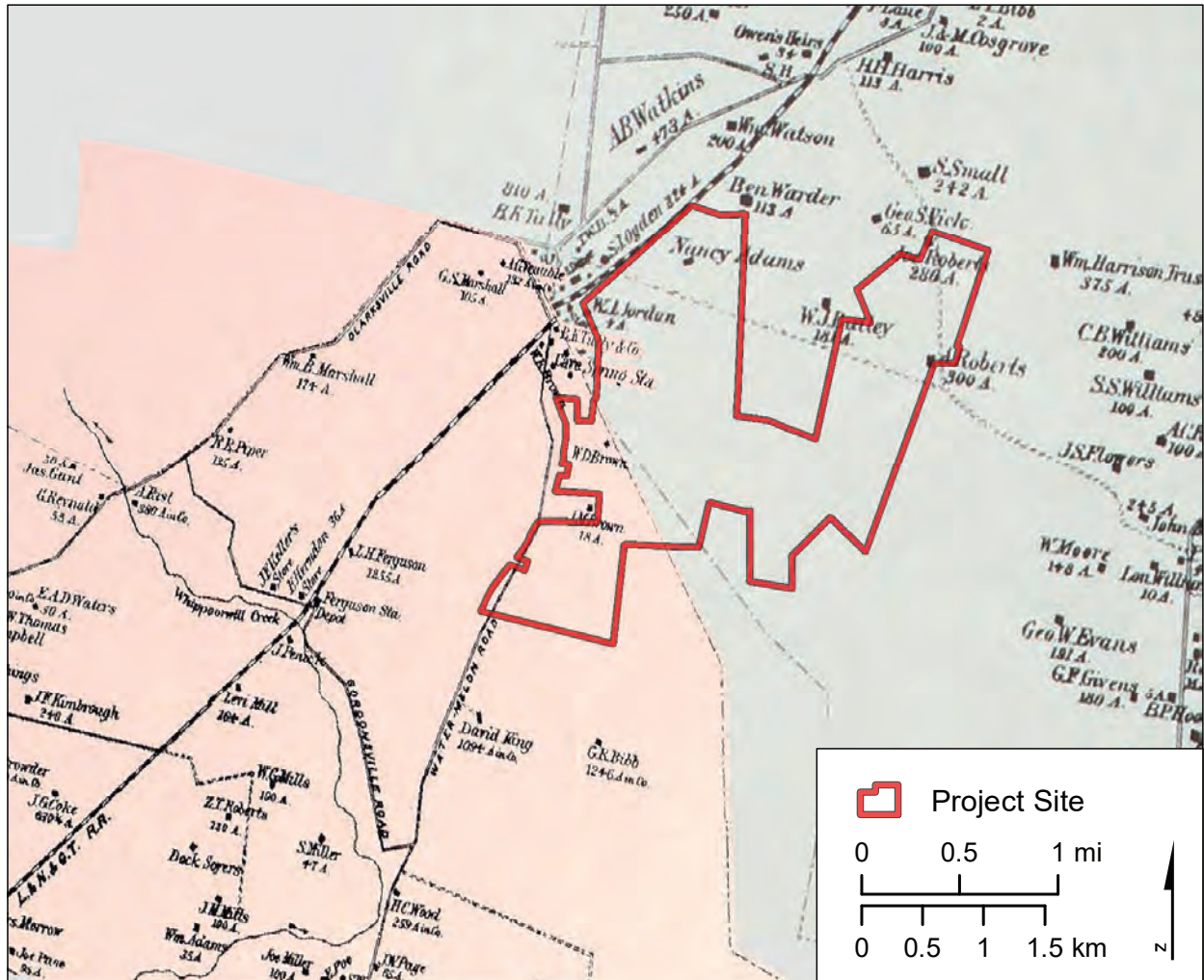
Russellville thrived in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as a shipping center for hogs, cattle, sheep, tobacco, and grain raised on farms throughout the region. The town featured tobacco industry facilities such as warehouses, auction houses, and corporate offices. During this period, the county also saw establishment of water-powered grist mills and sulfur water resorts, such as the Diamond Springs Hotel in the Schley community. At Cave Spring, farmers grew tobacco, corn, and watermelons (Griffin 1996:18; 2006:45–46).

Figure 6.
Illustration, Cottage Home College, 1877



Source: Turner 1980:2

Figure 7.
Historic Map of Logan County and Cave Spring, District 9, 1877



Georeferenced Basemap: 9th District Hogan, Atlas of Logan County, Kentucky (Locke and Hunt 1877)

BLACK PATCH TOBACCO WARS

From 1904 to 1909, the Black Patch Tobacco Wars resulted when violence by armed and hooded white vigilantes, known as “Night Riders,” erupted in the dark-fired tobacco belt of southwestern Kentucky and northwestern Tennessee. Dark-fired “plug” tobacco, used for chewing, was the main source of revenue in the so-called “Black Patch,” a colloquial term for the dark-leaf tobacco commonly grown in the 30-county region. In Kentucky, most of the night riding and violence was concentrated in Christian, Todd, and Logan counties. Emulating the Ku Klux Klan, the extralegal and paramilitary night riders used violence as a tool to raise tobacco prices, which had been falling since the late 1890s creating an economic depression in the area. In 1900, a tobacco farmer could expect to earn six to eight cents per pound of cured tobacco leaves; four years later, the price had dropped to two or three cents, due to the monopoly over the market by large corporations such as the American Tobacco Company owned by the Duke Trust of North Carolina. The night riders destroyed tobacco fields, dynamited farm machinery, killed livestock, burned tobacco barns and warehouses, and assaulted tobacco farmers and buyers. The night riders attempted to burn the McCormick Brothers Tobacco Prizing Warehouse at Cave Spring in the project area (no longer extant) but were thwarted by a local property owner. Caught in the middle were Black sharecroppers and their families (Bisson 2021; Funk 2018; Gregory 2018; Griffin 1996:18; McClain 1965:81; Winn 2018).

At the height of their power from 1906 to 1909, the night riders captured entire Kentucky towns, including Princeton, Hopkinsville, and Russellville. In December 1907, several hundred armed men disarmed Hopkinsville’s police force, occupied the town’s telephone offices, dynamited three tobacco-filled warehouses, and burned the offices of the local newspaper. On January 3, 1908, the night riders attacked Russellville and dynamited factories owned by Luckett-Wake Tobacco Company and the American Snuff Company. Led by Guy Shelton Dunning (1873–1925) of Trigg County, a group of night riders from several counties gathered at Cave Spring prior to attacking Russellville. After the raid, they returned to Cave Spring. Violence continued through the spring and summer as racial tensions mounted. Night riders attempted to drive away Black farmers through intimidation and violence. Many Black farmers fled to Ohio River towns such as Metropolis, Illinois, and Evansville, Indiana (Bisson 2021; Gregory 2018; Griffin 1996:18).

On July 31, 1908, a mob of about 50 people believed to be night riders entered the jail at Russellville. They kidnapped four Black sharecroppers who had been arrested for alleged associations with Rufus Browder. A Black sharecropper, Browder allegedly killed his white overseer James Cunningham, reportedly a leader in the Ku Klux Klan. Frustrated upon learning Browder had been secretly jailed at Bowling Green for his safety, the night riders instead lynched the four Black sharecroppers from a cedar tree on Armstrong Street. The victims included Joseph

Riley, John Boyer, and brothers John and Robert Jones. The Jones brothers and Boyer were members of the local True Reformer lodge, a mutual aid society for Blacks, in the Ash Spring community. The lodge pledged support for Browder in his court trial. A threatening note was left on the body of Virgil Jones, who had fought his attackers, warning lodges and halls to stand down or face the same fate (Cronan and Langsam 1976; Equal Justice Initiative 2017; Marshall 1994:86–89; Reischl 1908; Swietek 2018).

The murder of these four Black men increased the total number of known lynchings in Logan County to 17, the second highest in Kentucky. From 1883 to 1895, at least 13 Black men were lynched in the county, including three men who were killed in 1897 in the same location on Armstrong Street. A total of nine Black men were lynched from the cedar tree, which became known as the “Lynching Tree” (Equal Justice Initiative 2017; Marshall 1994:86–89; Reischl 1908; Swietek 2018).

The Black Patch Tobacco Wars eventually ceased after Kentucky’s governor sent in troops, several victims successfully sued the night riders, and the public at large objected to the mass violence. In 1910, former night rider and tobacco farmer William Funk was shot for revealing the identity of a leader of the riders. Kentucky Governor Augustus E. Willson sent the state militia to protect Funk and other farmers while they tended their tobacco fields (Figure 8). The night riding ended in 1914, when World War I closed most European markets for dark-fired tobacco (Funk 2018; Gregory 2018; McClain 1965:81; Winn 2018).

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

One of the primary components of the New South era was good roads. In the 1910s, the county and state focused its transportation improvements on building new highways and upgrading older turnpikes such as the Clarksville Road (U.S. 79). New interstate highways were built through the county, including the heavily traveled western route of the Dixie Highway (U.S. 31W/68/431), that connected Detroit and Miami via Louisville, Russellville, and Nashville. Segments of this route also carried the Lincoln-Jackson Highway, an interstate highway connecting Chicago with New Orleans via Louisville and Nashville. These routes were used by tourists and featured roadside businesses such as service stations, tourist homes, restaurants, nightclubs, motels, barber shops and beauty parlors, and drugstores. Famous roadside attractions along the Dixie Highway include the Mammoth Cave National Park and Wigwam Village No. 3 at Cave City (Carver 1998; Gibson et al. n.d.; Jones et al. 2019; Kennedy and MacIntire 2004; Morrison 2004:155–169).

Figure 8.
Photograph, Tobacco Farmer (right) Guarded by State Militia, 1910



Source: Funk 2018

ROSENWALD SCHOOLS

By 1901, the county's Black school districts were served by 9 log and 15 frame schoolhouses. In 1917, there were 7 log and 21 frame schoolhouses. Between 1917 and 1932, Black school districts were dramatically improved with construction of nine Rosenwald-funded school buildings – more than any other county in Kentucky – including seven one-teacher schoolhouses, a four-teacher county training school, and a seven-teacher high school with a library. The Rosenwald Fund was a collaboration between Booker T. Washington, a well-known Black educational leader, and Julius Rosenwald, a German-Jewish immigrant who owned Sears, Roebuck and Company. In Logan County, Rosenwald schools were located at Russellville, Adairville, Oakville, Lewisburg, Union, New Hope, Auburn, Cedar Grove, and Schochoh. Additionally, the Jeanes Fund supported the Black high school at Adairville, and Russellville supported a four-year high school. Between 1905 and 1927, the number of Black students in the county decreased from 1,049 to 459 (Turley-Adams 1997; University of Kentucky 2021:25–32, 58–59).

The Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO 129; NRHP-listed, 2001) is located at Olmstead, approximately 2.5-miles southwest of the project area. Constructed in 1928 for \$2,100, the one-teacher, two-room frame school was constructed across the road from the Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church. The school closed in 1946, when it was acquired by the church and converted into a clubhouse. Cedar Grove is the only one-teacher Rosenwald School still standing in its original location in the county (Figure 9; Loveless 2001).

MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA

In 1882, John Edward Bush and Chester W. Keatts, two formerly enslaved men, founded the Mosaic Templars of America (MTA) at Little Rock, Arkansas. The Black fraternal order originally provided illness, death, and burial insurance for Black men and women during an era when few basic services were available to African Americans. The order's name metaphorically linked the organization's services during Jim Crow to the Biblical Moses's leadership during the Israelites exodus from slavery in Egypt and into the Promised Land. By 1900, the Mosaic Templars' industries grew to include an insurance company, a building and loan association, a publishing company, a business college, a nursing school, and a hospital. At its peak in the 1920s, the order had over 100,000 members (Wintory and Hampton 2019).

By 1905, the MTA had lodges across Arkansas. In 1913, the MTA constructed an impressive four-story National Grand Temple headquarters in Little Rock. In the 1920s, the order claimed chapters in 26 state and six foreign countries, making it one of the largest Black organizations in the world.

Figure 9.
Photograph, Cedar Grove Rosenwald School, 2000



Source: Loveless 2001

The MTA ceased operations during the Great Depression; however, a single chapter remains in Barbados. The original headquarters was destroyed by a fire in 2005 and is now the site of the state-owned Mosaic Templars Cultural Center (Wintory and Hampton 2019).

The MTA's monument department provided every deceased member with a custom-made Vermont marble marker engraved with the MTA symbol. Many of these headstones can still be found in cemeteries across Arkansas and the Southeast (Wintory and Hampton 2019). Two MTA grave markers can be found in the Cave Spring Cemetery (LO 312), which is adjacent to the project site. Established around 1897, this cemetery is possibly associated with a Black church that is no longer extant. The cemetery contains approximately 10 known burials. The tombstones of Mary Sheron Flowers (1893–1927) and Georgia “Georgie” Ann Waters (1866–1922), both exhibit the MTA symbol (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2000; 2007).

GREAT DEPRESSION: 1929–1941

During the Great Depression, many residents in the project area were tenant farmers who lived in small farmhouses made of logs or board and batten. The primary cash crop was dark-fired tobacco. The economic depression resulted in some farms being sold. In 1931, the Logan Female College at Russellville closed; it had operated since 1856. Two years later in 1933, the Bethel College for men, established in 1854 at Russellville, also closed during the Depression (Griffin 2006:88–89).

In 1936, Lost City opened at Lewisburg as a roadside attraction along State Highway 81. Lost City was a Precontact Mississippian village site with 80 burial mounds. Known as the Page Site (NRHP-listed, 1985), it was excavated in 1929 by a team of archaeologists from the University of Kentucky. Lost City closed in 1941 (Griffin 2006:48).

NEW DEAL PROJECTS

During the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) undertook major transportation improvements such as roads, bridges, viaducts, and culverts in the area. Many of the WPA transportation projects were located along U.S. 31W, the Dixie Highway, through Logan County (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004). Completed in 1935, U.S. 79 connects Russellville, Kentucky, with Round Rock, Texas, just north of Austin. From 1938 to 1939, the WPA constructed Rhea Stadium (NRHP-listed, 2008), an Art Deco–style football stadium at the Russellville High School.

MODERN ERA: 1941–PRESENT

During World War II, over 306,300 Kentuckians served in the military. An estimated 8,000 died in combat, and another 14,000 were wounded. Of those that served, over 20,200 were Black soldiers who served in all branches, including on U.S. Navy submarines. During wartime, many

industries converted from consumer products to war goods, such as Ford Motor Company's Louisville plant, which switched from making automobiles to military Jeeps, and Franklin County's Schenley Distillers Corporation, which made industrial alcohol instead of bourbon (Kleber et al. 1992:969).

Logan County was heavily impacted by the construction of Camp Campbell, a U.S. Army military base located near Clarksville, about 30 miles southwest of the project site. In 1941, the U.S. Army initiated planning of Camp Campbell on land acquired through eminent domain. Named for General William Bowen Campbell (1807–1867), a veteran of the Mexican War and Civil War, as well as governor of Tennessee from 1851–1853, this installation was intended to mobilize and train the Army's new armored division. Camp Campbell also contained a prisoner of war camp, which housed about 4,000 German soldiers during World War II.

Spread out over four counties, including Trigg and Christian in Kentucky and Montgomery and Stewart in Tennessee, the base's construction began in 1942. Hundreds of families, many African American, were relocated to nearby towns, villages, and farms. With few exceptions, existing buildings and structures were demolished. Entire communities disappeared. In four months, the U.S. Army built 21 million square feet of billets, warehouses, classrooms, and motor pools at a cost of over \$35 million (Beach 1988:56–58; McClain 1965:16–19, 81, 97).

In late 1942, the 102,414-acre military installation housed 2,422 officers and nearly 42,200 enlisted personnel. By 1944, nearly 100,000 people were stationed there, creating a significant economic impact on surrounding communities. In 1947, the military established the top-secret and highly-restricted "Clarksville Base" for the storage and preparation of nuclear weapons, the second of 13 such facilities. Underground storage facilities were built over 5,000 acres connected by sealed tunnels. Guarded by a Marine detachment, the Atomic Energy Commission operated Clarksville Base until it was deactivated in 1969 (Maroncelli and Karpin 2002).

By 1950, Camp Campbell had evolved from a wartime training camp into a permanent installation renamed Fort Campbell. Beginning in the 1950s, the base specialized in air assault operations. From 1950–1962, the post operated an Airborne Course that trained nearly 30,000 soldiers as paratroopers. The elite World War II-era Screaming Eagles 101st Airborne Division was reactivated in 1956. A Basic Combat Training Center operated at the base from 1966–1972. Several airborne brigades returned in the 1970s. Today, the base is also home to the 5th Special Forces Group, 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, 52nd Ordnance Group, 86th Combat Support Hospital, and U.S. Army Air Assault School (Muir 2018).

During the 1940s, dark-fired tobacco remained the primary cash crop in Logan County. In 1941, city leaders at Russellville established the first Tobacco Festival, which included a parade, beauty pageant, and reenactments of a Jesse James bank robbery (Griffin 2006:22–26). In this decade, farmers began experimenting with diversified crops and livestock. Working with the local Soil Conservation District, farmers cultivated oats, grasses, and clovers that utilized year-round grazing pastures for beef and dairy cattle herds. Farmers also began treating their pastures with lime and fertilizer and created contoured and terraced fields with mechanical farm equipment. To replace tobacco, farmers also experimented with vineyards, wineries, strawberries, and even fresh-water shrimp (Griffin 2006:28–30, 52).

In the late 1940s, Alice Allison Dunnigan (1906–1983), a journalist from Russellville, became the first Black female correspondent to be admitted to the White House and Congressional Press Corps. In 1948, she covered the campaign of President Harry S. Truman. In the 1950s, Ms. Dunnigan became a Civil Rights advocate at the national level. At the local level, in the 1956–1957 academic year, several schools in Logan County integrated, including previously all-Black Russellville High School and Sacred Heart and the previously all-white schools at Adairville, Auburn, Lewisburg, and Olmstead (University of Kentucky 2021).

In the post–World War II period, the county constructed two recreational lakes: the Coonrange Lake, created by the Coonrange Fish and Game Club in 1948, and the Lake Malone State Park in 1960. During the same period, the town of Russellville became home to manufacturers of products from pet food to plastics. The largest employer, Logan Aluminum, was established in 1983, with over 1,300 employees. One of the aluminum mill workers was Aaron Tippin, who later became a popular country music songwriter and singer (Griffin 2006:46–47, 141–143).

Construction of Interstate 65 (I-65) in the mid-1960s from Nashville to Bowling Green decreased automobile traffic through Logan County and resulted in a loss of businesses and population. U.S. 68 and U.S. 79, however, remained heavily traveled east-west routes through the county and featured roadside businesses such as motels, service stations, and Ed’s Barbecue Restaurant (LO 317), which opened in the 1950s within the project area. From 1970 to 2010, the county’s population rebounded by 23 percent, and by 2018, had reached nearly 27,000 people. During the 1970s, the population of Russellville grew by 16.5 percent but has since decreased by 5 percent. As of 2019, the town’s population stabilized at around 7,100 people (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004; U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

Intentionally Blank

IV. METHODS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

On April 21, 2021, NSA initiated a background research request with the KY-SHPO to determine if any previously documented historic architectural resources were located within the project's APE. On April 26, 2021, staff at the KY-SHPO provided information on three previously surveyed historic architectural resources (LO 95, LO 96, LO 245), including addresses and a location map. These three resources had been surveyed in 1977, 1980, and 2007. KY-SHPO staff members also provided additional information on these three resources, including the original survey site forms and survey photographs (Appendices A and B).

In 2019 and 2020, AECOM conducted an archaeological survey of 709 acres, which included pedestrian walkover and systematic shovel testing at 20-meter intervals. The survey was halted during fieldwork and was not completed. Analysis of the recovered artifacts was only partially completed. No site forms were completed, and no reporting was done. Some portions of the surveyed area required additional fieldwork to complete the survey pursuant to state and federal standards.

AECOM identified multiple archaeological sites based on surface artifacts within the pedestrian survey areas. The sites AECOM considered not eligible for the NRHP were reevaluated in the field through shovel testing and pedestrian survey, and their boundaries were fully delineated through shovel testing at 10- and 20-meter intervals.

AECOM also identified four sites they classified as potentially NRHP-eligible based on the initial field results. These four sites were only partially delineated through shovel testing. The current project design excludes these areas, and they would be avoided. The portions of the project area adjacent to the sites of unknown eligibility were shovel tested at 20-meter intervals to complete the delineation of site boundaries.

All archaeological sites identified by AECOM were reevaluated by NSA. Kentucky Archaeological Site Survey Forms were completed for all sites and submitted to OSA for review. This included the four sites of unknown eligibility that do not extend into the current survey area.

AECOM provided the spatial data, shovel test forms, photographs, recovered artifacts, and digitized artifact database associated with the previous survey. Further information is available in the archaeology report.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research also included reviews of documents available online such as county tax records, aerial photographs, historic U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS) topographical maps, historic city maps, genealogical information, NRHP nominations, and local histories. Additionally, in-person research was conducted at the Logan County Public Library in Russellville. Style guides used throughout the report include Virginia Savage McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Doug Swaim's *Carolina Dwelling*, and *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation*, by New South Associates for the Georgia Transmission Corporation (available on the Georgia State Historic Preservation's [SHPO] website).

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE FIELDWORK

On June 8 and June 9, 2021, NSA conducted a survey of the APE per regulations set forth in 36 CFR 800 and the KY-SHPO *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (rev. June 2017). In consultation with TVA, the architectural APE was defined to include the project site, adjacent parcels, and properties around the 1,569-acre project site that may be visually impacted by the proposed project. A viewshed analysis determined that all buildings within half a mile of the project area were potentially in sight of the project (see Figure 2). All resources (buildings, sites, objects, structures) more than 50 years of age were documented with digital photography and field notes. During the field survey, NSA investigated the APE (project site and surrounding half-mile buffer) for any potential visual effects created by the proposed project. Included in this examination are Dawson Road, A.P. Miller Road, Watermelon Road, Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), Joe Montgomery Road, Marian Acres Road, and Green Downs Road.

Additionally, NSA completed documentation of each historic-age resource in the APE with a hand-held Geographic Information System (GIS)-enabled iPad with electronic versions of KY-SHPO architectural survey site forms. The GIS data and electronic survey site forms will be provided to the KY-SHPO as part of the draft report (Appendix D). One cemetery, the Cave Springs Cemetery (LO 312) is recorded in a cemetery site form, while the Anderson Cemetery (LO 245.6), Ogden Gravesite (LO 315.9), Miller Cemetery (LO 315.10), and Whitaker Cemetery (LO 324.3) are recorded as part of the KHC survey forms.

After fieldwork was completed, NSA requested survey site numbers for the recorded properties. The KY-SHPO provided those numbers on July 15, 2021.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION METHODS

Cultural resources are evaluated for NRHP eligibility based on criteria specified in 36 CFR Part 60. Historic resources can be defined as eligible if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” and if they are 50 years of age or older and

- A) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (history); or
- B) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (person); or
- C) embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or
- D) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (archaeology).

Ordinarily, cemeteries; birthplaces or graves of historical figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; properties primarily commemorative in nature; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties qualify if they are integral parts of historic districts that do meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:

- Criteria Consideration A: a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- Criteria Consideration B: a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- Criteria Consideration C: a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with their productive life; or

- Criteria Consideration D: a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- Criteria Consideration E: a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- Criteria Consideration F: a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- Criteria Consideration G: a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

V. SURVEY RESULTS

The historic architecture survey for the Logan County Solar Project near Russellville in Logan County, Kentucky identified 26 resources, comprising 12 dwellings and 10 farms (Table 1; Figure 10). Two resources are located entirely within the project area: LO 245, including one farmhouse, four outbuildings, and the Anderson Cemetery (LO 245.6), and LO 32, including a farmhouse and five outbuildings. One resource, LO 315, is located partially within the project area; this resource encompasses one outbuilding (LO 315.8), the Ogden Gravesite (LO 315.9), and the Miller Cemetery (LO 315.10). All other resources are located outside the project area but within the half-mile viewshed APE. Additionally, one farm, LO 324, includes a family cemetery (LO 324.3).

Table 1. Summary of Surveyed Resources

Survey #	Property Address	Resource Name	Preliminary NRHP Recommendation
LO 95	5394 Clarksville Rd.	Harmony Hall Farm	Previously Determined Eligible
LO 96	4321 Clarksville Rd.	Watson House	Not Eligible
LO 245	1040 Watermelon Rd.	Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery	Not Eligible
LO 304	2245 Watermelon Rd.	Speck Farm	Not Eligible
LO 305	2140 Watermelon Rd.	King-Gotts Farm	Not Eligible
LO 306	2075 Watermelon Rd.	Dawson-Barnes Farm	Not Eligible
LO 307	1602 Watermelon Rd.	Dawson House	Not Eligible
LO 308	1324 Watermelon Rd.	Robert and Tina Dawson House	Not Eligible
LO 309	1209 Watermelon Rd.	Crawford House	Not Eligible
LO 310	1088 Watermelon Rd.	Robertson House	Not Eligible
LO 311	195 A.P. Miller Rd.	Latham House	Not Eligible
LO 312	North side of A.P. Miller Rd.	Cave Spring Cemetery	Not Eligible
LO 313	528 Watermelon Rd.	Coots House	Not Eligible
LO 314	456 Watermelon Rd.	Daniel and Ruth Cox House	Not Eligible
LO 315	338 Watermelon Rd.	Cox Farm and Miller Cemetery	Not Eligible
LO 316	Railroad corridor from Watermelon Rd., extending 2.1 Miles east	R.J. Corman Railroad	Not Eligible
LO 317	5521 Clarksville Rd.	Ed's Barbecue Restaurant	Not Eligible
LO 318	1.5-mile corridor from west of Watermelon Rd. to east of Old Smokey Rd.	U.S. 79/Clarksville Rd.	Not Eligible
LO 319	5173 Clarksville Rd.	Finch House	Not Eligible
LO 320	5170 Clarksville Rd.	Townsend House	Not Eligible

Table 1. Summary of Surveyed Resources

Survey #	Property Address	Resource Name	Preliminary NRHP Recommendation
LO 321	4890 Clarksville Rd.	Miller House	Not Eligible
LO 322	4692 Clarksville Rd.	Scott House	Not Eligible
LO 323	4683 Clarksville Rd.	Scott Farm	Not Eligible
LO 324	515 Marian Acres Rd.	Marion Acres Farm and Whitaker Cemetery	Not Eligible
LO 325	1969 Montgomery Rd.	Montgomery Farm	Not Eligible
LO 326	1091 Green Downs Rd.	Green Downs Farm	Not Eligible

In the archaeology report, the Anderson Cemetery/LO 245.6 was recorded as part of 15LO411; the Ogden Gravesite/LO 315.9 was recorded as Cemetery 2; and the Miller Cemetery/LO 315.10 was recorded as Cemetery 5. Additionally, the survey identified a roadside restaurant, a community cemetery, a highway corridor, and a railroad corridor.

The resources were constructed from circa 1825 to 1970. KY-SHPO previously surveyed three of the resources (LO 95, LO 96, and LO 245) between 1977 and 2007. One of those resources, the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95), has been previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. In 2007, the KY-SHPO designated another previously surveyed resource, the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245), as a Kentucky Landmark, an honorary designation that indicates the property is worthy of preservation; however, the KY-SHPO did not make a formal determination of NRHP eligibility. The Watson House (LO 96) has not been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

An inventory and NRHP eligibility recommendation for each of these 26 surveyed resources are provided in Table 1, above. The three cemeteries in the Project Area have OSA survey site forms. The Whitaker Cemetery/LO 324.3 was recorded as part of the KHC site form for LO 324, and the Cave Springs Cemetery/LO 312 was recorded in an optional survey site form, per instructions from the KY-SHPO. The one resource that was recommended NRHP-eligible (LO 95) also includes a Section 106 Assessment of Effects.

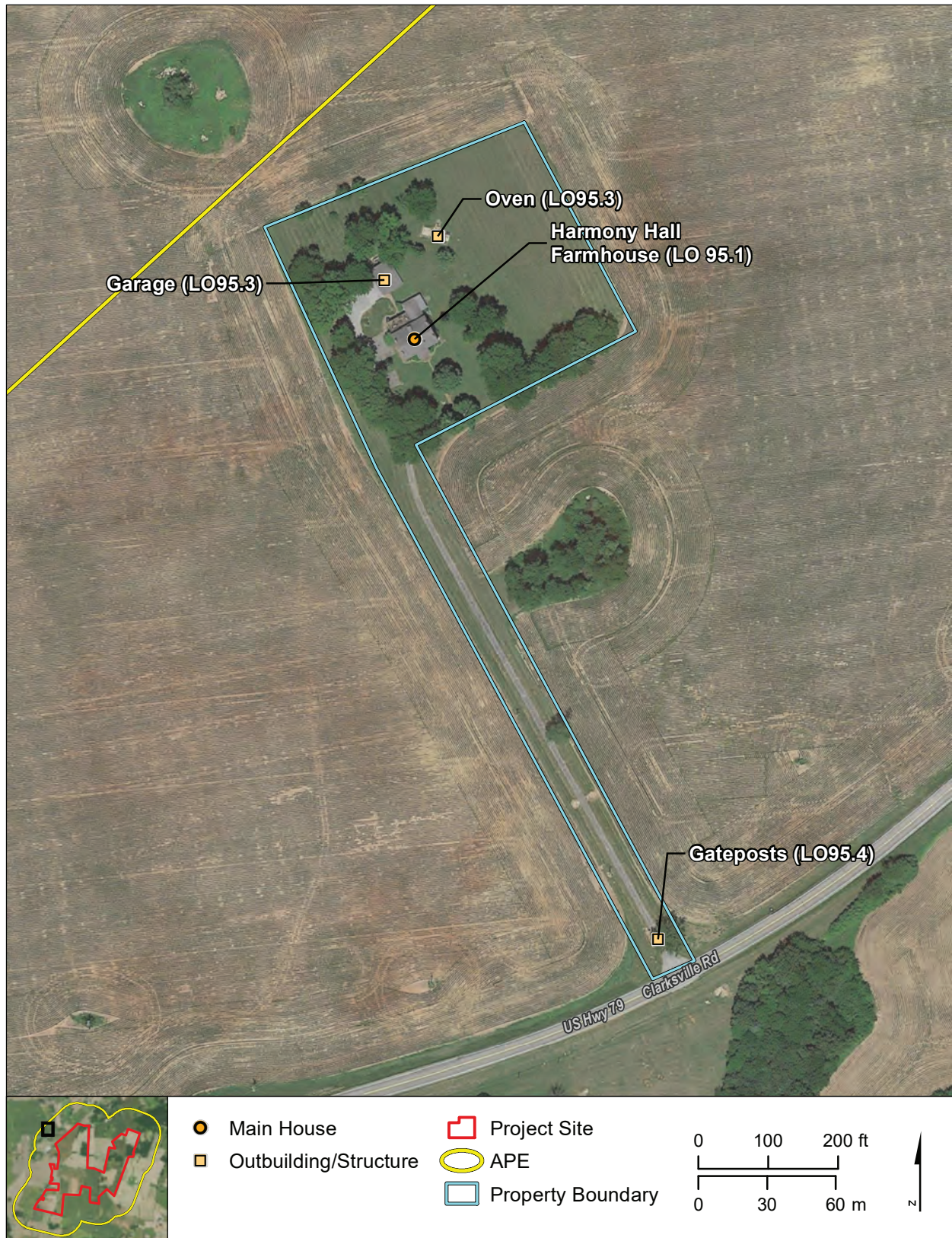
HARMONY HALL FARM (LO 95)

Located at 5394 Clarksville Road, Harmony Hall Farm consists of a 4.36-acre parcel on the north side of U.S. 79 (LO 318) with a circa-1848 Greek Revival–style farmhouse facing south towards the road. The square parcel includes mature trees along the house’s south and west sides, a lawn, and a narrow strip of land encompassing the paved driveway and gateposts (Figure 11). Once the

Figure 10.
Map Showing the APE and Surveyed Resources



Figure 11.
Location Map, Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

center of a large antebellum farm, the property has been subdivided with adjacent agricultural parcels sold for residential development. Historic outbuildings on the adjacent parcels have been demolished. This historic architecture survey focused on the 4.36-acre parcel featuring the circa-1848 dwelling and contemporary outbuildings and landscape elements. The parcel includes the historic-age farmhouse (LO 95.1) and four nonhistoric-age outbuildings: the garage (LO 95.2), the oven (LO 95.3) and the gateposts (LO 95.4). The resource is 0.41 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

The 4.36-acre property is owned by Steve Meriwether and Martha Shelton Durrett, with a mailing address of P.O. Box 562, Guthrie, Kentucky 42234. The house is owner occupied. In 1977, Harmony Hall Farm was included in the “Survey of Historic Sites,” which highlights the resource’s architecture. The subsequent 1980 KY-SHPO survey site form noted Harmony Hall Farm had significance that qualified it for listing in the NRHP but did not provide additional information. The KY-SHPO was in the process of digitizing their records while NSA authored this report, so some previously recorded information may have been unavailable.

HISTORY

Archival research indicates that Benjamin Keene Tully built the Harmony Hall farmhouse around 1848. According, in part, to a family history written by a Tully family descendant and provided by Martha Shelton Durrett, a current owner and occupant, Benjamin Keene Tully (1809–1882) was born in Scott County, Kentucky, and married Catherine Wood (1808–1862) before moving with his wife and brother John Tully (1816–1878), to western Kentucky. Tully purchased 300 acres of land in Todd County and was appointed Postmaster of Hadensville in 1840. Around 1848, Tully purchased several pieces of land in Logan County, including the Thomas Wallace farm, which is now the location of the Harmony Hall Farm. By 1877, Tully owned 810 acres near the intersection of Clarksville Road and Watermelon Road. According to a document written by a descendant of Tully and provided by the current owner, one granddaughter, Virginia Farley, recounted that the Harmony Hall Farm also had a summer kitchen, a gazebo, a smokehouse with an icehouse under it, a buggy house, an office, a cabin, and several other outbuildings. These buildings were constructed of bricks that were made on the property and built by enslaved laborers. None of these outbuildings are extant (Locke and Hunt 1877; Tully 1985).

According to the 1850 census, Benjamin Keene and Catherine Tully lived in Logan County with their children Henry (b.1835), Artemisia (1837–1879), John (b.1840), Benjamin (b.1843), Mary (1844–1902), and Elizabeth (1848–1864), as well as his brother John Tully and his wife, Sara (b.1814) and their children Rufus (b.1844) and Erastus (b.1847). According to the 1850 Slave Schedule, Benjamin Keene and John Tully together enslaved 12 Black individuals: two 30-year-

old men, two 14-year-old boys, a 9-year-old boy, a 4-year-old boy, a 50-year-old woman, a 35-year-old woman, a 21-year-old woman, two 12-year-old girls, and a 14-year-old girl (Find a Grave 2003; Jones 2021; Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914).

After Catherine Tully died in 1862, Benjamin Keene Tully married her niece, Belle Wood (1842–1921) in 1863. They had three children, Anne (b.1864), Fairy (b.1867), and Jettie (1872–1956). In 1860, Benjamin Keene Tully enslaved 19 Black people, including 11 males aged 3 to 55 and 8 females aged 2 to 40. According to the 1860 slave census, these 19 enslaved individuals lived in four cabins located at Harmony Hall. They helped raise prize-winning sheep and cattle on the farm (Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914; Find a Grave 2003).

Though he held Black men, women, and children in bondage, Benjamin Keene Tully was reportedly a Union sympathizer. In an account from the diary of George R. Browder, published in *The Heavens are Weeping* by Richard Troutman in 1987, Tully along with his son Henry and son-in-law Joe Aingell, murdered a Confederate soldier named Presley Herndon who had confronted him. Tully turned himself in and, according to family lore, was nearly hanged before the Union Army intervened (Troutman 1987:135). The 1980 KY-SHPO survey site form notes that the family lore and tradition claim that Union soldiers were hidden in Harmony Hall during the American Civil War. NSA could not document this claim.

In 1857, Benjamin Keene Tully's oldest daughter, Artemisia, married Professor Charles Patrick Shields (1833–1908). From 1857 to 1882, Shields operated the Cottage Home College, located near Harmony Hall. Founded as the Cave Spring Academy, the co-ed college's campus featured three two-story buildings, six cottages, a music hall, and support buildings. One of the buildings had a two-story portico and looked remarkably like Harmony Hall (see Figure 6). None of the buildings remain today. The Tully family hosted special events associated with the college at Harmony Hall, and research indicates they also boarded students. In later years, the family would host evening garden parties known as “moonlight” parties (Flowers 1985:20–21; Griffin 1996:15; Kleber et al. 1992:790; Turner 1980:2).

The Tully family descendants lived at the Harmony Hall Farm until around 1920, periodically parceling and selling portions of the land (Figure 12). The owners of Harmony Hall constructed the rear kitchen wing between 1950 and 1955 and demolished the outbuildings behind the house between 1955 and 1980. M.B. “Bud” and Inez Morton owned the farm from around 1960 through 1983, when they subdivided it with 72 acres of farmland separated from the main 12-acre tract containing the house (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1983:2). The last historic-era barn was demolished around 2011. Previous property owners constructed the sunroom at the rear of the

Figure 12.
Photograph, Tully Family in front of Harmony Hall, 1895



Source: Martha Shelton Durrett

house around 2000, and the three-car garage around 2010. The windows were replaced with matching panes in 2012. The current owners purchased Harmony Hall Farm in 2013 and call the property “Shadowland.”

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Harmony Hall Farm is circa 1848 (the building’s construction date) to 1882, covering its use as a satellite facility associated with Cottage Home College.

DESCRIPTION

The circa-1848 dwelling (LO 95.1) at Harmony Hall Farm is a two-and-a-half-story double-pile house with a center-hall plan and Greek Revival–style details. The building has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with two interior brick chimneys flanking the ridgeline on each side elevation. The 5:1 common bond construction is visible on the gable ends, while the front and rear elevations show only running bonds. The bricks run to grade and the foundation is not visible. The main double-pile body of the house is 55 feet wide and 44 feet deep. The massing of the main body of the house is reminiscent of Shaker Colony buildings constructed around the same time in the South Union community of eastern Logan County (see Figure 4).

The symmetrical façade has three bays. The center bay is dominated by the two-story pedimented portico measuring 18x9 feet. The pediment is supported by four square Doric posts on each floor, and a simple wooden rail surrounds the second floor. Double-leaf, wood panel doors with original six-pane sidelights and multilight transoms with their original wood frames lead to both the ground and second floors. The entry door is reached by four brick steps and has a wood surround with a Doric lintel (Figure 13A)

The center bay is flanked by paired, narrow, six-over-six sash windows with long wooden lintels and narrow sills. The windows throughout the house were replaced with historic reproductions in 2012. A plain cornice follows the roofline on the façade. The side elevations feature two pairs of windows that match the elevation on the ground and second floor, and a pair of four-over-four sash windows with a matching lintel-and-sill configuration beneath the attic. The side-elevation windows are grouped close to the middle of the wall and are flanked by the interior chimneys. These elevations also feature gable returns (Figure 13B).

The rear elevation features a one-story kitchen wing with a hip roof on the east side and an enclosed sunporch along the elevation. The kitchen wing measures 35x18 feet and has a fixed vinyl-framed multipane window and a contemporary vinyl door that leads to a shed roof porch supported by four vinyl posts. A contemporary glass door and an octagonal window are on the west side of the

Figure 13.
Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse (1 of 2)



A. Looking North



B. Looking East

wing. The one-story sun porch extends 16 feet from the rear elevation and is clad in stone veneer. The windows are six-over-six contemporary vinyl sash windows with brick sills, and a glass door leads in from the west elevation. An upper deck extends over the sunporch and is supported by five metal posts. The deck is reached by a metal, spiral staircase and is surrounded by a simple rail with square balusters. A gabled dormer with a six-over-six vinyl sash window and vinyl siding has been added to the center of the roof on the rear elevation (Figure 14).

During the survey, Martha Shelton Durrett invited NSA architectural historians to tour the ground floor of Harmony Hall. The wide-plank wood floor is extant through the four rooms and wide center hall. The double-leaf wood panel doors and surround of the rear door are extant and match the front entrance, although they now lead to the sun porch. The staircase features a wide newel post and a turned balustrade. The riser carving and the narrow curve at the second floor are present, although the space beneath the stairs has been updated to serve as a powder room (Figure 15). Wainscoting, crown molding, and window and door trim are present throughout the ground floor, and the four rooms each retain a wooden mantel with fluted Doric pilasters, a plain entablature, as well as cast iron grates. The east rooms are separated by pocket doors (Figure 16).

Located to the rear of the house, the three-car garage (LO 95.2) is a one-story brick-veneer building with a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Constructed around 2010, the garage measures 30x40 feet, and the three garage bays are sheltered by a shed roof clad in corrugated metal and supported by eight vinyl posts. The vinyl overhead doors are designed to look like paired hinge doors with nine-pane arched windows. A nine-pane aluminum window and a four-over-four vinyl sash window are located on the south elevation of the garage. A contemporary stone outdoor cooking oven (LO 95.3) with a chimney and sunken firepit is located to the east of Harmony Hall. A post and rail fence surrounds the yard but does not extend along the paved driveway. Stone-veneer gateposts (LO 95.4) constructed between 2014 and 2016 connected by a wood post and rail fence at the entrance to the driveway support the wooded swinging gate (Figure 17). The Harmony Hall Farmhouse is surrounded by a lawn that is bordered on the west and south sides by a wood post and rail and mature trees. Mature trees also shelter the house on the north and east sides, although the lawn extends past them. The parcel is surrounded by farmland on all sides, apart from the paved driveway that extends to the road from the southwest corner of the yard (Figure 18).

Figure 14.
Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse (2 of 2)



A. Looking West



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 15.
Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse, Center Hall



A. Looking South to Front Entrance



B. Looking North to Rear Entrance

Figure 16.
Photographs, Harmony Hall Farmhouse, East Rooms



A. Front Room, Looking West



B. Looking South to Front Room

Figure 17.
Photographs, Harmony Hall Farm, Outbuildings



A. Garage, Looking Northeast



B. Outdoor Oven, Looking East

Figure 18.
Photographs, Harmony Hall Farm, Landscape



A. Fence, Looking South



B. Gateposts, Looking North

NRHP EVALUATION

In 1980, Harmony Hall Farm was surveyed by the KY-SHPO. The survey site form noted that Harmony Hall had significance that qualified it for listing in the NRHP but did not provide any additional information about areas or periods of significance. NSA evaluated the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95) for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. This resource is the centerpiece of a large antebellum farm dating from circa 1848. It was historically associated with the Cottage Home College, a private collage that operated in the Cave Spring community from 1857 to 1882. Therefore, the Harmony Hall Farm is associated with significant events, including agriculture, exploration and settlement, and education. The farmhouse has been subdivided from its associated agricultural fields, which have further been diminished by encroaching residential development. Additionally, the circa-1848 farmhouse sits on its own 4.36-acre parcel and none of the resource's historic agricultural outbuildings remain extant. Therefore, the Harmony Hall Farm no longer retains its integrity of setting, feeling, or association as an antebellum farm. The nineteenth-century Cottage Home College campus is no longer extant, meaning the Harmony Hall farmhouse is the only extant building remaining associated with the important local educational institution in Logan County. Research indicates that the Harmony Hall farmhouse hosted events associated with the operation of the college, and it also boarded students. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Harmony Hall Farm is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for education at the local level.

Though Benjamin Keene Tully was a notable resident of the area, his specific contributions to the local history of Logan County do not meet the exceptional level required for Criterion B. Background research did not uncover any associations with other significant person or people. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Harmony Hall Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1848, this house is an excellent example of a Greek Revival double-pile center-hall-plan house with minimal updates. Reminiscent of the buildings constructed around the same time at the Shaker Colony in South Union, the façade of the house features a grand two-story portico topped by a pediment supported by massive Doric columns. The portico shelters original double-leaf panel doors and the Doric door surrounds. The interior retains the original fluted mantels, as well as the wood-trimmed window surrounds, door surrounds, and the wood-paneled staircase. Alterations to the kitchen wing, construction of the small sunporch, and updated windows do not diminish the integrity of design, materials, artisanship, feeling, or association of antebellum Greek Revival farmhouse. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Harmony Hall Farm is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance at the local level.

NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Harmony Hall Farm is circa 1848, the time during which the farmhouse was constructed, to 1882, and the character-defining features of the resource include the shape and massing of the building, the Greek Revival portico, and the interior and exterior wood detailing. The period of significance also incorporates the use of the Harmony Hall farmhouse as a satellite facility associated with Cottage Home College, which operated from 1857 to 1882. NSA recommends an NRHP boundary that follows the 4.36-acre parcel boundary. This boundary is sufficient to protect the resource from the effects of development outside the boundary. Due to their contemporary age, the garage, outdoor oven, driveway, and gateposts do not contribute to the significance of the resource (Figure 19).

In summary, NSA concurs with the 1980 KY-SHPO recommendation that Harmony Hall Farm is eligible for listing in the NRHP. NSA recommends that the Harmony Hall Farm is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for educational significance and Criterion C for architectural significance. The resource does not contribute to any eligible district.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

The Logan County Solar project would install solar panels within a 1,569-acre project site located 0.4 miles south and west of the recommended NRHP boundary for the Harmony Hall Farm (Figure 20). Due to the resource's distance from the facility and the fact that the solar facility would be bounded by a visual buffer of evergreen trees around the perimeter, the facility would not be visible from the resource and therefore would have no effect on the resource (Figure 21A).

The current use of the Harmony Hall Farm would not be impacted, nor would any of the resource's physical features within the recommended NRHP boundary. Upon completion of the proposed solar project, the farmhouse at the Harmony Hall Farm would remain an excellent example of Greek Revival-style architecture. The private owner would retain ownership of the Harmony Hall Farm, and the project would not take any right-of-way or easements from within the recommended NRHP boundary. The distance from the project and the rolling hills that exist between the Harmony Hall Farm and the project area would prevent any change to the visual, audible, or atmospheric character surrounding the Harmony Hall Farm. These impacts would be further diminished by the installation of the visual buffer of evergreen trees around the project, hiding it from view from locations much nearer to the project location. A rendering of the visual buffer from the western project boundary (LO 315) south of Harmony Hall Farm shows that the project would not be visible from Watermelon Road (Figure 21B). Thus, the project would have no direct effect on the Harmony Hall Farm.

Figure 19.
Recommended NRHP Boundary for the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

Figure 20.
Project Location in Relation to the Harmony Hall Farm



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

Figure 21.
Views from Harmony Hall Towards the Project Site



A. Looking Southeast



LOGAN COUNTY SOLAR
Option 1 Buffered view looking east from east of Watermelon Rd, just south of the RJ Corman railroad

Date issued: July 21, 2021
Horiz. Field of View: 32mm / 58.2°



B. Rendering Showing the Visual Buffer

Source: HDR

The project is not anticipated to catalyze new development at or near the historic resource. Thus, the project would have no indirect or cumulative effects to the Harmony Hall Farm. Therefore, NSA recommends that the solar project would have no adverse effect on the Harmony Hall Farm.

WATSON HOUSE (LO 96)

Located at 4321 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Watson House faces north on a 1.65-acre parcel on the south side of the road. Situated on a slight rise above the road, the parcel includes a lawn, mature trees, a gravel driveway, a workshop, a concrete cistern, and three chicken coops. Since 2012, Chris and Melanie Hughes have owned the property, with a mailing address of 294 Nature Drive, Russellville, Kentucky, 42276. The house is a rental property. The Watson farmhouse (LO 96.1) and the cistern (LO 96.2) are of historic age. The five additional outbuildings – two rabbit hutches (LO 96.3 and 96.4), a chicken coop (LO 96.5), a shed (LO 96.4), and an oil tank (LO 96.6) – are not. The resource is 0.43 miles north of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

The KY-SHPO surveyed the Watson House in 1980. The Watson House has not previously been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. The KY-SHPO was in the process of digitizing their records while NSA authored this report, so some previously recorded information may have been unavailable (Figure 22).

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor website, the house (LO 96.1) was built in 1900, although the 1980 KY-SHPO survey site form indicates that the dwelling was likely constructed between 1825 and 1850. The unusual form of the building is consistent with the earlier construction date. According to the current resident, the dwelling was once a roadside inn and retains a staircase that splits the upper floor, originally for male and female guests to reside separately. This is consistent with the history of Clarksville Road/U.S. 79 (LO 318), which was originally a stagecoach route constructed from 1822 to 1827. The stagecoach road connected Russellville, Kentucky, with Clarksville, Tennessee, and later evolved into an antebellum turnpike. The tenant also reported that Jesse James and his gang may have stayed at the inn, but NSA could not document this claim.

Although the original builder of the building is unknown, the 1877 *Atlas of Logan County* shows William Watson living at this location and owning 200 acres. The 1880 census lists William Watson and his wife Elizabeth A. Watson living in the Russellville District of Logan County. Several of William and Elizabeth Watson's neighbors in the 1880 census are also present on the 1877 *Atlas of Logan County*, including S.J. Ogden, Benjamin Keene Tully (LO 95), James Lamb, and R.R. Lamb (Locke and Hunt 1877).

Figure 22.
Location Map, Watson House (LO 96)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

Archival research documents that William Newton Watson (1815–1890) and Elizabeth Adaline Bailey (1820–1898) married in 1841 and had at least three children: Martha “Mattie” (1842–1887); Mary (1844–1911); and John T. (1848–1908). According to the 1850 Slave Schedule, Watson enslaved three Black youths, including an 18-year-old girl, a 13-year-old boy, and a 12-year-old boy. In 1860, Watson enslaved four Black individuals, including a 28-year-old woman, a 22-year-old man, a 20-year-old man, and a 4-year-old girl, who all lived in one cabin. In the 1860 census, Watson’s real estate was valued at \$12,000, and his personal estate was valued at \$4,000. In 1870, his real estate was valued at \$7,000 and his personal estate was valued at \$2,000. William Watson is listed as a farmer on every census (Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914).

William N. Watson’s son John T. Watson married Mary S. Cornelius (1855–1919) in 1875 and in 1880, were neighbors of his parents, separated only by the Keiling family. In 1890, William N. Watson was buried in the Watson Family Cemetery located on the north side of Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), about 500 feet northwest of the Watson House. The cemetery is located on a separate parcel and separated from the road by a parking lot. His daughter, Martha “Mattie” Page, is also buried in the Watson Family Cemetery (Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914).

The historical evolution of the Watson House after the death of William N. Watson in 1890 is unclear. The farmland surrounding it has been subdivided and developed for commercial and residential use. The current owners of the property acquired it in 2012.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Watson House is circa 1825 to 1890. This corresponds to the date the building was constructed through the end of its association with William N. Watson.

DESCRIPTION

The Watson House (LO 96.1) is a one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling that appears to have a center-hall plan. The cross-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has two north-facing dormers clad in vinyl siding and an exterior brick chimney on the east, gable end. The flat, five-bay façade has two sections, a three-bay side-gabled wing on the east side and a two-bay front-gabled wing separated by a visible seam in the brick. The side-gabled wing has a stone foundation with wooden basement vents and 6:1 common bond construction. The front-gabled wing has a misaligned 6:1 common bond construction that extends to grade. The entrance is comprised of a six-pane, two-panel wood door with single-pane and panel sidelights, a nine-pane transom, and a flat lintel. The door is reached by three concrete stairs and is flanked by two six-over-six vinyl replacement sash windows on each side. Two square four-pane vinyl windows are located beneath the facing gable (Figure 23A).

Figure 23.
Photographs, Watson House (1 of 2)



A. Looking South



B. Looking East

The west elevation has six-over-six vinyl replacement sash windows and two wooden basement vents. The east elevation has two square windows flanking the chimney at attic level and a six-over-six vinyl replacement sash window to the south of the chimney (Figure 23B).

A shed-roof addition extends from the side-gabled wing along the rear elevation. The addition is clad in vinyl siding and has a concrete-block foundation. The addition also has a mid-twentieth-century door with three horizontal panes and three horizontal panels, paired four-over-four vinyl replacement windows, a small four-over-four vinyl replacement sash window on the rear elevation, and paired four-over-four vinyl replacement windows on the east elevation. A shed roof projection has a brick foundation with a four-pane window on the rear and a one-over-one vinyl window on the east side. A shed roof porch supported by vinyl posts shelters the rear door. There is also a six-over-six vinyl replacement sash window beneath the rear gable. NSA was unable to access the interior of the building (Figure 24).

A concrete cistern (LO 96.2) is located just east of the house (see Figure 25A). A wood frame shed, constructed around 1980, is located to the rear of the house and has a metal-clad gable roof, vinyl siding and one-over-one vinyl sash windows. The shed has a side wing on the west side and two pedestrian entrances on the north side. The parcel also features structures such as two rabbit hutches (LO 96.3 and 96.4), a chicken coop (LO 96.5), and an oil tank (LO 96.6) constructed around 2018 (Figure 25).

NRHP EVALUATION

Surveyed in 1980 by the KY-SHPO, the Watson House has not previously been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. NSA evaluated the Watson House for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C. Part of an antebellum farm, and later a roadside inn along Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Watson House has significance for agriculture and commerce with a period of significance from 1822 to 1890. However, the house has become separated from its original land patterns by subdivision and residential and commercial development, mostly during the mid-twentieth century. It no longer retains its integrity of setting, feeling, or association as an antebellum farm. While local history indicates that the dwelling may have once sheltered Jesse James and his group of popular outlaws when it was an inn, this association with regional travel or the James Gang has not been documented. Regardless, the building no longer retains integrity from the nineteenth century when the building may have been used as a roadside inn. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Watson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture or commerce.

Figure 24.
Photographs, Watson House (2 of 2)



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking North

Figure 25.
Photographs, Watson House Outbuildings



A. Shed, Looking South



B. Coops, Looking South

Background research did not uncover any significant associations with a significant person or people. NSA recommends that the Watson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the dwelling is an example of a vernacular center-hall residence constructed of brick walls and limestone foundations. The building has been significantly altered with the installation of contemporary synthetic sash windows and application of vinyl siding, dormers, and an enclosed rear porch, diminishing its integrity of materials, expertise, and design. Due to these alterations, the building no longer retains integrity from the nineteenth-century period of significance. NSA recommends that Watson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Watson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

BROWN FARM AND ANDERSON CEMETERY (LO 245)

Located at 1040 Watermelon Road, the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery consists of an 82-acre parcel on the east side of the road, approximately 1,000 feet east of the road. The entire 82-acre parcel with a house and cemetery is located within the boundary of the project site. Reached by a gravel driveway and situated on a small hill, the house (LO 245.1) is immediately surrounded by mature trees and faces south, with its side elevation parallel to Watermelon Road. A utility shed (LO 245.2), two chicken coops (LO 245.3 and 345.4), and an oil tank (LO 245.5) are in the yard east of the house. A second patch of trees directly east of the house surrounds the Anderson Cemetery (LO 245.6). The house and cemetery are of historic age, but the four outbuildings are not. Most of the acreage is used as commercial farmland (Figure 26).

The property is owned by Dawson Family Farms, LLC (Dawson Family Farms), with a mailing address of 6039 Laurel Trail, Henderson, Kentucky, 42420, along with the Dawson-Barnes Farm (LO 306) and the Dawson House (LO 307). The resource is located within the project site's boundaries. The house is rented. The KY-SHPO surveyed the Brown House in 2007 and designated the property a "Kentucky Historic Landmark." This designation determined that the property was "worthy of preservation." The KY-SHPO survey site form included floor plans, historic information, and exterior and interior photographs. The KY-SHPO surveyed only the house, not the entire farm. The resource has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Archaeology sites 15LO288, 15LO338, 15LO339, and 15LO340 are located entirely or partially within LO 245 and are addressed in the archaeology report.

Figure 26.
Location Map, Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

HISTORY

According to the 2007 KY-SHPO survey site form, the method of log construction indicates that the farmhouse was likely constructed between 1800 and 1825. No documentation exists as to who built the house, but the 1877 *Atlas of Logan County* shows J.M. Brown living at this location and owning 78 acres (Locke and Hunt 1877).

The 1860 census lists “Jno. Brown” living in District 2 of Logan County, along with neighbors with surnames including Wood, Miller, and Warder. Archival research documents that John M. Brown (1832–1861) married Nannie Elizabeth Walker (b.1836) and had three children, including John M. (b.1856), William D (b.1858), and Nannie Elizabeth (1860–1938). In 1860, John Brown had real estate valued at \$9,600, and personal estate valued at \$5,000. That year, he enslaved four Black men: two 45-year-old men; one 27-year-old man; and one 20-year-old man; and one 14-year-old girl according to the salve schedule. Brown died of consumption, or tuberculosis, in 1861. In 1870, John M. Brown, William Brown, and Nannie Brown were recorded living with William Y. and Rebecca “Wather,” neighbors whose names can also be found on the District 1 map of the 1877 *Atlas of Logan County*, including Joe Roberts, George Vick, and Ben Warder. Wather appears to be a misreading of “Walker” and are likely the children’s maternal grandparents. Each of the three children owned real estate valued at \$3,500 and attended school (Find a Grave 2012; Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914; Locke and Hunt 1877).

On May 3, 1874, William Brown married Mary W. Hunt (b.1858) of Logan County and a month later, on June 3, John M. Brown married Lydia Jane Barker (1856–1894) also of Logan County. Neither name appears in the Russellville area in the 1880 census, but later records show that John Brown traveled regularly from Colon, Panama, to New Orleans, as documented on passenger lists in 1910, 1911, and 1913. William Brown also traveled from Colon to New Orleans, arriving three months before his brother in 1911 (National Archives and Records Administration 2007; U.S. Census Bureau 1880). John and Lydia Brown had at least one son, John E. Brown, who was born in 1880 and killed in Panama in 1901 (Figure 27). He was buried in the Anderson Cemetery located behind the farmhouse on the Brown Farm.

In September 1874, Nannie Brown married Edward Lee Anderson (1855–1929). The couple had three children, Florine Anderson Riley, Mrs. Vernon Miller, Sr., and John Anderson. They lived in the Cave Spring community until around 1935 (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1938). These three children are buried in the Anderson Cemetery.

Figure 27.
Photograph, John E. Brown Headstone



According to *Find a Grave* online records, the Anderson Cemetery has approximately 50 documented burials. Research conducted by NSA archaeologists described in a separate report indicates that the records for two cemeteries have been combined, and there are likely closer to 11 burials in this cemetery. The Anderson Cemetery is recorded as part of 15LO411 in that report. The oldest burial is Emily Walker (1811–1840). The next oldest documented burial is that of Infant Son Anderson (June 15, 1889–June, 22, 1889), and the latest is Julia Jane Givens Anderson (1896–1978; Find a Grave 2012).

Around 1950, the Brown family purchased the property, according to the 2007 KY-SHPO survey site form. This Brown family has no known relationship to the original Brown family. The kitchen was added sometime prior to purchase, and the Browns added a bathroom to the rear of the house in 1958. According to historic aerial photographs and topographic maps, the property formerly featured a tobacco barn, constructed around 1955, and two additional barns constructed between 1955 and 1980; all located northwest of the house. The former property owner demolished all three outbuildings between 1998 and 2004.

Over the years, portions of the Brown Farm were parceled out for construction of new residential properties, including the Dawson-Barnes Farm (LO 306), the Robert and Tina Dawson House (LO 308), the Robertson House (LO 310), and the Crawford House (LO 309). Dawson Family Farms purchased the Brown Farm in 2017. Dawson Family Farms also owns the Dawson-Barnes Farm (LO 306) and the Dawson House (LO 307).

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery is circa 1815 to 1938. This represents the date the building was constructed through the year of the last Anderson interment.

DESCRIPTION

The farmhouse (LO 245.1) at the Brown Farm is a vernacular one-and-a-half-story hall-and-parlor house with a “coastal cottage” form commonly found in the coastal areas of North Carolina, where many of Logan County’s original white settlers originated (Swaim 1979:vol. 26, p.). The coastal cottage form is characterized by front and/or rear shed roofs that “kick out,” or break, about halfway on the front and rear sides of the gable roof. This unique design feature may indicate that the original builder of the house was an immigrant from the coastal area of North Carolina. Similar coastal cottage-type farmhouses have been surveyed by NSA in Middle Tennessee not far from the project site. The log dwelling has a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, a brick foundation, exterior brick chimneys, and aluminum siding. The full-width porch has a shed roof that is supported by wood posts and shelters an asymmetrical façade with a contemporary

aluminum door flanked by one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. The gable elevations have small, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows flanking the chimneys at the attic level (Figure 28).

The east elevation has a single one-over-one vinyl replacement window on the south side of the chimney, located above a concrete-block basement entrance with a metal door and a gable roof. The rear elevation has two stacked rear additions that are flush with the east elevation. The kitchen entrance, on the east elevation, is comprised of an aluminum door flanked by six-over-six vinyl replacement windows and reached by a contemporary wood deck. Both additions have concrete-block foundations, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, and shed roofs (Figure 29).

One raised chicken coop (LO 245.3) has wood siding and a metal roof and is located slightly west of the house, just north of the metal oil tank (LO 245.5). A second, smaller, chicken coop constructed of two-by-fours and corrugated metal is located near the southwest corner of the house (LO 245.4). A utility shed constructed of concrete blocks and hollow brick is located northwest of the house. The shed (LO 245.2) no longer has a roof, and the utility pipes are located below grade. Historic aerial photography appears to indicate that these buildings were constructed around 2000 (Figure 30).

NSA did not have access to the interior of the building, but the current resident noted that the original floorplan, staircase, and wood floor are extant. The 2007 survey by the KY-SHPO photographed the ground floor, second floor, and basement and recorded visible construction details. The original plan features two rooms on the ground floor (Figure 31) and two rooms upstairs (Figure 32).

The 2007 photographs show an original doorway between the two ground floor rooms that has been converted into a bookcase, and the staircase, located in the east room, with a historic wood door (Figure 33). These photographs also documented the cut nails used in the wood floor on the second story and the visible log beams supporting the ground floor (Figure 34). Various types of brick were used in the construction of the basement and its subsequent alterations (Figure 35). A small cubby in the brick below the upper floor shows scorch marks on the wood, suggesting this shelf was used by residents to hold candles or lamps. This cubby and the presence of a fireplace indicate it may have been a basement kitchen or work area (Figure 36).

The Anderson Cemetery is surrounded by agricultural fields and bordered by old growth trees. Photographs from 2019 show that the headstones are arranged linearly, facing east (Find a Grave 2012). Vegetation has overgrown the cemetery since, covering many of the smaller headstones

Figure 28.
Photographs, Brown House (1 of 2)



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Northwest

Figure 29.
Photographs, Brown House (2 of 2)



A. Looking West



B. Looking South

Figure 30.
Photographs, Brown House Outbuildings

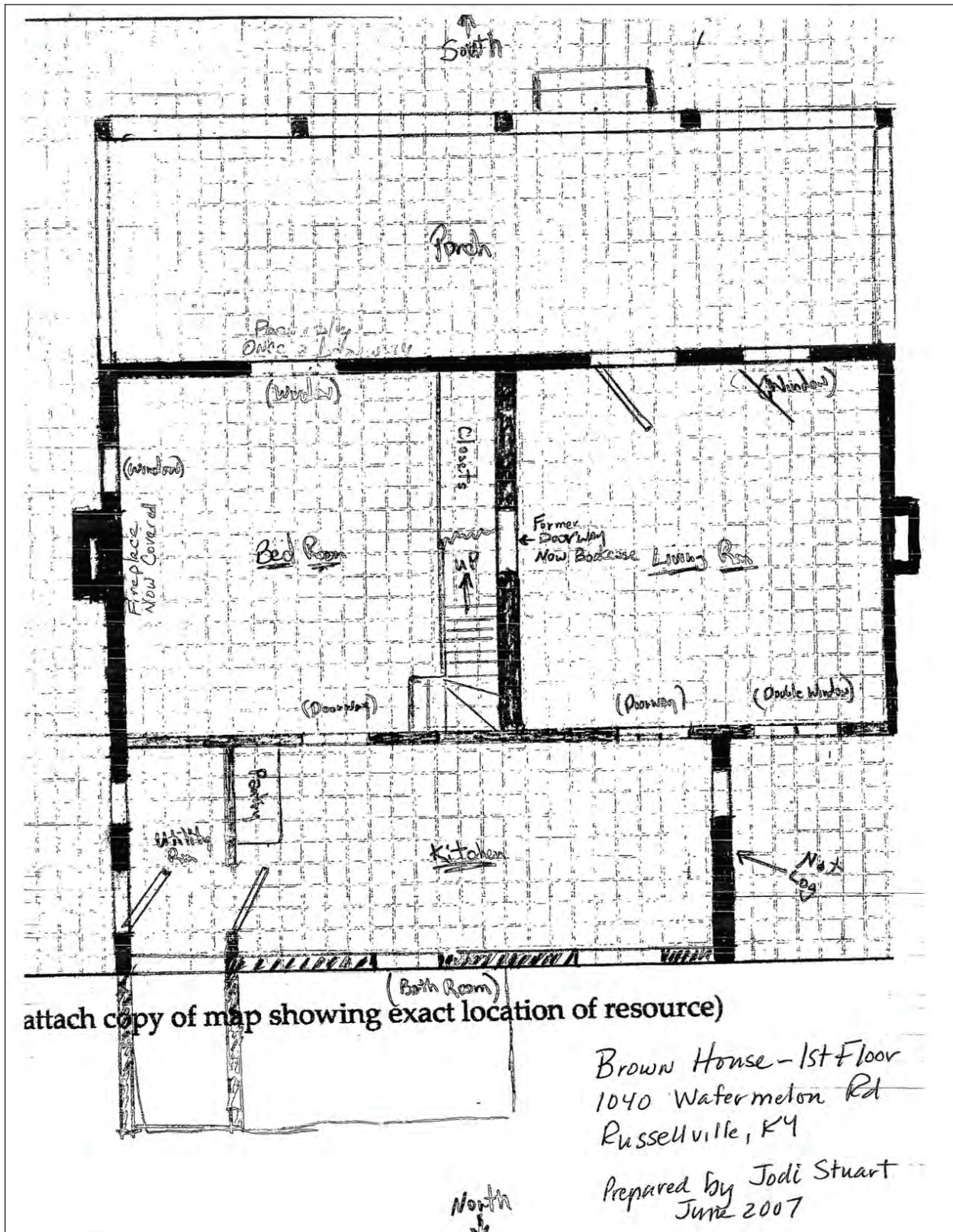


A. Chicken Coops and Oil Tank, Looking East



B. Utility Shed, Looking East

Figure 31.
Ground Floor Floorplan, Brown House, 2007



Source: Stuart 2007

Figure 32.
Second Floor Floorplan, Brown House, 2007

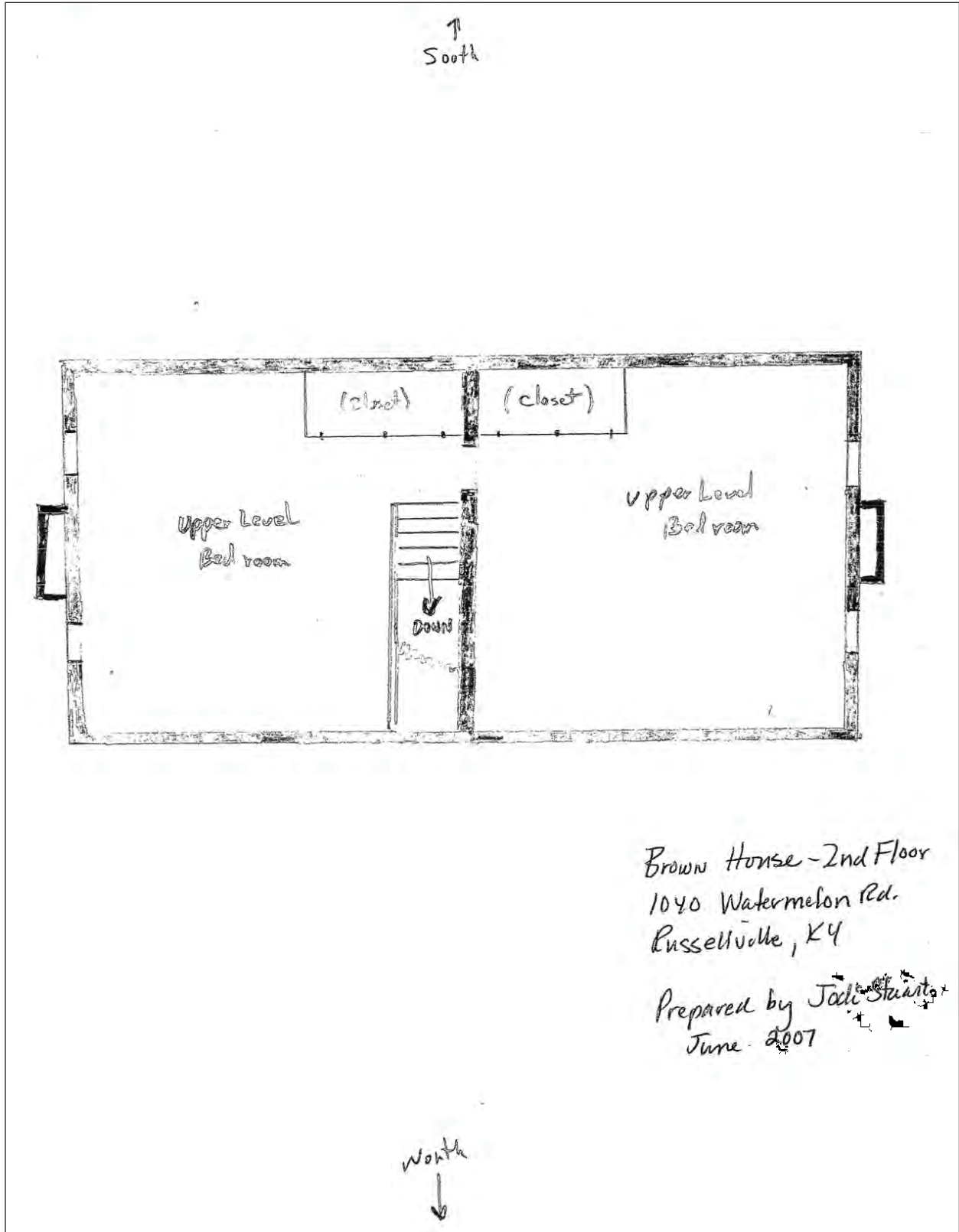


Figure 33.
Photographs, Brown House, Ground Floor, 2007

A. West
Room
Source: Stuart
2007



B. East
Room
Source: Stuart
2007



Figure 34.
Photographs, Brown House, Construction Details, 2007

A. Second Story Floor
Showing Cut Nails

Source: Stuart 2007



B. South Basement Wall
Showing Log Beams

Source: Stuart 2007



Figure 35.
Photographs, Brown House, Brick Details, 2007

A. Southeast
Basement Wall

Source: Stuart
2007



B. Basement Wall, Location Unrecorded

Source: Stuart 2007



Figure 36.
Photographs, Brown House, Basement, 2007

A. Wall Shelf
Used for Candles
Source: Stuart 2007



B. Basement
Fireplace Frame
Source: Stuart 2007



Figure 37.
Photographs, Anderson Cemetery



A. Looking Southwest, 2019

Source: Find a Grave 2018



B. Looking East, 2021

and making them inaccessible during the survey (Figure 37). Only five headstones remain visible and feature some faded relief carving. One illegible headstone features a tympanum and capped shoulders, while Emily Walker's memorial, the oldest recorded stone in the cemetery, has a flat top. Mary Elizabeth Keller (1909–1947) has a flat stone (Figure 38). The headstone for John E. Brown is a pedestal with a vaulted top (See Figure 28).

According to research conducted by NSA archeologists described in a separate report, *Find a Grave* appears to have combined records of two cemeteries, and there are likely only 11 marked graves. Those documented burials include:

- Edward Lee Anderson (September 30, 1855–September 17, 1929), shares a headstone with Nannie Elizabeth Brown Anderson
- Nannie Elizabeth Brown Anderson (January 8, 1860–February 24, 1938), shares a headstone with Edward L. Anderson
- Mary Elizabeth Keller (November 25, 1909–January 1, 1947) Headstone reads “AT REST”
- Ruthell Wilson (October 30, 1939–October 30, 1939)
- Tillman Marion “Till” Riley (February 23, 1877–March 5, 1932) Headstone also reads “FLORINE RILEY 1881-“ Florine Riley is not interred here.
- Emily Walker (June 9, 1811–August 30, 1840)
- Betty Louise Carter (September 7, 1941–January 5, 1943), headstone reads “Our Baby...[Damaged]EEN IN JESUS”
- Minerva Ogden (birth and death dates unknown), headstone reads “Consort of Smith J. Ogden”
- John E. Brown (July 13, 1880–January 12, 1910), headstone reads “Son of J.M. & LYDIA BROWN...Killed in Panama”
- J.B. Wilson (birth and death dates unknown), headstone reads “Born DEC 19, Died MARCH [damaged]
- Emily B. (birth and death dates unknown), headstone reads “Consort of J. [illegible] Wallace Born Jan 16, 1837 Died [damaged]

Figure 38.
Photographs, Anderson Cemetery Headstones



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking South

NRHP EVALUATION

The KY-SHPO awarded the Brown House the title of “Kentucky Landmark” in 2007. This distinction indicates that the KY-SHPO believed it to be “worthy of preservation,” but it has different criteria for nomination than the NRHP. The Brown House, its associated farmland, and the Anderson Cemetery have not been previously evaluated for listing in the NRHP. NSA evaluated the Brown Farm, including the Anderson Cemetery, for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C, with a period of significance from circa 1815 to 1938, the date the building was constructed through the year of the last Anderson interment. NSA also evaluated the Anderson Cemetery individually under Criteria A, B, and C. The Anderson Cemetery (15LO411) is evaluated under Criterion D in the archaeology report.

Dating from the early nineteenth century, the farm once featured many agricultural outbuildings, barns, and other support buildings and structures, likely including housing for enslaved families that worked on the farm. However, these support buildings and structures are no longer standing. The Anderson Cemetery has one burial from the mid-nineteenth century, and the rest date from the late nineteenth century to the early and mid-twentieth century. Additionally, the farm was subdivided over the years for construction of other dwellings, most dating from the mid-twentieth century. Due to the demolition of the associated agricultural outbuildings and structures and construction of surrounding dwellings, and the several smaller fields merged into one large commercial agriculture field, the Brown Farm no longer retains its integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a farm dating from the early nineteenth century. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Brown Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture from the mid-nineteenth century.

Background research did not uncover any associations with a significant person or people. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around the in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the Brown House is an example of a vernacular, hall-and-parlor residence with log construction and a brick basement most likely used by enslaved African Americans as a kitchen or work area. The Brown House retains its original massing and coastal cottage roofline. However, the house has been significantly altered since the period of significance. These alterations include the installation of contemporary synthetic replacement sash windows, the application of asbestos and aluminum siding, the installation of a metal roof, construction of an enclosed kitchen wing, and the replacement of the porch columns. Although the Brown House is a significant example of early architecture from the settlement period of the area, these nonhistoric alterations diminish the building’s integrity of

materials, expertise, and design from its period of significance dating from the early nineteenth century. Due to the significant alterations that have adversely impacted the building's historic integrity, NSA recommends that the Brown House and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Anderson Cemetery was evaluated under Criterion A for exploration and settlement. The earliest burial dates from the 1840s; however, the rest are dated after 1898. The cemetery was established at least 50 years after the creation of Logan County and is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for exploration and settlement.

Background research did not uncover any associations with a significant person or people. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B. The Anderson Cemetery is overgrown, and only a portion was accessible to NSA during the survey. The visible headstones and those that have been photographed for *Find a Grave* have simple relief carvings that are typical for family cemeteries of the area. The cemetery does not have any distinguishing features such as statuary, extant landscaping, fencing or other notable design features. The Anderson Cemetery is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion C for landscape architecture or art.

The Anderson Cemetery does not appear to be eligible under Criterion A, B, or C. Therefore, the Anderson Cemetery does not meet Criteria Consideration D. Located within the project site, the Anderson Cemetery, part of 15LO411 was evaluated under Criterion D for information potential in a separate report and recommended not eligible.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery are not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, and D individually or as part of any eligible district.

NSA would like to note that the KY-SHPO designed the Brown Farm as a Kentucky Landmark in 2007. This designation means that the KY-SHPO has deemed the property as worthy of preservation. The Kentucky Landmark nomination did not include the Anderson Cemetery. Dating from the early nineteenth century, the Brown Farm retains a vernacular log farmhouse that is most likely at least 200 years old and was designated a Kentucky Landmark in 2007. The farm also retains the Anderson Cemetery with 11 burials dating from the 1840s.

SPECK FARM (LO 304)

Located at 2245 Watermelon Road, the Speck Farm is situated on a 116-acre parcel that primarily consists of farmland. In addition to a house (LO 304.1), it also contains wooded areas, a farm pond,

a tobacco barn (LO 304.2), and a detached garage (LO 304.3). All three buildings are of historic age. The property is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Watermelon Road and Dawson Road (Figure 39). It is owned by Charles and Sherry Speck and the Speck Joint Revocable Trust, with a mailing address of 6671 Morgantown Road, Franklin, Kentucky 42134. The farm is currently a rental property. The resource is 0.27 miles southeast of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor website, the dwelling on the Speck Farm was built in 1912, and the presence of a tobacco barn indicates that the farm once produced dark leaf tobacco. Additional information about the original owner and early history of the property was unavailable. The house and six barns and outbuildings are visible on a 1950 aerial photograph of the property. A tobacco barn and a garage remain on the property today while the others were demolished between 1998 and 2004. The field patterns have also changed several times in the years since 1950. Cattle now graze some of the land near the farm pond. The current owners, Charles and Sherry Speck, purchased the property in 2002 and rent the house to tenants. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Speck Farm is circa 1912, the date the building was constructed and the farm was established, to 1971.

DESCRIPTION

The one-and-a-half-story dwelling (LO 304.1) is a vernacular Queen Anne–style dwelling with a square plan, vinyl lap siding, concrete-block foundation, and a standing-seam metal hipped roof with lower cross gables. The porch wraps the east and north elevations and has synthetic fluted columns supporting a low-sloped standing-seam metal roof. The primary entrance is on the north elevation facing Dawson Road; there is an entrance into a screened porch on the south end of the east elevation as well. The entrance on the north elevation is flanked by nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash windows and the west elevation has paired vinyl replacement windows at the midpoint with a single vinyl replacement window at either side. The center of the east elevation features a gabled dormer above a projecting bay with paired nine-over-nine replacement windows flanked by single nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash windows. A nine-over-nine vinyl sash window is in the gable and extends below the flashing. The gable fields are clad in flat trim siding that has been jigsaw-cut to simulate patterned shingles (Figure 40).

Figure 39.
Location Map, Speck Farm (LO 304)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

Figure 40.
Photographs, Speck Farmhouse



A. Looking South



B. Looking Northeast

The front-gabled frame garage (LO 304.2) appears to be the same outbuilding that is in the 1950 aerial photo. It is clad in lap boards installed both horizontally along the east and west elevations and vertically on the north elevation. A single garage door faces the access from Dawson Road. An entrance door faces the house on the east façade (Figure 41A). One barn, located on the western edge of the property on Dawson Road, was demolished between 2018 and 2021. A remaining tobacco barn (LO 304.3) located south of the house on Watermelon Road features a metal gable roof with ridge ventilators and vertical wood siding (Figure 41B).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Speck Farm was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance of circa 1912, the year the house was constructed, through 1971. The original owner and early history of the farm is unknown, although there appears to be a tobacco barn that was built before 1950. Dating from 1912, the farmhouse is significantly altered, and most of the farm buildings have been demolished. Although historically associated with the tobacco farming of the region, the farm no longer grows tobacco and the field and land use patterns have changed several times. It no longer maintains its feeling and association as an early twentieth-century tobacco farm. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Speck Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not uncover any associations with a significant person or people. NSA recommends that the Speck Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1912, the dwelling on the Speck Farm is a modest example of a Queen Anne–style farmhouse, a residential building type that is found throughout rural areas of Kentucky. The house has been altered with the installation of contemporary synthetic replacement sash windows and application of vinyl siding, trim, and porch columns. These contemporary alterations have diminished its integrity of materials, expertise, and design. In addition, the dwelling does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. The farm retains a single barn, which is a typical example of its type. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Speck Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Speck Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

Figure 41.
Photographs, Speck Farm Outbuildings



A. Garage, Looking West



B. Barn, Looking South

KING-GOTTS FARM (LO 305)

The King-Gotts Farm is located at 2140 Watermelon Road and situated on a 46-acre parcel that primarily consists of farmland. A farm pond is located to the north of the residence. The parcel also contains a patio area to the front of the house (LO 305.1) adjacent to the driveway, an above-ground pool (LO 305.2), and a dairy barn (LO 305.3). The house and barn are of historic age, while the pool is not. The property is located on the east side of Watermelon Road, and the house is situated on top of a hill overlooking the project site, facing west (Figure 42). The owner is Lawrence Joseph Gotts, with a mailing address of 2140 Watermelon Road, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265. The property is owner occupied. The property is not visible from the road. NSA approached the house and was able to visually assess the façade and side elevations, but the property owner denied the request to take photographs. The resource is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the dwelling (LO 305.1) was built in 1850. According to the 1877 *Atlas of Logan County*, the property was likely owned by David King (1799–1870), a Logan County farmer born in Virginia. King married Mary Payne in 1825. The 1840 federal census indicates that they had three children at that time and enslaved 18 Black people. The 1860 federal census indicates that the value of King's real estate was \$50,000, and his personal property \$35,000. The 1860 slave census notes that King enslaved 37 Black individuals, and according to the property owner, the house was constructed of brick made on-site by enslaved Black craftsmen. The 1870 federal census states that King's real estate value at that time was \$50,000, and the personal property was valued at \$3,000. King died in 1870, in Logan County (Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914). The history of the farm after 1870 was unavailable. Lawrence Joseph Gotts acquired the property in 2000.

Historic aerials indicate that the barn on the property was built before 1950. Construction techniques indicate that it was likely built after 1900. The concrete-block addition to the barn was constructed between 1950 and 1955. An aerial photograph taken in 1983 shows three barns, a mobile home, two grain silos, and two sheds located to the north of the house. These have since been demolished. The current owner demolished the kitchen building between 2004 and 2006 to construct an above-ground pool (LO 305.2). The adjacent parcel contains two early twentieth-century tobacco barns. This parcel may have been subdivided from the King-Gotts parcel, but that history is undocumented.

Figure 42.
Location Map, King-Gotts Farm (LO 305)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the King-Gotts Farm is circa 1850–1865 (the date the building was constructed) through circa 1950–1971 (the period when the property was used as a dairy farm).

DESCRIPTION

Despite the property owner’s denial of photography, NSA was able to take notes of the architectural features of the house and property and use publicly available photography from the Logan County tax assessor website for reference. The farmhouse on the King-Gotts Farm is a brick, one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a rectangular plan, side-gabled standing-seam metal roof, an enclosed front porch, and a rear wing. The wing appears to be a later addition, but the exact date of construction is unknown. The house is built with load-bearing brick walls exhibiting 5:1 common bond. An exterior brick chimney is located on each side elevation. On the west (front) elevation, a full-width porch clad in synthetic lap siding encloses the original half-light entrance door and the front windows, which are four single one-over-one synthetic replacement windows. The second story features three front-facing gables with one-over-one synthetic replacement windows. The north and south elevations of the original portion of the building include no window or door openings. These alterations are visible on the 2018 tax assessor images (Figure 43). The barn (LO 305.3) remaining on the property measures 60 feet square and has a metal gable roof, vertical wood siding, and a concrete-block addition built between 1950 and 1955, which may have been a milking parlor, although no livestock appears to be kept on the property.

NRHP EVALUATION

The King-Gotts Farm was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance from 1850 to 1865, the year the house was constructed and the property functioned as a traditional antebellum farm, and circa 1950–1971, the years the property was a dairy farm. Constructed as part of an antebellum farm, the King-Gotts farmhouse property is associated with agriculture, but no longer contains any of its original antebellum outbuildings, diminishing its integrity as a farm complex from that period of significance. The presence of tobacco and dairy barns in the 1983 aerial photograph illustrate how the land use evolved from tobacco farming to dairy farming, along with much of the region. However, only one outbuilding remains on the property, and the parcel may have been subdivided. It no longer retains integrity from the dairy-farming period of significance. Therefore, the resource no longer retains its integrity of feeling or association as an antebellum farm nor as a twentieth-century tobacco or dairy farm. NSA recommends that the King-Gotts Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture.

Figure 43.
Photograph, King-Gotts Farmhouse, Looking East, 2018



Source: Logan County Tax Assessor

Background research did not uncover any associations with significant person or people. NSA recommends that the King-Gotts Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1850, the dwelling on the King-Gotts Farm is an example of a one-and-half-story vernacular center-hall dwelling constructed of brick. The building has been significantly altered since it was built circa 1850, with an enclosed front porch addition, rear addition, installation of synthetic replacement sash windows, and the application of vinyl siding. The building no longer retains its integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. Due to the lack of historic integrity, NSA recommends that the King-Gotts Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the King-Gotts Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district. If the King-Gotts Farm were eligible under Criterion C, the construction of the solar facility would alter the rural setting of the resource; however, the significant architectural features would not be altered by the proposed project, and the project therefore would have no adverse effect on the King-Gotts Farm.

DAWSON-BARNES FARM (LO 306)

The Dawson-Barnes Farm is located at 2075 Watermelon Road on a 109-acre parcel that primarily consists of farmland. The residential portion of the property contains a house (LO 306.1), driveway, carport (LO 306.2), and shed (LO 306.3) near Watermelon Road. The western side of the parcel contains two ponds, a barn (LO 306.4), and three grain silos (LO 306.5). The house, shed, barn, and three silos are of historic age, while the carport is nonhistoric. The property is located on the west side of Watermelon Road, which serves as the western boundary of the project site, and the house faces east (Figure 44). It is owned by Dawson Barnes Family Farms, with a mailing address of 122 Barnes Road, Adairville, Kentucky 42202. John Mason Barnes is listed as the agent for the Dawson Barnes Family Farms. The property is a rental farm and is within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence at the Dawson-Barnes Farm was built in 1940. The current property owner acquired the property in 2012. According to historic aerial photography, the house (LO 306.1) and a rear shed (LO 306.3) were also constructed by 1950. The barn (LO 306.4) at the rear of the property was also constructed before 1950, and construction methods indicate that it was likely built during the second quarter of the twentieth

Figure 44.
Location Map, Dawson-Barnes Farm (LO 306)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

century. The three grain (LO 306.5) silos were constructed between 1955 and 1980. Early historic aerial photographs show a path running west from the house to the barn and smaller fields of crops. All traces of that path were obliterated between 1998 and 2004, and a large field that extends north of the property line has been planted since at least 1998. The carport (LO 306.2) was constructed between 1980 and 1999. The current owners purchased the property in 2012, and the residence is currently a rental property. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Dawson-Barnes Farm is circa 1940, the date the building was constructed and the farm was established, through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

The farm is centered on a one-story Minimal Traditional frame house (LO 306.1) with Colonial Revival details. The house has a rectangular plan, brick cladding to grade, and a side-gabled standing-seam metal roof. An exterior brick chimney is located toward the front of the south elevation. The east elevation features a partial-width porch with a flat roof supported by wrought-iron columns in a vine pattern. The wrought-iron railing on the porch roof is a vernacular interpretation of a classically inspired portico. The rear of the house features a similar rooftop railing configuration. Four six-over-six vinyl replacement sash windows in a paired arrangement line the first floor on the east elevation and single six-over-six vinyl sash windows are present on the side and rear elevations (Figure 45).

The shed (LO 306.3) is a metal-clad building with a shed roof. A prefabricated carport (LO 306.2) sits at the rear end of the driveway. A barn (LO 306.4) at the west side of the property has a metal roof, a metal shed roof fixed to each eave side, and vertical wood siding. Historic aerial images indicate that the barn has been in place since at least 1950. It is adjacent to three grain silos (LO 306.5) that were installed between 1955 and 1980 (Figure 46).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Dawson-Barnes Farm was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1940 and ending in 1971. Constructed as a typical farm in the mid-twentieth century, the field and land use patterns have changed since the earliest historic aerial photograph was taken in 1950. It no longer maintains its feeling and association with mid-twentieth-century farming practices. NSA recommends that the Dawson-Barnes Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Figure 45.
Photographs, Dawson-Barnes Farmhouse



A. Looking Northwest



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 46.
Photographs, Dawson-Barnes Farm Outbuildings

A. Shed, Looking Southwest



B. Carport, Looking West



C. Barn and Silos, Looking Northwest



Background research did not indicate the property had any documented associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Dawson-Barnes Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1940, the dwelling on the Dawson-Barnes Farm is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional house with Colonial Revival details, a residential building type that dates from the mid-twentieth century common throughout Kentucky. The house has been altered with the installation of contemporary synthetic replacement sash windows and does not display any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. Additionally, the outbuildings are common examples of their types. NSA recommends that the Dawson-Barnes Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Dawson-Barnes Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

DAWSON HOUSE (LO 307)

The Dawson House is located at 1602 Watermelon Road. The two-acre parcel includes a Y-shaped driveway and yard. A garage (LO 307.2) and shed (LO 307.3) are on the same parcel as the house (LO 307.1), which is now a rental dwelling. The house is of historic age, while the two outbuildings are not. The property is located on the east side of Watermelon Road, and the house faces west (Figure 47). The lot is owned by Dawson Family Farms, with a mailing address of 6039 Laurel Trail, Henderson, Kentucky 42420. Dawson Family Farms also owns the adjacent Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245) and the Dawson-Barnes Farm (LO 306). The resource is bounded on the north, east, and south sides by the project site, and it is within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Property Assessor's website, the Dawson House was built in 1949. The dwelling (LO 307.1) and two barns appear in a historic aerial photograph from 1950. Subsequent aerial photographs indicate that the barn to the southeast of the residence was removed around 1980, and the garage (LO 307.2) and shed (LO 307.3) were built in the same location by 1998. The farmland and associated barns are located on separate legal parcels and are operated for commercial farming. The residence is currently a rental property. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Dawson House is 1949 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

Figure 47.
Location Map, Dawson House (LO 307)



Basemap: ESERI Imagery Data 2021

DESCRIPTION

The one-and-a-half-story frame residence (LO 307.1) is a Minimal Traditional building with a rectangular plan. The residence has an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front roof plane, vinyl lap siding, and a concrete-block foundation. The west elevation includes a stoop with a front-gable roof and wrought-iron porch supports, and a pair of vinyl replacement windows with vinyl shutters to either side. The north elevation features paired vinyl replacement windows at the midpoint of the second story and a one-story side-gabled wing with single vinyl replacement windows and vinyl shutters on the first floor. The south elevation also features a one-story side-gabled wing. The south wing features a front-gabled stoop with wrought-iron columns and railing as well as an interior brick chimney where this section of the house meets the central section. On the east elevation, a wood ramp leads from the garage to a deck behind the house (Figures 48 and 49).

The garage (LO 307.2) is a one-story frame building with vertical metal siding and an asphalt-shingle gable roof. The gabled projection is supported by vinyl posts and shelters the two overhead garage doors. The shed (LO 307.3) has a metal gable roof and metal siding, as well as paired wood doors that have been clad in metal on the exterior and six-pane wood-frame windows.

NRHP EVALUATION

The Dawson House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1949 and ending in 1971. The house historically functioned as part of a farm; however, the two-acre parcel containing this dwelling has since been subdivided from the farmland. Small farms of this type are common in rural areas of Kentucky and this resource no longer functions as an intact farm and has no remaining association with farming. NSA recommends that the Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate any associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1949, the dwelling is an example of a Minimal Traditional house, a residential building type that dates from the middle of the twentieth century and is commonly found throughout rural areas of Kentucky. The house has been altered since the period of significance, with the installation of vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows. It does not feature any distinctive design features or a method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Figure 48.
Photographs, Dawson House, Looking East (1 of 2)



A. From Watermelon Road



B. From Driveway

Figure 49.
Photographs, Dawson House, Looking East (2 of 2)



A. House and Garage, Looking Northeast



B. Shed, Looking Southeast

In summary, NSA recommends that the Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

ROBERT AND TINA DAWSON HOUSE (LO 308)

Located at 1324 Watermelon Road, the Robert and Tina Dawson House is on a 24-acre parcel that consists of farmland, pasture, and a residential area with a house (LO 308.1), yard, pond, garage (LO 308.2), barn (LO 308.3), and farm-equipment shed (LO 308.4). The house is of historic age, but the three outbuildings are not. The property is on the east side of Watermelon Road, and the house faces west (Figure 50). It is owned by Robert and Tina Dawson, with a mailing address of 1324 Watermelon Road, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265. The house is owner occupied. The resource is bounded on the north, east, and south sides by the project site and is within the viewshed APE. Site 15LO289 is partially located within LO 308.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the dwelling at 1324 Watermelon Road was built in 1964. The current owners are Robert and Tina Dawson, who purchased the property in 1994. Historic aerial images confirm that the residence was built between 1955 and 1980. The garage (LO 308.2) and barn (LO 308.3) were built between 1998 and 2004. The farm-equipment shed (LO 308.4) was constructed in 2013. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Robert and Tina Dawson House is 1964 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

The one-story Compact Ranch frame house (LO 308.1) features an L-plan with an attached rear carport. The residence also has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The cladding is brick to grade. The front elevation has a covered front stoop with one fluted vinyl-clad column, a projecting bay with triple six-over-six vinyl replacement windows, and paired windows at the left and right with six-over-six vinyl replacement windows. The north elevation has two six-over-six vinyl replacement windows. The south elevation has three single six-over-six vinyl replacement windows. An exterior brick chimney is on the rear elevation, adjacent to the carport (Figure 51).

The garage (LO 308.2) is one story on a concrete-slab foundation, with a metal gable roof and vertical metal siding. The barn (LO 308.3) is one story with a metal gable roof, vertical metal siding, and a dirt floor. The farm-equipment shed (LO 308.4) is semi-enclosed, with a metal gable roof and vertical metal siding sitting on posts visible from the exterior (Figure 52).

Figure 50.
Location Map, Robert and Tina Dawson House (LO 308)



Figure 51.
Photographs, Robert and Tina Dawson House



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 52.
Photographs, Robert and Tina Dawson House Outbuildings



A. Equipment Shed, Garage and Barn, Looking East



B. Barn, Looking East

NRHP EVALUATION

The Robert and Tina Dawson House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1964 and ending in 1971. Background research did not indicate the property had any significant associations with local or regional agriculture. NSA recommends that the Robert and Tina Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate any documented associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Robert and Tina Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed in 1964, the house is an example of a Compact Ranch, a residential building type that dates from the mid-twentieth century and is commonly found throughout rural areas of Kentucky. The house has been altered since the period of significance with the replacement windows and porch and carport columns. In addition, the building does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Robert and Tina Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Robert and Tina Dawson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

CRAWFORD HOUSE (LO 309)

Located at 1209 Watermelon Road, the Crawford House is situated on a 7.3-acre parcel that is a mix of farmland, wooded areas, and a pond. The property is located on the west side of Watermelon Road, and the house (LO 309.1) and outbuilding (LO 309.2) face east (Figure 53). Both the house and outbuilding are of historic age. It is owned by Amy and Todd Crawford, with a mailing address of 1209 Watermelon Road, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265. The house is owner occupied. The resource is located on the west side of Watermelon Road, which serves as the west boundary of the project site and is within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the house (LO 309.1) was built in 1890. A 1950 aerial photograph indicates that a gable-front-and-wing building was located on this site and its massing is consistent with a dwelling constructed around the turn of the twentieth century.

Figure 53.
Location Map, Crawford House (LO 309)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

The building is not clearly visible on the next available aerial photograph, from 1955, and may be obscured by trees. The 1980 image shows a building with two facing gables and a large rear wing, indicating that it was either rebuilt or significantly modified during that time. According to the owner, the new residence was built with a portion of the historic building remaining in the right gabled section. Two barns located near the farm pond were constructed before 1950 and demolished by 1998. The outbuilding (LO 309.2) was constructed between 1950 and 1955. The current owners purchased the property in 2017. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Crawford House is 1890 (the date the building was constructed) to 1971.

DESCRIPTION

The one-story frame dwelling (LO 309.1) has a rectangular plan with two front-facing gables flanking covered front porch. The building has an asphalt-shingle gable roof with a hyphen at the porch, brick-veneer siding and a concrete-block foundation. The east façade has a set of triple single-pane windows on each front-facing gable, and a double single-pane window centered in the porch, with two round wooden columns supporting the porch roof. The north elevation features two vinyl sash windows and a third window opening toward the rear that is currently being converted to a doorway. The west elevation has two square vinyl sash windows to the left, and an offset side-gabled rear addition with a two-bay garage below grade. The south elevation features two square vinyl sash windows on the upper story, one square vinyl sash window at the ground level, and four single vinyl sash windows up to the front corner of the building. Behind the residence to the west is a detached outbuilding (LO 309.2) with an asphalt-shingle gable roof, exposed rafter tails, pressed-board lap siding with a wide reveal, and a slab foundation (Figures 54 and 55).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Crawford House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning 1890 and ending in 1971. The land adjacent to the Crawford House is on a separate legal parcel and is used for commercial farming and no longer associated with the house. NSA recommends that the Crawford House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate any documented associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Crawford House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Figure 54.
Photographs, Crawford House (1 of 2)



A. Looking West



B. Looking Southwest

Figure 55.
Photographs, Crawford House (2 of 2)



A. Looking Northeast



B. House and
Outbuilding, Looking
Northwest



C. Outbuilding, Looking
Southwest

Significantly altered between 1955 and 1980, the circa-1890 dwelling is now an example of a contemporary Ranch House, a common residential building type throughout rural areas of Kentucky that dates from the mid-twentieth century. The house features contemporary vinyl sash windows and a contemporary brick veneer. Although a portion of the original building may remain in the framing of the existing building, it does not retain its historical or architectural integrity as a dwelling from the turn of the twentieth century. In addition, the dwelling does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. Due to the significant alterations from the building's period of significance, NSA recommends that the Crawford House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Crawford House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

ROBERTSON HOUSE (LO 310)

Located at 1088 Watermelon Road, the Robertson House sits on a 1.48-acre parcel with mature trees, asphalt driveway, lawn, and garden areas. The parcel contains the house (LO 310.1) and several outbuildings: a workshop (LO 310.2), two greenhouses (LO 310.3 and 310.4), a storage shed (LO 310.5), a shed (LO 310.6), a tool shed (LO 310.7), and a springhouse (LO 310.8). The house and springhouse are of historic age, while the six other outbuildings are not. The property is located on the east side of Watermelon Road, and the house faces west. It is owned by Allie and Mark Robertson, with a mailing address of 1088 Watermelon Road, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265 (Figure 56). The property is owner occupied. The resource is bounded on the north, east, and south sides by the project site, and it is within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the house was built in 1961. Historic aerial images confirm that the residence was built between 1955 and 1980. The current owners, Allie and Mark Robertson, purchased the property in 2001. The outbuildings were constructed between 1998 and 2008. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. The most recent aerial photography shows an outbuilding at the front of the property, north of the driveway. This outbuilding was demolished before surveyors arrived in 2021. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Robertson House is 1961 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

Figure 56.
Location Map, Robertson House (LO 310)



Basemap: ESERI Imagery Data 2021

DESCRIPTION

The one-story frame residence (LO 310.1) is a brick Compact Ranch with a rectangular-plan brick-veneer concrete-block foundation, and a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The house is oriented to the west. The façade features an offset covered porch on the right side and a side addition with vinyl siding on the left side. The side addition was added at an unknown time, filling in what was originally a carport. The north elevation has vinyl lap siding and six nine-over-nine contemporary vinyl windows. The east elevation features a rear stoop flanked by five two-over-two wood sash windows that are likely original to the residence. The south elevation features two two-over-two sash windows (Figure 57).

The property features multiple outbuildings. Constructed between 1998 and 2004, the workshop (LO 310.2) is a prefabricated building with a metal gable roof, vertical metal siding, a slab foundation, and one overhead door. The shed (LO 310.5), constructed between 2004 and 2006, likewise has a metal gable roof and metal siding (Figure 58). Other features constructed between 2006 and 2008: a storage shed (LO 310.6) with a shed roof with asphalt shingles and wood panel siding; a tool shed (LO 310.7) with a gambrel roof with asphalt shingles and vinyl siding; a storage shed with a saltbox roof with asphalt shingles and wood panel siding; and two barrel-vaulted greenhouses (LO 310.3 and 310.4) with plastic sheet siding and synthetic windows and doors. A concrete-block springhouse (LO 310.8) with a gable roof is located south of the house (Figure 59).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Robertson House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1961 and ending in 1971. The land adjacent to the Robertson House is on a separate legal parcel and is used for commercial farming; it is not associated with the house. NSA recommends that the Robertson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate any documented associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Crawford House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1961, the dwelling is a modest example of a Compact Ranch, a residential building type that dates from the mid-twentieth century and is found throughout rural areas of Kentucky. Since the period of significance, the house has been altered with the installation of contemporary synthetic replacement sash windows, the enclosure of the carport, and the application of vinyl siding. In addition, the dwelling does not feature any distinguishing design

Figure 57.
Photographs, Robertson House



A. Looking East



B. Looking Southwest

Figure 58.
Photographs, Robertson House Outbuildings (1 of 2)



A. Workshop and Shed, Looking Southwest



B. Workshop, Greenhouses, and Storage Shed, Looking Northeast

Figure 59.
Photographs, Robertson House Outbuildings (2 of 2)



A. Tool Shed and Garden Shed, Looking Southeast



B. Springhouse, Looking Southeast

features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Robertson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Robertson House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

LATHAM HOUSE (LO 311)

Located at 195 A.P. Miller Road, the Latham House is situated on a 5.1-acre parcel that consists of farmland and wooded areas. The property is located on the south side of A.P. Miller Road and includes the house (LO 311.1), shed (LO 311.2), and carport (LO 311.3; Figure 60). The house and shed are of historic age, but the carport is not. The property is owned by Leona Faye Latham, with a mailing address of 195 A.P. Miller Road, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265. The property is owner occupied. The resource is bounded on the west, south, and east sides by the project site, and it is within the viewshed APE.

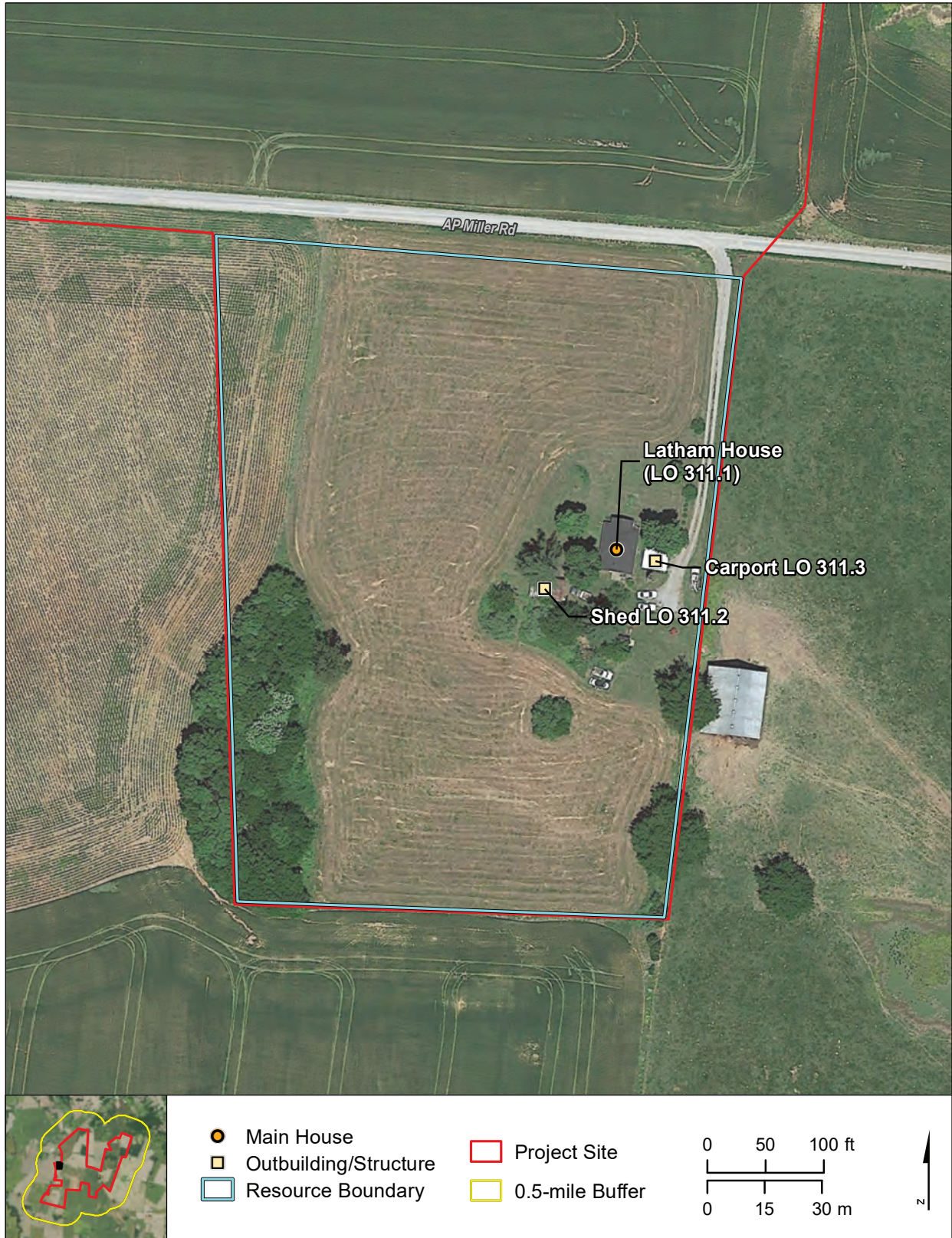
HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence (LO 311.1) was built in 1970. Aerial images, however, indicate that the building was on site as early as 1950, and construction details such as the side windows appear to be evidence of construction in the 1940s. The shed (LO 311.2) was constructed between 1950 and 1955. The house was previously owned by James D. Finch of LO 319. The current owners purchased the house in 2003 and constructed the carport (LO 311.3) around 2006. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Latham House is circa 1940 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

The one-story frame residence (LO 311.1) is in the Minimal Traditional style, with a rectangular plan, a gable-on-hip asphalt-shingle roof, synthetic lap siding, concrete-block foundation, and a gabled rear addition. The partial-width front porch has a gable roof and synthetic fluted porch columns. The façade has two single one-over-one replacement windows with window air-conditioning units installed in the lower sash. The east and west elevations include original three-over-one wood windows and one-over-one synthetic replacement windows. The south elevation was not accessible. A shed (LO 311.2) with a metal gable roof and corrugated metal siding is

Figure 60.
Location Map, Latham House (LO 311)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

located southwest of the house. A prefabricated carport (LO 311.3) is adjacent to the house on its east side, and a shed with a metal-clad gable roof and metal siding is west of the house (Figure 61).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Latham House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning circa 1940 and ending in 1971. The land adjacent to the Latham House is on a separate legal parcel and is used for commercial farming and not associated with the house. NSA recommends that the Latham House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate any documented associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Crawford House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1940, the dwelling is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional, a residential building type that dates from the mid-twentieth century and is found throughout rural areas of Kentucky. The house has been altered with the installation of contemporary synthetic replacement sash windows, synthetic siding, and a rear addition. The dwelling does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Latham House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Latham House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

CAVE SPRING CEMETERY (LO 312)

Located on the north side of A.P. Miller Road, adjacent to the project site, the Cave Spring Cemetery is situated on a roughly rectangular two-acre parcel. The owner is listed as “Black Church,” with a mailing address of Route 1, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265. Surrounded by agricultural fields, research indicates that the cemetery is associated with a Black church that once stood on the east end of the parcel. AECOM identified the cemetery in the 2019 survey, calling the western graves Cemetery 3 and the eastern headstones Cemetery 4. Further research indicates that the two sets of headstones are one cemetery. Neither Cemetery 3 nor Cemetery 4 was given an OSA survey number. All the extant headstones are of historic age. The resource is located on

Figure 61.
Photographs, Latham House



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking Southeast

the north side of A.P. Miller Road, which serves as the northern boundary of this section of the project site, and it is within the viewshed APE. The cemetery is located outside the project location; therefore, it was not evaluated in the separate archaeology report (Figure 62).

HISTORY

According to historic aerial photographs from 1950 to 1980, a building once stood on the east side of this two-acre parcel prior to 1950 (Figure 63). The parcel is currently owned by an unnamed “Black Church.” According to a longtime resident of the community who was interviewed by NSA Archaeologist Lauren Walls during fieldwork, this building was a Black church. The building was demolished between 1980 and 1998. Facing south and measuring around 25x40 feet, the gable-front building appears to be associated with the cemetery. Extensive research of local histories, online historic newspapers, and other archival sources did not uncover any specific information regarding the history of the former building or the associated congregation. The formal name of the church is unknown, but death records for three people buried in the cemetery refer to the site as the “Cave Spring Cemetery.” *Find a Grave* does not have any information on this resource.

USGS topographical maps do not indicate any buildings in this location; however, aerial photographs from 1950, 1955, and 1980 clearly show a building here. The 1998 aerial photograph shows that the building had been removed, although the building site was still discernible. During the archaeological survey of the project site, NSA archaeologists discovered what appears to be the remains of concrete footers and foundation bricks that were moved into a stone pile on the east side of the parcel.

The cemetery consists of two groupings of burials, located approximately 250 feet apart at the east and west ends. Based on fieldwork, the cemetery appears to contain seven marked graves, dating from 1898 to 1943; however, archaeologists with NSA and AECOM believe that the cemetery likely contains additional unmarked burials (AECOM 2019).

Genealogical research documented that the known burials are all for Black members of the local community. Two of the burials are associated with the MTA, a Black fraternal order founded in 1882 in Little Rock, Arkansas (see historic context for more information). MTA originally provided illness, death, and burial insurance during an era when few basic services were available to the Black community. At its peak in the 1920s, the order had over 100,000 members with chapters in 26 states and 6 foreign countries, making it one of the largest Black organizations in the world. The MTA’s monument department provided every deceased member with a custom-made Vermont marble marker engraved with the MTA symbol. Many of these headstones can still be found in cemeteries across Arkansas and the Southeast (Wintory and Hampton 2019).

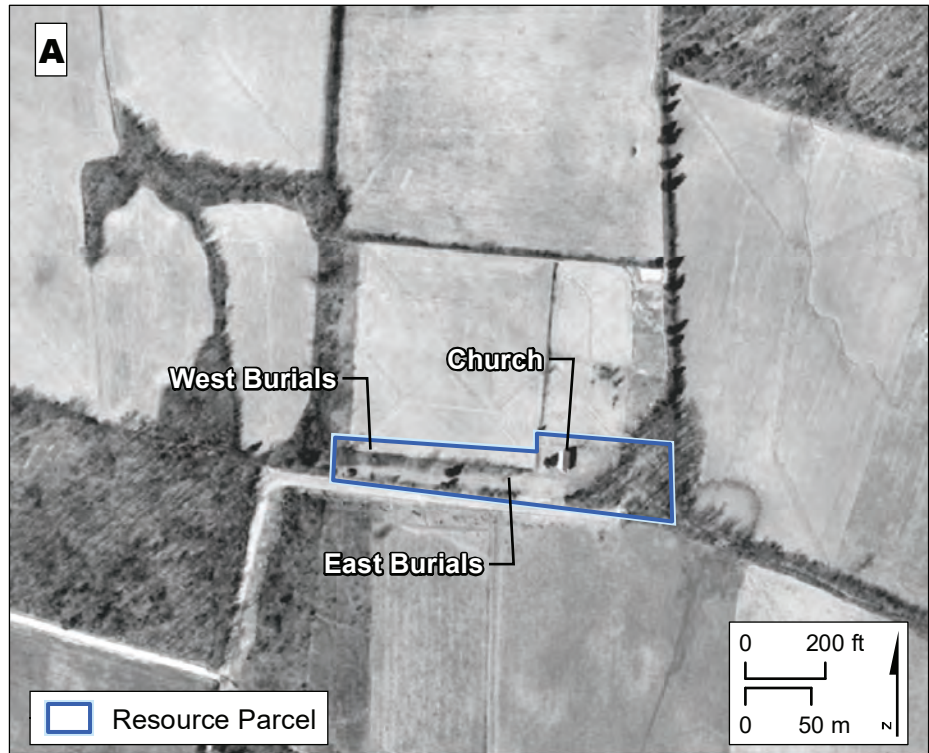
Figure 62.
Location Map, Cave Spring Black Cemetery (LO 312)



Basemap: ESERI Imagery Data 2021

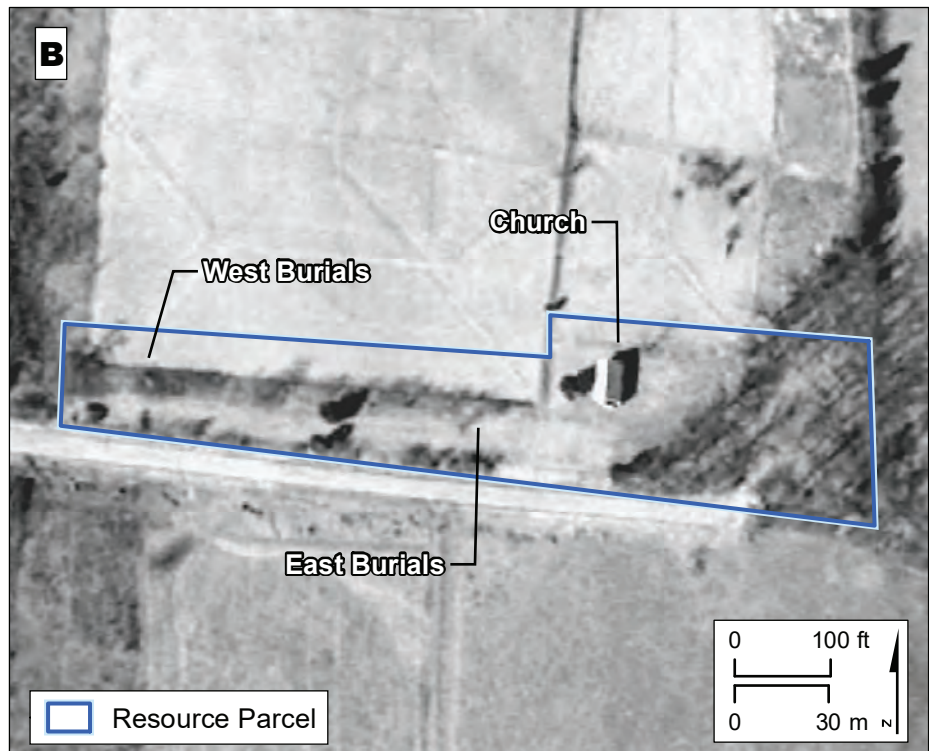
Figure 63.
Aerial Photographs, Cave Spring Black Cemetery, 1950

A. Showing
Surrounding Farmland



Georeferenced Basemap: 1950 Aerial Photograph (NETR Online 2020)

B. Showing Cemetery
and "Church"



Georeferenced Basemap: 1950 Aerial Photograph (NETR Online 2020)

The earliest burial is that of two unknown members of the Warders family. The twin-peaked stone is eroded, and the names are obscured. Surveyors were able to make out a birth date of 1867 on one side and 1889 on the other. The death date appears to be 1898 for both. The 1880 federal census lists Benjamin Warder as a white 52-year-old farmer born in Virginia, living in Russellville, Kentucky, with his wife, three children, a niece, a nephew, and a daughter-in-law. The Benjamin Warder recorded in the 1880 census was born around 1828, based on his reported age, which does not align with birth years on the markers. Researchers were unable to find a connection between Benjamin Warder and the individuals buried here.

Other identified burials include Mary Sherod Flowers, whose headstone reads “Mary Sheron Flowers,” which is apparently a misspelling of her maiden name, Sherod. Flowers was born in 1893, in Robertson County, Tennessee, just over the Kentucky state line. Her headstone features the emblem of the MTA, which consists of a circular crest divided into four quadrants with an M at the top, T on the left and A on the right. The bottom quadrant reads “3V’s” which stands for “veni, vidi, vici,” the motto of the organization (Wintory and Hampton 2019). Flowers’ headstone indicates that she was a member of the “Oakville Starlight Chamber” (Figure 64). This most likely refers to a local chapter in nearby Oakville, which in the 1920s had a sizeable Black community and a Rosenwald school. She worked as a housekeeper in Oakville in 1927, and is listed as married at the time of her death (Griffin 1995).

The headstone for Richard Marvin Duncan indicates he was born in 1909 and died in 1937. Kentucky death records state that Rich Duncan, a 27-year-old Black resident of Russellville, died on April 23, 1937, with no cause of death listed. The federal census states that Duncan lived in Russellville in 1920. James R. Duncan, the infant son of Richard Duncan and Sylvesta Wills, died of convulsions on May 5, 1937, and was buried at Cedar Grove (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2007).

The headstone for Ruth Fench states she was born in 1895 and died in 1943. The 1920 federal census lists Ruth Finch as a 24-year-old Black female residing in Russellville with her husband, farmer James B. Finch, three children, and Lucy Read. At the time of her death on September 28, 1943, of myocarditis, she worked as a housekeeper and resided on Nashville Street in Russellville. Archival records indicate that the headstone misspelled her surname (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2007).

The headstone for Georgia Ann Waters indicates she died on April 19, 1922. The headstone exhibits an eroded Mosaic Templars of America (MTA) symbol for Mayflower Chamber 3354 at Dawson Springs, Kentucky. Dawson Springs is in Hopkins County northwest of Hopkinsville. The

Figure 64.
Photographs, Headstone for Mary Sherod Flowers



A. Overall



B. Detail of MTA Symbol

1920 federal census lists 53-year-old Georgia A. Waters living at St. Charles in Hopkins County, Kentucky, with her daughter Katy and her husband Register Hancock, a coal miner. The death certificate notes that Georgia “Georgie” Waters was born May 30, 1866, and died April 19, 1922, of the grippe, an antiquated term for influenza. The 1900 federal census indicates she was living in Olmsted, located just southwest of the project area. Her death record states that her father was William McLean of Russellville, so she was undoubtedly a native of Logan County (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2007).

The headstone for Fannie Hardin indicated she was the daughter of “H & Emma Hardin,” that she was born on July 1, 1892, and died on September 11, 1911. According to the 1900 federal census, Fannie C. Hardin was a seven-year-old Black female living in Olmstead, Kentucky, with her parents, Henry and Emma Hardin, and three other siblings (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2007). Henry Hardin was a local farmer and native of Kentucky.

The headstone for Atte McLean has been broken in five pieces. Research did not discover the identity of this burial. However, this person may have been a relative of Georgia Ann Waters, since her maiden name was McLean.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Cave Springs Cemetery is 1898 to 1943, the dates of the known burials.

DESCRIPTION

Surrounded by agricultural fields and flanked by the north side of A.P. Miller Road, the Cave Spring Cemetery includes seven visible headstones (Figures 65 and 66). Three headstones are grouped in a clump of brush near the northwest corner of the parcel, and four are scattered near the northeast corner. The grave markers at the northwest corner face east, while those in the northeast corner have been knocked askew or are laying on the ground. Many markers are missing.

The legible stones include the following: an upright, twin-peaked headstone for two unknown members of the Warders family; an upright rounded headstone with Mosaic Templars of America (MTA) symbol for Georgia Ann Waters; a ground-level headstone also with MTA symbol for Mary Sherod Flowers; a ground-level headstone stone for Richard Marvin Duncan; a broken stone for Atte McLean; a flat stone resting on rubble for Ruth Finch (Fench); and an upright headstone for Fannie Hardin (Figures 67 and 68).

Figure 65.
Photographs, Cave Spring Black Cemetery Site (1 of 2)



A. Looking North



B. Looking East over Former Church Location

Figure 66.
Photographs, Cave Spring Black Cemetery Site (2 of 2)



A. Looking South into Project Area



B. Looking West across Cemetery Site

Figure 67.
Photographs, Cave Spring Black Cemetery Headstones (1 of 2)



A. Warders Stone Looking West



B. Waters Stone, Looking West

Figure 68.
Photographs, Cave Spring Black Cemetery Headstones (2 of 2)



A. Duncan Stone, Looking West



B. Ruth Fench Stone, Looking West

NRHP EVALUATION

The Cave Spring Cemetery was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance of 1898 to 1943. The cemetery has significance under Criterion A for ethnic history as one of the few remnants of a rural Black community at Cave Spring in Logan County, Kentucky. However, the associated church on the site has been demolished since the period of significance, and the cemetery has largely been untended. The stones on the east side are likely not in their original location, while others are missing. The resource no longer retains its integrity of design, feeling, or association. Due to the lack of integrity from the 1898 to 1943 period of significance, NSA recommends that the Cave Spring Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for ethnic history.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented associations with historically significant persons that meet the criteria for exceptional significance under Criterion B. Therefore, NSA recommends that the Cave Spring Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Established in the late nineteenth century, the cemetery retains only a few of the original headstones, and the associated church has been demolished. The remaining headstones have minimal decorative carving, and most are deteriorated, illegible, or broken. The grave markers are relatively common examples of headstones for the region and do not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for significance in art under Criterion C. The two headstones erected by the Mosaic Templars of America (MTA) were manufactured for thousands of Black members of the MTA throughout the U.S. and in other countries. Additionally, the resource lacks physical integrity from the period of significance. Therefore, it is the opinion of NSA that the Cave Spring Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for landscape architecture or art.

The Cave Springs Cemetery does not derive its primary significance from the graves of important persons or from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events. Therefore, the Cave Springs Cemetery does not meet Criteria Consideration D. NSA archaeologists did not evaluate the Cave Spring Cemetery under Criterion D as a site with information potential as it is located outside the project site.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Cave Spring Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, or C individually or as part of any eligible district.

COOTS HOUSE (LO 313)

The Coots House is located at 528 Watermelon Road and is situated in a level clearing on a 1.29-acre residential parcel. Mature trees surround the house (LO 313.1), and the lot features a winding S-shaped driveway, a barn (LO 313.2), and an outbuilding (LO 312.3). All three buildings are of historic age. The property is located on the east side of Watermelon Road, and the dwelling faces to the west (Figure 69). The owner is John Wilson Coots, with a mailing address of 528 Watermelon Road, Olmstead, Kentucky 42265. The property is owner occupied. The resource is located adjacent to the western boundary of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence (LO 313.1) was built in 1988. Aerial images from 1950 and 1955 show a building on the site, a large barn (LO 313.2) immediately behind the residence, another southeast of the house (LO 313.3), and a third barn farther to the southwest. Details in the construction and design suggest that it is a frame-built dwelling constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The aerial photographs show that the addition was built between 1980 and 1998. A 1998 real-estate listing of the residence and five acres says "Recently remodeled 3-bedroom, 2-bath home on a shaded lot. The land is improved with 3 barns & county water" (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1998). The third barn was demolished between 1998 and 2004. The owner in the 1990s was Roger Toon, a farmer and native of Owensboro who had a registered Limousin cattle herd on the property. The current owner is John Wilson Coots, who purchased the property in 2016. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Coots House is circa 1875 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

The residence (LO 313.1) is a one-and-a-half-story hall-and-parlor frame dwelling with an L-plan. The front side-gabled section features an exterior gable-wall chimney, roof form, and eave height characteristic of a nineteenth-century frame-built dwelling. It has an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl lap siding, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, synthetic shutters, and a contemporary brick foundation. The front elevation has a partial-width front porch with a shed roof supported by two fluted vinyl columns. The fenestration on the façade is two one-over-one vinyl replacement windows on the first floor, and two square one-over-one vinyl windows on the second floor. The front door is a contemporary fiberglass or composite replacement door. The left side has a one-over-one vinyl window on both the first and second floor. The south elevation has

Figure 69.
Location Map, Coots House (LO 313)



Basemap: ESERI Imagery Data 2021

an exterior brick chimney. There are no window or door openings on the original side-gabled portion of the residence. The addition extends approximately 10 feet wider than the original building to the south and has contemporary one-over-one vinyl windows on the right side (Figure 70). The rear elevation has a pedestrian door into the carport and two square contemporary vinyl windows. The right side of the residence has four full-length single-pane windows and two French doors opening onto a wood deck with a flared wooden railing. The east addition has a gable roof with an attached carport. Aerial images show that the addition was added between 1980 and 1998.

The barn (LO 313.2) measures 50x60 feet with a saltbox roof form and a low extension on the north side covered by a lower-pitched shed roof. It has a metal roof and vertical wood siding. This barn appears in historic aerial photographs as early as 1950. The outbuilding (LO 313.3) is adjacent to the barn and the driveway, and has a metal front-gable roof, vertical wood siding, and one vehicle entrance on the north elevation (Figure 71).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Coots House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning circa 1875 and ending in 1971. The farmhouse has been significantly altered, and the farm was subdivided by the time it sold in 1988, when it had been reduced to five acres. Because the house has been separated from its original agricultural fields, it no longer retains its integrity of setting, feeling, or association as a late nineteenth-century farm. NSA recommends that the Coots House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance. Background research did not indicate any associations with a significant person or people. NSA recommends that the Coots House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed between 1875 and 1900, the house is a significantly altered example of a hall-and-parlor dwelling. The rear addition and replacement of the windows, doors, and siding diminish the building's integrity of materials and artisanship. The barn and outbuilding are common examples of their type and do not exhibit any architectural significance. NSA recommends that the Coots House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Coots House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

Figure 70.
Photographs, Coots House, (1 of 2)



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 71.
Photographs, Coots House (2 of 2)



A. House, Looking Northwest



B. Outbuildings, Looking East

DANIEL AND RUTH COX HOUSE (LO 314)

The Daniel and Ruth Cox House is located at 456 Watermelon Road and is on a 3.21-acre lot that backs up to farmland. Mature trees surround the house (LO 314.1), and the lot features a detached garage (LO 314.4) and asphalt driveway. The house is of historic age, but the garage is not. The property is located on the east side of Watermelon Road, and the house faces west (Figure 72). It is owned by Daniel and Ruth Cox, with a mailing address of 456 Watermelon Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The property is owner occupied. The resource is located adjacent to the project site's western boundary, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence was built in 1962. The homeowner, Daniel Cox, confirmed that he built the house in 1962 and the addition in 1978. Historic aerial images confirm that the residence was built between 1955 and 1980. The Coxes lived in the house together until Ruth Cox's death. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Cox House is 1962 (the date the building was constructed) to 1972.

DESCRIPTION

The one-story residence (LO 314.1) is a frame Ranch with a T-plan. It has a hipped shingle roof and brick veneer to grade. The façade (west elevation) features a change in the floor level with a contemporary replacement front-entrance door up a stoop to the left, and a lower second entrance under a covered porch to the right. The fenestration on the façade consists of single nine-over-nine vinyl replacement windows and one triple window to the left. The north elevation has two single vinyl replacement windows. The east elevation has three single nine-over-nine contemporary vinyl windows on the original portion of the house and two six-over-six vinyl replacement windows on the attached garage. The south elevation includes the garage door opening, two six-over-six square vinyl replacement windows, and a single nine-over-nine vinyl replacement window. All the window openings have contemporary synthetic fixed shutters. The homeowner indicated that the right side of the building and the attached garage were added in 1978. Historic aerial photographs indicate the detached two-bay garage (LO 314.2) with side porch was added between 1980 and 1998 (Figures 73 and 74).

Figure 72.
Location Map, Daniel and Ruth House (LO 314)



Basemap: ESERI Imagery Data 2021

Figure 73.
Photographs, Daniel and Ruth Cox House (1 of 2)



A. Looking East



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 74.
Photographs, Daniel and Ruth Cox House (2 of 2)



A. House, Looking Northwest



B. Garage, Looking Northeast

NRHP EVALUATION

The Daniel and Ruth Cox House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1962 and ending in 1971. The residence has been altered, and background research did not indicate any significant association with agriculture. NSA recommends that the Daniel and Ruth Cox House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented association with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Daniel and Ruth Cox House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1962, the house is a modest example of a Ranch House, a residential building type that dates from the mid-twentieth century. The house has been altered by a 1978 side addition, and the replacement of the original windows with contemporary vinyl sash windows. The building does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Daniel and Ruth Cox House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Daniel and Ruth Cox House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

COX FARM, MILLER CEMETERY, AND OGDEN GRAVESITE (LO 315)

Located at 338 Watermelon Road, the Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery, and Ogden Gravesite includes a 3.21-acre residential parcel and 449 acres of farmland to the east and southeast. Both properties are located south of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad (LO 316) and east of Watermelon Road. The residence (LO 315.1) is on a level lot with a gravel driveway, a carport (LO 315.2), and mature trees. The house faces west. The farm has a tractor barn (LO 315.3), a shed (LO 315.4), a utility shed (LO 315.5), two grain silos (LO 315.6), and a tobacco barn (LO 315.7) in a grouping behind the residence. An abandoned barn (LO 315.8) and single gravesite (LO 315.9) are in the middle of a cornfield to the east, and at the northeast corner of the property is a small cemetery (LO 315.10) in a wooded area with four visible headstones (Figure 75). The residence, tobacco barn, abandoned barn, gravesite, and cemetery are of historic age, while the other five outbuildings are not. The Cox family owns the entire property, with a mailing address of 338 Watermelon Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The property is owner occupied. The rear acres, including the Miller Cemetery, Ogden Gravesite, and the abandoned barn, are located within the project site's boundaries.

Figure 75.
Location Map, Cox Farm and Miller Cemetery (LO 315)



Archaeological sites 15LO296, 15LO297, 15LO298, 15LO299, 15LO332, 15LO333, 15LO334, 15LO335, 15LO346, 15LO348, 15LO349, 15LO372, 15LO374, 15LO377, 15LO378, 15LO379, 15LO392, 15LO393, 15LO394, 15LO395, and 15LO396 are located within LO 315 and are evaluated in a separate report.

HISTORY

The earliest burial in the Miller Cemetery (LO 315.10) is that of Catharine O. Miller in 1852. Catharine Adams married 23-year-old John Miller, a farmer, in 1833. The 1850 census lists John, Catharine, and seven children, as well as Nancy Adams, Catharine's mother. The value of their property at that time was \$700. Catharine Miller passed away in 1852. John Miller died in 1879, and is buried in the same cemetery (Commonwealth of Kentucky 2007; Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914).

Also buried in this cemetery is Samuel O. Miller (b.1839), the son of John and Catharine Miller. He enlisted as a Private in the 35th Kentucky Infantry, Company F, in 1863. The 35th Kentucky was a Union regiment that was activated in September 1863. The 35th served in Kentucky and southwestern Virginia, with combat at Morganfield, Kentucky, on May 6, 1864, and Saltville, Virginia, on October 2, 1864, until it mustered out of service in December 1864 (Civil War Archive n.d.). Miller had advanced to the rank of First Sergeant by the end of his service (Historical Data Systems 2009). Miller married Mary Shaw on Oct 7, 1868, in Henderson, Kentucky. The 1870 census has Samuel residing with Mary and working as a carpenter in Hopkinsville. They had three sons, Owen, Robert, and Cameron, born in 1871, 1874, and 1877, respectively. In 1880, the family lived in Henderson County (Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914). The exact date of Samuel Miller's death is unknown.

Elias Ogden, whose headstone is in the middle of the property (LO 315.9) separate from the Miller Cemetery, was born in 1798. In 1822, he married Mary Parker "Polly" Ragsdale. The 1830 census lists Ogden with eight family members and one enslaved Black female in his household. In 1840 their household had four family members and one enslaved Black worker. Ogden died in 1847. Polly passed away in 1869 in Tazewell County, Illinois, and is buried in the Orendorff Cemetery in Hopedale, Illinois (Figure 76; Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914).

According to the Logan County Property Assessor's website, the residence (LO 315.1) was built in 1954. Historic aerial images confirm construction of the residence between 1950 and 1955. The 1955 aerial shows several outbuildings and a building that may be a dwelling located where the extant farm buildings stand today. These were all demolished by 1980, when the utility shed (LO

Figure 76.
Photograph, Ogden Headstone, Looking East



315.5), silos (LO 315.6), and tobacco barn (LO 315.7) were constructed. The tractor barn (LO 315.3) and shed (LO 315.4) were constructed by 1998. The carport (LO 315.2) was also constructed behind the residence, between 1980 and 1998.

Historic aerials show a farm road that travels east and then northeast through the property was extant as early as 1950. At that time, there were at least six barns and assorted outbuildings on the property, as well as several small fields on each side of the road. The fields have been merged and are used for modern commercial farming. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery, and Ogden Gravesite is 1847–1863 (the dates of the burials on the property) and 1954 (the date the farmhouse was constructed) through 1971, when the property was used for tobacco farming.

DESCRIPTION

The residence (LO 315.1) at the Cox Farm is a Linear Ranch with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, stone-veneer cladding, and a concrete-slab foundation. The façade features, from left to right: an external front-facing chimney flanked by two two-over two windows; a synthetic front door under a small stoop with wrought-iron porch supports; a 12-light picture window flanked by two two-over-two sash windows; a second external chimney at an articulation in the façade; a second entrance door on the right side under a small stoop with wrought-iron columns; and two two-over-two sash windows. The west elevation has two sets of paired two-over-two windows and two single two-over-two sash windows toward the rear. The east elevation has an attached rear-facing garage adjacent to the driveway; three two-over-two sash windows; two rear entrances; a paired set of two-over-two sash windows; and three single two-over-two sash windows. The south elevation does not have window or door openings. The carport (LO 315.2) has a metal gable roof, vinyl cladding, and an enclosed storage space at the rear (Figure 77).

To the east of the residence, a gravel drive leads into corn and wheat fields. Several outbuildings are located along the drive, east of the farmhouse. These buildings include a tractor barn (LO 315.3) with a metal roof, vertical metal siding, and two double wagon doors; a small, deteriorated shed (LO 315.4) with a metal roof and metal siding; two metal-roofed, metal-sided grain silos (LO 315.6); a tobacco barn (LO 315.7) with a metal roof with ridge ventilators and vertical wood siding; and a utility shed (LO 315.5) with a metal roof, metal siding, and a double wagon door. An abandoned barn (LO 315.8) is in a grove of trees southwest of the other outbuildings. This barn had a metal gable roof and board-and-batten siding but is now overgrown and partially collapsed (Figures 78 and 79).

Figure 77.
Photographs, Cox Farmhouse



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southwest

Figure 78.
Photographs, Cox Farm Outbuildings (1 of 2)



A. Tractor Barn and Shed, Looking North



B. Silos and Tobacco Barn, Looking Southwest

Figure 79.
Photographs, Cox Farm Outbuildings (2 of 2)



A. Utility Shed, Looking South



B. Abandoned Barn, Looking Southwest

The Elias Ogden headstone (LO 315.9) stands by itself in the middle of a corn field roughly halfway between the Cox residence and the Miller Cemetery. It reads “Born Oct 9, 1798, Died May 25, 1847. Aged 48 Yrs 7m 18 days.” Approximately 600 feet into a wooded area at the northeast end of the property, and apparently unrelated to the Ogden burial, the Miller Cemetery (LO 315.10) is overgrown and surrounded by trees. The burials include the only upright headstone, Catharine O. Miller, which reads “In Memory of Catherine O. Millor, wife of John Miller Sr. We departed this life in peace the 27th of May 1852 in the 37 year of her age. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.” Immediately adjacent to the marker are a flat rectangular stone lying on the ground with an inscription for 1st Sgt Samuel O. Miller, 35th Kentucky Infantry, Company F, and a fallen headstone for John C. Miller, which reads “Born Nov. 4, 1811, Died Apr. 20, 1879. [illegible] into the spirit land.” A fallen headstone for Eugenia McCulloch, broken into two pieces, has a hand-holding motif and reads “Daughter of G.W. and M.A. McCulloch. Born Jan 26, 1862, Died Jan 3, 1888” (Figures 80 and 81).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery, and Ogden Gravesite were evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with periods of significance of 1847–1863 and 1954–1971. The Cox Farm is an example of a mid-twentieth-century tobacco farm, featuring a farmhouse and outbuildings constructed in the 1950s. Several of those buildings have been demolished since the period of significance, and tobacco is no longer grown on the property. Additionally, the field patterns have changed significantly to accommodate current commercial grain farming. NSA recommends that the Cox Farm and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture.

Miller Cemetery and Ogden Gravesite were each evaluated under Criterion A for exploration and settlement. The Ogden Gravesite appears to date from 1847, and the Miller Cemetery dates from the 1850s. These were both established at least 50 years after the creation of Logan County and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for exploration and settlement. Background research did not indicate any associations of the Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery, and Ogden Gravesite with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery, and Ogden Gravesite is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

The residence at the Cox Farm was built around 1954 and is an example of a Linear Ranch house. This building type is a residential form that dates from the mid-twentieth century and is commonly found throughout Kentucky. NSA recommends that the Cox Farm is not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

Figure 80.
Photographs, Miller Cemetery (1 of 2)



A. Cemetery, Looking Southeast



B. Catherine Miller Headstone,
Looking East

Figure 81.
Photographs, Miller Cemetery (2 of 2)



A. Samuel Miller Headstone, Looking East



B. John C. Miller Headstone, Looking Northeast

The Miller Cemetery and the Ogden Gravesite both include headstones with minor relief carvings that are typical for family cemeteries of the area. Many are deteriorated or illegible. Neither marker has distinguishing features such as statuary, extant landscaping, fencing or notable designs. The Miller Cemetery and Ogden Gravesite are not eligible for listing under Criterion C landscape architecture or art. Neither the Miller Cemetery nor the Ogden Gravesite derives its primary significance from graves of important persons or from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events. Therefore, the Miller Cemetery and the Ogden Gravesite meets Criteria Consideration D. Located within the project site, the Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery (Cemetery 5), and Ogden Gravesite (Cemetery 2) were evaluated under Criterion D for information potential in the separate archaeology report. In summary, NSA recommends that the Cox Farm, Miller Cemetery, and Ogden Gravesite are not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

R.J. CORMAN RAILROAD (LO 316)

The single-track Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad extends 2.1 miles through the project area (Figure 82). A spur serving the Russellville Elevator Company, where the railroad intersects with Watermelon Road, is located at the southwestern end of the APE. The segment of the railroad that traverses the project area does not feature any support buildings or structures such as depots, tunnels, switch lines, or bridges. Completed in 1860, the railroad has had several owners including the MC&L Railroad from 1860 to 1872, and the L&N Railroad from 1872 until the late 1980s. The R.J. Corman company has owned the railroad corridor since the late 1980s. The resource is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

In the 1830s, the Kentucky Legislature received federal infrastructure funds for roads, rivers, and railroad projects. Simultaneously, construction began on private toll roads that would connect Russellville to surrounding agricultural and manufacturing centers such as Bowling Green and Hopkinsville in Kentucky, and Clarksville and Nashville in Tennessee. The Louisville and Nashville Turnpike Road, now U.S. 31W, was completed through Russellville in 1850. The railroad arrived in Russellville in 1859, with construction of the L&N Railroad. The following year, in 1860, the MC&L Railroad, opened to Russellville. This railroad connected the town to regional markets at Bowling Green, Clarksville, Memphis, and Nashville (see Figure 5). Historic research did not document if this line of the railroad played a significant role during the American Civil War. In 1872, the L&N Railroad purchased the MC&L Railroad, further strengthening economic ties between Russellville and regional markets in Tennessee and Kentucky (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004; Kleber et al. 1992:790).

Figure 82.
Location Map, RJ Corman Railroad (LO 316)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

The project area was one of the rural communities in the region that experienced an economic boon due to the improved transportation systems, allowing goods to be delivered to market more easily. In the 1870s, the L&N Railroad opened the Cave Spring Station at the intersection with Watermelon Road southwest of Russellville. Originally called Flag Station, the community became known as Cave Spring, named for a large underground cave near the depot. An 1877 county map illustrates that Cave Spring consisted of a railroad depot, schoolhouse, the Providence Baptist Church, and two stores, including B.K. Tully and Company, operated by Benjamin Keene Tully of Harmony Hall (LO 95; see Figure 7). The one-room schoolhouse, which doubled as the church, closed in 1932, and a store was demolished in 1945. Today, none of these landmarks are extant (Griffin 1996:15; *News-Democrat and Leader* 1947).

Around 1968, the L&N Railroad ceased passenger service along the Memphis Branch and closed the passenger depot at Cave Spring. Around that same time, a group of local farmers opened Hopkinsville Elevator in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, as a grain elevator cooperative. Since then, they have expanded to five additional locations, including Russellville (Hopkinsville Elevator n.d.). Historic aerial images indicate that the Russellville Elevator, located at the intersection with Watermelon Road, opened around 1977, with two grain elevators. The granary added a third elevator by 1980, and by 1998, they added two additional elevators. The largest elevator was constructed between 2010 and 2013. A single-track spur line serves the granary co-op.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for this section of the R.J. Corman Railroad is 1859 (the date the railroad was constructed) through 1968, when passenger service ended at the depot at Cave Springs.

DESCRIPTION

This segment of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad is a typical single-track railroad corridor on a berm with ballast, crossties, and rails. The Cave Spring Station closed around 1968 and is no longer extant. Survey and background research did not reveal any significant structures, bridges, switch lines, or tunnels along this part of the railroad corridor. A modern spur line extends from west of Watermelon Road and leads to the Russellville Elevators (Figure 83).

NRHP EVALUATION

This 2.1-mile section of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad Corridor was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1859, when the rail line was constructed, and ending in 1968, when passenger service ended and the Cave Spring depot closed. the railroad corridor played an important role in developing the county's

Figure 83.
Photographs, RJ Corman Railroad Corridor at Watermelon Road



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking West

economy during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, none of the structures historically associated with the railroad, including the depot at Cave Spring, remain extant. Additionally, contemporary development has further diminished the railroad's integrity of setting, design, feeling, and association as an antebellum transportation corridor. Due to the lack of historic integrity, NSA recommends that this 2.1-mile section of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad Corridor is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A (Griffin 2006:10; Kennedy and MacIntire 2004).

Background research did not indicate any associations of this 2.1-mile section of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that this 2.1-mile section of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad Corridor is not eligible for listing under Criterion B.

This rail section has been improved repeatedly over time and does not retain original timbers, ties, rails, stations, or ephemera. There are no distinguishing architectural features that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that this 2.1-mile section of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad Corridor is not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that this segment of this 2.1-mile section of the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad Corridor is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

ED'S BARBECUE RESTAURANT (LO 317)

Located at 5521 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the former Ed's Barbecue Restaurant faces north on the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Clarksville Road/U.S. 79 (LO 318) and Watermelon Road. The parcel encompasses 2.68 acres of land that includes the restaurant (LO 317.1), smokehouse (LO 317.2), gravel parking lot, two sheds (LO 317.3 and 317.4), and a mobile home (LO 317.5; Figure 84). The restaurant is of historic age, but the four outbuildings are not. The property is owned by John and Rhonda Walker, with a mailing address of 5521 Clarksville Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The restaurant building is currently vacant and closed. The resource is located 0.26 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

Figure 84.
Location Map, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant (LO 317)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

HISTORY

The former Ed's Barbecue Restaurant (LO 317.1) is in a concrete-block roadside building constructed in the 1940s. Historic aerial photographs indicate it was most likely a roadside market. In 1987, Edward C. "Ed" Holloway (1935–2014) of Russellville converted the building into a roadside hickory-smoked pit barbecue and catering restaurant. He operated the family business along with his mother Ruth Holloway, sister Sandra Spear, and son David C. Holloway (1971–2011). A veteran of the U.S. Air Force, Ed Holloway operated the barbecue restaurant from 1987 until his death in 2014. The restaurant featured a drive-up window along the north side (Dice 1991:1; Givens 1995:9; 1995; *News-Democrat and Leader* 2014:A5). According to historic aerial photographs, the detached smokehouse (LO 317.2) was built between 2010 and 2013. The sheds (LO 317.3 and 317.4) and mobile home (LO 317.5) were constructed between 2006 and 2010. Around 2017, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant was reopened under the business name BIG John's BBQ, but the restaurant closed recently. Information about the original occupant and use prior to becoming home to Ed's Barbecue was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for Ed's Barbecue Restaurant is circa 1940 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

This one-story Minimal Traditional building (LO 317.1) has concrete-block walls, a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, and a concrete-slab foundation. The gables are clad in vinyl siding, and a two-bay incised porch supported by two metal poles is located on the northeast corner of the building. A particleboard and glass-pane door is located under the porch, along with a one-over-one sash window with an aluminum frame. A vinyl sliding window serves as a walk-up or drive-up window and is located next to a wood-frame fixed window on the façade. The east elevation has a four-over-four vinyl sash window, and the west elevation as an aluminum door with a fanlight window. The rear of the building features a shed roof wing with vertical wood siding on a pier foundation (Figure 85).

The detached smokehouse (LO 317.2) is a square concrete-block building with a front-gable roof. The roof and gables are clad in standing-seam metal. A wood door is in the center of the north elevation, and an internal brick chimney is located along the south wall. One storage shed (LO 317.3) has board and batten siding, a metal gable roof, and a porch supported by wood posts. The other shed (LO 317.4) is a prefabricated wood building with double-leaf doors and a gambrel roof clad in asphalt shingles. A mobile home (LO 317.5) is located near the southwest corner of the parcel but was inaccessible to the surveyors during fieldwork (Figure 86).

Figure 85.
Photographs, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 86.
Photographs, Ed's Barbecue Restaurant Outbuildings

A. Smokehouse,
Looking Southeast



B. Shed, Looking
Southwest



C. Shed and Mobile
Home, Looking
Southwest



NRHP EVALUATION

Ed's Barbecue Restaurant was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning circa 1940 and ending in 1971. Research indicates the concrete-block business was originally a roadside market, which was renovated for use as a pit barbecue restaurant in 1987. Ed Holloway operated Ed's Barbecue here from 1987 until his death in 2014. Background research did not indicate the property had any documented associations with historically significant events. NSA recommends that the former Ed's Barbecue Restaurant is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for historical significance for commerce.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented association with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that Ed's Barbecue Restaurant is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

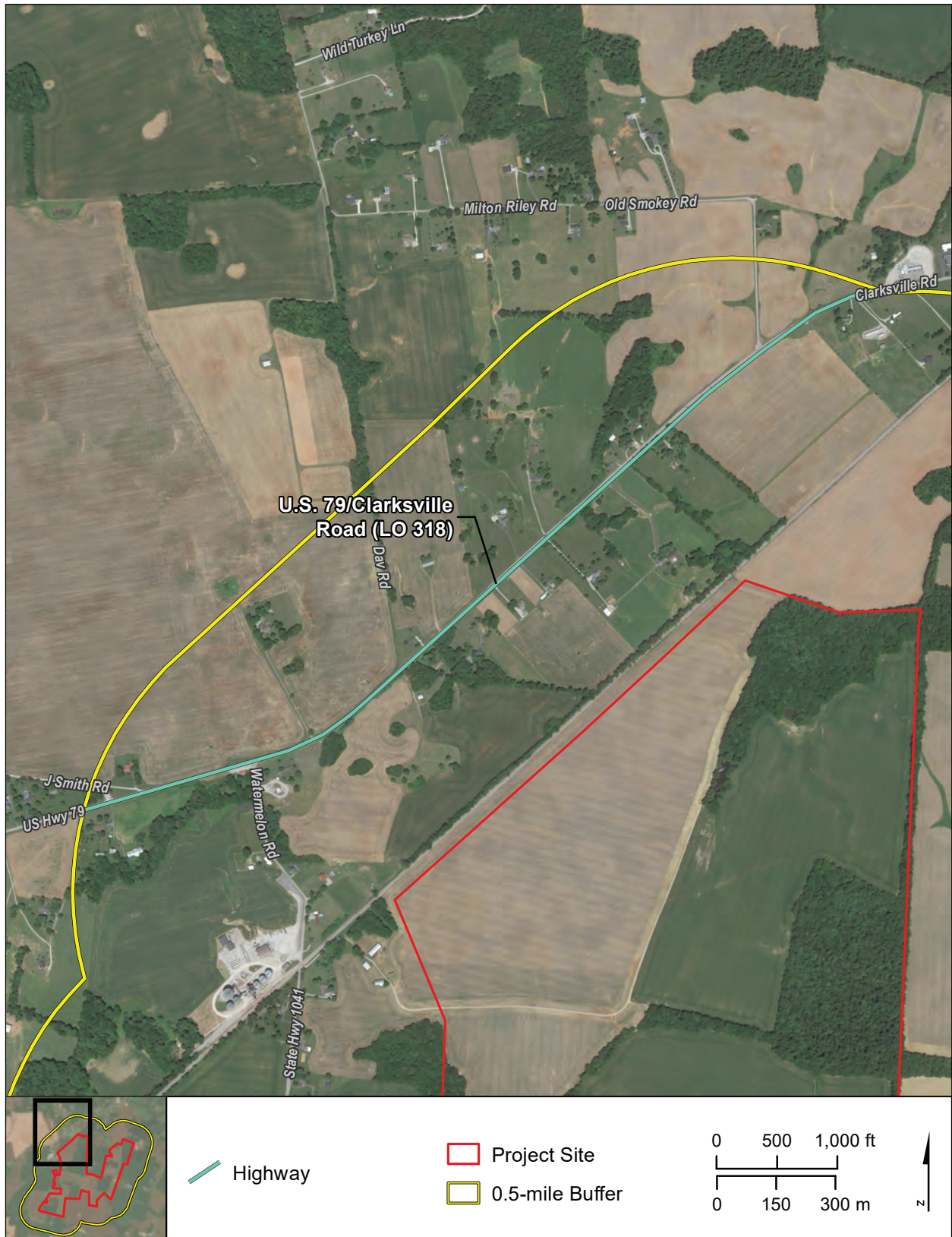
Constructed in the 1940s, the building is a modest example of a roadside commercial business from the mid-twentieth century that is commonly found throughout rural areas of Kentucky. The building has been altered by the installation of contemporary synthetic replacement sash windows, synthetic siding, and a rear addition. The building does not feature any distinguishing design features or distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. Additionally, the contemporary detached smokehouse, shed, and mobile home are common examples of their types. NSA recommends that Ed's Barbecue Restaurant is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that Ed's Barbecue Restaurant is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

U.S. 79/CLARKSVILLE ROAD (LO 318)

U.S. 79 is an 871-mile long north-south federal highway that connects Round Rock, Texas, at its western terminus with Russellville, Kentucky, at the eastern terminus. From the Tennessee state line to Russellville, the route covers 26.8 miles through Kentucky. Approximately 1.5 miles of U.S. 79 was reviewed in the project area (Figure 87). This section of the highway evolved from a stagecoach road constructed in the 1820s, and connected Russellville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee. The road is owned and maintained by the Kentucky Department of Transportation. The resource is located at least 0.24 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

Figure 87.
Location Map, U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor (LO 318)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

HISTORY

Getting goods to markets required reliable transportation routes. Around 1810, Kentucky's General Assembly voted that county courthouses could be no more than a day's travel from any person's home. These courthouses would also help determine county boundaries, and the local government initiated a system of road development between the county seats. In south-central Kentucky, towns built roads based on geographical relationship to regional, national, and ultimately international commercial markets. (Griffin 2006:10; Kennedy and MacIntire 2004). In Logan County, the Clarksville Road was laid out from 1822 to 1827, and this stagecoach road was served by a brick Federal-style roadside inn and tavern (LO 96) within the project area.

During the mid-nineteenth century, the Clarksville Road evolved into a turnpike connecting Russellville with markets and regional transportation facilities at Clarksville, Tennessee. The road served the Cave Spring College, no longer extant, during its operation from 1857 to 1882. The turnpike paralleled the MC&L Railroad, which opened between Clarksville and Russellville in 1860. The MC&L became the L&N Railroad in 1872, and then the R.J. Corman Railroad (LO 316) in the late 1980s. The Clarksville Road afforded access to a railroad depot that operated at Cave Spring from the 1870s through the 1960s, and to the Russellville grain elevators that have operated at the site of the depot since the late 1970s.

In the 1910s, Kentucky focused its transportation improvements on building new highways and upgrading older turnpikes. The Clarksville Road was signed as KY-105 in the early twentieth century, and then U.S. 79 by 1958 (Kentucky State Highway Department 1958). U.S. 79 complimented new interstate highways, including the heavily traveled western route of the Dixie Highway (U.S. 31W/68/431) that joined Detroit and Miami via Louisville, Russellville, and Nashville. Segments of the Dixie Highway also carried the Lincoln-Jackson Highway, an interstate highway connecting Chicago with New Orleans via Louisville and Nashville. These routes featured roadside businesses and other tourist attractions such as service stations, vacation and rental homes, restaurants, nightclubs, motels, barber shops and beauty parlors, and drugstores. Famous roadside attractions along the Dixie Highway include the Mammoth Cave National Park and Wigwam Village No. 3 at Cave City (Carver 1998; Gibson et al. n.d.; Jones et al. 2019; Kennedy and MacIntire 2004; Morrison 2004:115–169). The stretch of U.S. 79 through Cave Spring and the project area featured a handful of mid-twentieth-century roadside businesses like a motel and Ed's Barbecue (LO 317).

Construction of Interstate 65 in the mid-1960s from Nashville to Bowling Green decreased automobile traffic through Logan County and resulted in a loss of businesses and population. However, U.S. 68 and U.S. 79 remained heavily traveled east-west routes through the county and

continued to support tourism-related industry. Residential development along Clarksville Road also began during the middle of the twentieth century and continues into the twenty-first century (Kennedy and MacIntire 2004).

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road is circa 1825 (the date the road was constructed) through 1958, the year it was upgraded to a U.S. Highway.

DESCRIPTION

The 1.5-mile section of U.S. 79 is a two-lane road for the entirety of its length through the project area. The landscape is a mix of residential homes and agricultural farmland. At the western end of the project area is the former Ed's Barbecue Restaurant (LO 317). At the eastern end of the project area is a contemporary roadside self-storage facility. The route has no shoulder through the project area, and a modern transmission line continues along the north side. This section of U.S. 79 does not feature any transportation facilities such as bridges. The intersection of U.S. 79 and Watermelon Road has been improved with a turn-lane (Figures 88 and 89).

NRHP EVALUATION

This 1.5-mile section of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road corridor was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with periods of significance beginning circa 1825 and ending 1959. Highway U.S. 79 has served as a transportation corridor since the 1820s, when it was a stagecoach route connecting Russellville, Kentucky, and Clarksville, Tennessee. By the mid-nineteenth century, it had been improved into a turnpike. In the early twentieth century, the road evolved into a two-lane state highway, known as KY-105, and then a segment of U.S. 79 in the 1950s. Serving as a linear transportation corridor for nearly 200 years, U.S. 79 has historic significance for transportation, however, residential development since the mid-twentieth century along this corridor has diminished this resource's integrity of setting, feeling, and association with any early transportation corridor from the period of significance. NSA recommends that this 1.5-mile section of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road corridor is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for transportation.

Background research did not indicate that this section of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road corridor has any associations with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that this section of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road corridor is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Figure 88.
Photographs, U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor (1 of 2)



A. Looking East from Watermelon Road



B. Looking East from Finch House (LO 319)

Figure 89.
Photographs, U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor (2 of 2)



A. Looking West from the Finch House (LO 319)



B. Looking West towards the Watson House (LO 96)

This 1.5-mile segment of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road corridor is a two-lane, paved road with no shoulders. The landscape along its route includes residences, farmland, and two commercial properties. It is a typical example of a rural state and federal highway and includes no engineering significance that would meet NRHP eligibility under Criterion C. NSA recommends that this section of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road corridor is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that this 1.5-mile segment of the U.S. 79/Clarksville Road Corridor that runs through the project area is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

FINCH HOUSE (LO 319)

Located at 5173 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Finch House faces north on a hill overlooking the road. The triangular parcel measures 1.17 acres and encompasses several mature trees in front of and surrounding the rear and sides of the house (Figure 90). The property is owned by James D. Finch, with a mailing address of 5173 Clarksville Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The property is owner occupied. The resource is located 0.17 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

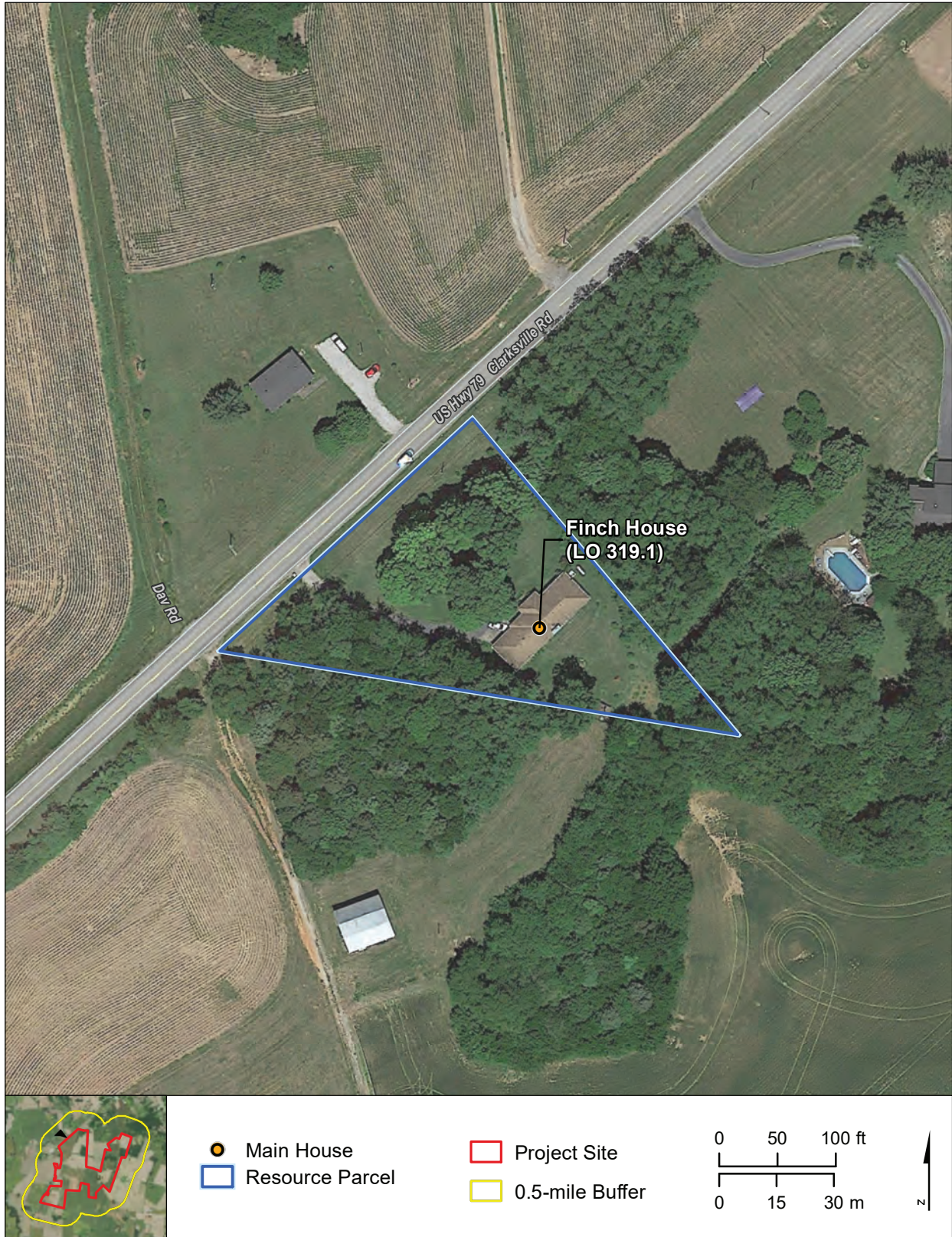
HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence was built in 1965. The windows and doors have since been replaced, and the current owner purchased the property in 2003. Information about the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Finch House is 1965 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

This one-story Linear Ranch house has an asphalt-shingle hip roof, brick-veneer siding, and a concrete-slab foundation. The hip roof of the porch shelters the third bay of the six-bay façade and is supported by decorative cast iron posts. The entry door – an aluminum replacement door with a fanlight – and three banded one-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows are located under the porch. Three one-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows of varying sizes are located east of the porch, and one one-over-one vinyl replacement sash window is located to the west. All the windows have brick sills. The two western bays shelter a two-car carport with a rear brick wall. The bays are separated by a brick post, and the west end is supported by cast iron posts (Figure 91).

Figure 90.
Location Map, Finch House (LO 319)



Basemap: ESERI Imagery Data 2021

Figure 91.
Photographs, Finch House



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking South

NRHP EVALUATION

The Finch House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1965 and ending in 1971. Background research did not indicate any significant association with local or regional residential development. NSA recommends that the Finch House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for historical significance for community planning and development.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented association with historically significant persons. NSA recommends the Finch House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1965, the house is a modest example of a Linear Ranch, a residential building type that dates from the mid-twentieth century. The house has been altered with contemporary vinyl sash windows and a vinyl door. The building does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends the Finch House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Finch House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

TOWNSEND HOUSE (LO 320)

Located at 5170 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Townsend House is situated on a 1.43-acre parcel and faces south (Figure 92). The property includes a large lawn and a gravel driveway and is owned by Susie Townsend, with a mailing address of 5170 Clarksville Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The property is owner occupied. The resource is located 0.26 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

The Logan County Tax Assessor's website does not provide a build-date for this house. The architectural style, massing, window and door arrangement, and construction materials indicate that the house was likely built around 1960. Historic aerial images confirm that the residence was built between 1955 and 1980. The roof and gable material have since been replaced. Information regarding the original and subsequent owners was not available. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Townsend House is circa 1960 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

Figure 92.
Location Map, Townsend House (LO 320)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

DESCRIPTION

This one-story Ranch house with a massed plan has an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, brick-veneer siding, and a concrete-slab foundation. The four-bay façade has a single two-over-two wood sash window with horizontal panes, paired two-over-two wood sash windows with horizontal panes, a wood panel door with three vertical panes, and a single two-over-two wood sash window with horizontal panes. The west elevation has two two-over-two wood sash windows with horizontal panes, and the east elevation has a single two-over-two wood sash window with horizontal panes, an exterior brick chimney and a side door with three horizontal panes. The entry door is reached by a small brick landing with a single step, and the side entrance has three concrete steps leading to the brick landing as well as a metal railing (Figure 93).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Townsend House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning circa 1960, the date the building was constructed and ending in 1971. Background research did not indicate any significant association with local or regional residential development. NSA recommends that the Townsend House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for historical significance for community planning and development.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented association with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Townsend House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1960, the house is a good example of a Ranch house with a massed plan. This style dates from the mid-twentieth century and is common throughout rural southern Kentucky. The building does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Townsend House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Townsend House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

MILLER HOUSE (LO 321)

Located at 4890 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Miller House faces southwest on a 23-acre parcel. In addition to the house (LO 321.1), a barn (LO 321.2) and a shed (LO 321.3) are also standing on the property (Figure 94). All three buildings are of historic age. The house is reached by a gravel

Figure 93.
Photographs, Townsend House



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Northwest

Figure 94.
Location Map, Miller House (LO 321)



driveway, and the land is listed as agricultural. The property is owned by Mark and Brenda S. Miller, with a mailing address of 5170 Clarksville Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The house appears to be a rental property. The resource is located 0.26 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence was built in 1965. The shed (LO 331.2) and barn (LO 321.3) appear to have been constructed around the same time. The windows and doors have since been replaced, and the gable roof was added to the garage between 1996 and 2004. The current owner purchased the property in 1997. Information regarding the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Miller House is 1965 (the date the building was constructed) through 1971.

DESCRIPTION

This two-story Split-Foyer house (LO 321.1) has a Colonial Revival-style front porch. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, the foundation is of concrete block, and the walls are brick veneer. The six-bay façade is sheltered by a roof overhang supported by full-height fluted metal columns. The entry door sits off-center in the fourth bay and has a Colonial Revival-style wood panel door and small surround with fluted pilasters and a dentiled entablature. The other bays each have nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash windows above six-over-six wood sash windows.

A gabled garage wing extends from the basement level and has two overhead doors on the west elevation and a four-over-four vinyl sash window on the rear. Two eight-over-eight vinyl sash windows are located above the garage. Vinyl eight-over-eight sash windows are located on the east elevation, above two six-over-six wood sash windows. The rear elevation has vinyl eight-over-eight sash windows in each bay, an exterior brick chimney, and a rear entry door sheltered by a gabled porch roof on wood posts (Figure 95).

A transverse-frame barn (LO 321.3), currently used to store farm equipment, has a metal-clad bale roof and vertical wood siding. A shed roof wing is located on the west elevation. The shed (LO 321.2) also has a metal-clad gable roof and vertical wood siding. A pedestrian door is located on the south elevation (Figure 96).

Figure 95.
Photographs, Miller House



A. Looking Northeast



B. Looking Southwest

Figure 96.
Photographs, Miller House Outbuildings



A. Barn, Looking Northeast



B. Shed, Looking Northeast

NRHP EVALUATION

The Miller House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance of 1965 to 1971. The background research did not indicate any significant association with local or regional agriculture or residential development. NSA recommends that the Miller House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented association with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Miller House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1965, the house is a modest example of a Split-Foyer house with Colonial-Revival details, a residential building type and style that dates from the mid-twentieth century and is common in rural southern Kentucky. The building does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Miller House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Miller House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

SCOTT HOUSE (LO 322)

Located at 4692 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Scott House (LO 322.1) faces south on a roughly two-acre parcel, which also contains a carport (LO 322.2), a metal shop (LO 322.3), and a paved driveway (Figure 97). The house is of historic age, while the two outbuildings are not. The property is owned by Terry and Pam Scott, with a mailing address of 4683 Clarksville Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The dwelling is a rental property. The resource is located 0.26 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to the Logan County Tax Assessor's website, the residence (LO 322.1) was built in 1960. Historic aerial photographs indicate that the side addition and carport (LO 322.2) and the metal shop (LO 322.3) were constructed between 1980 and 1998. The current owner purchased the property in 2010. Information regarding the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Scott House is 1960 (the date the building was constructed) to 1971.

Figure 97.
Location Map, Scott House (LO 322)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

DESCRIPTION

This one-story Ranch frame house (LO 322.1) has a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal, brick-veneer siding, and a concrete-slab foundation. The original five bay façade was extended to the east by a carport addition. During this construction, the eastern bay was clad in vinyl siding to match the addition. A gabled porch shelters the third bay. It is supported by vinyl columns and is clad in vinyl siding. The contemporary entry door and three banded single-pane windows are beneath the porch. Two one-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows are west of the porch and paired single-pane windows are on the east vinyl-clad bay. One-over-one vinyl sash windows located beneath the two-car carport flank a set of paired French doors.

A prefabricated carport (LO 322.2) is situated in front of the attached carport, and a one-story metal shop (LO 322.3) is located west of the house. The metal shop has a side-gable roof, vertical synthetic siding, and a concrete-slab foundation. A separate driveway leads to an overhead door on the south side of the shop, and a pedestrian entrance is located on the east elevation (Figure 98).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Scott House was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance beginning in 1960 and ending in 1971. The background research did not indicate any significant association with local or regional residential development. NSA recommends that the Scott House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for historical significance for community planning and development.

Background research did not indicate the property had any documented association with historically significant persons. NSA recommends that the Scott House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1960, the house is a modest example of a Ranch house residential building type and style that dates from the mid-twentieth century and is common throughout rural southern Kentucky. The building has been significantly altered with the replacement of doors and windows and the construction of a large addition, and it does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that the Scott House not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Scott House is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

Figure 98.
Photographs, Scott House

A. Looking North



B. Carport, Looking
Northeast



C. Metal Shop,
Looking Northwest



SCOTT FARM (LO 323)

Located at 4683 Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), the Scott Farm includes 13 acres of farmland on the southeast side of the road. The farmhouse (LO 323.1) faces northwest, toward the road, and is surrounded by a garden and several mature trees. Mature trees also line the property boundary, which abuts the Memphis Line of the R.J. Corman Railroad (LO 316) at the rear. The property also features a gravel driveway, a shed (LO 323.2), and a barn (LO 323.3) southeast of the farmhouse (Figure 99). The house and shed are of historic age, but the barn is not. The property is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Terry Scott, with a mailing address of 4683 Clarksville Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The property is owner occupied. The resource is located 0.03 miles northwest of the project site, within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

According to Logan County Tax Assessor website, the house (LO 323.1) was constructed in 1940. However, according to the current property owner, the house was constructed in 1932. The building suffered a fire in 1940, after which some of the home was rebuilt. Historic aerials indicate that the shed (LO 323.2) was constructed by 1950, the rear addition was constructed before 2008, and the barn (LO 323.3) was constructed between 1980 and 1998. The south wing was added around 2007. Historic aerials also indicate that the farm likely expanded to the southwest of the current property boundaries, including fields, outbuildings, and farm roads. The property was subdivided for residential development between 1980 and 1998, and surrounding fields and outbuildings are no longer extant. Information regarding the original and subsequent owners was unavailable. Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Scott Farm is 1940 (the date the building was reconstructed) to 1971.

DESCRIPTION

Constructed in 1932, this one-story Craftsman-style frame bungalow (LO 323.1) has a front-gabled metal-clad roof, vinyl siding, and a stucco-clad foundation. The front elevation features a gabled projection with three banded three-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows and a wraparound porch. The hip roof of the porch is supported by four supports on the front elevation and one additional post on the side elevation. The two posts flanking the concrete porch steps and the two corner posts are comprised of battered vinyl posts on brick-veneer posts. The remaining porch support is a square vinyl post. The porch sheltered paired three-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows and the original wood and glass-panel door (Figure 100A).

Figure 99.
Location Map, Scott Farm (LO 323)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

Figure 100.
Photographs, Scott Farmhouse (1 of 2)



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking Northeast

The southwest elevation features a shed dormer with three three-pane vinyl-frame replacement windows, two pairs of three-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows, and a single three-over-one vinyl replacement sash window at the rear of the elevation. The rear elevation features a gabled addition with a six-over-six vinyl sash window and a screened porch in the corner of the ell created by the wing. The northeast elevation features an exterior brick chimney flanked by three-pane vinyl replacement windows at the front of the elevation and two paired and three banded three-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows. A contemporary door and six-over-six vinyl sash window are located on the northeast elevation of the rear wing (Figure 100B and 101).

Located southeast of the house, the barn (LO 323.3) measures 32x40 feet and features a metal gable roof with shed wings on the side elevations with corrugated metal siding. The four-bay elevation features an open vehicle entrance in the northeast bay and vehicle entrances with paired doors in the second and fourth bays. A storage shed (LO 323.2) with a metal gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and corrugated metal siding is located to the rear of the house (Figure 102).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Scott Farm was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, and C with a period of significance of 1940 to 1971. The farm was likely established around 1932 but was subdivided between 1980 and 1998. The 1932 farmhouse is altered, and the original farm buildings have been demolished and replaced. The fields have been sold for residential development and do not retain integrity from the early or mid-twentieth century. NSA recommends that that the Scott Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agricultural significance.

Background research did not uncover any associations with a significant person or people. NSA recommends that that the Scott Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B.

Constructed around 1932, the Scott Farmhouse is an altered example of a Craftsman-style Bungalow. The addition on the southeast elevation and the replacement of the siding, windows, and roof material significantly diminish the building's integrity of materials and technique. The agricultural outbuildings are common examples of their type and do not exhibit any architectural significance. NSA recommends that that the Scott Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Scott Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

Figure 101.
Photographs, Scott Farmhouse (2 of 2)



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking West

Figure 102.
Photographs, Scott Farm Outbuildings



A. Barn, Looking Southeast



B. Shed, Looking East

MARION ACRES FARM AND WHITAKER CEMETERY (LO 324)

The Marion Acres Farm and Whitaker Cemetery is located at the west end of Marion Acres Road, which extends west from Joe Montgomery Road. The primary circa-1930 farmhouse (LO 324.1) and machine shop (LO 324.2) are located at 515 Marion Acres Road, and historic aerial photographs indicate that the farm boundary once encompassed 237 acres, which have since been subdivided. The 17 acres associated with the farmhouse and garage are owned by Mark and Connie Hall, with a mailing address of 515 Marion Acres Road, Russellville, Kentucky, 42276. The south fields, containing the Whitaker Cemetery, include 174 acres owned by Lynn S. Dawson of 2010 Olmstead Road, Olmstead, Kentucky. These fields featured barns and agricultural outbuildings that are no longer extant. The remaining 46 acres to the northwest of the farmhouse are now owned by Galloway Harper of 5579 Old Allensville Road, Elkton, Kentucky 42220. Only the primary farmhouse was accessible to the surveyors during fieldwork. The mid-nineteenth-century Whitaker Cemetery (LO 324.3) was inaccessible (Figure 103). The house and cemetery are of historic age while the machine shop is not. The resource is bounded along the south and east side by the project site and is within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

The Whitaker Cemetery (LO 324.3) is the oldest resource on the Marion Acres Farm. The cemetery is located at the south end of the farm and was inaccessible during the survey. According to archival records, 13 members of the Whitaker family are buried in the cemetery with the earliest burials dating from the mid-1840s. Archival records also call the cemetery the “Whittaker” Cemetery, although there are no other instances of that spelling. Due to the location of the family cemetery on this farm, it was most likely settled and owned by the Whitaker family. The following is a summary of the Whitaker family members who online resources indicate are buried in the cemetery (Figure 104).

William W. Whitaker (1770–1846) and his wife Penelope Edwards Whitaker (1779–1845) arrived in Logan County sometime before 1810, when his household numbered two free white boys and two free white girls under age 10, one free white boy and two free white girls aged 10 through 15, and one free white man and one free white woman aged 26 through 44. He enslaved nine Black people, seven of whom were under age 16, and two of whom were over age 25. In 1830, the Whitaker household had one free white man and one free white woman between ages 50 and 59, one free white man and one free white woman between ages 20 and 29. Whitaker enslaved 25 Black individuals in 1810, including seven boys and three girls under age 10, four boys and five girls aged 10 through 23, three men and two women aged 24 through 35, and one woman aged between 36 and 54 (Find a Grave 2018).

Figure 103.
Location Map, Marion Acres Farm (LO 324)



Figure 104.
Photograph, Whitaker Cemetery, 2019 (1 of 2)



A. Cemetery and Surrounding Field, Looking Northeast
Source: Find a Grave 2018



B. Benjamin E. Whitaker Headstone, Looking East
Source: Find a Grave 2018

Benjamin E. Whitaker (1797–1873), likely the son of William and Penelope Whitaker, Married Susan C. Gough (1811–1878) in 1830. According to the 1830 census, Benjamin Whitaker lived in Logan County, in a different household from William Whitaker, with one free white girl aged 15 to 19, likely his wife, and three enslaved Black people, one boy under 10 and two boys aged 10 to 23. Their son, Benjamin Whitaker, Jr. (1846–1874), is also buried in the Whitaker Cemetery. Maria Lucretia Whitaker (birth and death dates unknown) married Henry Gorin (birth and death dates unknown) in 1818 (Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives 1914). According to the 1830 federal census, Gorin lived in Russellville with one free white woman aged 30 to 39, one free white girl aged 10 to 14, three free white girls ages 5 to 9, and one free white boy and one girl aged under 5, and seven enslaved individuals including two males aged 10 to 23, one man aged between 24 to 35, one woman aged 36 to 54, two women aged 10 to 23 and one girl under 10. Two of their daughters Penelope E. Gorin (1819–1840) and Caroline L. Gorin (1820–1842) are also buried in the Whitaker Cemetery (Figure 105)

The locations of the Whitaker farmhouses are unknown, and the association of the Whitaker family with the land near the cemetery is unclear. The 1877 *Atlas of Logan County* and other historic maps did not show a farm at this location. NSA archaeologists did not investigate the property because it is outside the project site.

Newspaper articles from the middle of the twentieth century refer to the property as the Marion Acres Farm. By the mid-twentieth century, Eddie and Clara O'Brien owned the Marion Acres Farm and circa-1930 farmhouse (LO 324.1). Archival research indicates that Eddie O'Brien (1913–2000) of Logan County and Clara Mullins (1911–2000) of Pikeville, Kentucky, married in 1945. They adopted three sisters, Mary Catherine, Nancy Jean, and Patricia Sue. Mr. O'Brien worked for the United Farm Agency in real estate, while also farming Marion Acres (Turner 1979). Historic census and World War II Draft records indicate that, in 1940, Eddie O'Brien lived and worked on a farm with his father on either Clarksville Road (U.S. 79) or West 9th Street within the incorporated city limits of Russellville. Period newspaper articles describe Marion Acres Farm as being on Clarksville Road (U.S. 79), which becomes West 9th Street within the city limits. Marion Acres Farm is located outside the incorporated boundaries of Russellville; it is probable that Eddie and Clara O'Brien moved to Marion Acres Farm off Joe Montgomery Road sometime after their marriage, around 1950). The farm featured an outbuilding north of the house, a road leading south from the house to three additional barns and the Whitaker Cemetery (Figure 106).

The O'Briens operated the farm at Marion Acres until 1957, when they moved to Louisville, Kentucky, so their children could attend a Catholic high school. They retained ownership of the farm and leased out the land and the circa-1930 farmhouse in their absence. They returned in 1964,

Figure 105.
Photograph, Whitaker Cemetery, 2019 (2 of 2)



A. Penelope E. Gorin
Headstone, Looking East
Source: Find a Grave 2018



B. Bennie E. Whitaker
Headstone, Looking East
Source: Find a Grave 2018

Figure 106.
Aerial Photograph, Marion Acres Farm, 1950

A. Showing Surrounding Farmland

B. Showing Farmstead



Georeferenced Basemap: 1950 Aerial Photograph (NETR Online 2020)

when their daughters finished school. While in Louisville, the family were invested in the Christian Family Movement, whose projects included collecting necessities for charity, books for schools, rating movies, and “teen age problems” (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1962).

Eddie O’Brien farmed tobacco at Marion Acres and worked at Mac Rector’s farm store as assistant supervisor for the Tobacco Board of Trade. He was offered the job of clerk to a local judge in 1968, and once again leased out the farm. In 1967, Clara O’Brien received a Master of Education degree from the University of Louisville and worked for the Todd County Board of Education as a special education instructor in Elkton (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1967). In 1979, Eddie O’Brien retired from his position as city clerk after serving for nine years (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1968a; Turner 1979).

Sometime during the early 1960s, the official name of the road heading south towards the Montgomery Farm (LO 325) was changed to Eddie O’Brien Road. Locals continued to know the road as Montgomery Road, and deeds and addresses continued to list it as Montgomery Road. The local newspaper continued to refer to it as the Montgomery Road into the 1970s. In 1981, a delegation of residents along the road petitioned the Logan Fiscal Court to change the name back to Montgomery Road to end the confusion. The name change would also honor Joe Montgomery, who was said to have built the road in the 1920s “without help from the county or neighbors.” In an earlier meeting to discuss the name change, Eddie O’Brien said he had helped build the road, although he moved to the area around 1950. At the second meeting to discuss the name-change, Squire Sheldon Baugh suggested the compromise “Montgomery-O’Brien Road,” which was summarily rejected. Eddie O’Brien apparently said he would not agree to the compromise. Baugh then suggested “Joe Montgomery Road” to avoid confusion with Montgomery Road, which is located at Auburn in Logan County. The court magistrates voted 6–2 to change the name to Joe Montgomery Road, and the paved portion of the road leading to the farm is called Marion Acres Road (Turner 1981).

Historic aerial photographs show that the southernmost outbuilding and the road separating two fields leading to the Whitaker Cemetery was demolished between 1955 and 1980. The current owners purchased the property in 1992, and demolished the north outbuilding between 1998 and 2004, and the two additional southern outbuildings between 1998 and 2004. The owners constructed the machine shop (LO 324.2) between 2016 and 2019. The farm has also been subdivided, and the land that once contained the outbuildings is used for large-scale commercial agriculture and no longer associated with the primary farmhouse. Information regarding the original owner of the farmhouse is unavailable.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Marion Acres Farm and Whitaker Cemetery is circa 1810 to circa 1875, the approximate years when the property was associated with the Whitaker family, and 1930–1971, when it was used for small-scale commercial agriculture.

DESCRIPTION

Built around 1930, the primary farmhouse (LO 324.1) is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front vernacular dwelling with an asphalt-shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a brick-veneer foundation. The full-width porch has a hip roof supported by lathed wood posts. The symmetrical façade is comprised of a contemporary aluminum door flanked by one-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows. A single one-over-one vinyl sash window is located at attic level on the façade. The west elevation has two one-over-one vinyl sash windows of different sizes (Figure 107A).

The east elevation is dominated by an attached carport that measures 22x25 feet. The carport is supported by vinyl posts and shelters a contemporary nine-pane door. A one-over-one vinyl sash window and contemporary French door with five-pane sidelights are also extant on the east elevation. The rear elevation has two one-over-one vinyl sash windows on the ground floor and one at attic level (Figure 107B).

The remaining outbuilding is a machine shop (LO 324.2) has a metal gable roof and metal siding on a concrete slab. An overhead entrance, a pedestrian entrance, and a six-over-six vinyl sash window are located on the north elevation, and two six-over-six vinyl sash windows and a pedestrian entrance are located on the west elevation (Figure 108).

The Whitaker Cemetery (LO 324.3) is located at the rear of the farm and was not accessible to surveyors. Records indicate that there are 13 known burials at the Whitaker Cemetery. When the cemetery was documented in 2019, a wire fence with wood posts protected the headstones from agricultural activity (see Figure 106). Only a few of the headstones were undamaged and many were leaning against other stones or lying on the ground. The documented burials are listed below:

- Margaret E.B. Whitaker (December 18, 1807–September 23, 1838), photograph not legible
- Maria Whitaker (June 25, 1838–July 9, 1840), no grave photograph
- Penelope E. Gorin (January 17, 1819–July 12, 1840), headstone reads “In Memory of Miss PENELOPE E. GORIN daughter of HENRY & MARIA L. GORIN”

Figure 107.
Photographs, Marion Acres Farm, 2021



A. House, Looking Southwest



B. House, Looking Northwest

Figure 108.
Photographs, Marion Acres Farm Machine Shop, Looking Southeast



- Caroline L. Gorin (December 13, 1820–July 12, 1842), headstone reads “In Memory of [Damage]AROLINE E. GORIN daughter of HENRY & MARIA L. GORIN.” Footstone reads “C. L. G.” Headstone and footstone are leaning against the Penelope E. Gorin headstone
- Penelope Whitaker (January 8, 1779–January 5, 1845), no grave photograph
- William W. Whitaker (September 28, 1770–August 9, 1846), broken footstone lying on the ground reads “W.W.W.”
- Benjamin E. Whitaker (June 18, 1797–April 26, 1873), photograph not legible, headstone is partially buried
- Benjamin E. Whitaker, Jr. (July 10, 1846–February 4, 1874), headstone partially buried
- Susan C. Whitaker (February 27, 1811–May 24, 1878), no grave photograph
- Bennie E. Whitaker (August 6, 1881–June 21, 1882), headstone leaning against other headstones, featuring a carving of a lamb, and reading “BENNIE E. son of J.B. & S.B. WHITAKER...Safe in Jesus”
- Joseph B. Whitaker (September 11, 1884–June 8, 1887), headstone lying on the ground, featuring a carving of a lamb, and reads “JOSEPH B. son of J.B. & S.B. WHIT[Damaged]”
- Mae Cecilia Whitaker (April 9, 1875–July 19, 1888), footstone reading “M.C.W.”
- Ora Todd Elliot (1882–1 May 1932), no grave photograph

NRHP EVALUATION

The Marion Acres Farm and Whitaker Cemetery was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with periods of significance of circa 1810 to circa 1875, the approximate years when the property was associated with the Whitaker family, and 1930–1971, when it was used for small-scale commercial agriculture. The Whitaker Cemetery was also evaluated separately under Criteria A, B, and C. Research indicates the farm was most likely established in the early nineteenth century; however, only the Whitaker Cemetery remains from the nineteenth-century period. Early dwellings and all but a handful of contemporary agricultural outbuildings have been demolished. Today, the farm features a circa-1930 farmhouse, a contemporary outbuilding, and fields that have been subdivided and sold. Due to alterations to the farmhouse, demolition of outbuildings, and changes in the land-use patterns, the resource does not retain feeling or

association as a nineteenth or early to mid-twentieth-century farm. Due to the lack of historical integrity, NSA recommends that Marion Acres Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture.

NSA recommends that Marion Acres Farm and Whitaker Cemetery are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1930, the Marion Acres Farmhouse is a significantly altered example of a vernacular gable-front dwelling. The windows, siding, and roof are altered, and the building does not feature any distinguishing design features or a distinctive method of construction that would meet the criteria for architectural significance under Criterion C. NSA recommends that Marion Acres Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Whitaker Cemetery was evaluated under Criterion A for exploration and settlement. The earliest burial dates to the 1840s. The cemetery was established at least 50 years after the creation of Logan County and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for exploration and settlement.

Background research did not uncover any associations with significant person or people. NSA recommends that the Whitaker Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Records indicate that the Whitaker Cemetery is comprised headstones with minor relief carvings that are typical for family cemeteries of the area. The cemetery has no distinguishing elements such as statuary, extant landscaping, fencing or unique design features. The Whitaker Cemetery and is not eligible for listing under Criterion C landscape architecture or art.

The Whitaker Cemetery is not a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of important persons, age, distinctive design features, or from their associations with historic events. Therefore, the Miller Cemetery does not meet Criteria Consideration D. NSA did not evaluate the Whitaker Cemetery under Criterion D for information potential as it is located outside the project site.

In summary, NSA recommends that Marion Acres Farm and Whitaker Cemetery are not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

MONTGOMERY FARM (LO 325)

The Montgomery Farm is located at the south end of Joe Montgomery Road, which extends approximately one mile from the north end of the property to the original farmhouse before turning west for about one tenth of a mile. Joe Montgomery Road is paved north of the Montgomery Farm and gravel within the 460-acre parcel. The farm features an abandoned circa-1913 (LO 325.1) farmhouse, the site of a circa-1920 farmhouse, a circa-1960 Ranch house (LO 325.1), three tobacco barns (LO 325.5, 325.6, 325.7), an abandoned tobacco barn (LO 325.4), and an equipment shed (LO 235.3). Most of the acreage is used for agriculture, although some of it is wooded (Figure 109). Six buildings on the property are of historic age, while one, the equipment shed, is not. The property is owned by the Marguerite Statton Family Trust with a mailing address of 440 Morton Road, Russellville, Kentucky 42276. The property is rented out. The resource is located within the project site.

Sites 15LO295, 15LO336, 15LO337, 15LO351, 15LO352, 15LO353, 15LO355, 15LO356, 15LO367, 15LO375, 15LO376, 15LO386, 15LO388, 15LO402, 15LO404, 15LO405, and 15LO406 are located within LO 325 and are evaluated in the separate archaeology report.

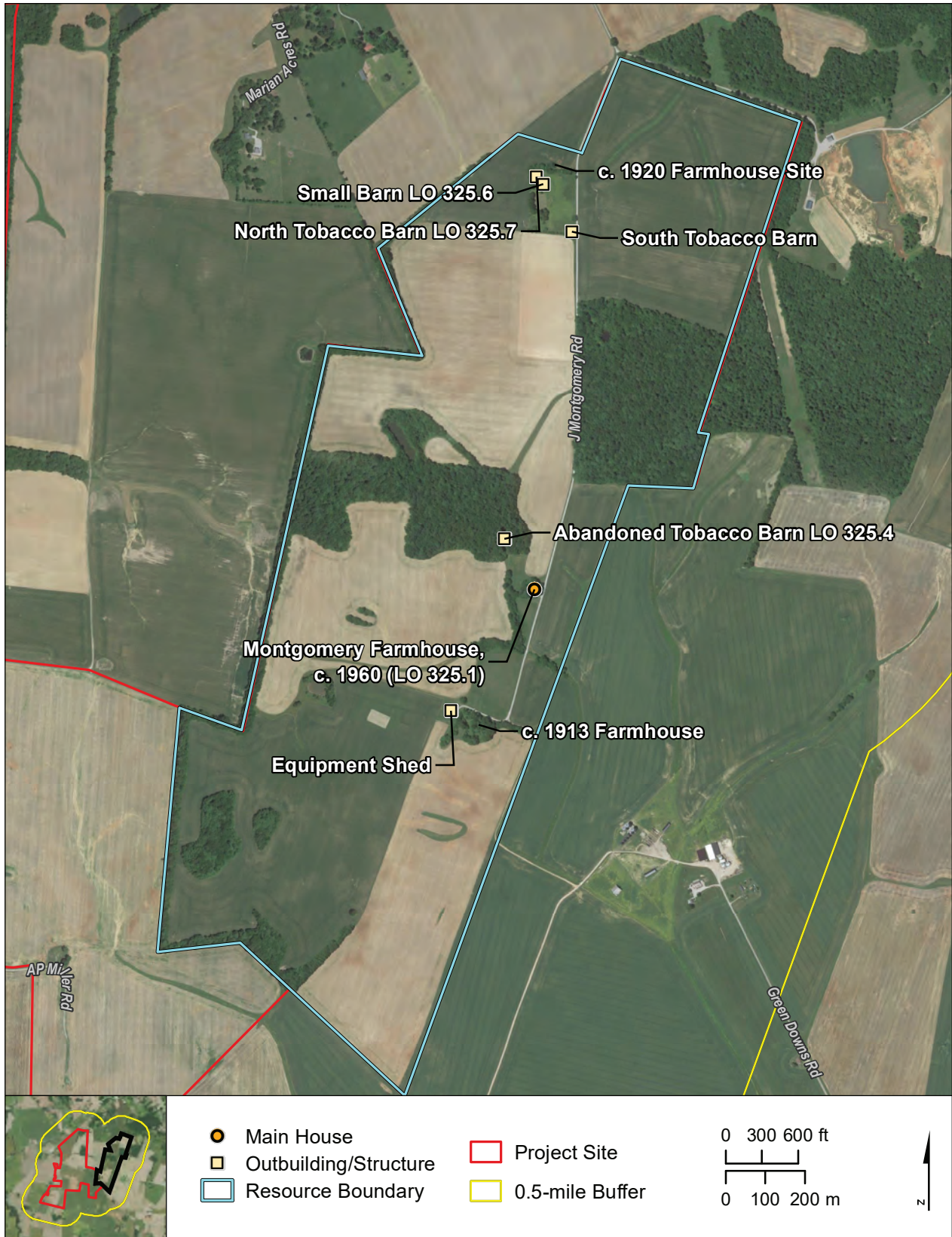
HISTORY

Research indicates that the Montgomery Farm was established in the early twentieth century. At one time, the farm featured three farmhouses, dating from circa 1913, circa 1920, and circa 1960. The circa-1913 farmhouse (LO 325.2) is long abandoned and in ruins. The circa-1920 farmhouse has been demolished. The circa-1960 farmhouse (LO 325.1) remains extant. The farm also retains four historic-age agricultural outbuildings and barns.

The farm was established around 1913 by Joseph Thomas Montgomery (1887–1957) of Daviess County, Kentucky, and Lila J. Johnson (1892–1984) of Russellville. They married in 1912, shortly before moving to this farm. In 1913, Lila J. Montgomery planted a walnut she found while sweeping the porch. The walnut grew into a large tree until it started to yellow around 1965, when she had it cut down. After the lumber dried properly, she commissioned a local carpenter to use it to make a solid walnut drop leaf table, a China cabinet, and a buffet (Figure 110; *News-Democrat and Leader* 1968b).

Around 1920, Joseph and Lila Montgomery constructed a second dwelling on the property at the north end of the driveway, near the early tobacco barns. According to the property owner Michael Statton, the grandson of Marguerite Montgomery Statton, this second farmhouse served as the farm's primary residence until it was demolished in the 1980s. The later residents of the original circa-1913 farmhouse are unknown.

Figure 109.
Location Map, Montgomery Farm (LO 325)



Basemap: ESRI Imagery Data 2021

Figure 110.
Photograph, Lila Montgomery and China Cabinet, 1968



Source: News-Democrat and Leader 1968b

Joseph and Lila Montgomery had one daughter, Annie Marguerite (1915–1985) who married Owen “Hogden” Statton (1914–1978) in 1933. Newspaper reports indicate that the Montgomery family entertained frequently at their home. The Stattons resided near Whippoorwill, about 10 miles northwest of the project area. Hogden Statton owned the Statton Implement Company in Russellville, and operated lime trucks for the county. In 1977, he was seriously injured while harvesting corn on his mother-in-law’s farm (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1977).

In 1946, Logan County used state transportation funding to pave several rural roads, including 2.1 miles of Joe Montgomery Road, from U.S. 79/Clarksville Road to the fork of the Dot River (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1946). The Dot River crosses Joe Montgomery Road near the south end of the road, between the circa-1913 farmhouse and the circa-1960 farmhouse. Only one mile of the road was paved, from U.S. 79 to the north end of the Montgomery Farm parcel, near the location of the circa-1920 farmhouse where the family was likely living at that time.

On October 17, 1957, Joseph Montgomery passed away at the age of 70 after falling from his tractor. The tractor wheels and disc harrow both passed over his body, and he died in the hospital about four hours after the accident (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1957).

Around 1960, a third farmhouse was built in between the circa-1913 farmhouse building and the circa-1920 farmhouse. It may have been a rental house for farm tenants. It is currently the only dwelling in use.

Two pre-1950 barns were located at the end of Joe Montgomery Road. One was demolished between 1980 and 1998, and the other was demolished between 1998 and 2004. The remaining barns are located near the site of the circa-1920 farmhouse, which was demolished in the 1980s. The north tobacco barn (LO 325.7) was extant before the 1950 aerial photograph was taken, and the two other barns (LO 325.5 and 325.6) were constructed between 1950 and 1955. The historic aerial photography also shows that the land was divided into several small fields for different crops through 1980, but that by 1998, the land had been converted to cultivate a single crop for commercial agriculture.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Montgomery Farm is circa 1913 (the date the first farmhouse was constructed) to 1971, when the farm property was a tobacco farm.

DESCRIPTION

Hidden in a grove of trees, the original farmhouse (LO 325.2) on the Montgomery Farm is a one-and-half-story Craftsman-style dwelling. Constructed around 1913, the long-abandoned and deteriorated frame house has a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, wood weatherboard siding, and a stone pier foundation. The front façade has a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by two battered wood posts on rusticated concrete-block piers. Piers without posts flank the steps at the center of the porch. The façade has a four-over-four wood sash window and an entry door, while the gabled projection has a secondary front entrance door on the projection side and facing four-over-four wood sash window. An arched window opening without glass is located under the gable. The west elevation shows two parallel gables with an interior brick chimney in the connecting ridgeline. Each gable has a window opening at ground level with metal sheeting running to the roofline. The east elevation shows a rear shed wing with four one-over-one wood sash windows (Figures 111–112). The interior of the house retains some of the original arched passageways, and some of the fireplaces have tile surrounds (Figure 113).

The circa-1960 farmhouse (LO 325.1) is a Minimal Ranch dwelling with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and a concrete-block foundation. The partial-width porch has a shed roof supported by wood posts, and it shelters the contemporary replacement door and paired eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A single eight-over-eight wood sash window is located west of the porch. The east elevation has two eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and the rear elevation has three eight-over-eight wood sash windows. The west elevation has a contemporary replacement door flanked by eight-over-eight wood sash windows (Figure 114).

Located near the circa-1913 farmhouse, the circa-1990 equipment (LO 325.3) shed is a frame building with a metal gable roof, metal siding, and is open on the east elevation. The circa-1940 abandoned tobacco barn (LO 325.4), located northwest of the circa-1960 farmhouse, is a gabled building with a metal gable roof and vertical wood siding. The interior is an open truss system used to hang tobacco, and it is open at ground level on the gable ends (Figure 115).

Three barns are situated near the site of the circa-1920 farmhouse. The circa-1955 north tobacco barn (LO 325.7) has a gable roof and vertical wood siding that is open in the center of the gable ends, while the small barn (LO 325.6), also circa 1955, has a standard gable roof and vertical wood siding. Located near the road, the circa-1940 south tobacco barn (LO 325.5) has a metal gable roof and vertical wood siding and shed wings on either side. It is open at ground level on the gable ends (Figure 116).

Figure 111.
Photographs, circa 1913 Montgomery Farmhouse (1 of 2)



A. Looking Southwest



B. Looking West

Figure 112.
Photographs, circa 1913 Montgomery Farmhouse (2 of 2)



A. Looking East



B. Rear
Porch,
Looking
East

Figure 113.
Photographs, circa 1913 Montgomery Farmhouse Interior



A. Front
Hall and
Northwest
Room



B. Southwest Room and Staircase

Figure 114.
Photographs, circa 1960 Montgomery Farmhouse



A. Looking North



B. Looking Southeast

Figure 115.
Photographs, Montgomery Farm Outbuildings (1 of 2)



A. Equipment Shed, Looking Southwest



B. Abandoned Tobacco Barn, Looking West

Figure 116.
Photographs, Montgomery Farm Outbuildings (2 of 2)



A. North Tobacco Barn and Small Barn, Looking West



B. South Tobacco Barn, Looking Southwest

NRHP EVALUATION

The Montgomery Farm was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C, with periods of significance beginning circa 1913 and ending in 1971. Established around 1913, the Montgomery Farm features a long abandoned and deteriorated circa-1913 farmhouse, the site of a demolished circa-1920 farmhouse, and a circa-1960 farmhouse, as well as scattered outbuildings and tobacco barns dating from 1940 to 1990. The deteriorated and altered dwellings, outbuildings, and barns diminish the resource's integrity as a tobacco farm dating from the early twentieth century. Additionally, the small fields have been merged to cultivate a single crop for commercial agriculture. Due to the lack of integrity from the circa-1913 to 1970 period of significance, NSA recommends that the Montgomery Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Joseph Montgomery was a notable resident of the area, however, his role in the community's history does not reach the exceptional level required to meet NRHP criteria. Background research did not uncover any associations with other significant person or people. NSA recommends that the Montgomery Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Montgomery Farm features two extant farmhouses. A third farmhouse has been demolished. The circa-1913 farmhouse is a significantly deteriorated and ruinous example of a Craftsman-style dwelling. Long abandoned and overgrown, the windows, siding and roof are significantly compromised, creating moisture and animal damage throughout the building. Remnants of original features are visible; however, the resource's integrity of materials and artisanship have diminished. The circa-1960 farmhouse is a common example of a modest Ranch house that has been altered. The agricultural outbuildings and tobacco barns are also common examples of their type and do not exhibit architectural significance. NSA recommends that the Montgomery Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Montgomery Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

GREEN DOWNS FARM (LO 326)

Located at the end of Green Downs Road, the Miles Farm includes approximately 1,675 acres of land on eight separate legal parcels along the south and east sides of the project site. The circa-1900 farmhouse (LO 326.1) at 1091 Green Downs Road is the home of Heaven Can Wait Animal Rescue. It sits on a 2.64-acre parcel, along with the kennel (LO 326.2) and kennel shed (LO 326.3). This parcel is surrounded by a 907-acre parcel, which contains the following resources: a tobacco barn (LO 326.6), an equipment shed (LO 326.5), silos (LO 326.7), a cattle feed barn (LO 326.8),

an office shed (LO 326.9), a shop (LO 326.10), grain bins (LO 326.11), and two circa-1955 tenant houses (LO 326.13 and LO 326.14). The easternmost parcel, containing 141 acres of farmland, features a circa-1960 farmhouse (LO 326.12; Figure 117). A third rental house was demolished around 2015. The other parcels are farmed but do not feature any buildings. Five of the buildings – the farmhouses, tenant houses, and tobacco barn – are of historic age, while the other nine buildings are not. The parcels are owned by the Estate of Billy Joe Miles, with a mailing address of PO Box 22919, Owensboro, Kentucky 42304. Sharon Miles currently occupies the circa-1960 farmhouse. The resource is bounded along the northwest by the project site and is within the viewshed APE.

HISTORY

Established around the turn of the twentieth century, the Miles Farm is centered on a circa-1900 farmhouse that has been renovated for use as an animal rescue facility. The farm also features a circa-1960 farmhouse, two circa-1955 rental houses, and several agricultural outbuildings and support structures. A third tenant house was demolished around 2015. In the 1950s, the tobacco farm began producing grain, which necessitated the construction of grain silos and associated structures. Today, the farm is used for growing grain.

The earliest available aerial photograph, taken in 1950, shows a small building with two dormers (LO 326.1) at the approximate location of the extant equipment sheds. This building appears to be the circa-1900 farmhouse in its original location, as the design of the dwelling appears to date from the first quarter of the twentieth century. No building appears in its current location until the 1955 aerial photograph. This house may have been constructed by James Samuel Flowers (1876–1948) who lived in Logan County with his wife, Adelia Cornelius Flowers (1878–1964) until 1942, when they moved to Petersburg, Virginia to be closer to their children. The Flowers family farmed the “old Cornelius property,” and Mr. Flowers later worked in the tobacco business in Russellville (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1948; *Park City Daily News* 1964).

In 1946, Laurin Wilkins, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wilkins of Orndorff Mill Road, returned to Logan County from the serving as an Air Force radio operator to work on his father’s farm. Shortly thereafter, Wilkins and his wife, Lois Russell Wilkins, purchased their first tract of land, a 125-acre farm, from his grandmother, Mrs. John Robertson. That farm was just up the road from his parent’s farm. Around 1952, his uncle, Marvin Alney “John” Robertson, purchased the “Jim Sam Flowers” farm, which adjoined Wilkin’s property. Nephew and uncle formed a partnership they called the Green Downs Farm. In 1962, Wilkins, Robertson, Mrs. Dorothy Estes, Mrs. Taylor

Figure 117.
Location Map, Miles Farm (LO 326)



Basemap: HD Google Satellite (2019)

Flanery, and other family members incorporated Green Downs Farm. That same group had already founded Green Meadows Dairy with Ed Russell, Lois Wilkins' father, in 1956 (*Auburn News* 1963; *News-Democrat and Leader* 1965b; 1976).

In 1963, Green Downs Farm was the largest dairy farm in Kentucky at 1,240 acres. Green Downs had 375 cows and produced 1,500 gallons of milk a day. The cows were housed in individual stalls in a 234-foot by 174-foot building near the silos. An automated feeding system linked the silos directly to the barn, and the barn's design allowed for easy cleaning. That building was demolished between 1980 and 1998. That same year, the farm installed a plate milk cooler, saving space and costs. This innovation allowed milk to flow directly to a tank truck that could then make daily deliveries. The farm also grew alfalfa for the cows, as well as tobacco and wheat, and housed Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, their three children. Four employees likely occupied the three tenant houses (LO 326.13 and 326.14). The farmhouse (LO 326.12) and tenant houses were constructed around 1960, with the farmhouse on the north side and tenant homes along the south side of Green Downs Road. One tenant house was demolished around 2015. The tobacco barn (LO 326.6), located northwest of the farmhouse, was constructed between 1950 and 1955, while the eight silos (LO 326.7), three grain bins (LO 326.11), and office shed (LO 326.9) were constructed after 1955 (*Auburn News* 1963).

By 1965, Green Downs had increased production to an average of 1,800 gallons of milk daily from 550 Holstein cows. In 1965, Green Downs Farm was the largest dairy farm in Kentucky and held Army contracts with Fort Knox and Fort Campbell. The dairy processed 9,500 gallons of milk daily, from Green Downs and other farms, just for those two posts. Mrs. Flanery managed the dairy as well as a drive-in restaurant owned by the family's corporation and located on Nashville Street in Russellville. That same year, Kentucky's State Highway Department announced that it would pave the 1.2-mile Green Downs Road. Eleven families lived on the road in that year, and as the state's largest dairy herd, Green Downs received regular visits from tourists and farmers who came to study the dairy operation (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1965a; 1965b; 1976).

In 1966, Green Downs Farm purchased an additional 400 adjoining acres. In 1969, the farm hosted a "Milking School," an event where Dr. John Nicolai, Extension Dairy Specialist, gave a lecture on modern milking management and mastitis control. Anyone interested in the dairy industry was invited to attend (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1966; Warren 1969).

Laurin Wilkins managed Green Downs Farm until 1975, when he decided to leave the dairy industry. In November 1975, he held an auction and sold 459 cattle for an average of \$600 each. In 1976, Howard and Marylen Vail and Larry and Shelly Vail purchased the 1,560-acre Green Downs Farm for \$2.5 million. The Vails farmed grain in Indiana, owning and renting 1,100 acres there. They converted the property to grain farming (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1976).

Billy Joe Miles purchased eight separate parcels around 1985. Billy Joe Miles (1939–2018) was born in Daviess County, Kentucky. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from Western Kentucky University in 1962 and began working at his father's seed corn company. In the 1960s, he and four friends competed in Flanery, and other family members incorporated Green Downs Farm. That same group had already founded Green Meadows Dairy with Ed Russell, Lois Wilkins' father, in 1956 (Auburn News 1963; *News-Democrat and Leader* 1965b; 1976).

and sponsored tractor pulls at local fairgrounds in Daviess County. In 1979, they formed a sports marketing company called TNT Motorsports, which they sold to Madison Square Garden Enterprises in 1990. The entrepreneurial Billy Joe Miles owned Miles Enterprises, and he ran several companies under its umbrella: Miles Farm Supply Inc.; Miles Farms Inc.; Miles L.P. Gas Inc; and Agri-Trucking Inc. (Prichard 1999). Miles also served on several local and state agricultural organizations, as well as civic, religious, and political organizations. Miles became Chairman of the University of Kentucky's Board of Trustees and served the Kentucky Association of Conservation Districts, the Daviess County Farm Bureau, and the Owensboro Health Board. His progressive and innovative approach to agriculture improved crop yields, reduced production costs, and promoted marketing for farmers. His advocacy of "no-till" farming methods in the 1960s, and support of the expansion of field tiling established some of the most productive farmland in Western Kentucky. He traveled internationally to learn improved farming practices. After a visit to Europe, he brought back information on high-yield wheat cultivation that doubled crop yields when put to use on his farms (*News-Democrat and Leader* 1993). He expanded his soybean, corn, wheat, and tobacco farming operations overseas, with 40,000 acres in Bolivia in addition to 20,000 acres recorded in Kentucky (Keith Lawrence 2018).

In 2010, current property owner Sharon Miles renovated the original circa-1900 farmhouse for use as the "Heaven Can Wait Animal Rescue" facility. Miles was a longtime volunteer and board president of the Logan County Humane Society and began Heaven Can Wait to house and find foster homes for dogs when it became clear that the number of intakes still overwhelmed the Humane Society's new facility. Miles donated the parcel to the new rescue organization and made the formerly vacant farmhouse livable for an on-site caretaker. They also constructed the kennel (LO 326.2), kennel shed (LO 326.3), and enclosed the yard around 2010 (Story 2012). Sharon

Miles occupies the circa-1960 house across Green Downs Road from the farmhouse and rents the two 1955 houses to the south along Green Downs Road.

Based on this information, NSA recommends that the period of significance for the Green Downs Farm is 1962–1971, the years when the farm was one of the largest dairy farms in the county. Agricultural developments at this farm after 1971 do not meet the standards of exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G.

DESCRIPTION

The relocated circa-1900 farmhouse (LO 326.1) that has been converted into the Heaven Can Wait Animal Rescue facility is a Minimal Traditional dwelling with a metal-clad side-gable roof and vinyl siding. The contemporary wood entry door is in the middle of the façade, flanked by one-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows and sheltered by a gabled awning. The two gabled dormers also have one-over-one vinyl sash windows. Two one-over-one vinyl sash windows are located on the ground floor of the side elevations and one one-over-one vinyl sash window is located beneath each gable (Figure 118).

North of the circa-1900 farmhouse, the kennel (LO 326.2) is a metal gabled building constructed in 2010, with metal siding on a concrete-slab foundation. The north elevation has an overhead door, and a pedestrian door with a shed roof porch is located on the east elevation. Located between the farmhouse and the kennel is a prefabricated shed (LO 326.3) with a saltbox roof, vertical wood siding, and paired doors. Another shed (LO 326.4), circa 2018, is also a prefabricated building. Located north of the kennel, it has a gable roof, porch, vertical wood siding, and paired doors. The 2014 equipment shed (LO 326.5), located west of the storage shed, is a frame building with a metal gable roof, metal siding, and is open on the south elevation (Figure 119).

Located southwest of the equipment shed, the circa-1955 tobacco barn (LO 326.6) has a metal gable roof with ridgeline ventilation, vertical wood siding on the gable ends, and concrete-block walls on the eave ends. The gable ends have four open bays, and the concrete-block walls have three window openings (Figure 120).

On the north side of the driveway, eight grain silos (LO 326.7) stand adjacent to one another. Constructed around 1960, the four large concrete silos have metal roofs and are grouped in a square, while the four smaller metal silos are arranged linearly. Located east of the silos, the 2014 cattle feed barn (LO 326.8) has a metal gable roof, metal siding, and is open on the south and west elevations (Figure 121).

Southeast of the cattle feed barn, the 2012 office shed (LO 326.9) is a front-gable building with metal cladding on the roof and walls. The front and rear elevations are sheltered by roof overhangs supported by wood posts. An overhead door flanked by six-over-six vinyl windows is located on

Figure 118.
Photographs, circa 1900 Green Downs Farmhouse



A. Looking West



B. Looking Southwest

Figure 119.
Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (1 of 4)



A. Kennel and Kennel Shed Looking Northwest



B. Storage Shed and Equipment Shed, Looking Northwest

Figure 120.
Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (2 of 4)



A. Tobacco Barn, Looking Northwest



B. Tobacco Barn, Looking Southeast

Figure 121.
Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (3 of 4)



A. Silos, Looking Southeast



B. Cattle Feed Barn, Looking Southeast

the front elevation. The shop (LO 326.10) is a barrel-vaulted building with metal siding, a large overhead door, and a shed addition on the north elevation. The three grain bins (LO 326.11) are circular metal buildings with metal roofs (Figure 122).

Positioned across Green Downs Road from the Heaven Can Wait Animal Rescue, the circa-1960 farmhouse (LO 326.12) is a one-story Courtyard Ranch with an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a concrete-block foundation. Facing gabled projections flank the central porch, which is created by a roof overhang supported by metal posts. The contemporary nine-pane door and picture window with two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash sidelights are located under the porch. Two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows are located on the gabled projections. The north elevation has a one-over-one vinyl sash window flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows, and the south elevation has paired two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows (Figure 123).

Located southeast of the farmhouse on Green Downs Road, two tenant houses were constructed around 1955. Both houses are Minimal Traditional dwellings with metal-clad side-gable roofs, vinyl siding, and concrete-block foundations. The matching four-bay elevations have paired windows, an entry door sheltered by a shed awning supported by metal posts, and two single windows. The side elevations each feature two windows. Tenant House A (LO 326.13) has one-over-one vinyl replacement sash windows and a six-panel wood door. Tenant House B (LO 326.14) has by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows and a contemporary nine-pane door (Figures 124–125).

NRHP EVALUATION

The Green Downs Farm was evaluated for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C with a period of significance from 1962 to 1971, the years when the farm was one of the largest dairy farms in the state. Established around 1900, the 1,675-acre Green Downs Farm was historically associated with tobacco and grain farming, and later held the largest dairy herd in Kentucky. Today, the farm is rented out for grain farming and is home to Heaven Can Wait Animal Rescue. Most of the extant buildings, including three dwellings, date from the mid-twentieth century when the farm was an active dairy. However, many of the other buildings associated with dairy farming were demolished during the 1980s and 1990s, when the farm switched to grain. In 2010, the original circa-1900 farmhouse was renovated for use as an animal rescue and kennel. Due to the lack of integrity from the circa-1900 to 1970 period of significance, NSA recommends that the Green Downs Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Figure 122.
Photographs, Green Downs Outbuildings (4 of 4)



A. Office Shed, Looking Northwest



B. Shop and Grain Bins, Looking North

Figure 123.
Photographs, circa 1960 Green Downs Farmhouse



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking Northeast

Figure 124.
Photographs, circa 1955 Green Downs Tenant House A



A. Looking South



B. Looking West

Figure 125.
Photographs, circa 1955 Green Downs Tenant House B



A. Looking Southeast



B. Looking Southwest

Both Laurin Wilkins and Billy Joe Miles were notable residents of the area, however, their role in the regional history does not reach the exceptional level required to meet NRHP criteria. Background research did not uncover any associations with other significant person or people. NSA recommends that the Green Downs Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Constructed around 1900, the original farmhouse is an example of a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling that was altered for use as an animal rescue facility in 2010. The apparent move from one location to another on the farm and replacement of the siding, windows, and roof significantly diminish the building's integrity of materials and artisanship. The three mid-twentieth-century dwellings, the agricultural outbuildings, and support structures, such as the grain silos and tobacco barn, are common examples of their type and do not exhibit any architectural significance. NSA recommends that the Green Downs Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural significance.

In summary, NSA recommends that the Green Downs Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for historical and architectural significance under Criteria A, B, and C, individually or as part of any eligible district.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The architectural survey identified 26 resources, including 12 individual dwellings and 10 farms containing a range of components including dwellings, outbuildings, and cemeteries. Five cemeteries were recorded, three of which are located on or associated with farms recorded during the survey. One community cemetery was also surveyed. Additionally, the survey identified a roadside restaurant, a highway corridor, and a railroad corridor. The KY-SHPO had previously surveyed three of the resources (LO 95, LO 96, and LO 245), between 1977 and 2007. One of the resources, the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95), had been previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. In 2007, the KY-SHPO designated the Brown House, located on the Brown Farm and Anderson Cemetery (LO 245) as a Kentucky Landmark, an honorary designation that indicates the house is worthy of preservation. The Watson House (LO 96) had not previously been evaluated for historic significance.

NSA recommends that the Harmony Hall Farm (LO 95) remains eligible for listing in the NRHP, with a recommended NRHP boundary of 4.36 acres. The proposed project undertaking is located 0.4 miles south and west of the Harmony Hall Farm. Based on current project information, NSA recommends that the proposed undertaking would have no adverse effect on the Harmony Hall Farm.

NSA recommends that none of the other 25 surveyed resources within the APE are eligible for listing on the NRHP, either individually or as part of a district.

Archaeological resources were documented and assessed in a separate report prepared by NSA.

Intentionally Blank

REFERENCES CITED

Adelman, Garry and Mary Bays Woodside

- 2019 A House Divided: Civil War Kentucky. *American Battlefield Trust*. Electronic document, <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/house-divided-civil-war-kentucky>, accessed December 16, 2020.

AECOM

- 2019 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: Research Design for the Russellville Solar Project, Logan County, Kentucky*. AECOM, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amick, Daniel S.

- 1987 Lithic Raw Material Variability in the Central Duck River Basin: Reflections of Middle and Late Archaic Organizational Strategies. Master's Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Auburn News

- 1963 A Million Dollars for Milk: Push-Button Dairy Gets Quick Cooler. *Auburn News*, June. 26, 1963

Beach, Ursula S.

- 1988 *Montgomery County*. Tennessee County History Series 63. Memphis State University Press, Memphis, Tennessee.

Bergman, Christopher A. and Charley Comiskey

- 2006 *The Historic Context Statement for Prehistory at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky*. Submitted to United States Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, Contract No. DACA27-01-D-0004. BHE Environmental, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bisson, Terry

- 2021 Tobacco Terror. *HistoryNet.com*. Electronic document, <https://www.historynet.com/tobacco-terror.htm>, accessed July 16, 2021.

Carver, Martha

- 1998 The Dixie Highway and Automobile Tourism in the South. *Society for Commercial Archaeology Journal* 16(2).

Civil War Archive

- n.d. Union Regimental Histories: Kentucky. *Civil War Archive*. Electronic document, <http://www.civilwararchive.com/Unreggst/unkyinf4.htm#35th>, accessed July 26, 2021.

Commonwealth of Kentucky

- 2000 Kentucky, U.S. Death Index, 1911–2000. Kentucky Department of Information Systems, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 2007 Kentucky, U.S. Death Records, 1852–1965. Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives., Frankfort, Kentucky.

Cronan, Mary and Walter Langsam

- 1976 Nomination from for the Russellville Historic District. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Dice, Tracy

- 1991 Two Restaurants Specialize in Barbecue. *News-Democrat and Leader*, September 2, 1991.

Equal Justice Initiative

- 2017 Lynching in America: Confronting the Legacy of Racial Terror. *Equal Justice Initiative*. Electronic document, <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/report/>, accessed December 10, 2020.

Find a Grave

- 2003 Stevenson Chapel Church Cemetery, Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky Find a Grave Cemetery: #1973083. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/1973083/stevenson-chapel-church-cemetery>, accessed July 26, 2021.
- 2012 Anderson Cemetery, Cave Springs, Logan County, Kentucky. Find a Grave Cemetery: #2455194. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2455194/anderson-cemetery>, accessed July 26, 2021.
- 2018 Whittaker Family Cemetery, 959 Orndorff Mill Road, Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, Find a Grave Cemetery: #2676531. Electronic document, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2676531/whittaker-family-cemetery>, accessed July 12, 2021.

Flowers, Joanne

- 1985 Education Has Always Been an Important Aspect of Life in Logan County. *News-Democrat and Leader*, May 23, 1985.

Funk, William

- 2018 Brutal Saviours of the Black Patch. *History Today*. Electronic document, <https://www.historytoday.com/miscellanies/brutal-saviours-black-patch>, accessed July 16, 2021.

Gibson, Kelli M., Robbie Jones, Gavin Townsend, Susan W. Knowles, Ginna Foster Cannon, and Tiffany Momon

- n.d. Jim Crow and the American Road Trip: Tennessee “Green Book” Sites, an Interactive Map. *Tennessee Green Book Sites*. Electronic document, <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=bf72b1fbddcd4d5da265dca3a0fda64d>, accessed August 1, 2020.

Gilbert, B. Miles

- 1990 *Mammalian Osteology*. Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia, Missouri.

Givens, Josh

- 1995 Ed’s Pit Bar-B-Q, a Family Business since 1987. *News-Democrat and Leader*, May.

Gregory, Rick

- 2018 Black Patch War. *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee.

Griffin, Mark

- 1995 Oakville: Sometimes Fun, Sometimes Scary! *News-Democrat and Leader*, November 20, 1995.
- 1996 Going Underground: Cave Spring History Filled with Caves, Intrigue. *News-Democrat and Leader*, December 20, 1996.
- 2006 *Logan County*. Images of America. Arcadia, Charleston, South Carolina.

Hemenway, Eric and Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

- 2015 Summer 1795: The Treaty of Greenville Creates an Uneasy Peace. *National Park Service*. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/a-long-legacy.htm>, accessed September 7, 2021.

Henderson, A. Gwynn and David Pollack

2012 *A Native History of Kentucky*. Edited by Daniel S. Murphree. Native America: A State-by-State Historical Encyclopedia. Greenwood Press, Santa Barbara, California.

Hines, Tommy and Christina Carbone

2021 South Union Shaker Village. *SAH Archipedia*. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Historical Data Systems

2009 U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861–1865. *Ancestry.com*. Electronic document, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=1555&h=2880065&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=1965, accessed April 28, 2020.

Hopkinsville Elevator

n.d. Hopkinsville Elevator. Electronic document, <https://www.hopelevator.com/>, accessed July 29, 2021.

Jones, Reinette

2021 Logan County (KY) Slaves, Free Blacks, and Free Mulattoes, 1850–1870. *Notable Kentucky African American (NKAA) Database*. Electronic document, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2439>, accessed July 13, 2021.

Jones, Robbie D., Ginna Foster Cannon, Kelli Gibson, Susan W. Knowles, Tiffany Momon, and Gavin Townsend

2019 Tennessee: Crossroads of the Upper South. Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Keith Lawrence

2018 Billy Joe Miles Dies at Age 78. *Messenger-Inquirer*, March 14, 2018, sec. A.

Kennedy, Rachel M. and William J. MacIntire

2004 Roadside Architecture of Kentucky's Dixie Highways: A Tour down Routes 31E and 31W. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

1914 Kentucky Birth, Marriage and Death Records, 1852–1910. Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Kentucky State Highway Department

1958 General Highway Map, Logan County, Kentucky. Kentucky State Highway Department, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Kleber, John E., Thomas D. Clark, Lowell H. Harrison, and James C. Klotter, eds.

1992 *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Lane, Mills

1993 *Architecture of the Old South: Kentucky and Tennessee*. Beehive Press, Savannah, Georgia.

Locke, George W. and R.C. Hunt

1877 Atlas of Logan County, Kentucky. Outline Map. McCracken County Public Library, Paducah, Kentucky.

Loveless, Debra

2001 NRHP Registration Form for Cedar Grove Rosenwald School (LO-129). *National Park Service*. Electronic document. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/47075e6a-317a-414c-baab-a0219ca0d2b6>, accessed December 23, 2021.

Lowe, Barbara, ed.

1996 *Logan County, Kentucky*. Turner Publishing, Paducah, Kentucky.

Marcher, Melvin V.

1962 Petrography of Mississippian Limestone and Cherts from the Northwestern Highland Rim, Tennessee. *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* 32(4):819–832.

Maroncelli, James and Timothy Karpin

2002 *The Traveler's Guide to Nuclear Weapons: A Journey through America's Cold War Battlefields*. Historical Odysseys, Lacy, Washington.

Marshall, Suzanne

1994 *Violence in the Black Patch of Kentucky and Tennessee*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri.

Matthiesen, Diana Gale

n.d. The 1820 Federal Census of Logan County, Kentucky. *Diana, Goddess of the Hunt – for Ancestors!* Electronic document, <http://dgmweb.net/Census/States/KY/KY-Logan-1820-Intro.html>, accessed July 13, 2021.

McClain, Iris Hopkins

1965 *A History of Stewart County, Tennessee*. Iris Hopkins McClain, Columbia, Tennessee.

McClary, Ben Harris

2018 Trail of Tears, or *Nunna-da-ul-tsun-yi*. *Tennessee Encyclopedia*. Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miller, Robert A.

1994 The Geologic History of Tennessee. *Tennessee Division of Geology Bulletin* 74:1–63.

Moore, Bill, and Tim Slone, eds.

2002 *Kentucky Snakes*. Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Morrison, Billyfrank

2004 *Clarksville in Vintage Postcards*. Postcard History Series. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.

Muir, Malcolm

2018 Fort Campbell. *Tennessee Encyclopedia*. Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee.

National Archives and Records Administration

2007 U.S. Passport Applications, 1795–1925. Online database. Ancestry.com, Provo, Utah.

National Park Service

2020 Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. *National Park Service*. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/trte/index.htm>, accessed February 21, 2021.

Native History Association

2020a 1823 Nashville Toll Bridge Site – Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. *Native History Association*. Electronic document, <http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/tollbridge.php>, accessed February 12, 2021.

2020b Port Royal State Historic Park – Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. *Native History Association*. Electronic document, <http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/portroyal.php>, accessed March 12, 2021.

Neal, Julia

- 1973 NRHP Nomination Form for South Union Shaker Center House and Preservatory. *National Park Service*. Electronic document. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/5ec94943-b7c4-4bf5-9bcc-37f30b2275c3/>, accessed December 23, 2021.
- 1975 Shakertown at South Union Historic District. National Park Service. *National Park Service*. Electronic document. <https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/5b9067fa-0545-4354-a962-02bcca6d8b48/>, accessed December 23, 2021.

News-Democrat and Leader

- 1938 Esteemed Lady Dead. *News-Democrat and Leader*, March 3, 1938.
- 1946 \$15,035 Will Go for New Highway Construction in County: \$38,390 to be Spent for Maintenance. *News-Democrat and Leader*, August 15, 1946.
- 1947 Cave Spring. *News-Democrat and Leader*, July 24, 1947.
- 1948 Rites Today for J. Sam Flowers. *News-Democrat and Leader*, January 29, 1948.
- 1957 Farm Accident Proves Fatal. *News-Democrat and Leader*, October 25, 1957.
- 1962 O'Briens – Ex-Residents – Subject of Story on Family Movement. *News-Democrat and Leader*, June 8, 1962.
- 1965a State to Improve 4 Miles of Streets. *News-Democrat and Leader*, August. 19, 1965.
- 1965b Kentucky's Largest Dairy Farm Located in South Logan County. *News-Democrat and Leader*, September 2, 1965.
- 1966 Green Downs Buys 400 Acres. *News-Democrat and Leader*, March 3, 1966.
- 1967 Mrs. Clara O'Brien Receives MA Degree. *News-Democrat and Leader*, September 14, 1967.
- 1968a Eddie O'Brien Succeeds Belton Head as Clerk of City Police Court. *News-Democrat and Leader*, August 22, 1968.
- 1968b Walnut She Planted as Bride Becomes Fine Furniture. *News-Democrat and Leader*, October 14, 1968, sec. The Logan Leader Woman's Page.
- 1976 Green Downs Farm Brings \$2.5 Million. *News-Democrat and Leader*, December 30, 1976.

- 1977 Hogden Statton in Intensive Care. *News-Democrat and Leader*, October 6, 1977.
- 1983 Historic Harmony Hall to be Sold at Auction Nov. 19. *News-Democrat and Leader*, November 10, 1983.
- 1993 Billy Joe Miles Receives Award from KY Farm Bureau. *News-Democrat and Leader*, December 16, 1993.
- 1998 Open House. *News-Democrat and Leader*, November 6, 1998, sec. B.
- 2014 Edward C. “Ed” Holloway. *News-Democrat and Leader*, May 30, 2014.

Olsen, Stanley J.

- 1968 *Fish, Amphibian, and Reptile Remains from Archaeological Sites*. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Parish, Ryan

- 2009 A Chert Sourcing Study Using Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy at the Dover Quarry Sites, Tennessee. Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky.

Parish, Ryan and Ellis Durham

- 2015 The Problems with Visual Identification of Dover and Fort Payne Chert. *Southeastern Archaeology* 34(1):71–83.

Pollack, David

- 2008 Mississippian Period. In *The Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update, Volumes One and Two, State Historic Preservation Comprehensive Plan Report*, edited by David Pollack: pp. 605–738. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Prichard, James

- 1999 New UK Chairman Promises Board Democracy. *Paducah Sun*, October 18, 1999, sec. Region/State.

Reischl, Geo. A.

- 1908 Lynching in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. Photographic postcard. *Oshkosh Public Museum*. <https://oshkosh.pastperfectonline.com/photo/AC00E102-8B2C-4971-ABDF-974360873100>, accessed July 16, 2021.

Soil Survey Staff

- 2020 Web Soil Survey. *Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture*. Electronic document, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>, accessed March 10, 2020.

Story, Justin

- 2012 Volunteer's Attention, Affection Run Heaven Can Wait Animal Rescue. *Bowling Green Daily News*, December. 9, 2012.

Swaim, Doug, ed.

- 1979 *Carolina Dwelling*. Towards Preservation of Place: In Celebration of the North Carolina Vernacular Landscape 26. North Carolina State University School of Design Student Publication, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Swietek, Wes

- 2018 Hidden History: Effort Underway to Memorialize Logan Lynchings. *Bowling Green Daily News*, August. 11, 2018

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency

- 2012 *The Angler's Guide to Tennessee Fish Including Aquatic Nuisance Species*. Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Nashville, Tennessee.

Park City Daily News

- 1964 Mrs. Adelia Flowers. *The Park City Daily News*, January 6, 1964.

Thomas, Matthew R.

- 2011 *Kentucky Fishes*. Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Troutman, Richard L.

- 1987 *The Heavens Are Weeping: The Diaries of George Richard Browder, 1852–1886*. Zondervan, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Turley-Adams, Alicestyne

- 1997 *Rosenwald Schools in Kentucky, 1917–1932*. Kentucky Heritage Council and Kentucky African American Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Turner, Jim

- 1979 Civil Servant O'Brien Retires After 9 Years as City Clerk. *News-Democrat and Leader*, May 7, 1979.

- 1981 Montgomery In; O'Brien Out; Williams Peeved. *News-Democrat and Leader*, October 22, 1981.

Turner, Marie

- 1980 What's in a Name? Schools, Towns Grew Together; Logan County as Rich History. *News-Democrat and Leader*, February 11, 1980.

University of Kentucky

- 2012 The Mississippian Plateau or Pennyroyal Region. *Kentucky Geological Survey*. Electronic document, <https://www.uky.edu/KGS/geoky/regionPennyroyal.html>, accessed July 13, 2021.
- 2021 African American Schools in Logan County, KY. *Notable Kentucky African American (NKAA) Database*. Electronic document, <https://nkaa.uky.edu/nkaa/items/show/2785>, accessed July 14, 2021.

Tully

- 1985 Harmony Hall Notes. Private Collection of Martha Shelton Durrett.

U.S. Census Bureau

- 1800 Second United States Federal Census. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1820 Fourth United States Federal Census. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1860a Eighth (1860) United States Federal Census, Population Schedule. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1860b Eighth (1860) United States Federal Census, Slave Schedules. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 1880 Tenth United States Federal Census. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C.
- 2020 City and Town Population Totals: 2010–2019. *Population and Housing Unit Estimates Tables*. Electronic document, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-total-cities-and-towns.html#tables>, accessed June 27, 2020.

U.S. Geological Survey

- 2011 Physiographic Regions. Electronic document, www.usgs.gov/physiogr/physio.html, accessed August 8, 2017.

USACE

2001 *Subduing the Cumberland: A History of the “Old” Locks and Dams on the Cumberland River*. U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Warren, Aubry

1969 Milking School at Green Downs. *News-Democrat and Leader*, February 17, 1969.

Wilson, Charles W.

1949 *Pre-Chattanooga Stratigraphy in Central Tennessee*. Tennessee Division of Geology, Nashville, Tennessee.

Winn, Thomas H.

2018 Clarksville. *Tennessee Encyclopedia*. Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee.

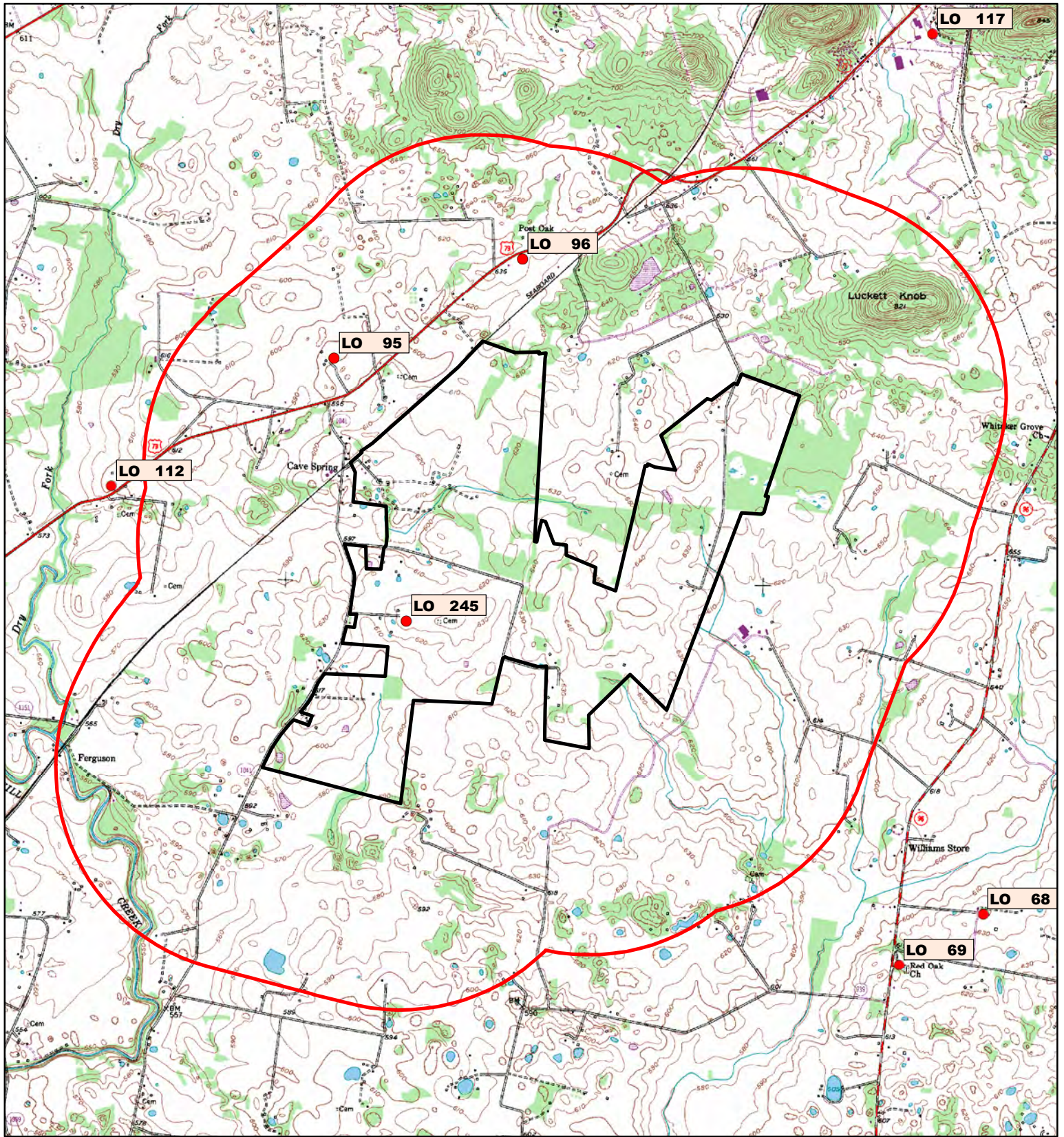
Wintory, Blake and Ashan R. Hampton

2019 Mosaic Templars of America. *The CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. Electronic document. <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/mosaic-templars-of-america-1186/>, accessed July 17, 2021.

Intentionally Blank

APPENDIX A: KY-SHPO SURVEY MAP

Intentionally Blank

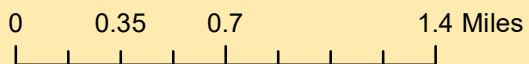


- | | |
|---|---|
|  Coded Historic Properties |  Group Boundaries |
|  KHC Historic Resources |  National Register Districts |
|  KHC Resource Entry |  Large National Register Property Boundaries |
|  KHC Linear Resources |  Easements |
|  Submitted Project Boundaries |  Area of Potential Effect |

Kentucky Heritage Council
Site Identification Program
 410 High Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

Confidential Information Not for Public Release

Note: this information report does not constitute Section 106 consultation or "clearance" from the KHC/SHPO







APPENDIX B: KY-SHPO SURVEY FORMS

Intentionally Blank

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY


Lo-95

1. Historic Name (s) <u>Harmony Hall/Ben Tully house</u>		22. ADD/County <u>BR/Logan</u>	
Original Owner <u>Ben Tully</u>		23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District	
Present Name <u>Harmony Hall</u>		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') <u>Russellville</u>	
3. Owner's Name <u>M. B. Morton</u>		25. UTM Reference <u>16 510410610 410733100</u>	
4. Owner's Address		Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location <u>W side US 79 at Cave Spring</u>		26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure <u>Building</u>	
6. Open to Public Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		27. District Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Visible from road Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Name:	
8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>		28. Significance Evaluation <u>National Register</u>	
9. Local Contact/Organization		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <u>2-17-77</u> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		30. Theme Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Architect		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. Builder		32. SAFETY FILM 5052 KODAK SAFETY FILM 5052	
13. Date <u>mid-19thc</u>		 	
14. Style <u>Greek Rev.</u>		 	
15. Original Use <u>house/school</u>		33. Tape No. <u>Roll 15</u> Negative No.	
16. Present Use <u>house</u>		34. Prepared by: <u>K. Gibbs</u>	
17. Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior <u>excellent</u>		35. Organization <u>KHO</u>	
18. Description <u>brick; 2-story; 3-bay; central passage plan; double-pile; interior chimneys; double windows (paired) in facade; original 2-tier portico on square piers.</u>		36. Date <u>Summer 1980</u>	
19. History		37. Revision Dates	
20. Significance		38. Staff Review	
21. Source of Information			



KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Lo-96

1. Historic Name (s)		22. ADD/County BR/Logan	
Original Owner		23. Zoning Classification Magisterial District	
Present Name		24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') Russellville	
3. Owner's Name		25. UTM Reference 116 505540 4074100	
4. Owner's Address		Zone Easting Northing	
5. Location E side US 79 at Post Oak Church			
6. Open to Public Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		7. Visible from road Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9. Local Contact/Organization		8. Ownership Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow		11. Architect	
		12. Builder	
		13. Date 2nd 1/4 19thc	
		14. Style transitional	
		15. Original Use house	
		16. Present Use house	
		17. Condition Interior <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior good	
18. Description brick; 1 1/2-story; unusual form; 2-bay block with an ell treated as main front w/main entry and oriented toward road, American bond with jack arches; exterior and inter. end chimneys; main door w/transom + sidelights			
19. History			
20. Significance			
21. Source of Information			
		26. Prehistoric Site Historic Site Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		27. District Name: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		28. Significance Evaluation KY Survey	
		29. Status National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> National Register <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>	
		30. Theme Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
		31. Endangered Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		32. 	
		33. Tape No. Roll 15 Negative No.	
		34. Prepared by: K. Gibbs	
		35. Organization KHC	
		36. Date Summer 1980	
		37. Revision Dates	
		38. Staff Review	



**KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES
INDIVIDUAL SURVEY FORM**

(KHC 2003-1)

Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY
(502) 564-7005

COUNTY Logan
RESOURCE # W 245
RELATED GROUP# _____
EVALUATION _____
SHPO EVALUATION _____
DESTROYED _____

1. NAME OF RESOURCE (how determined):
Brown House (name of present owner)

2. ADDRESS/LOCATION: 42276
1040 Watermelon Rd. Olmstead, KY

3. UTM REFERENCE:
Quad. Name: Russellville
Date: _____/Zone: _____
Easting: _____
Northing: _____
Accuracy: _____

4. OWNER/ADDRESS:
Patsy G. Brown, 1040 Watermelon Rd.

5. FIELD RECORDER/AFFILIATION: Olmstead, KY
Owner

6. DATE RECORDED: June 1, 2007

7. SPONSOR: N.A.

8. INITIATION:

9. OTHER DOCUMENTATION/RECOGNITION:
 Survey HABS/HAER
 KY Landmark 2007 Local Landmark
 National Register NHL
References: _____

19. FOUNDATION:
TYPE MATERIAL
2/ Continuous B/ Brick original
_____ _____ replacement

20. PRIMARY WALL MATERIAL:
2/ log original
✓/ asbestos siding/aluminum replacement

21. ROOF CONFIGURATION/COVERING:
CONFIGURATION COVERING
A/ Gable Gable original
_____ 5/ Asphalt Shingles replacement

22. CONDITION: good

23. MODIFICATION: 2/ moderate

24. NEGATIVE FILE #:
(Write resource # on back of all prints.)

10. ORIGINAL PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A
Residence

11. CURRENT PRIMARY FUNCTION: 0/1/A
Residence

12. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 8/ 1905 estimated
_____ documented

13. DATE OF MAJOR MODIFICATIONS:
2/ Kitchen ?
2/ bathroom 1958

14. CONSTRUCTION METHOD/MATERIAL:
L/1/ log original
W/2/ frame subsequent

15. DIMENSIONS: Height 20' Width 36' Depth 18'

16. PLAN:
C/ Double Pen first
_____ second
_____ third

17. STYLISTIC INFLUENCE:
2/ Early Republic; 1/ Federal first
_____ second
_____ third

18. STYLE DEVELOPMENT: R first _____ second _____ third

Comments:

10 I assume the original function was as a residence but don't know for sure

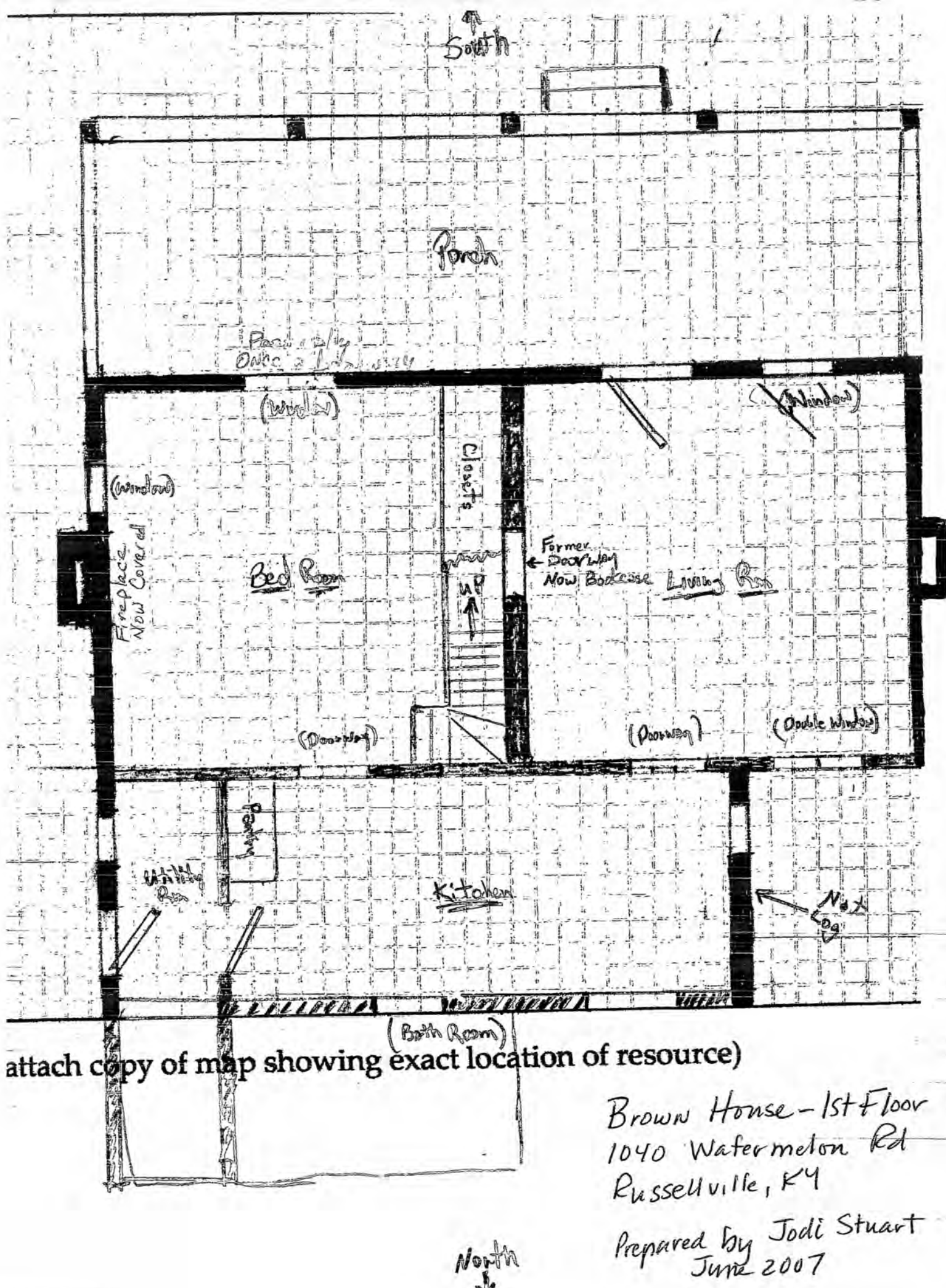
13 The present kitchen had been added before my family purchased the house

14 I map in an 1870 Logan Co atlas shows the owner to be a Brown (no known relation)

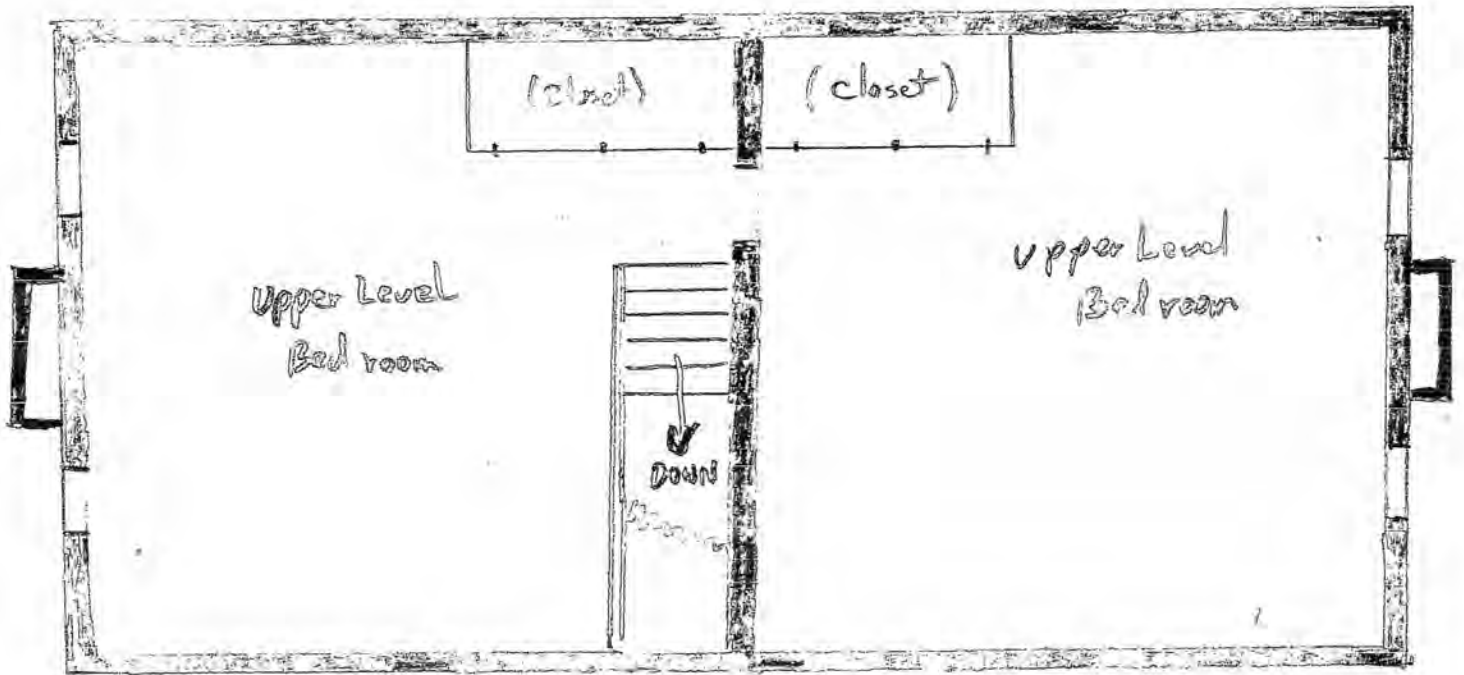
15 Don't have exact dimensions, but have thought original rooms to be 17x17 with 10 ft ceilings ground floor

16 Possible double pen as interior wall is also

19 Present foundation is brick, but may have originally been piers



↑
South



Brown House - 2nd Floor
1040 Watermelon Rd.
Russellville, KY

Prepared by Jodi Stuart
June 2007

North
↓



60 295

**COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

George Ward
Secretary

July 5, 2007

Ms. Patsy G. Brown
1040 Watermelon Road
Olmstead, KY 42276

**RE: Brown House
1040 Watermelon Road
Olmstead, Kentucky**

Dear Ms. Brown:

It is indeed a pleasure for the Kentucky Heritage Council to award you the enclosed *Kentucky Landmark Certificate*. This certificate is the official recognition by the State of Kentucky of the architectural, archaeological, or historical significance of your historic property. It is our hope you will make every effort to ensure the continued preservation of your landmark property and that you will transfer this certificate and your sense of stewardship to succeeding owners.

The designation of your property as a "*Kentucky Landmark*" worthy of preservation in no way infringes on your rights as a property owner. State and local government officials do not assume any jurisdiction over your property or what you may choose to do with your property as a result of this designation.

If the Heritage Council can be of further assistance to you as you plan for the preservation or disposition of your historic property, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donna M. Neary".

Donna M. Neary, Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DN:WM/sb
Enclosure(s)

60 295



THE KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

has designated

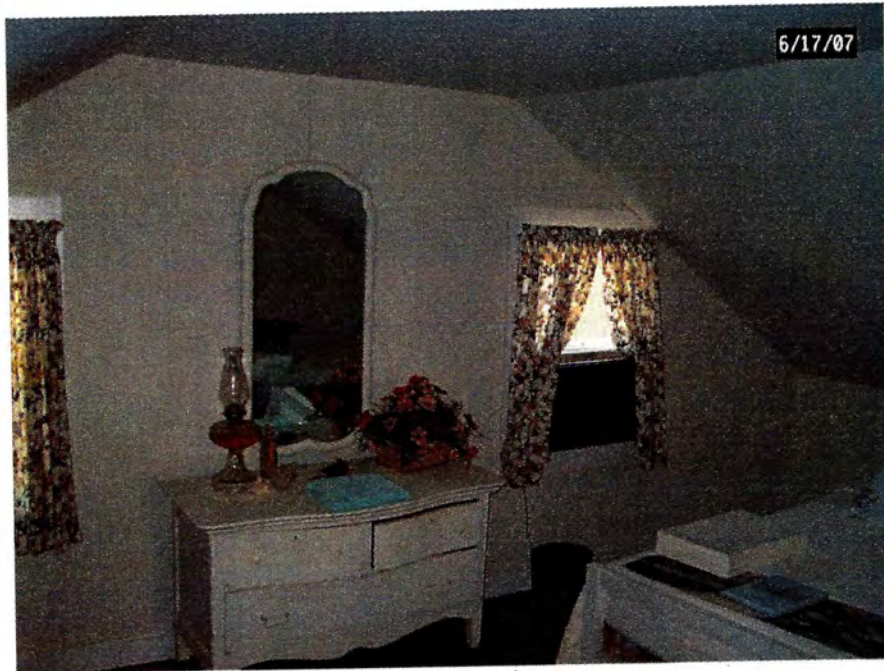
Brown House

Olmstead

A KENTUCKY LANDMARK

and deems it worthy of preservation.


GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH



6/17/07

East wall viewed from inside upper level.



6/17/07

East wall of bed room, lower level. Fire place opening has been covered.



6/17/07

South wall of bedroom, lower level



6/17/07

West wall of living room, lower level.



North wall of bed room, lower level



East wall of living room, lower level. Door between to lower level rooms has been closed in and now is a book shelf.



South wall of living room, lower level



North wall of living room, lower level.



Looking down existing steps from upper level.



Closer view of doorway between lower level rooms.





Upper level wood floor showing where planks were added, possibly covering an earlier stairs.



???

Close up of gap between doorway + wall at top of the stairway



Upper level wood floor showing cut nails



South wall of basement





View of basement East wall where a wood furnace once set.



Basement wall



Southwest basement wall shows multiple bricks styles and previous opening.



Logs used as floor supports.



Old fireplace frame found in basement.



possible view of log used in original construction.



6/17/07

Small cubby hole in brick foundation showing where former residents had placed candles or lamps scorching the wood above.



6/17/07

possible view of log used in original construction.



6/17/07

Area showing earlier siding used before the current aluminum siding.



6/17/07

West wall viewed from inside upper level



Brown residence located 5 miles southwest of Russellville, Kentucky in Logan County.

Original structure is a 2 room up and 2 room down log building that is thought to be built in the early 1800's.





APPENDIX C: NSA HISTORIAN CVS

Intentionally Blank

ROBBIE D. JONES
SENIOR HISTORIAN/PROJECT MANAGER/BRANCH MANAGER
NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

1629 Fatherland Street
Nashville, TN 37206
615-262-4326 (Office)
615-400-3966 (Cell)
rjones@newsouthassoc.com

EDUCATION

M.A., Public History/Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University - 2002
B.Arch., University of Tennessee, Knoxville - 1992

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 29 years, **with New South Associates:** 11 years

SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE

Serving as a principal investigator, project manager, branch manager, and senior historian, Robbie Jones has extensive experience evaluating properties for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, historic architecture resource surveys, historic context studies, HABS-level documentation, historic structures reports, and documentation required by historic preservation laws such as Section 106 and Section 4(f). Under these laws, he has prepared cultural resource surveys and effects assessments, Memoranda of Agreements, minimization/mitigation plans, and has implemented public involvement requirements. Mr. Jones also serves as a project manager and technical reviewer for New South historians stationed in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. Mr. Jones has worked with a number of clients including the Federal Highways Administration, Federal Energy Regulation Commission, Federal Transit Administration, Federal Communications Commission, General Services Administration, U.S. Army Installation Command, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans Administration, Tennessee Department of Transportation, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Transportation Research Board, National Park Service, as well as numerous state, county, and local governments and private clients. Over the span of his career, he has worked on projects located in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. Mr. Jones' areas of expertise include:

- National Register of Historic Places Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) and nominations
- Historic context studies, archival research, and cultural resource surveys
- Section 106 Assessment of Effects (AOE) and Section 4(f) compliance
- Historic Structure Reports and Interpretive Plans
- City planning, civic architecture, transportation/infrastructure, historic roads, African American and Civil Right Movement, military, farmsteads, slave dwellings, and New Deal sites
- Native American Coordination
- HABS-level documentation and archival research

KEY EXPERIENCE (New South Associates)

2021 Project Manager and Senior Historian. *Memphis Bus Rapid Transit Project, Shelby County, Tennessee.* Served as project manager and senior historian for a historic architecture history survey and NRHP eligibility report for 373 resources, including 30 NRHP-listed resources, one NHL, and 11 NRHP-eligible resources as well as an assessment of effects report and a Section 4(f)

- documentation report. Work completed for Kimley-Horn and reviewed by the Memphis Area Transit Authority and Federal Transit Administration. In progress.
- 2020 Senior Historian.** *Birmingham Civil Rights Historic District, Alabama.* Completed a historic architecture survey and field assessment of 80 resources and co-authored a draft National Historic Landmark nomination for the Birmingham Civil Rights Historic District in Jefferson County, Alabama. In-depth research was conducted on each building within the district, including city directory, historic map, newspaper, and photographic research. NHL district included unique urban resource types such as sites of conflict, domestic terrorist bombings, and march routes as well as municipal parks and civic buildings, African American landmarks, and commercial buildings. NHL district included a national monument district, an individual NHL, several NRHP-listed districts and buildings, and three sites nominated to the World Heritage UNESCO list. Work completed for the National Park Service's Atlanta office. Project completed from 2017-2020.
- 2020 Project Manager and Senior Historian.** *Historic Architecture Survey Reports for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Orders 1-6, Bay, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, Florida.* Conducted in-depth archival research, historic architecture survey field surveys, and NRHP evaluation for 310 resources. Authored six technical reports divided by property types. Reports, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and the Florida State Historic Preservation Office. Project completed from 2016-2020.
- 2019 Project Manager and Principal Author.** *Tennessee's Historic Preservation Plan, 2019-2029.* Served as the project manager and principal author of the State of Tennessee historic preservation plan update from 2019-2029. Project included a statewide online survey of preservationists, historians, cultural resource professionals, archaeologists, and the public, as well as demographic studies, preservation planning recommendations, and a strategic plan with extensive goals and objectives. Report co-authored by Carolyn Brackett. Federally funded project completed for the Tennessee Historical Commission and published online. Report reviewed by the NPS.
- 2020 Senior Historian.** *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the U.S. Courthouse Site (40DV703), Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.* Completed extensive and in-depth archival research as part of archaeological investigations of an entire downtown block. Research focused on urban slavery, turn-of-the-twentieth century immigration, local music industry, Civil Rights, urban architecture, and urban sanitation movement. Research served as basis for a public history exhibit and historic marker at the Berger Building and site of the WDAD radio broadcast studio. Submitted to the TN-SHPO and General Services Administration.
- 2017 Senior Historian.** *Cultural Resource Survey of 413 Acres Surrounding a Section of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, Monroe County, Tennessee.* Completed extensive archival research and a historic context for lands associated with the Tennessee Gold Rush and Cherokee Trail of Tears in southeast Tennessee. Submitted to the U.S. Forest Service.
- 2016 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian.** *Historic Music-Related Resources, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.* Surveyed over 400 resources on Nashville's legendary Music Row, completed in-depth archival research, and co-authored a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form with a period of significance of 1954-1989; documentation of unique music industry resource types determined 65 resources were NRHP eligible. Work completed for the National Trust for Historic Preservation and submitted to Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office and National Park Service. Project completed from 2014-2016. Mr. Jones received an Award of Merit from the Tennessee Historical Commission for the project.
- 2016 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian.** *House of David Recording Studio Complex, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.* Researched and documented a historic music industry recording studio and publishing house complex as part of the larger Music Row documentation project. This National Register of Historic Places nomination was completed for the National Trust

for Historic Preservation and submitted to Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office and National Park Service. Project completed from 2015-2016.

- 2015 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian.** *Historic Architecture Survey and Section 106 Assessment of Effects Report for the I-24 Improvements Project, Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.* Surveyed large iron industry sites, a Dixie Highway commercial district, African American churches and neighborhood, and a school associated with the Civil Rights Movement for an urban interstate interchange project. Work was completed for the Tennessee Department of Transportation and Federal Highways Administration. Project completed from 2014-2015.
- 2014 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian.** *Twickenham Historic District, Huntsville, Alabama.* Surveyed over 300 resources for an urban residential district with a variety of resources dating from the 1810s through the 1960s. Updated and expanded the National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Twickenham Historic District for the City of Huntsville in Madison County, Alabama. Nomination was reviewed and approved by the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Project completed from 2012-2014.
- 2014 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian.** *Jackson Avenue Improvements Project, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee.* Completed historic architecture survey, Section 106 assessment of effects, and Section 4(f) compliance for local transportation enhancement project, which required replacement of NRHP-listed infrastructure. Completed from 2010-2014, project was undertaken for Parsons Brinckerhoff and City of Knoxville in coordination with Tennessee Department of Transportation, Federal Highways Administration, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and U.S. Department of Interior.
- 2013 Principal Investigator and Senior Historian.** Served as author of *Tennessee's Toll Bridges, 1927-1947: A Context Study.* Conducted in-depth archival and primary historic research for the Tennessee Toll Bridge program and a 218-page report with an extensive regional context and detailed inventory of 21 toll bridges. Completed for the Tennessee Department of Transportation, which published the report online. Project completed from 2012-2013.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Technical Reports (New South Associates)

- 2020 Marie Pokrant, Robbie Jones, and Patrick Sullivan. *Proposed Tampa Community-Based Outpatient Clinic Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Hillsborough County, Florida.* Served as senior historian and co-author for a combined historic architectural and archaeology survey report for 11 resources, including dwellings, warehouses, a church, a transmission corridor, a trailer park, a water tower, a roadside market, and a railroad corridor, which was recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Report prepared for the Veterans Administration and submitted to the Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Marie Pokrant and Robbie Jones. *Proposed Lakeland Community-Based Outpatient Clinic Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Polk County, Florida.* Served as senior historian and co-author for a combined historic architectural and archaeology survey report for five resources, including a church, a pumphouse, a railroad bridge, and two railroad corridors, one of which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Report prepared for the Veterans Administration and submitted to the Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones and Lauren Walls. *Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Bridge Avenue Transit Center Project, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee.* Served as the principal investigator and co-author for a combined historic architectural and archaeology survey report for

- six resources, including dwellings, a church, and an office. Report prepared for the Federal Transit Administration and submitted to the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones and Martin Beevers. *SR-247 Bridge Replacement over Leiper's Creek, Williamsport, Maury County, Tennessee*. Served as principal investigator and primary author of a report containing in-depth documentation and a preservation treatment plan for a historic stone wall at the Laddhurst Farm. Managed the work of Martin Beevers, an expert stone mason sub-consultant from Murfreesboro, who prepared the preservation treatment plan component. Report prepared for the Tennessee Department of Transportation and submitted to the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office as part of a conditional no adverse effect determination for the project.
- 2020 Robbie Jones, Sydney Schoof, and Brittany Hyder. *Historic Architecture Survey and Section 106 Assessment of Effects Report for the SR-52 (Celina Truck Route) from near Kyle Street to Existing SR-52 near Washington Street, Celina, Clay County, Tennessee*. Served as principal investigator for historic architecture survey report and preparation of survey site forms for 23 resources, including a school complex and residential neighborhood. Report prepared for the Tennessee Department of Transportation and submitted to Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones, Sherry Teal, Sydney Schoof, and Brittany Hyder. *TVA Nashville Region Historic Architecture Resource (HAR) Survey for Preliminary Environmental Review, Davidson, Rutherford, Smith, and Trousdale Counties, Tennessee*. Served as project manager and primary author of a historic architecture survey of 24 resources within project area of five TVA facilities. Resources included substations, industrial and commercial facilities, cemeteries, transportation facilities, residential dwellings, farmsteads, and a cancelled nuclear reactor plant. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms prepared for the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- 2020 Robbie Jones and Brittany Hyder. *TVA Historic Architecture Survey of Clear Creek Dam and Beaver Creek Dam, City of Bristol, Virginia*. Served as project manager of a historic architecture survey of two flood control dam facilities and associated recreational facilities. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms prepared for the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- 2020 Robbie Jones and Bruce Young. *SR-92 Bridge Replacement over French Broad River, Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tennessee*. Served as principal investigator and author of text and design for two wayside exhibits as mitigation for a bridge replacement project. Topics of in-depth research for the wayside exhibits included the history of the SR-92 bridge and Douglas Reservoir dike constructed at Dandridge during World War II by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Project completed for the Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2020 Danny Gregory, Lauren Walls, Anne Dorland, and Robbie Jones. *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 675.6 Acres at Fort Campbell, Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky*. Historic context and research for historic archaeological sites on a U.S. Army military base. Submitted to USACE and Fort Campbell.
- 2020 Danny Gregory, Lauren Walls, Anne Dorland, and Robbie Jones. *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 263.63 Acres at Fort Campbell, Montgomery and Stewart Counties, Kentucky*. Historic context and research for historic archaeological sites on a U.S. Army military base. Submitted to USACE and Fort Campbell.
- 2020 Sydney Schoof and Robbie Jones. *Architectural Survey of USACE Permit Areas for Proposed Utility Line Crossings of Two Unnamed Tributaries of Mill Creek, Nolensville, Williamson County, Tennessee*. Served as project manager and co-author of historic architecture survey report submitted to Energy Land & Infrastructure and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- 2020 Danny Gregory, Matt Lyons, and Robbie Jones. *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Oak Ridge Enhanced Technology and Training Center, Y-12 National Security Complex, Roane County, Tennessee*. Completed historic context. Report submitted to Consolidatd Nuclear Security and Department of Energy.
- 2020 Shawn Patch, Matt Lyons, Robbie Jones, Sydney Schoof, Patrick Sullivan, and Sherry Teal. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Taylor Farm Site North of Manchester, Coffee County, Tennessee*. Served as project manager and senior historian for the historic architecture survey of 95 resources on and surrounding a 950-acre project site. Prepared NRHP eligibility evaluations and survey site forms. Report prepared for S&ME and Coffee County Industrial Board and submitted to the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones and Kristie Person. *Historic Architecture Compliance Review and Historic Architecture Survey, Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), Calhoun County, Alabama*. Completed in-depth review of fieldwork for the historic architecture survey and reviewed previous survey reports, mitigation packages, agreement documents, and other data provided by ANAD and the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (AL-SHPO) to document the depot's previously surveyed, previously mitigated, and demolished resources as part of the Historic Architecture Compliance Review. The project area consisted of the entire 15,319-acre depot and resulted in new survey of 66 individual resources. Completed AL-SHPO survey site forms, GIS mapping, and a master inventory. Report prepared for Tetra Tech and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 2020 Robbie Jones, Sydney Schoof, and Katie Quinn. *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Order 6 (Bridges), Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, Florida*. Served as project manager and primary author of historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for 65 resources. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones and Katie Quinn. *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Order 5 (Support Facilities), Okaloosa and Walton Counties, Florida*. Served as project manager and primary author of a historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for 62 resources. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Order 4 (Range Support), Bay, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, Florida*. Seved as principal investigator and primary author of historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for 65 resources. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Order 3 (Sheds and Shops), Bay, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, Florida*. Served as project manager and author of historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for 63 resources. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2020 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Order 2 (Runways), Bay, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, Florida*. Served as project manager and author of historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for 35 resources. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2019 Robbie Jones and Sherry Teal. *National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation for the Pumphouse at 3521 Battleground Avenue (U.S. 220), Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina*. Served as project manager and co-author of historic architecture survey and NRHP

- evaluation. Report and survey site forms submitted to the North Carolina Department of Transportation and North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2019 Robbie Jones and Sydney Schoof. *Historic Architecture Survey and Section 106 Assessment of Effects Report for the Livingston Sidewalks Improvement Project, Overton County, Tennessee.* Project included a WPA post office, courthouse square, commercial properties, and residential dwellings. Served as Principal Investigator for report prepared for Kimley-Horn and Town of Livingston through TDOT Local Programs.
- 2019 Danny Gregory and Robbie Jones. *Cultural Resource Background Research and Field Reconnaissance, Elora Project Site, Lincoln County, Tennessee.* Completed background research for a proposal solar farm project. Report submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority.
- 2019 Robbie Jones. *Historic Resource Survey Report: Widen SR 1007 (Randleman Road) from North of Glendale Drive to South of Elmsley Drive, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina.* Report included historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for an African American resource that included a Rosenwald School, cemetery, former church site, and baseball field associated with the semi-professional Negro Leagues. Submitted to the North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2019 Maeve Herrick, Robbie Jones, and Sarah Stephens. *Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey at Chick-a-lee Cemetery, Graham County, North Carolina.* Archival research for cemetery associated with the Cherokee Indian Nation. Submitted to North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2019 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Shallowford Road Improvements Project, Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey of a quarry site, transportation facilities, church, dwellings, industrial facilities, and a cemetery associated with white, Black, and Jewish history. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2019 Robbie Jones, Sydney Schoof, and Sarah Stephens. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Gunstocker Creek Transmission Line, Phases A-B, Bradley, Hamilton, and Meigs Counties, Tennessee.* Served as project manager for historic architecture survey that included rural farmsteads, dwellings, commercial properties, transportation facilities, churches, cemeteries, and sites associated with American Indian tribes, including the Trail of Tears. Submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2018 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey and Assessment of Effects, Parker's Crossroads Battlefield Trail Extension, Phases 3 and 4, Parker's Crossroads, Henderson County, Tennessee.* Federally funded enhancement project involving an NRHP-listed Civil War Battlefield submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2018 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the SR-131 (East Emory Road) Improvement Project, Knox County, Tennessee.* Conducted background research, fieldwork, NRHP assessment of identified resources, and reporting. Submitted to Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2018 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Gatlinburg Small Cell Antenna Project, Gatlinburg, Sevier County, Tennessee.* Submitted to TN-SHPO and FCC.
- 2018 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Eglin AFB Facilities Inventory, Task Order 1 (Utilities), Bay, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties, Florida.* Served as project manager and author of historic architecture survey and NRHP evaluation for 50 resources. Report, GIS data, and survey site forms submitted to U.S. Air Force and Florida State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2017 Robbie Jones and Jackie Tyson. *Review of Installation Conservation Program Requirements for Headquarters Army Materiel Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.* Planning Level Survey of 21 Army Materiel Commands Installations in California, Utah, Nevada, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma,

- Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Tennessee, and Alabama. Researched and authored the architectural evaluation component of these 21 reports. Submitted to Tetra Tech in coordination with the U.S. Army.
- 2017 Robbie Jones. *Cultural Resources Visual Site Assessment for Changes to the Development Scope on Privatization of Army Lodging Parcel A, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland.* Authored the architectural survey and assessment of effects for a new on base hotel construction project. Submitted to Tetra Tech in coordination with the U.S. Army.
- 2017 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the TVA Cordova-Shelby 500kV Uprate Project, Shelby County, Tennessee.* Authored the historic architectural survey for a transmission line improvement project. Submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- 2017 Shawn Patch, Robbie Jones, Sarah Lowry, Ashley Crauss, and Sydney Schoof. *Archival Research and Geophysical Survey for Proposed Transfer of the Tennessee Valley Authority Knoxville Office Complex, Knoxville, Tennessee.* Completed extensive archival research for two city blocks in downtown Knoxville. Submitted to TVA.
- 2017 Danny Gregory, Lauren Walls, Ashley Cavanaugh, and Robbie Jones. *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1070.8 Acres at Fort Campbell, Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and Montgomery County, Tennessee.* Historic context and research for historic archaeological sites, including African American tenant farms, on a U.S. Army military base. Submitted to USACE and Fort Campbell.
- 2017 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey and Assessment of Effects Report for the Hartsville Streetscapes Project, Hartsville, Tennessee.* Historic architecture survey and assessment of effects for a NRHP-listed district submitted to Kimley-Horn for the Town of Hartsville in coordination with TDOT and FHWA.
- 2017 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Union Road/North Hobbs Road Improvements Project, Farragut, Tennessee.* Historic architecture survey prepared for Kimley-Horn for the Town of Farragut in coordination with TDOT and FHWA.
- 2017 Robbie Jones and Sydney Schoof. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Hurricane Creek Pipe Improvement Project, Nashville and La Vergne, Tennessee.* Historic architecture survey prepared for HDR/ICA for the City of Nashville in coordination with EPA and USACE.
- 2017 Robbie Jones, Patrick Sullivan, and Mary Beth Reed. *National Cooperative Highway Research Program Project 25-25 Task 97: Historic Roads – A Synthesis of Identification and Evaluation Practices.* Extensive, multi-component national historic roads research report and database prepared for WSP/PB for the Transportation Research Board, which published the report and database online. Project included an online survey submitted to thousands of cultural resource professionals in all 50 states and U.S. territories. The results of the project were presented at several national conferences.
- 2017 Robbie Jones and Sydney Schoof. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Gibson Creek Pipe Equalization Facility Project, Nashville, Tennessee.* Historic architecture survey submitted to SSR and City of Nashville’s Metro Water Services in coordination with EPA.
- 2017 Robbie Jones and Sydney Schoof. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Lebanon Pike Sidewalk Improvement Project, Nashville, Tennessee.* Historic architecture survey submitted to HDR/ICA for City of Nashville’s Metro Public Works in coordination with TDOT and FHWA.
- 2017 Robbie Jones, Sarah Lowry, Hugh B. Matternes, and Sydney Schoof. *Ground Penetrating Radar Survey, Historic Research, and Testing at the Historic Wyly Cemetery (40LD347) in the Wind River Subdivision, Loudon County, Tennessee.* In-depth archival research for a historic cemetery submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority.

- 2017 Robbie Jones. *Cultural Resources Visual Site Assessment for Changes to the Development Scope on Privatization of Army Lodging Parcel A, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland*. Authored the architectural survey and assessment of effects for a new on base hotel construction project. Submitted to Tetra Tech in coordination with the U.S. Army.
- 2017 Shawn Patch, Robbie Jones, Sarah Lowry, Ashley Krauss, and Sydney Schoof. *Archival Research and Geophysical Survey for Proposed Transfer of the Tennessee Valley Authority Knoxville Office Complex, Knoxville, Tennessee*. Completed extensive archival research for two city blocks in downtown Knoxville. Submitted to TVA
- 2016 Danny Gregory, Lauren Walls, and Robbie Jones. *Phase II NRHP Evaluations of 13 Sites and Damage Assessments of 5 Sites, South Sukchon Dropzone, Training Area 21, Fort Campbell, Montgomery County, Tennessee*. Historic context and archival research for historic archaeological sites, including African American tenant farms. Submitted to USACE and Fort Campbell.
- 2016 Danny Gregory, Lauren Walls, and Robbie Jones. *Phase II NRHP Evaluations of 12 Sites, Training Areas 11, 10, 19, 24, 26, and 42B, Fort Campbell, Christian and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and Montgomery County, Tennessee*. Historic context and archival research for historic archaeological sites. Submitted to USACE and Fort Campbell.
- 2016 Robbie Jones and Sara Gale. *Environmental Assessment for Base Realignment and Closure Actions at Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado*. Assistance with cultural resource compliance component of EA, submitted to Tetra Tech for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 2016 Robbie Jones. *National Register of Historic Places Evaluation and Historic Architecture Assessment of Effects for the First Citizens Bank Retrofit Project, Nashville, Tennessee*. NRHP evaluation and assessment of effects of a historic music industry resource on Nashville's legendary Music Row. Mr. Jones worked with the project architect to minimize adverse effects to the historic building as part of its renovation into a bank. Report submitted to First Citizens Bank of North Carolina and Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office.
- 2016 Robbie Jones and David Price. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Davidson Branch Pump Station and Equalization Facility Project, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Prepared historic architecture survey for an NRHP-eligible Civil War redoubt site located in a Metro Park for Smith Seckman Reid and City of Nashville's Metro Water Services.
- 2015 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Proposed Brick Church Pike Sewer Line Project, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Historic architecture survey and Section 106 assessment of effects report for residential neighborhood and rural farmsteads submitted to Barge Waggoner Sumner & Cannon, Inc. and City of Nashville Metro Water Services; completed in coordination with Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 2015 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Ewing Creek-Brick Church Equalization Facility Project, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Prepared for GRW Engineers and City of Nashville Metro Water Services.
- 2015 Ellen Turco, David Price and Robbie Jones. *Phase I Reconnaissance Architectural Survey for the Mountain Valley Pipeline, Pittsylvania, Franklin, Roanoke, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles Counties, Virginia*. Completed historic architecture survey of hundreds of resources stretching from West Virginia to North Carolina; resources include rural farmsteads, commercial properties, churches schools, transportation facilities, and the Appalachian Trail. Prepared for Tetra Tech.
- 2015 Robbie Jones and Laura van Opstal. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Pump Station and Raw Water Intake Facility, Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee*. Project manager for a historic architecture survey prepared for Smith Seckman Reid and City of Franklin.

- 2015 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the SR-458 (U.S. 64) Bypass, Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for commercial resources, a state asylum, transportation facilities, rural farmsteads, dwellings, an African American neighborhood, and sites associated with the Civil War. Prepared for Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2015 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the SR-15 Intersections, Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of an urban residential neighborhoods. Prepared for Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2015 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the I-40 Widening Project, Lebanon Wilson County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of rural farmsteads and dwellings. Prepared for Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2015 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the State Industrial Access (SIA) Road Serving Mars Petcare, Thompson's Station, Williamson County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of rural farmsteads. Prepared for Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Small Towns Connections Project, Nolensville, Williamson County, Tennessee*. Authored the historic architectural survey, assessment of effects, and Section 4(f) documentation for this local transportation enhancement project involving a historic school, commercial corridor, churches, dwellings, and a stone wall. Work was completed for Parsons Brinkerhoff and Town of Nolensville in coordination with Tennessee Department of Transportation and Federal Highways Administration.
- 2014 William Matthew Tankersley, Robbie Jones, and Sarah Lowry. *Phase II Archaeological Testing of the Hawthorn Hill State Historic Site, Castalian Springs, Sumner County, Tennessee*. Completed in-depth archival research for a state-owned historic site. Prepared for Centric Architecture and Tennessee Historical Commission.
- 2014 David Price and Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Elizabethton Walking/Biking Trail, Phase V, Carter County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of industrial plants, recreational municipal facilities, and state-owned park that is designated a National Historic Landmark. Submitted to the City of Elizabethton, Tennessee Department of Transportation, and Federal Highways Administration.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey and Section 106 Assessment of Effects for the Proposed Murfreesboro Transit Center, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee*. Completed in-depth archival research of an urban residential neighborhood associated with immigrants and African Americans, as well as an NRHP-eligible railroad passenger depot. Submitted to Parsons Brinkerhoff, City of Murfreesboro, and Federal Transit Administration.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the State Industrial Access (SIA) Road Serving Clarkrange Regional Business Park*. Completed a historic architecture survey for rural farmsteads. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the Proposed SR-93 Spot Improvements Project from I-81 to SR-347, Washington and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of an NRHP-listed rural historic district, schools, rural farmsteads, dwellings, churches, and commercial properties. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation and Federal Highways Administration.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the State Industrial Access (SIA) Road Serving CoLinx, Cox Avenue at SR-298 (Genesis Road), Crossville, Cumberland County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey for the State Industrial Access (SIA) Road Serving Great Lake Cheese, Manchester, Coffee County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Documentation of Adverse Effect Pursuant to 36 CFR 800 and Draft Section 4(f) Evaluation for the Proposed Jackson Avenue Improvements Project, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee*. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation in cooperation with the Federal Highways Administration.
- 2014 Robbie Jones and David Price. *Historic Architecture Survey for the SR-353 Bridge Replacement Project, Washington County, Tennessee*. Submitted to the Tennessee Department of Transportation in cooperation with the Federal Highways Administration.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Form 620 New Tower Submission Packet, India Road Telecommunications Tower Site, Paris, Henry County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to AARCHER, Inc. and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Desktop Cultural Resources Report, Carothers Crossing Development, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee*. Submitted to Stantec Consulting Services.
- 2014 Robbie Jones. *Desktop Cultural Resources Report, Ravens Crest Development Wilson County, Tennessee*. Submitted to Stantec Consulting Services.
- 2013 Danny Gregory and Robbie Jones. *NRHP Eligibility Testing of 30 Sites at Fort Campbell Military Installation, Montgomery and Stewart Counties, Tennessee*. Conducted archival and background research at Fort Campbell, Tennessee, to assist in the assessment of archaeological sites. Work was conducted for the U.S. Army Installation Command and Fort Campbell.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Cultural Resources Survey Section 106 Report, Memphis Resurfacing Project, Shelby County, Tennessee*. Submitted to Fisher & Arnold.
- 2013 Brad Botwick and Robbie Jones. *Phase II Archaeological Evaluations of Four Sites, Lake Isom National Wildlife Refuge Lake County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources and recreational facilities. Submitted to Federal Highway Administration and General Services Administration.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Andrew Johnson Telecommunications Tower Site, Telford, Washington County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Bear Wallow Telecommunications Tower Site, Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Chestuee Telecommunications Tower Site, Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, JC Southwest Telecommunications Tower Site, Johnson City, Washington County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Lenoir East Telecommunications Tower Site, Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.

- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Martel Road Telecommunications Tower Site, Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Million Hill Telecommunications Tower Site, Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Rolling Brook Telecommunications Tower Site, Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Auburntown Telecommunications Tower Site, Auburntown, Cannon County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Baxter Telecommunications Tower Site, Baxter, Putnam County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Cooper Creek Telecommunications Tower Site, Woodlawn, Montgomery County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Craggie Telecommunications Tower Site, Kingston Springs, Cheatham County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Hampshire Telecommunications Tower Site, Hampshire, Maury County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Hunting Camp Telecommunications Tower Site, Fairview, Williamson County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Leanna Telecommunications Tower Site, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Motlow College Telecommunications Tower Site, Tullahoma, Moore County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, New Union Telecommunications Tower Site, Manchester, Coffee County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Old Hickory Telecommunications Tower Site, Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for suburban resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Smithville Telecommunications Tower Site, Smithville, DeKalb County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.
- 2013 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey, Williamsport Telecommunications Tower Site, Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee.* Completed a historic architecture survey for rural resources. Submitted to Terracon and Federal Communications Commission.

- 2013 Robbie Jones and David Diener. *Historic American Engineering Record, White Sands Space Harbor (Space Shuttle Landing Facility), White Sands, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, HAER NM-27 and NM-28-A through T*. Completed in-depth research and documentation of a NASA Space Shuttle landing and training facility on the White Sands Army Base in the White Sands desert. Submitted to Innovative Health Applications, Inc. (IHA), NASA, U.S. Army, and U.S. Department of the Interior. Documentation is published online.
- 2012 Robbie Jones and Danny Gregory. *Cultural Resources Survey for the Kidd Road Sewer Line in Nolensville, Williamson County, Tennessee*. Completed historic architecture survey of rural farmsteads and suburban resources. Submitted to Florence and Hutcheson and Nashville's Metro Water Services; completed in coordination with Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 2012 Robbie Jones and Danny Gregory. *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Veterans Community Living Center, Clarksville, Montgomery County, Maryland*. Submitted to Kimley-Horn and Associates and Veterans Administration.
- 2012 Danny Gregory, Tracy Martin, Sarah Lowry, Robbie Jones, and Amy Irons. *NRHP Eligibility Testing of 30 Sites at Fort Campbell Military Installation, Montgomery and Stewart Counties, Tennessee*. Completed in-depth archival research of historic archaeological sites, including African American farmsteads. Submitted to Fort Sam Houston Department of the Army.
- 2012 Robbie Jones and David Price. *Historic Structures Survey for the Proposed Water Treatment Plant Fontana Dam, Graham County, North Carolina*. Completed historic architecture survey of TVA water treatment plant and NRHP-eligible TVA bridge. Submitted to Town of Fontana Dam in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.
- 2011 Robbie Jones. *Atlanta-to-Chattanooga High Speed Ground Transportation, Georgia and Tennessee*. Reconnaissance Survey and preliminary determination of eligibility of historic resources along alternatives within urban/suburban/small-town/rural corridor connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga. Resources included Civil War battlefields, transportation facilities, Dixie Highway, WPA recreational facilities, residential neighborhoods, farmsteads, churches, cemeteries, schools, industrial facilities stretching from Atlanta to Chattanooga. Completed in coordination with Georgia Department of Transportation and Federal Transit Administration.
- 2011 Robbie Jones and Diana Valk. *Cultural Resource Segments of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Yuba-Bear, Drum-Spaulding, and Rollins Transmission Line Projects in California*. Submitted to EA Engineering and Federal Energy Regulation Commission.
- 2011 Robbie Jones. *Historic Architecture Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of the NASA White Sands Space Harbor on the U.S. Army White Sands Missile Range, Dona Ana County, New Mexico*. In-depth research and documentation of a NASA Space Shuttle landing and training facility on the White Sands Army Base in the White Sands desert. Submitted to Innovative Health Applications, Inc. (IHA), U.S. Army, and NASA.
- 2011 Robbie Jones. *Jackson Avenue Streetscapes and Upper Second Creek/Old City Greenway Project, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of an urban commercial district, transportation facilities, industrial sites, and the 1982 World's Fair Site. Submitted to Parsons Brinckerhoff and City of Knoxville in cooperation with Tennessee Department of Transportation and Federal Highways Administration.
- 2011 Valerie Davis and Robbie Jones. *Cultural Resources Survey Pursuant to 36 CFR 800 Caney Fork River Boat Ramp Project, Gordonsville Vicinity, Smith County, Tennessee*. Completed a historic architecture survey of a rural riverside farmstead. Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- 2010 Robbie Jones and Christina Olson. *2010 Historic Resources Review and Assessment, Atlanta-Chattanooga High Speed Ground Transportation Study, Tier I EIS*. Submitted to AECOM and Georgia Department of Transportation in cooperation with Federal Transit Administration.

Publications

- 2018 Multiple (21) Entries, *SAH Archipedia: Classic Buildings*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press and Society of Architectural Historians. Online encyclopedia funded in part by the NEH. Entries included Children's Defense Fund Haley Farm, Cumberland Homesteads, RCA Victor Studios, Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, Hume-Fogg High School, Tennessee Tower, The Hermitage Mansion, Alvin C. York House, Earnest Fort House, East Tennessee History Center, George F. Barber House, Henley Street Bridge, Seymour-Tanner House, University of Tennessee Art and Architecture Building, Blount Mansion, Donoho Hotel, Thomas Hughes Free Public Library, Temperance Hall, Dwight and Kate Wade House, Smith County Courthouse, and Durham's Chapel Rosenwald School.
- 2018 "Frederick B. Miles (1860-1921)," *North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographic Dictionary*. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, published online. Co-authored with Catherine Bishir.
- 2017 Multiple (12) Entries, *SAH Archipedia: Classic Buildings*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press and Society of Architectural Historians. Online encyclopedia funded in part by NEH. Entries include Carter Mansion, Doe River Covered Bridge, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Virginia Hall, Western Mental Health Institute, Ayres Hall, Knoxville Museum of Art, SunSphere, Tennessee Theater, Carnegie Center for Arts and History, Cragfont, and Wynnewood.
- 2017 *Tennessee, Crossroads of the Upper South: Negro Travelers' Green Book*. Completed in-depth research and an inventory of Tennessee's African American resources associated with the Green Book tourist guidebooks. Poster created by MTSU, co-authored by Susan Knowles, Virginia Foster Cannon, and Gavin Townsend. Currently proposed to be published online by UVa Press.
- 2016 "Secret Nashville: Starday-King Sounds Studios." *Executive Nashville*, June 23, 2016. Published online at <http://executivenashville.com/2016/06/23/secret-nashville/>.
- 2016 "David Getaz (1849-1912)," *North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographic Dictionary*. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, published online. Co-authored with Catherine Bishir.
- 2013 "Henry C. Hibbs (1882-1949)," *North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographic Dictionary*. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, published online.
- 2013 "What's in a Name?" *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 3, Issue 6, May/June: 59-60.
- 2013 "What's Up with the Roxy?" *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 3, Issue 4, April/May: 51-53.
- 2012 "A Celebration of Home in Lockeland Springs," with Catherine Randall, *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 3, Issue 2, November/December: 27-40 (cover article).
- 2012 "The Gallatin Road Conundrum: The Evolution of East Nashville's Main Street," *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 2, Issue 3, January/February: 20-24 (cover article).
- 2012 "Wild, Wild East: Tales of the James Gang in Edgefield," *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 3, Issue 1, September/October: 41-42.
- 2011 "May is National Preservation Month: Why Music City Should Care," *Tennessean Op-Ed*, May 3, 2011.
- 2011 "A Celebration of Home in Lockeland Springs," with Melanie Meadows, *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 2, Issue 2, November/December: 19-33 (cover article).

- 2011 “Frank Lloyd Wright’s Florida Southern College (University of Florida Press, 2010) by Dale Allen Gyure, reviewed in *ARRIS: Journal of the Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians* (Vol. 22, 2011: 88-89).
- 2011 “Alumni Spotlight.” *Public History at Middle Tennessee State University*, Vol. 5, No. 1, Fall 2011.
- 2011 “Inglewood: Nashville’s Newest Preservation Battleground,” *The East Nashvillian*, Vol. 1, Issue 3, January/February: 22-23.
- 2010 *At Home in Tennessee: Classic Historic Interiors* (LSU Press, 2009) by Donna Dorian, reviewed in *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Vol.69, No. 1, Spring 2010: 89-90).
- 2009 “An Architectural History of the Wells-Smith House, Jonesborough, Tennessee,” in *The End of the Day* by Paul Kennedy. Cologne, Germany: Darling Publications, 2009.
- 2009 Lewis, Daniel, Whitney Nelson, Henri Grissino-Mayer, Edward Cook, and Robbie Jones. “Dendrochronological Dating of Eastern Red Cedar Logs from Alfred’s Cabin, The Hermitage, Home of President Andrew Jackson,” in *Tree-Ring Research* (Vol. 65, No. 1, 2009: University of Arizona Press).
- 2009 *Buying Time for Heritage: How to Save an Endangered Historic Property* (University of North Carolina Press, 2007) by H. Myrick Howard, reviewed in *Buildings & Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum* (Vol. 16, No. 1, Spring 2009: University of Minnesota Press).
- 2008 *Andrew Jackson’s Slave Cabins in Fog* photograph published in *Ralph Lauren Magazine* (November 2008, online).
- 2006 “Fred McMahan” and “Adirondack Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. Architecture Section, edited by Carroll Van West. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press.
- 2006 “Caving and Clogging: Keepin’ Cool in Tennessee Caves,” co-authored with Ruth Nichols, in *Looking Beyond the Highway: Dixie Roads and Culture*, edited by Claudette Stager and Martha Carver. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006.
- 2005 “First Hermitage Restoration at The Hermitage, Home of President Andrew Jackson,” posted in the National Trust for Historic Places Forum, Solutions Database #1637.
- 2004 *Cotton Gin Port: A Frontier Settlement on the Upper Tombigbee* (Mississippi Historical Society, 2003) by Jack D. Elliott, Jr. and Mary Ann Wells, reviewed in *The Journal of Mississippi History* (Vol. LXVI, No. 2, Summer 2004: 211-212).
- 2004 *Architecture in the United States, 1800-1850* (Yale University Press, 2002) by Barksdale Maynard, reviewed in *Vernacular Architecture Forum Newsletter* (No. 99, Spring 2004: 25-26).
- 1998 “African-American Builders of Sevier County, Tennessee” in *African-American Profiles in Tennessee*. Nashville: Tennessee State University & Metro Historical Commission.
- 1998 “Lewis Bucknor,” “Isaac Dockery,” and “Fred McMahan” in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History & Culture*, edited by Carroll Van West. Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society.
- 1998 *Coastal Plain & Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County & Kinston, North Carolina*, by Ruth Little. Kinston, NC: Lenoir County Historical Association, 1998. Contributing author.
- 1997 *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee*. (Sevierville, Tenn.: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 1997). This 408-page book was the first of its type in Tennessee; received a superlative review as an “important book” and “excellent model” in the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Fall 1997).

PRESENTATIONS

- 2020 “People Preserving Places,” Session Moderator, Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Virtual; papers on historic preservation topics in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Massachusetts, and China.
- 2019 “Southern Architectures,” Session Moderator, Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greenville, South Carolina; papers on architectural landmarks in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Tennessee.
- 2018 “Historic Roads: A Synthesis of Identification and Evaluation Practices,” Preserving the Historic Roads International Conference, Fort Collins, Colorado. Invited speaker.
- 2017 “Architecture in Jacksonian America and Andrew Jackson’s Transformation of The Hermitage,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, Lynchburg, Virginia.
- 2017 “Historic Roads: A Synthesis of Identification and Evaluation Practices,” TRB ADC50 Mid-Year Meeting, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 2016 “Monuments to Space, Sun, and Music: Exploring East Tennessee’s Marvelous Modern Architecture - Sunsphere,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- 2016 “Tennessee’s Toll Bridges, 1927-1947,” TRB ADC50 Mid-Year Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 2015 “Nashville’s Legendary Music Row: Saving a National Treasure,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, San Antonio, Texas.
- 2014 “Alabama’s Living Museum of Architecture: Preserving Huntsville’s Twickenham Neighborhood,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
- 2013 “Researching Your Old House,” Old House Fair, Nashville, TN.
- 2012 “The Architecture of Spaceflight: Historic Properties at NASA’s Kennedy Space Center in Florida and White Sands Space Harbor in New Mexico,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, Athens, Georgia.
- 2011 “Modern in the ‘60s,” Session Moderator, Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, Charleston, South Carolina 2011; papers on Mid-Century Modern Architecture from Villanova University, Hampton University, and New South Associates, Atlanta.
- 2010 “John Nolen’s Happy Valley: Regional Town Planning in East Tennessee,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians Annual Meeting, Chattanooga, TN.
- 2009 “Footsteps of Andrew Jackson: Case Studies in Preservation Leadership,” National Preservation Conference, Field Session, Nashville.
- 2008 “Architecture in Jacksonian America,” invited keynote presentation, Cornerstones, Inc., Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony, Chattanooga, TN.
- 2008 “Andrew Jackson & East Tennessee,” Teaching American History Mini-Institute for Schoolteachers, East Tennessee State University, Jonesborough, TN, invited leader.
- 2007 “The First Hermitage Restoration: Saving an American Treasure,” National Preservation Conference, St. Paul, MN, invited speaker.
- 2007 “The Henley Street Bridge: History of an East Tennessee Landmark,” Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians, Nashville, TN.
- 2005 “‘What’s in a Name?’ Tennessee’s Carnegie Libraries and Civic Reform in the New South, 1889-1919,” presented at Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians, Fort Worth, TX.

- 2005 “Value of Historic Preservation” Public Forum, Greeneville, TN, invited speaker.
- 2004-6 “Architecture in Jacksonian America,” Teaching American History Mini-Institute for Schoolteachers, MTSU and The Hermitage, Nashville, TN, invited speakers.
- 2004 “Andrew Jackson & the First Hermitage,” invited keynote speaker for the Tennessee Society, Sons of the Revolution, Knoxville, TN.
- 2003 “Andrew Jackson & the Tennessee Frontier,” invited speaker for the semester-long Midlands Frontier Regional Studies Seminar, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Mr. Jones has authored or co-authored over 200 cultural resources survey, technical reports, due diligence reviews, and Section 106/4(f) compliance reports and has published dozens of works in books, newspapers, and professional journals. In addition, he has given numerous professional presentations.

EMPLOYMENT

- 2010- Senior Historian/Project Manager/Branch Manager, New South Associates, Nashville
- 2008-10 Senior Architectural Historian, Parsons Brinckerhoff, Nashville
- 2000-08 Director of Preservation, The Hermitage: Home of President Andrew Jackson, Nashville
- 1997-00 Historic Preservation Specialist, TDOT, Nashville
- 1994-97 Architectural Historian/Preservation Planner, Thomason & Associates, Nashville
- 1993-94 Architectural Historian, Lenior County Historical Association/NC-SHPO, Kinston, NC
- 1992-93 Architectural Historian, East Tennessee Development District/TN-SHPO, Knoxville, TN

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

- Southeast Chapter, Society of Architectural Historians (SESAH), Board of Directors 2003-2010, 2015-2021, Board President 2017-2019; Past President 2019-2021; Treasurer 2018-2021; Communications Committee (Facebook creator and admin), 2011-2021
- Nashville’s Metro Council District 9, Historic Preservation Committee, 2019-2021
- HGTV and DIY Network television series *Nashville Flipped* House Historian, 2014-2016
- Historic Nashville, Inc. Board of Directors, 2009-2017; Board President 2014-2016; Communications Committee (Facebook creator and admin), 2010-2019; Advisory Council, Chair 2017-2021
- Nashville’s Inglewood Neighborhood Association, Historic Preservation Committee, 2010
- Habitat for Humanity ReConstruct Projects, Nashville Local Advisor, 2010-2013
- National Preservation Conference, Nashville Local Advisor, 2009
- SESAH 25th Annual Conference, Nashville, Conference Chair, 2007
- University of Tennessee Alumni Association Spring Meeting, Nashville Chair, 2007
- Historic Ink* Editor, Historic Nashville’s quarterly newsletter, 2009-2011
- SESAH Newsletter* Editor, quarterly, 2008-2010
- The Jacksonian* Editor, quarterly, 2002-2007

TECHNICAL TRAINING

- 2020 TRB ADE60 Committee Mid-Year Virtual Conference
- 2019 Section 106 Agreement Documents, ACHP Webinar
- 2019 Planning for Successful Section 106 Agreements, ACRA Webinar
- 2019 Section 106: Update on Case Law, TRB Webinar
- 2017 World Heritage and U.S Civil Rights Sites Initiative Symposium, Georgia State University, Atlanta
- 2014 Section 106 Advanced, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Atlanta
- 2011 American Indian Communications, Department of Defense, Nashville

- 2011 Working Effectively with Tribal Governments, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- 2008 Section 106 Essentials, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Tulsa
- 2005 Certificate of Nonprofit Management, Nashville

PROFESSIONAL AWARDS

- 2018 “Preservation Award” for the Stark-Grisham House Restoration, Nashville, from the Metro Historical Commission; personal restoration of a historic 1954 Ranch house in Neely’s Bend
- 2017 “Certificate of Merit” for the Music Row MPDF and House of David Recording Studio NRHP Nomination; along with Carolyn Brackett of the NTHP; Tennessee Historical Commission.
- 2007 “History in the Media Award” for the Henley Street Bridge mitigation report, Knoxville, Tennessee; East Tennessee Historical Society
- 2006 “Award of Excellence” for *The Jacksonian*, newsletter for The Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson, Nashville; Tennessee Association of Museums
- 2005 “Restoration Award” for the First Hermitage Restoration; Tennessee Preservation Trust.
“Award of Merit” for the First Hermitage Restoration; AASLH
- 2004 “Award of Commendation” for Historic Preservation Planning, The Hermitage, Nashville, Tennessee; National Park Service
- 2003 “Stewardship Award” for Historic Preservation Planning and Site Stewardship, The Hermitage, Nashville, Tennessee; National Trust for Historic Preservation
- 1997 “Award of Excellence” as author of *The Historic Architecture of Sevier County, Tennessee*; East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville