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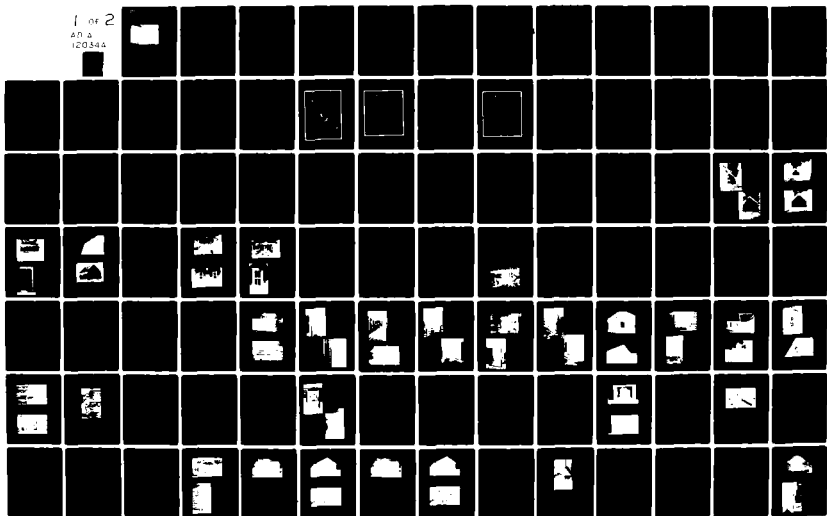
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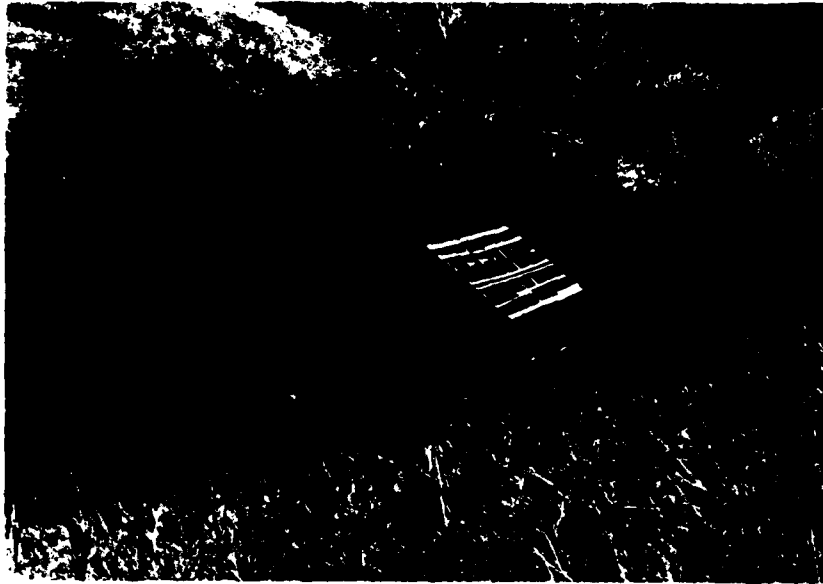


AD A120344



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Huntington District

**An Architectural Study of Some Folk Structures in the Area of the
Paintsville Lake Dam, Johnson and Morgan Counties, Kentucky**



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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A120 344	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) An Architectural Study of Some Folk Structures In the Area of the Paintsville Lake Dam Johnson and Morgan Counties, Kentucky		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
7. AUTHOR(s) Ronald C. Carlisle		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Department of Anthropology University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, PA 15260		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW69-77-C-0132
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Department of the Army Huntington District Corps of Engineers Huntington, WV 25701		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE August 1982
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 176 pages
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Folk Architecture Log Dwellings		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) In May 1978, three log dwellings, another log dwelling subsequently converted for use as a barn, a log school building, a log and frame construction barn, four cliff barns and a weatherboard-covered log church in the Paintsville Lake Project of Johnson and Morgan counties, eastern Kentucky, were architecturally recorded. The report presents a brief introduction of the project area, describes the setting of the project area and details the recording methodology		

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employed. Each structure is subsequently discussed in depth in both its exterior and interior architectural details. Floor plans and numerous photographs of each structure are included as are historical data important to a deeper appreciation and understanding of their historical significance. Brief conclusions arising from the study are offered, and some comparisons with a similar study undertaken in adjoining Lawrence County, Kentucky in 1977 are set forth.

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**AN ARCHITECTURAL STUDY OF SOME FOLK STRUCTURES IN
THE AREA OF THE PAINTSVILLE LAKE DAM
JOHNSON AND MORGAN COUNTIES, KENTUCKY**

by

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PITTSBURGH, PA 15260

A Report Prepared Under the Supervision of J. M. Adovasio, Ph.D.,
Principal Investigator, and Submitted to the Department of the Army
Huntington District Corps of Engineers, Huntington, West Virginia,
In Partial Fulfillment of Contract Number DACW-69-77-C-0132 and
In Fulfillment of Purchase Order Number DACW-69-80-M-2532

August 27, 1982

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The architectural, historical and ethnohistorical investigation reported upon here was conducted under the auspices of the Cultural Resource Management Program of the Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, J. M. Adovasio, Ph.D., Director. With the exception of the Bill Turner mule breeding stanchion on Tract 307, all structures discussed in the following pages were field recorded by the author and by Ms. Andrea Ferenci-Fitting. Except where noted, all original floor plans and elevations were executed from original field data by Andrea Ferenci-Fitting with subsequent modifications made by the author. Most of the structures recorded in the Paintsville Lake Project Area were investigated in May 1978. Historical documents pertaining to the legal history of the subject properties were examined in a return trip by the author in August 1980 at which time several previous informants were recontacted and a number of new contacts were made.

Many people have contributed significantly to the information contained and summarized in this work. While errors in fact and interpretation are strictly those of the author, he would like to thank all of the people of Paintsville, Kentucky, and surrounding areas for their hospitality and willingness to share what they knew.

At the risk of omitting some names, the following people deserve special thanks. At the Corps of Engineers Real Estate Office in Paintsville, Kentucky, Aline Cameron, John Quisenberry, Chester Setcavage, Jack Steele and Jennings K. Ward were of great help in acquainting us with the area and with the locations of the structures in the

project area. John Quisenberry and Jennings K. Ware were particularly helpful in driving us to some of the more remote locations of our work.

At the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District Office, Dr. Robert F. Maslowski and Ms. Lynn Lady also contributed much to the success of the project. They were responsible for field recording the Bill Turner mule breeding stanchion on Tract 307 and for suggesting that it be included in this report. Lynn served as an able assistant during the recording of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn on Tract 602 which was covered in the August 1980 phase of the work. Moreover, her recorded discussions with Mr. Everett McKenzie provided both valuable new information and clarification of old data on the important McKenzie family dwelling on Tract 411. Bob Maslowski served as the contracting officer under which this work was performed. In this thankless task, his greatest virtue has been his consummate patience in dealing with an author whose greatest fault is that of forever seeking a "little more" data.

Mr. Kenneth Gibbs and Ms. Camille Wells at the Kentucky Heritage Commission promptly and expertly responded to several requests for information from their office.

Wood sample identifications were graciously provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Center for Wood Anatomy Research, Madison, Wisconsin.

None of the work discussed here would have been possible were it not for the cooperation of so many people who formerly resided in the Paintsville Lake Project Area. While it is impossible to name them all, deep appreciation is due to the following (in alphabetical order): Mr. Carson Auxier, Mr. Robert Beverly, Mrs. Margaret Blevins, Mr. Charlie Brown, Mr. Charles Cochran (deceased), Mr. S. F. Colvin, Mrs. Betty Joe Conley, Ms. Carma L. Conley, Mr. Gale Fairchild, Mr. Edward Hazelett, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jenkins, Mr. Joe McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Everett McKenzie, Mr. Willis McKenzie, Mrs. Pat Patton, Mrs. Dora Potter, Mr. Lonza Reid, Mrs. Ruth Shepard, Mr. William (Bill) Turner, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Van Hoose, Miss Juanita Van Hoose, Mr. Charles C. Wells and Mr. Jesse Williams.

In all cases except those noted in the text, photographs are by the author. Black and white prints were produced by Dennis and Anne-Marie Hupchick except where noted. The manuscript was prepared at the Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh on an NBI System 3000 word processor and was printed with a Xerox Roman Proportional Space printwheel.

In this case as in so many others, all typing and revisions were performed with her customary skill by Ms. Ginger LoAlbo Placone who has endured more of these reports and their endless revisions than she cares to remember.

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ABSTRACT

In May 1978, three log dwellings, another log dwelling subsequently converted for use as a barn, a log school building, a log and frame construction barn, four cliff barns and a weatherboard-covered log church in the Paintsville Lake Project Area of Johnson and Morgan counties, eastern Kentucky, were architecturally recorded. This work was conducted by the author for the Cultural Resource Management Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia, as part of a much larger program that included archaeological testing and excavation (Vento et al. 1978; Applegarth et al. 1981).

Additional information on a 1974 mule breeding stanchion on project Tract 307 was provided by personnel from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia, and is included in this report. Legal documents including tax lists, deed and census information as well as extant church records were examined during 1978 and in August 1980 for supplemental data on these structures. A number of former residents of the project area were contacted for ethnohistoric information.

The report presents a brief introduction to the project, describes the setting of the project area and details the recording methodology employed. Each structure is subsequently discussed in depth in terms of both its exterior and interior architectural details. Floor plans and numerous photographs of each structure are included as are historical data important to a deeper appreciation and understanding of their historical significance. Brief conclusions arising from the study are offered, and some comparisons with a similar study undertaken in adjoining Lawrence County, Kentucky, in 1977 (Carlisle 1978) are set forth.

Although the study is far from a representative survey of folk architecture in the Paintsville Lake Project Area, it is virtually the only detailed description of such structures undertaken to date for Johnson County, Kentucky. Data on the relatively recent cliff barns are of particular importance as this architectural medium is not extensively reported for the area.

INTRODUCTION AND PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY

This report presents the results of an architectural, ethnohistorical and limited historical study of 12 structures (Table 1) in the area of Paintsville Lake, Johnson and Morgan counties, Kentucky (Figures 1, 2). The structures selected for recording and historical investigation were chosen by the Planning Branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia, on the basis of an earlier evaluation of historic resources in the project area. That study, conducted by William Cogar and William Broberg, was prepared for Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975) report to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that assessed the (then) proposed Paintsville Lake's overall effect on the cultural and natural environment of the project area. The terrestrial and aquatic ecology, visual character and both archaeological and historical effects were assessed (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 1.1) in the field work which was undertaken in two phases between January 1973 and January 1975.

During the first phase of their study, Cogar and Broberg examined the Kentucky Heritage Commission's Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky (Spindletop Research, Inc., 1971) for the presence of identified historic properties within the take area of the proposed dam. An initial reconnaissance of the project area was also made, and interviews with knowledgeable informants were undertaken (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.11). In this portion of the work, Cogar compiled a list (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: Appendices 9.1, 9.2) of three structures in Morgan County, Kentucky, and 12 in Johnson County, Kentucky, that were determined worthy of further study to determine their relative historical significance.

The Center for Developmental Change's (1973) 100% survey of the proposed project area was examined in Phase II of the Cogar and Broberg work. This report listed 206 habitable dwellings in the "take" area of the proposed dam and lake. Using the variable "architectural style," Cogar and Broberg reduced the number of potentially significant structures in the project area to a more manageable number of 32. The process of elimination was conducted by culling out all project area structures listed in the Center for Developmental Change's (1973) survey except those in the following categories (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.11):

1. frame or log with tarpaper covering
2. log
3. frame with log or frame over log
4. two story wood farmhouse.

The underlying rationale for this procedure was Cogar and Broberg's belief that these categories would most likely include the older structures of the project area which was equated (somewhat questionably) by these authors with potential historical significance. Informant interviews and additional reconnaissance were thereafter conducted in the project area, and supplemental data on the potential historical significance of each structure were gathered. Age, occupation, use and architectural style were employed as guidelines in assessing the relative historic value of each structure within the reduced total of 32. In their final analysis, Cogar and Broberg identified 24 structures within the proposed project area as having some though generally small historical significance. Of this number, 12 structures were determined to have "little significance," and 10 were identified as of "local significance." Two other structures, the Fishtrap Baptist Church and the David McKenzie dwelling were accorded regional levels of historical significance. Ultimately, 12 structures were chosen for detailed architectural and historical assessment. Five of these had not been included in

TABLE 1

Summary of Architecturally Surveyed Properties Paintsville Lake,
Johnson and Morgan Counties, Kentucky

Tract Number	Historic Site Survey Number*	Date Surveyed	Former Property Owner/Informant	Type of Structure	Construction Date
302	1	May 2, 1978	Mr. S.F. Colvin Dr. R.F. Maslowski Mr. J. McCarty Mr. Lonsey Reed Mr. & Mrs. George VanHoose	frame siding over log church	1851? 1905
307	---	N/A	Mr. William (Bill) Turner, Jr.	mule breeding stanchion	1974
411	2	May 6, 1978	Mr. Everett McKenzie	"saddlebag" log dwelling	ca. 1860
(410) (original location)	3	May 2, 1978	Mr. Everett McKenzie Mr. Edward Hazelett	single room log school	ca. 1898
412	---	May 7, 1978	---	saddle notched log barn with frame additions	?
602	---	August 9, 1980	Mr. Jesse Williams Mr. Gale Fairchild	saddlebag log dwelling/barn	ca. 1850-1865? modi- fied to barn ca. 1947

Table 1 (cont.)

Tract Number	Historic Site Survey Number*	Date Surveyed	Former Property Owner/Informant	Type of Structure	Construction Date
704	9	May 9, 1978	Mrs. Margaret Blevins Mrs. Dora S. Potter Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Jenkins	one and one-half story rectangular log dwelling with frame additions	pre-1909? additions were built after 1956. Dwelling moved back from Little Paint Creek in 1940s.
704	--	May 9, 1978	Mrs. Margaret Blevins Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Jenkins	saddle notched log and frame construction cliff barn	ca. 1958
706B	8	May 9, 1978	Mary Lemaster Jenkins (Mrs. J.C. Jenkins)	reused log and frame construction cliff barn	1961
717	7	May 8, 1978	Mrs. Charles Cochran	frame and pole construction cliff barn	early 1950s
923	--	May 5, 1978	--	one and one-half story square log dwelling	Unknown
924	--	May 5, 1978	--	reused log and frame construction cliff barn	Unknown

*Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975.

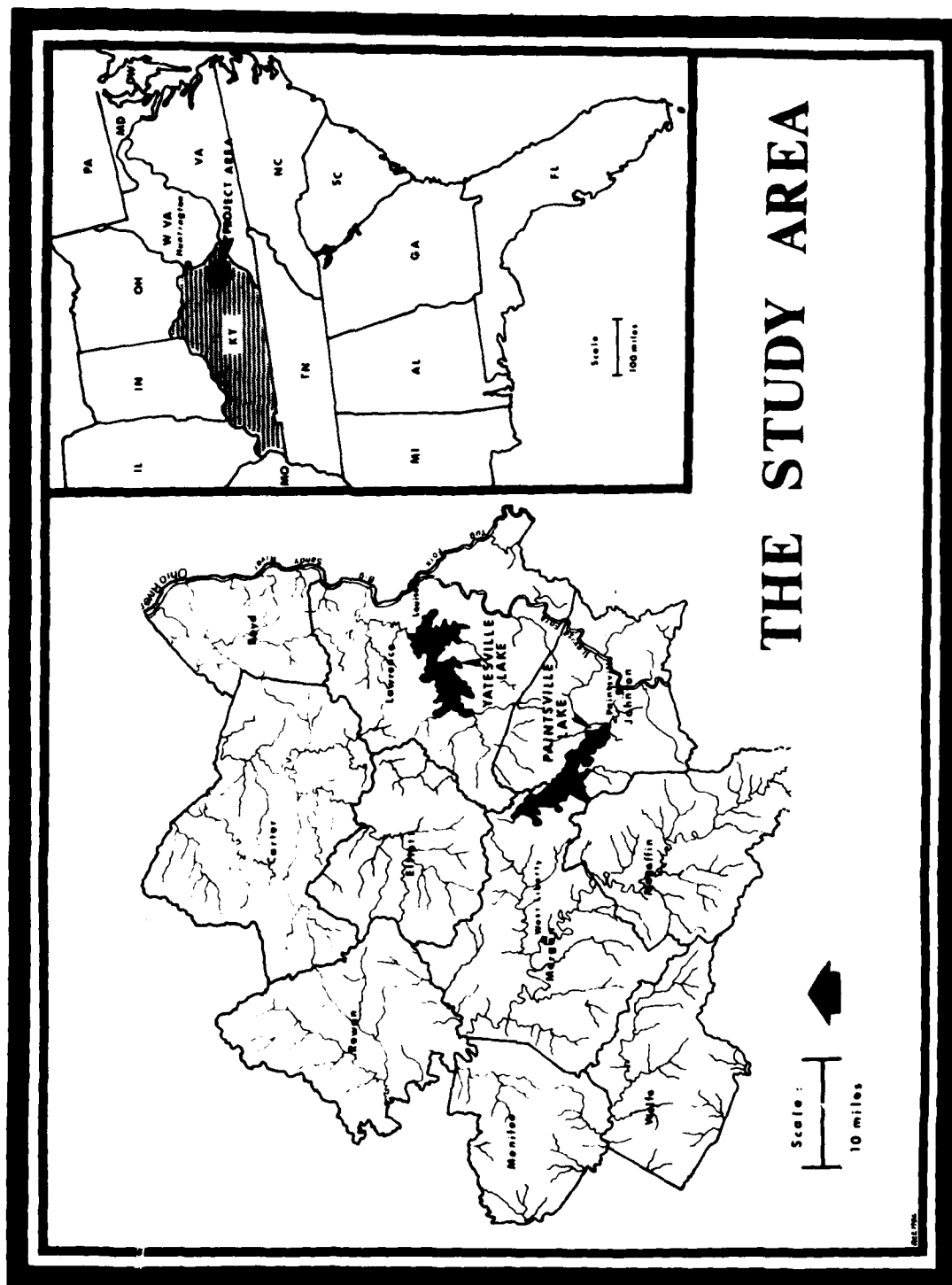


Figure 1. The study area. General locations of Johnson, Morgan and Lawrence counties, Kentucky, are depicted in relationship to surrounding counties. The approximate area covered by Paintsville Lake is shown as are the locations of Paintsville, the county seat of Johnson County, West Liberty, the county seat of Morgan County and Louisa, the county seat of Lawrence County, Kentucky.

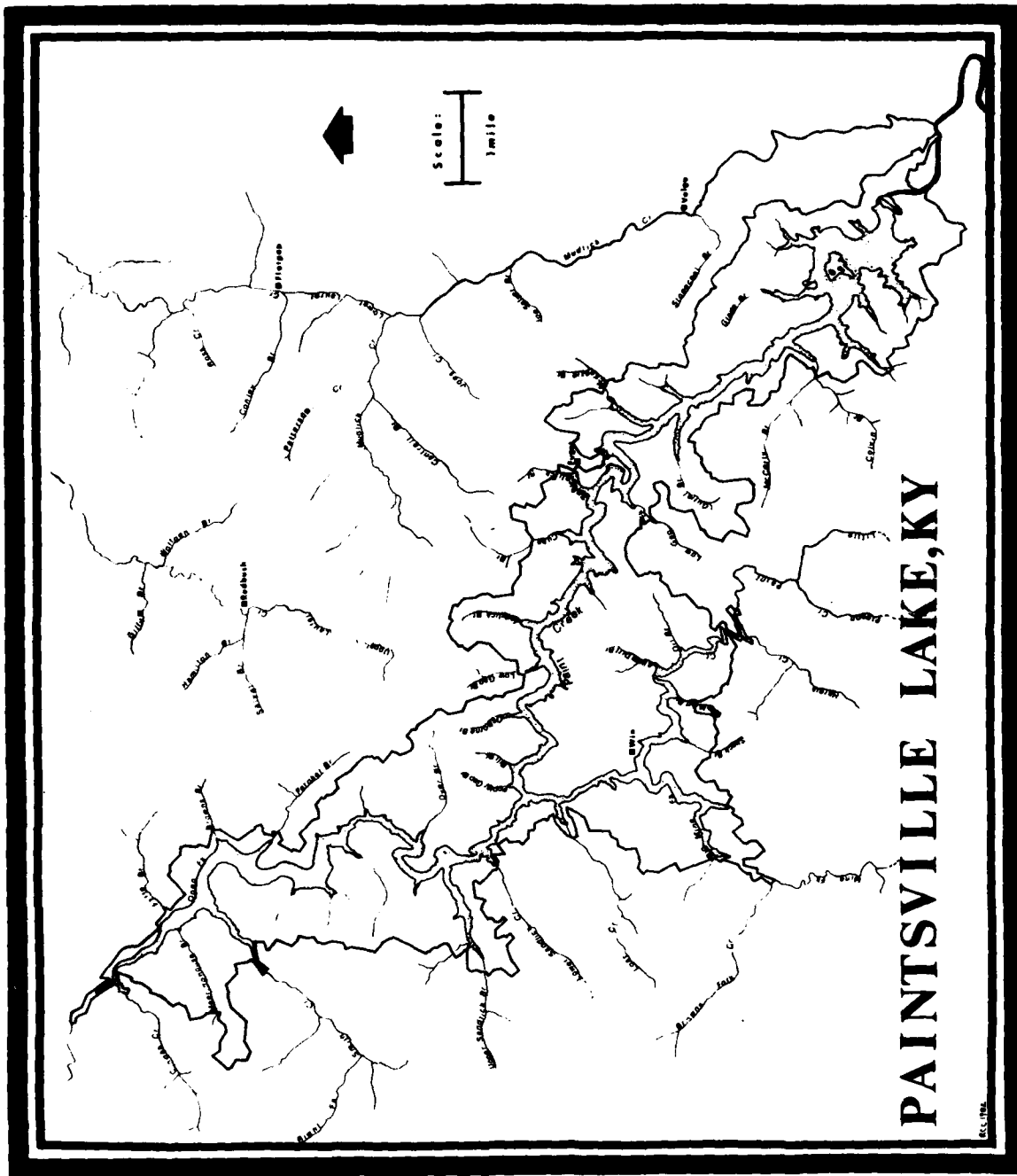


Figure 2. Detailed map of Paintsville Lake and environs showing the location of the dam site as well as major tributary streams of Paint Creek.

Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975) survey (Table 1, Figure 3) but were chosen by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia, Planning Branch personnel for coverage in this project. The process by which these were selected is detailed below in the **METHODOLOGY** section of this report.

The present study was conducted by the author in May 1978 (with a subsequent visit in August 1980) for the Cultural Resource Management Program of the Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia. This work was undertaken as part of a much larger contract with the Corps of Engineers to survey, test and excavate a number of archaeological sites in the Paintsville Lake Project Area. The results of the excavation of one such site, Dameron Rockshelter, have already been published (Vento et al. 1978), while the report on the remainder of this phase of the Cultural Resource Management Program's archaeological efforts at Paintsville Lake (Applegarth et al. 1981 is nearing completion.

From what has been said above, it can be seen that the Cultural Resource Management Program had been retained to undertake "mitigation level" archaeological work at Paintsville. In an analogous way, the present study was established to obtain and record pertinent information on the architecture and history of some of the 24 significant structures selected by Cogar and Broberg in the course of Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975) earlier work. "Mitigation" level of effort in the present context means that sufficient architectural, historical and ethnohistoric data had to be accumulated for each designated structure to diminish (*i.e.*, mitigate) any negative direct or indirect impacts associated with the construction or use of Paintsville Lake. "Negative impacts" can take the form of vandalism, natural decay, physical isolation of the structures, destruction in the course of building the lake and even their intentional removal from the flood pool area of the lake to protect them from inundation. In this way, the irreplaceable and intrinsic historical worth of these dwellings, barns, churches and other structures has been acknowledged despite their reportedly "low" level of overall "historical significance" when judged in the strict sense of that term. While it may be true (as Cogar and Broberg concluded) that the Paintsville Lake area has little of national or even regional architectural and historical significance, this is not to say that structures of local significance are somehow less important or less worthy of recording. The area is now and has been populated by people too busy with the sometimes not so simple business of living. This is not an area of the "great men" and "great events" that so often pass for history, nor is it an area that has attracted those who chronicle such men and events. In this sense, perhaps it is even more important that studies such as this be undertaken before time's moving hand has eradicated the physical vestiges of a life that once was.

Paintsville Lake is a man-made flood control reservoir situated in Johnson and Morgan counties of eastern Kentucky. Its construction was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-298) (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 3.2). The project area is 45 miles (72.4 km) south of Huntington, West Virginia, and is within the Eastern Coal Field Region (the Cumberland Plateau) (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 3.1). Paintsville Dam is located in Johnson County, Kentucky ca. 4 miles (6.4 km) above Paintsville, Kentucky. It straddles Paint Creek, a tributary of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 3.1). The Big Sandy River is a 27 mile (43.4 km) long tributary of the Ohio River which it joins at Catlettsburg, 317 miles (510.1 km) below Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Shannon 1937: 21). The Levisa and Tug forks arise in the Cumberland Plateau region of southwest Virginia at an elevation of some 1500'-1600' (457.2-487.7 m) above mean sea level (Shannon 1937: 21). Both of these streams flow north nearly parallel to one another and

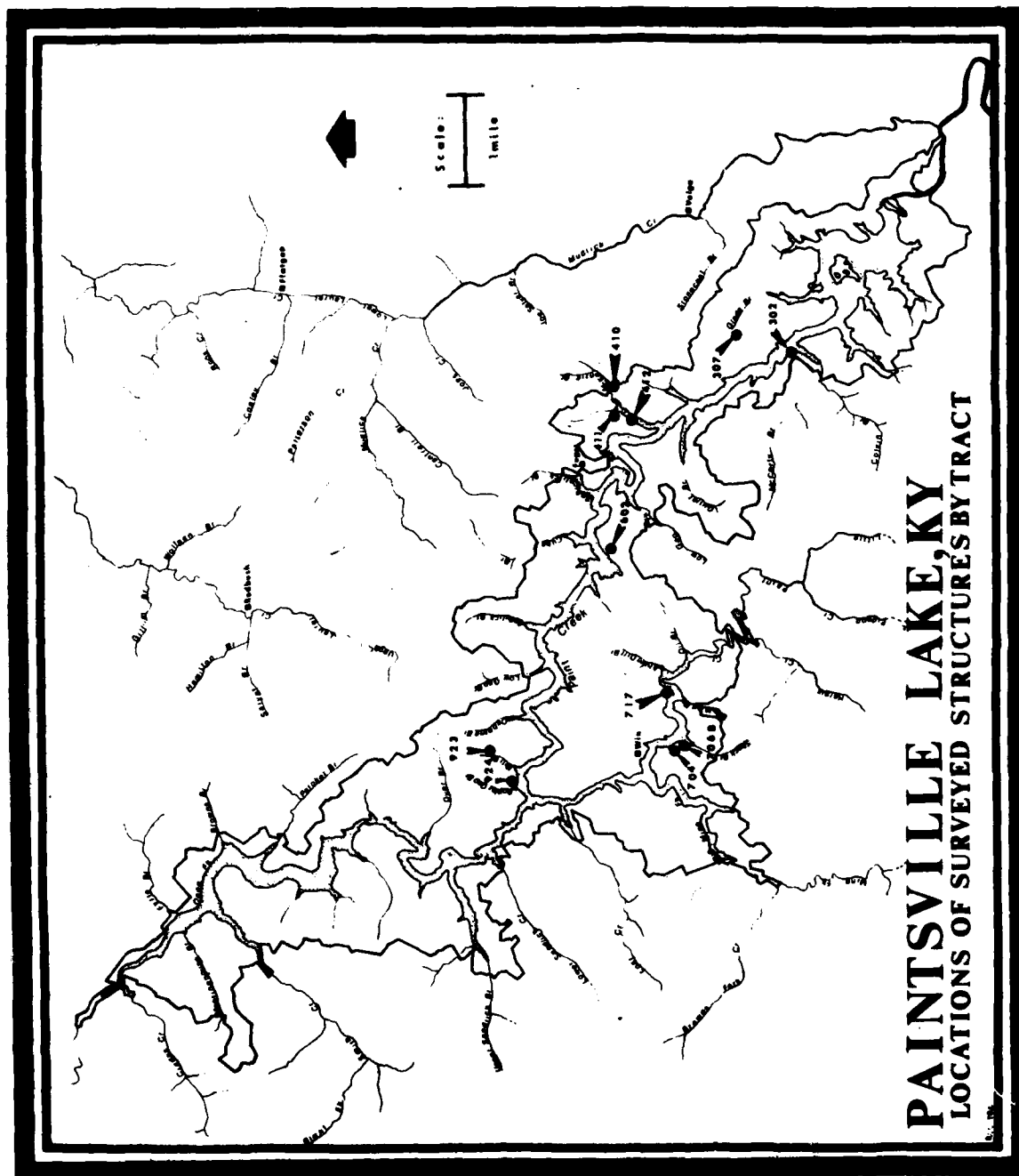


Figure 3. Locations of surveyed structures by tract number.

at a separation of 25-40 miles (40.2-64.4 km) (Jillson 1928: 167). The Levisa Fork, the larger of these two Big Sandy tributaries, is ca. 160 miles (257.4 km) in length and drains some 2400 mi.² (6216 km²) (Shannon 1937: 21). The Tug Fork forms the eastern boundary of Kentucky and throughout its 154 mile (247.8 km) length drains ca. 1600 mi.² (4144 km²) in Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia (Shannon 1937: 21). The Levisa and Tug forks converge at Louisa, Kentucky, the county seat of Lawrence County, Kentucky.

The construction of Paintsville Dam and the creation of Paintsville Lake was undertaken for flood control, water quality control and for fish, wildlife and general recreation objectives (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 3.3). In these purposes, (and in the case of some of the earlier lakes in the area to assist the transport of hardwood logs) Paintsville Lake joins Fishtrap Lake on the Levisa Fork of Pike County, Kentucky, Buckhorn Lake in Perry and Breathitt counties, Dewey Lake on John's Creek in Floyd County, Kentucky, and Grayson Lake on the Little Sandy River in Carter and Elliott counties (Bladen 1973: 33). Yatesville Lake in neighboring Lawrence County, Kentucky, was also authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965. Although property acquisition has been completed and construction has begun, the reservoir is not yet in operation.

In Fenneman's (1938) terminology, Kentucky consists of three geomorphological provinces: the Appalachian Plateau Province (which is coextensive in Kentucky with the Cumberland Plateau), the Interior Low Plateau Province (composed of the Western Coal Field, the Highland Rim (i.e., the Knobs and the Mississippian Plateau) and the Bluegrass) and the Coastal Plain (Bader et al. 1977: 10).

The Cumberland Plateau, also known as the Eastern Mountain and Coal Field Region (Bladen 1973: 23) is a broad, gentle syncline of eroded Paleozoic rocks (Bader et al. 1977: 11, Figure 2) that includes all of eastern Kentucky east of the Pottsville Escarpment. In the southeastern part of the state, elevation increases as the Pine and Cumberland mountains are approached. These mountains were formed by folding, faulting and thrust action, and the greatest elevation in the state (4150'; 1264.9 m) is reached at Big Black Mountain in Harlan County (Bladen 1973: 23).

Major river systems that drain the Cumberland Plateau in Kentucky include the Cumberland, Kentucky, Licking and Big Sandy rivers (Bladen 1973: 27). In general, the Cumberland Plateau is an area of heavy dissection with narrow valley bottoms and dendritic stream patterns. Level land suitable for agriculture is generally restricted to hilltop plateaus and to the flood plains of tributary streams (Bader et al. 1977: 13; Bladen 1973: 29). In total, ca. 10,500 mi.² (27,195 km²) and 35 of Kentucky's 120 counties are found here (Bladen 1973: 23).

The Big Sandy region of Kentucky includes Boyd, Carter, Floyd, Greenup, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin and Pike counties, a total area of ca. 3000 mi.² (7770 km²) (Shannon 1937: 21). These counties are included within Bladen's (1973: 34) Mountain Creek Bottom Area. Johnson County is bordered on the north by Lawrence County, on the northwest by Morgan County, on the southwest by Magoffin County, on the south by Floyd and Pike counties and on the east by Martin County.

Big Paint Creek originates in Morgan County, Kentucky, and trends northwest to southeast into Johnson County where it flows into the Levisa Fork. Major "southern" branch tributaries of Paint Creek include: Cindas Creek, Meetinghouse Branch, Smith Creek, Mill Branch, Upper and Lower Sandlick creeks, Little Paint Creek, Low Gap Fork, Gullet Branch, Blanton Branch, Colvin Branch and Barnett's Creek. Little Paint Creek, which forms the dividing line between Morgan and Johnson counties, Kentucky, has as its

principal tributaries Little and Big Mine forks, Shack Branch, Rowland Branch, Hargis Creek, Alum Dirt Branch and Oil Branch. Major "northern" tributaries of Paint Creek include Brown's Branch, Patoker Branch, Dyer Branch, Osborne Branch, Low Gap Branch, Andylick Creek, Cuba Branch, Spicelick Branch, McKenzie Branch (Lower Peter Cave Branch), Oil Branch and Glade Branch (see Figure 2). Although short, Paint Creek is relatively wide, and it drains nearly one-half of Johnson County (Jillson 1928: 170).

The land along Paint Creek and its tributaries is in general moderately to heavily dissected by the tributary branches. Narrow valley bottoms predominate bordered by rolling to steep hills (with slope usually greater than 20%) and sharp ridges often given over to pasture. Much of the land is unsuited to modern agricultural practices, particularly tractor plowing, and where farming is still undertaken the use of draft animals is not unusual. Farming in Johnson County, Kentucky, in 1969 used less than 40% of the land (Hart 1973: 10, Figure 5), while Morgan County, Kentucky, had 60%-80% of its land devoted to agricultural pursuits (Hart 1973: 10, Figure 5). Farm product value in both Johnson and Morgan counties was very low, generally under \$24.00 per acre in 1969 (Hart 1973: 11, Figure 6). Most farms are oriented to the production of crops for home consumption though some cash crops and livestock are raised.

Six soil types have been identified in Johnson and Morgan counties, but soil surveys indicating percent of soil by type are lacking for Morgan County. DeKalb-Muskingum-Berks Association (Db) soils are found on steep slopes throughout Johnson and Morgan counties. In Johnson County, 142,600 acres (57,753 ha) (ca. 85% of the county) are composed of stony Db soils which support secondary and tertiary hardwood stands of oaks (*Quercus* sp.) and hickory (*Carya* sp.) (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 5.45). DeKalb-Muskingum-Gilpin-Jefferson Association (Dg) soils are silty and occur in moderate depths in hilly areas. There are 4000 acres (1620 ha) of this soil type in Johnson County, and the vegetative cover that it supports is generally similar to that found for the Db soils (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 5.45). Jefferson-Muskingum-Holston-DeKalb Association (Jm) soils are loamy silts of generally moderate to deep deposition found farther down the slopes of hills and on benches. There are ca. 3510 acres (1421.6 ha) of this soil type in Johnson County (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 5.46). Muskingum-DeKalb-Gilpin-Wellston Association (Md) soils comprise only 1140 acres (461.7 ha) of Johnson County land. Soils of this type are found on gentle to moderately steep ridgetops (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 5.46). Loamy, well-drained Pope-Stendahl-Allegheny Association (Ps) soils occur along flood plains, benches and lower slopes. There are 13,740 acres (5564.7 ha) of this soil type in Johnson County, and it is the primary agricultural land of the area. Ps soils in Johnson County are extensive only at the upper end of the Paintsville Lake Project Area, however (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 5.46). The final soil type identified in Johnson County is the Rockland-DeKalb Association (Rd) soils composed of thin, stony deposits in mountainous areas below the peaks but above Db soils. Johnson County has 3800 acres (1539 ha) of the Rd soil type (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 5.46).

Prior to the extensive lumbering that took place in Johnson and Morgan counties in the late 19th and early 20th centuries there were stands of hardwood trees throughout the study area which is in Braun's (1950) Mixed Mesophytic Forest Region. In eastern Kentucky, the most notable stand of virgin timber (with 65 species represented) is at Lilley's Woods in Letcher County (Bladen 1973: 35).

The north and east slopes of hills in Johnson and Morgan counties originally were covered with black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), white oak (*Quercus alba*) and yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) as well as other hardwoods. On the south and west slopes, black

oak (Quercus velutina), scarlet oak (Quercus coccinea) and hickory (Carya sp.) predominated. Upper hill slopes and ridgetops were often pine-covered, and chestnut oak (Quercus montana) also was found there (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 717: 4).

In their report, Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975: 5.8-5.12) identified nine current vegetative habitats within the Paintsville Lake Project Area. These include: Pine-Oak, Pine-Mixed Hardwood, Beech-Oak-Maple, Hemlock-Beech-Poplar, Riparian Hardwoods, Oak-Hickory-Maple, Tuliptree-Oak-Beech, Slash habitat (stripped and logged areas) and Cove Hardwoods.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Neither the time nor space available in this report is sufficient to present a comprehensive historical background for eastern Kentucky or for Johnson and Morgan counties. Indeed, much of this information is published in other though disparate sources. Consequently, only a few of the more important facts necessary to place this study into a general historical framework are encompassed here together with citations that will be of interest to any reader who wishes to pursue the topic.

As noted previously (Carlisle 1978: 8) there is no current work that synthesizes adequately the natural, social, economic, demographic, religious and political history of eastern Kentucky. Informative discussions of the natural history of the area are available in Jillson (1928), Karan (1973), Bladen (1973) and Hart (1973) among many others. General historical information on the exploration and settlement of Kentucky can be found in Ely (1887), Jillson (1923, 1931, 1971, 1972), Thomas (1926), Bodley and Wilson (1928), Scalf (1950, 1972), Rice (1975) and Channing (1977). To these titles one can add Alvord and Bidgood (1912), Johnston (1898), Wilson (1938), Kozee (1973a, 1973b), Connelley (1966) and Clark (1979). The Kentucky Historical Society (1975) has published a very useful introduction for those generally unfamiliar with "metes and bounds" property survey or with the comprehension and interpretation of early Kentucky survey land records. Rone (1965) very graphically explains the origins of Kentucky counties and their shifting boundaries over time. Economic and political history throughout Kentucky in the period 1865-1900 is covered by Tapp and Klotter (1977). Hillery's (1966) analysis of population growth and distribution in Kentucky is essential for understanding eastern Kentucky in relationship to the remainder of the state. Bowman (1963) also is indispensable for interpreting eastern Kentucky demographic and resource history as is Shannon (1937).

Johnson County's most comprehensive if rambling and somewhat dated treatment is Hall (1928), as well as Hall (1979). Wells (1962) addresses the area near Paintsville in particular, while Wells (1979) examines some statistics of the county between 1852 and 1904. Synoptic "facts and figures" on Johnson County are available in Paintsville Chamber of Commerce and Kentucky Department of Commerce (1968). An overview of Johnson, Lawrence and Morgan county history was prepared during Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975) environmental study of the Yatesville and Paintsville Lake projects and contains a useful bibliography for the area.

Architectural studies in eastern Kentucky are notably scarce, although rather great attention has been focused on other geographical regions of the state. Newcomb (1953) (among many other titles by this author) is still a valuable source of information. A survey of folk housing research, house and barn types found in the state but concentrating on the Pennyroyal region appears in Montell and Morse (1976). Examples of architectural, historical and oral history projects accomplished under contract to the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Ohio River Valley include Carlisle (1978), Carlisle and Michael (1981), Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Section of Man (n.d.), Michael and Carlisle (1979), Carlisle (1979) as well as Riedl *et al.* (1976). Applegarth *et al.* includes a section that details the University of Pittsburgh's involvement in cultural resource management research in eastern Kentucky and which synthesizes the archaeological research conducted there.

Bealer and Ellis (1978) offer a general introduction to the log construction medium in historical perspective. This theme is also explored for Kentucky by Thomas (1974) and in greater detail by Montell and Morse (1976). Hutsler (1972) and Wilson (1975) are crucial works for understanding log construction techniques in the eastern United States in general as is Jordan's (1978) assessment of log buildings in Texas. Henry Glassie's (1968a, 1968b, 1975 *inter al.*) treatment of folk housing has inspired much of the field work that has been accomplished to date. Moreover, Glassie's own studies knit together the fine threads of folklore studies, architecture, history, oral history and anthropology in a way that few can match.

It has been observed elsewhere (e.g., Wells 1962: 3; Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.1) that there were no resident Indian groups in the Big Sandy Valley during the historical period, although Delaware, Miami, Cherokee, Iroquois, Mingo, Wyandot and Shawnee hunting parties are believed to have utilized the area (Hall 1928 I: 37). Indeed, the name Paint Creek apparently derives from an aboriginal practice of stripping bark from trees along the creek and painting the trees with red and black animal figures (Hall 1928 I: 38; Connelley 1966: 110, Note 14).

Hall (1928 I: 37) indicates that the first recorded (1699) Indian occupation in Johnson County was by the Totero, a Siouan speaking group sometimes also referred to as the Shattera (Jillson 1923: 35), Chaterawa or Chateroi (Scalf 1950: 9). Their principal encampments are believed to have been on the Lick Fork of Jennies Creek and in Floyd County near present Prestonburg (Connelley 1966: 115, Note 14; Wells 1962: 3). Scalf (1950: 12) remarks that Totero villages were established near Hager Hill, Cliff and one on John's Creek in Pike County, Kentucky, near McCombs. The John's Creek encampment was close to Eureka Springs near the mouth of River Branch on what in 1950 was the Thomas James farm.

Archaeological work in Johnson and Morgan counties (e.g., Vento *et al.* 1978; Applegarth *et al.* 1981 as well as other works cited therein) has conclusively demonstrated the presence of aboriginal groups within the Paintsville Lake Project Area from at least 2355 $\pm$ 65 B.C. (Vento *et al.* 1978: 50, Table 2) though some evidence of much earlier occupation/utilization in the area extending to Paleo-Indian times (ca. 10,000-8000 B.C.) does exist (Applegarth *et al.* 1981). A large Shawnee Indian village is generally believed to have been sited on the north bank of Little Mud Lick Creek at its confluence with Big Mud Lick Creek. Indian occupation apparently extended down the west bank of Big Mud Lick to its confluence with Paint Creek (Connelley 1966: 109; Jillson 1923: 34; Hall 1928 I: 38). Rockshelters also were used aboriginally for habitation purposes and/or as seasonal hunting camps (e.g., Vento *et al.* 1978), and their utility continued into the historic period. Thomas (1926: 3) has pointed out that as late as 1917 two families were found living in such a "rockhouse" beneath Union Cliff at Lynch, Kentucky. The natural protection afforded by these often spacious rockshelters made them ideal for stabling animals and storing crops. A picture of just such a cliff barn near Beattyville, Kentucky, in Lee County is pictured in Thomas (1926: 374). Descriptions of other such "rockhouses" and cliff barns are found in Connelley (1966) and Scalf (1972: 17). Scalf describes a rockshelter hog pen at the mouth of Coon Creek in Magoffin County, Kentucky, which also produced evidence of prehistoric occupation/utilization.

The four cliff barns discussed in this report (see descriptions of Tracts 704, 706B, 717 and 924) therefore collectively represent the continuation of a long-standing tradition in eastern Kentucky that transcends both time and cultural distinctions.

The earliest explorations by Euro-Americans in eastern Kentucky are not well-documented. The rugged terrain of the Cumberland Plateau and the Appalachian Mountain chain provided a natural and formidable barrier to early settlement. Indian resentment of encroaching settlers and the European contests for New World supremacy throughout the eighteenth century effectively blocked the Big Sandy Valley from settlement until after the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and the resultant Treaty of Greenville signed August 20, 1795 (Hall 1928 I: 43).

Although the possibility of actual settlement in the Big Sandy Valley was not great much before the close of the eighteenth century, early explorers had indeed gained some familiarity with the area more than a century earlier. In 1646, the Virginia House of Burgesses turned over control of Fort Henry at what is present-day Petersburg, Virginia, to Captain Abraham Wood (Clark 1979: 5-6). Undoubtedly much early information on the topography, soils, climate and potential for settlement in the Big Sandy Valley and elsewhere in the then singularly unknown North American interior was filtered back to Virginia via this station which served both Indian and white traders. While LaSalle may or may not actually have traveled to the Falls of the Ohio at present, Louisville, Kentucky in 1669-1670 (Clark 1979: 7), Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam had journeyed over the Appalachians to the Kanawha River in present West Virginia by 1671 (Hall 1928 I: 43). Two years thereafter, Gabriel Arthur and James Needham were sent out by Wood for further explorations (Alvord and Bidgood 1912; Jillson 1923, 1972; Hall 1928 I: 43). Needham was killed by the Occaneechi Indians (Hall 1928 I: 43), and Arthur was captured by the Cherokee after having penetrated to the Tennessee River headwaters. He accompanied a Cherokee war party in a 1674 expedition against the Shawnee towns on the Scioto River. The expedition crossed the mouth of the Big Sandy at Catlettsburg after having visited the Monetan (or Moneton) Indians then living on the Kanawha River (Jillson 1923: 39). In the ensuing battle, Arthur was wounded and captured by the Shawnee but was eventually permitted to return to Fort Henry bringing with him much of the important information gathered in his journey. In the course of his trip back to Fort Henry, Arthur actually may have ascended the Big Sandy River and the Tug Fork arriving in Virginia by way of the Cumberland Gap at Middlesboro, Kentucky, in the southeast corner of the state (Hall 1928 I: 44; Bladen 1973: 32). Gabriel Arthur is therefore generally credited with being the "first" white man to arrive in the Big Sandy Valley even if his familiarity with it was probably tangential. Nevertheless, by 1699, the Earl of Bellomont had written that the Totero (see above) Indians were living on the "Big Sandy River, Virginia" (Scalf 1950: 9, 12). The name of this river therefore appears to have been fixed from a relatively early date.

Although John Peter Salley, John and Josiah Howard explored the Kanawha, Ohio and Mississippi rivers passing by the mouth of the Big Sandy River in 1742, the most important eighteenth century exploration of the Big Sandy Valley was the 1750 expedition of Dr. Thomas Walker, the first man known to have seen what eventually would become Johnson County (Hall 1928 I: 44). Walker, a physician, was employed by the Virginian Loyal Land Company to investigate suitable areas for settlement in the American interior. His expedition set off from Albemarle County, Virginia, in March 1750 and entered present Kentucky through what then was known as Cave Gap. Walker renamed the gap after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and the son of England's King George II and Queen Caroline (Clark 1979: 9). It thereafter was known as the Cumberland Gap, and it continued as the main southern entrance into the interior Kentucky country throughout the subsequent period of exploration and settlement.

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Walker and his party traversed the areas near the Rockcastle, Cumberland, Kentucky and Licking rivers after April 13, 1750 (Clark 1979: 9) then crossed the middle waters of the west fork of the Big Sandy River. The period from June 6, 1750 to June 19, 1750 were spent in the Big Sandy Valley (Hall 1928 I: 44). The expedition followed an Indian trail down Paint Creek; they then crossed the Big Sandy and explored the Tug Fork of that river. On June 7, 1750, Walker named the west fork of the Big Sandy River the Louisa River, a name thereafter corrupted to its present designation, the Levisa (Hall 1928 I: 44).

Although other explorations continued to be made, settlement in the Big Sandy Valley was not undertaken until 1787 according to Hall (1928 I: 50). Harrodsburg, at the head of the Salt River had been established as the first stockade in Kentucky as early as June 1774 (Jillson 1923: 12-13). Wells (1962: 8), however, relates that the 1750 Walker expedition may have encountered a series of log huts which Wells (1962: 8) located on the promontory south of the mouth of Tan Vat Branch and near the mouth of Paint Creek. Walker presumed that they were Cherokee lodges. Some years later in 1763, a party exploring the area for the Louisa Land Company reportedly stayed in these log huts for a brief time. They were reputed to have been built by French trappers years earlier according to information given to one of the party, Thomas Connelley, by a Totero Indian informant (Wells 1962: 8; Scalf 1972: 123). Another member of this 1763 expedition was Mathias Harmon, born to a Prussian father, Heinrich Herrmann, in Strasburg, Virginia, ca. 1732 (Hall 1928 I: 51; Scalf 1950: 15). Harmon and his brothers were well-acquainted with the Big Sandy Valley through their hunting excursions there from Draper's Meadows. As early as 1755, they had constructed a hunting cabin on the Levisa River below the mouth of John's Creek (Hall 1928 I: 51; Scalf 1950: 15). Harmon and about 20 others (Hall 1928 I: 52) set out to make a permanent settlement in the Big Sandy Valley in the winter of 1787-1788. The party was attacked by Indians, and the incident precipitated the famous Wiley massacre in 1789 (see Hall 1928 I: 52-56). Harmon and the men who had joined him in the pursuit of Jennie Wiley and her Indian captors were instrumental in the founding of Harmon's Station on Blockhouse Bottom at the mouth of John's Creek. There are differences of opinion regarding the year that this settlement actually was established. Connelley (1966) and Hall (1928 I: 56) seem to favor 1787-1788, while Scalf (1950: 18) favors an early 1789 date. Harmon's Station is important for being the first permanent settlement in present Johnson County, Kentucky. Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates' (1975: 9.6) review of the settling of Harmon's Station generally follows the thinking expressed in an earlier edition of Scalf (1972) that the 1789-1790 years constituted what was essentially a re-establishment of the settlement.

The Leslie's also attempted a settlement located at the mouth of Paint Creek in 1789 but were driven off by the Indians (Jillson 1923: 85). Connelley (1966: 112, Note 14) states that the present site of Paintsville was called Paint Lick in 1790 by Colonel John Preston, Judge French and others from Virginia who had established a trading station on the site in that year. Scalf (1972: 123-124) enthusiastically disputes this claim, however. He notes (Scalf 1972: 123) that although John Preston "entered a grant" for 100,000 acres in the area in 1789, he made no attempt to survey it until 1797. Scalf therefore dismisses Connelley's claim that Preston and French were operating a post at Paintsville in 1790 or that Mathias Harmon and others from Harmon's Station were responsible for coining the term Paint Lick. The Whatman edition of John Filson's 1784 map that accompanies Jillson (1931) does give the title "Paint Cr" for the stream and indicates by the use of small triangles the presence of Indian "wigwams" at the upper reaches of Paint Creek. Wells (1962: 9) appears to accept Connelley's 1790 date for the founding of Paint Lick Station suggesting that a single story log structure was erected near the present Johnson County Courthouse with two additional crude log dwellings nearby. These three buildings are said to have been enclosed by a rectangular stockade.

Whatever the actual date for the founding of Paint Lick Station, it appears that the first houses in any numbers were built in the settlement by ca. 1810 (Wells 1962: 11). By the 1820-1830s, the name Paintsville (as opposed to Paint Lick Station) is fairly common (Scalf 1972: 124) in the records, and it may have been changed by Reverend Henry Dickson (later spelled Dixon). He purchased the lands north of Paint Creek (which included Preston's Station) in 1814 after arriving in the area from the North Carolina Piedmont (Scalf 1972: 123; Wells 1962: 9). Dickson and others purchased the property from John Turman who ultimately held title to the first patents issued (in July 1788 to George Lewis) for what would become Paintsville (Wells 1962: 9, 11). The term Paintsville did not become the official designation until 1834, however (Scalf 1972: 124). The first commercial properties including the Franklin-Stafford grist and saw mill were built in Paintsville during the 1830s. A courthouse was constructed in the 1840s, but schools apparently did not develop until "well into the 1850s" (Wells 1962: 12). Other details of the founding and growth of Paintsville are available in Wells (1962).

Between December 31, 1776 and November 1, 1780 the whole of what is now the state of Kentucky was referred to as Kentucky County, Virginia (Rone 1965: C-1). In June 1780, Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln counties were authorized although they did not come into being until November 1, 1780 (Rone 1965: C-1). Fayette County encompassed most of the northeast part of the state including what would become Johnson, Lawrence and Morgan counties. Before Kentucky became a state on June 1, 1792, the area that would become Johnson, Lawrence and Morgan counties was included within Mason County, Virginia, set up on November 5, 1788 (Rone 1965: C-4). County development in Kentucky immediately after 1792 generally reflected demographic reality that saw most of the new settlers journey into the north central Bluegrass portion of the state, bypassing the less fertile grounds of eastern Kentucky. Floyd County, with its county seat at Prestonburg was set up December 13, 1799 (Rone 1965: C-8). Lawrence County originated on December 14, 1820 (though the effective date was February 11, 1822) and was formed from both Floyd and Greenup counties, the latter in existence from 1804. Its county seat was at Louisa on the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River. Morgan County was carved from both Floyd and Bath counties in 1822 (Rone 1965: C-11). Johnson County was thereafter formed out of Floyd, Morgan and Lawrence counties on February 24, 1843 with an effective county formation date of April 1, 1843 (Rone 1965: C-12). Its size was thereafter reduced, principally by the formation of Martin County in 1870 (Rone 1965: C-13).

As suggested above, the generally tardy development of counties in eastern Kentucky reflects the importance of other areas of the state for incipient settlement (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.5). By 1820, the Bluegrass was the most populous region of the state with between 281,440 and 308,843 people using Hillery's (1966: 10) "deflated" and "inflated" totals based on U.S. census data. If "inflated" totals are used, eastern Kentucky ranked next in population with ca. 182,400 people. If "deflated" population estimates are employed, however, the western portion of the state, even at this early time, had more people than did the more topographically dissected east. For Hillery's (1966) Eastern Historic Subregion (which includes Johnson, Lawrence and Morgan counties) population growth between 1820 and 1840 was rapid (Hillery 1966: 11, 20). Growth after ca. 1900 in this area began to slow, however (Hillery 1966: 11, Table 1). Indeed, actual population decreases were underway in both Morgan and Lawrence counties by this time (Hillery 1966: 23, Figure 6-C; 24, Figure 6-C cont.). Johnson County showed a steady population increase between ca. 1880 and 1940 growing from ca. 9000 to ca. 25,000 people in that time period. Within this period the greatest increase in population rate of growth was between 1880 and 1910 (Hillery 1966: 27, Figure 6-D cont.).

Within the Big Sandy Valley, settlement was most rapid and intensive in the lower portion of the drainage in the years after 1820 (Jillson 1923: 100-102). For the most part, the population of the area was white. Although blacks in the state constituted ca. 30% of the population by 1830 (Clark 1979: 57), their numbers in Lawrence and Johnson counties always have been low, and they constitute historically and today less than 10% of the population of these counties (Hillery 1966: 42-43, Appendix Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Division of land in Kentucky has, from the earliest days, continued to carve the countryside into what Clark (1979: 49) has described as a "... drunken patchwork of small yeoman homestead landholdings." Most of the early land survey in the state followed "metes and bounds" practices no doubt keyed to natural divisions and features of the landscape. In such cases, the resulting farms have tended to be small and family operated. Corn was a principal crop in fertile creek bottoms, while burley tobacco was not raised in quantity until the late nineteenth century (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.7). In 1964, 2200 acres (890.3 ha) in Johnson County were planted in this crop with 60 acres (24.3 ha) in sorghum, 375 acres (151.8 ha) in tobacco and 1700 acres (688 ha) in hay (Paintsville Chamber of Commerce and Kentucky Department of Commerce 1968: Appendix A).

Apart from agriculture, timbering and mining as well as oil and gas exploration have been vital to local economies. Timber as an important aspect of the economy in the last part of the nineteenth century diminished with the hardwood forests into the first two decades of the twentieth century. Export of coal became a major interest after the completion of the Ohio and Big Sandy Railroad in 1881 (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.9). Approximately 261,586 short tons (265,771 metric tons) of coal were produced in Johnson County in 1964 together with ca. 393,876 barrels of crude oil.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed to record the 12 structures discussed in this report is similar to that of an earlier study conducted by the author in Lawrence County, Kentucky (Carlisle 1978). The selection of particular structures for architectural recording was made by the Planning Branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia, on the basis of a prior survey of the proposed Paintsville Lake Project Area conducted by Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975).

In early May of 1978 the author and his assistant visited the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Planning Branch office in Huntington, West Virginia, and secured the Historical Structures Evaluation sheets for the Paintsville Lake Project Area prepared by Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975). A total of 30 evaluation sheets was examined. These sheets included an estimate of the age of each structure, its utilization, an assessment of its "occupation value" (i.e., was it occupied by persons of local, regional or national significance) and of its architectural value. Each sheet also contained specific remarks summarizing salient historical facts about each structure. Using these criteria, Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates developed a point scoring system to rank order structures within the Paintsville Lake Project Area in terms of their historical worth or significance (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.11-9.15). This methodology and the criteria employed generally follow the guidelines established by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Kentucky Historical Society (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.14).

On the basis of the point scoring system used to define the local, regional or national significance rank, 24 structures, most of which were deemed to be only of local

historical significance, were listed by Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975: Table 9.2). Of this number, two structures, the Fishtrap United Baptist Church and the David McKenzie dwelling, were judged to have a regional level of historical significance.

Upon arrival in the Paintsville, Kentucky, area the author and his assistant contacted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate office to secure a tract map of the project area and to obtain up-to-date information on the status of the 24 historic structures selected in the Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975) survey. Arrangements were made with Real Estate office personnel to tour the project area; current addresses and telephone numbers of possible informants also were obtained.

In the first phase of the field investigation, 22 of the 24 structures were visited. Of this number, one structure was determined to be outside the project area. Another either had been destroyed or was outside the project area. The integrity of a third building, a log dwelling, had been extensively disturbed by relatively recent structural modifications. Five other structures had been destroyed by vandals or dismantled for salvage by their former owners. Another dwelling had not yet been acquired by the U.S. Government, and one church was determined to be of concrete block construction. Of the remaining structures, the Corps of Engineers selected six for further documentation. These included the Fishtrap United Baptist Church (Tract 302), the David McKenzie dwelling (Tract 411), the McKenzie Branch School (formerly on Tract 410), the Charles Cochran cliff barn (Tract 717), the J. C. Jenkins cliff barn (Tract 704) and the J. C. Jenkins dwelling (Tract 704). To these structures, the Corps of Engineers added five other dwellings, barns and cliff barns for further study and incorporation into this report. These include the Mitchell Rowland barn (Tract 412), the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn (Tract 602), the Walter Lemaster cliff barn (Tract 706) and the Jim Gilliam log dwelling (Tract 923) and cliff barn (Tract 924) (see Table 1). The Bill Turner mule breeding stanchion built in 1974 on Tract 307 was previously recorded and photographed by Dr. Robert F. Maslowski and Ms. Lynn Lady of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia. At their suggestion, their data were incorporated into the present report and combined with information obtained from Mr. William (Bill) Turner, Jr., by the author.

As in the case of the earlier study conducted in the Yatesville Lake Project Area in Lawrence County, Kentucky (Carlisle 1978), field recording procedures employed at Paintsville were based on guidelines established by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) (McKee 1970). Specifically, all structures were first photographed from advantageous exterior positions in both 35 mm black and white and color formats. Appropriate interior photographs were then taken illustrating both significant architectural details and general interior perspectives. A complete log of these photographs was maintained that recorded tract number, date, exposure time, F-stop, subject, etc. Many more photographs were obtained than appear in the report, and these are maintained on file in the Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh.

The orientation of each structure was determined with the aid of a Brunton compass. The position of each structure was plotted on appropriate United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) 7.5' topographic maps, and its unique position relative to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid was calculated. Measured floor plans of each of the selected structures were prepared, and extensive notes were made on the types of nails, screws and hardware used, the nature of the flooring and wall coverings, chimney, hearth, fireplace and mantle construction, window and window frame construction, log corner notching techniques and other architectural details where each was warranted. Magazine or newspaper pages that had been used as backing for wallpaper or "stuffed"

between logs were examined for dates and other information that might help to determine a terminus ante quem, a date before which the structure must have been built.

Small samples from each of the log construction structures were taken and labeled with their corresponding tract number. These samples were subsequently submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Center for Wood Anatomy Research at Madison, Wisconsin, for species identification.

The architectural field notes were obtained with the use of a standardized form to insure consistency of data recording for each of the structures. A sample of the form, developed by the author for the Yatesville Lake Project Area architectural study (Carlisle 1978) as an extension of data required by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) (McKee 1970) is presented in the **APPENDIX** to this report. Although somewhat variable, each structure examined in the course of the survey required approximately one full day to record.

The photographs, measured drawings and field notes on each structure form the basis of the information presented in the report. Each floor plan sketch was scaled and drafted with pen and ink at the facilities of the Cultural Resource Management Program at the University of Pittsburgh. The field notes provided supplemental data to clarify and in certain cases to correct the field drawings. They therefore constitute an indispensable part of the data recording portion of the study.

While in the Paintsville, Kentucky, area supplemental data on each tract was obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate files. These files contain basic descriptions of structures (often including outbuildings) present on the tract at the time the U.S. Government appraised the properties for acquisition. File photographs often show the structures in a good state of repair as they were taken when the structures were still inhabited or in use. These photographs oftentimes are in marked contrast to the condition of the structures noted during the architectural recording as several years may have elapsed between U.S. Government acquisition of the property and their subsequent study. This is an unfortunate circumstance for the intervening years often witnessed salvage of the structures, vandalism or general neglect that removed much of their "human" component. Room function in a long-abandoned building proved the hardest attribute to document particularly where former residents had died or had relocated away from the immediate study area.

As suggested above, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate files also preserve the names of the last private owner of each tract. The files therefore form an important link in attempting to obtain ethnohistoric information. Direct contact with previous owners, obviously the most satisfactory approach, was not possible in all cases due to contract time limits. Phone interviews and correspondence were often successful in obtaining necessary information, however. As in the case of informants in the Yatesville Lake architectural study (Carlisle 1978), most of those contacted in the present project were more than happy to share what information they had on each of the structures. The names and current addresses of these informants are included in the discussion of each tract.

In August 1980, the author returned to Paintsville, Kentucky, to conduct a week-long examination of deed and tax information available in the Johnson County Courthouse. Although the records are in relatively good condition and are easily accessible, this work proved disappointing. Attempts to follow the deed history of a particular tract become progressively more difficult as one moves back in time. Constant subdivision of original tracts of land have created ever smaller parcels recorded

only by "metes and bounds" survey. A further complication is the general lack of information specific to structures themselves. If tracing a land tract is merely arduous, tracing a structure on what is often a highly subdivided tract is nearly impossible. Even wills, where they occur, are seldom of substantive value in tracing the history of these structures. This situation came as no real surprise as a similar observation was made in the course of the Yatesville Lake architectural study (Carlisle 1978: 11).

The reader will note that the discussions of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church and the David McKenzie dwelling are considerably more elaborate than is the case for the other structures in the study. This is the result of the determination that each of these structures demonstrated historical significance at a regional rather than at a local level (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.15, 9.16). In the case of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church, congregation records pertaining to the church and its history were able to be examined. The McKenzie dwelling is easily the most "famous" log structure in the Paintsville, Kentucky, area. Dating from ca. 1860, it is also one of the best documented dwellings as it remained in McKenzie family ownership throughout most of its history. Mr. Everett McKenzie, a very hospitable and well-informed man, was extremely helpful in providing data pertinent to this structure as well as to the McKenzie Branch School which originally stood only a short distance above the David McKenzie dwelling. Prior to the time of this survey, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia, had placed the McKenzie dwelling in nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The relatively greater amount of attention paid to this structure is therefore in keeping both with its recognized regional importance and with the generally more extensive amount of information available concerning it.

Each of the dwellings and barns is referred to in the text both by tract number and by a name, e.g., "Walter LeMaster cliff barn." The name appended to each such structure does not necessarily identify the builder of the structure although this is sometimes the case. In other instances, the names identify the last private owner of the property. Thus, the Jim Gilliam dwelling on Tract 923 is referred to in this way because Mr. Gilliam was the last owner before the U.S. Government's acquisition, not because he either built the structure or even necessarily lived there. In general, the names attached to the properties are those commonly used by inhabitants of the area themselves to refer to the structures in daily conversation.

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEYED STRUCTURES

Each of the structures examined in the course of this survey is described below. The information presented includes the tract number of the property, its location within the project area, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates and the date of the survey. A brief description of the property on which the structure stands (or stood) is then given together with general information on the legal history of the tract and/or structure. In general, this combines data from both informant interviews and documentary research. Where possible, a suggested construction date or date range is included. The names and addresses of informants are then given.

The architectural data on each structure are presented in narrative, photographic and illustrative formats that first discuss exterior architectural details. Important features of the interiors of each structure are then given including (in order) comments on door and window construction and size, flooring, fireplace and chimney construction, wall covering and treatment and where present, stairs and stairwells. In the case of the log and frame construction barn on Tract 412 and for each of the four cliff barns the discussion of the interior spatial organization proceeds according to the number and function of the bays that compose the barn. As these often include both enclosed areas

and clearly utilized but unenclosed areas, each identifiably distinct area in these structures is referred to as an Activity Unit.

Fishtrap United Baptist Church

TRACT NUMBER: 302.

LOCATION: The original location of the Fishtrap Baptist Church was just off Kentucky Route 580 on a north bank terrace of Paint Creek north of the confluence of Paint Creek and Colvin Branch and southwest of BM 833 (Oil Springs, Kentucky, U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle). The church has subsequently been moved to a new location on Colvin Branch (see Figure 14 below). The original location of the church is ca. 5.8 miles northwest of Paintsville, Kentucky.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Oil Springs, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 332891; Northing: 4191506

DATE SURVEYED: May 2, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The Fishtrap United Baptist Church is one of two structures in the Paintsville Lake Project area that was accorded a regional level of historical significance during the preliminary historical structure reconnaissance conducted by Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975: 9.15-9.16). This study concluded that Fishtrap church represented one of the first Baptist churches in eastern Kentucky, and it was assigned a construction date of 1843 (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: A9.4(2)).

An in-house study undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1978 (U.S. Army Engineers District, Huntington, West Virginia 1978: 6) also concluded that a ca. 1843 construction date for the building was valid as the land on which the church originally stood was sold to the Baptist Church by Alexander Pelphrey on June 13th of that year for the sum of \$1.50 (U.S. Army Engineers District, Huntington, West Virginia 1978: 7). The Union Association of United Baptists in Kentucky organized in October 1837 at Old Union Church on Paint Creek but changed their name three years later to the Paint Union Association of United Baptists (U.S. Army Engineers District, Huntington, West Virginia 1978: 7). According to this information, James Pelphrey served as the first minister of Fishtrap Church (U.S. Army Engineers District, Huntington, West Virginia 1978: 7). Hall's History of Johnson County, Kentucky (1928 I: 292) also notes that the Fishtrap Church was one of the earliest and best examples of this type of architecture in eastern Kentucky.

On the basis of the information summarized above, nomination of the Fishtrap Church to the National Register of Historic Places was undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1976. Thereafter, the present study was conducted to provide additional information to the Corps of Engineers on the architectural details of the structure. In the course of that survey, an interview with Mr. and Mrs. George Van Hoose and Miss Juanita Van Hoose of Keaton, Kentucky, was conducted by the author in their home on May 3, 1978. Mr. Van Hoose retains in his possession three church record books for Fishtrap Church. The oldest of these books includes the period July 11, 1840, to Saturday, November 3, 1903. The early records are unspecific about the location of congregational meetings, but Fishtrap Church apparently was formed out of the Union and Bethel churches. Among the early church members are names that are still prominent in the area: LeMaster (or Lemaster), Pelphrey, Davis, Simens, Adkins, Reed,

Colvin, Tackett, Blanton, Rice, Wheeler and Gullet. From these records and from Mr. Van Hoose's statements, the original name of the church was "Fish Trap Shoal of Big Paint." By August 15, 1876, however, the structure was simply called "Fish Trap Church." Benjamin Caudill may have served as the congregation's first pastor.

Whether the Fishtrap congregation met in private homes or in a separate church building between ca. 1840-1851 is not known. An entry in the first of the three session books in the possession of Mr. Van Hoose that is dated March 1851 states that "The church appointed trustees to attend to the building of the meeting house." It appears then that the original Fishtrap Church cannot be dated securely prior to ca. 1851. The location of this first church is also uncertain, though it may have been on the same plot of ground as the second church described below (George Van Hoose 1978, pers. comm.).

An entry in the church records for the third Saturday in March 1904 recorded that a building committee was appointed "for a new church house." No subsequent mention of the progress of the new structure or the fate of the old one was made. The first service in the new church was held on August 3, 1905, under the leadership of Elders James Spradlin, J. H. Howe, J. H. Picklesimer and J. P. Ferguson.

In regard to the second or "new" church, Mr. Van Hoose recalled that his father, Jesse, had aided in its construction and that the church was built of logs. The weatherboards that presently cover the church were probably added at a later though unknown time. Mr. Van Hoose also remarked during the course of the 1978 interview with him and his family that the water of Paint Creek had been known to come up around the church yard. This fact may help to explain the use of sandstone pier supports in the church's construction (see below).

A final opinion that emerged during the Van Hoose interview was that electricity was not believed to have been available in the vicinity of the church until after World War II. Prior to that time, Mr. Van Hoose recalled, artificial light in the church was provided by globular kerosene lanterns suspended from the ceiling.

In summary, it appears that the extant Fishtrap Church dates to ca. 1905 although the history of the Fishtrap congregation extends to at least 1840. Log construction was still a viable building medium in eastern Kentucky in 1905 (see Carlisle 1978), and there is nothing inconsistent between the relatively late construction date and the choice of the log building medium; indeed, log structures continued to be erected in neighboring Lawrence County into the 1930s and 1940s (see Carlisle 1978).

Following the completion of the Paintsville Lake architectural survey reported upon here, a summary of the information presented above was forwarded to Dr. Robert Maslowski of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Planning Branch, Huntington District, Huntington, West Virginia (Carlisle to Maslowski May 17, 1978) together with a recommendation that the Fishtrap Church be moved intact outside of the projected maximum pool level of Paintsville Lake. This has now been accomplished (see Figure 14 below). Although the congregation has constructed a new church very near the entrance to the project, the frame-covered log structure remains as a historical point of interest of the Paintsville community. A recommendation to photocopy or to microfilm the extant church record books in the possession of Mr. Van Hoose also was submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Carlisle to Maslowski May 17, 1978).

INFORMANTS: Mr. S. F. Colvin, Trustee
 921 Chestnut Street
 Kenova, WV 25530

Dr. Robert Maslowski
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Huntington District
Huntington, WV 27527

Mr. Joe McCarty, Trustee
Route 3, Box 476
Ashland, KY 41101

Mr. Lonza Reed
Flatgap, KY 41219

Mr. and Mrs. George Van Hoose
Miss Juanita Van Hoose
Keaton, KY 41226

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 4-14).

Fishtrap United Baptist Church is a single room, frame siding over log rectangular structure that measures 30'5" x 40'5" in its exterior dimensions. The dimensions of the original log building were probably ca. 30' x 40'. All of the walls of the structure are now covered by 4" wide milled lumber siding applied with wire nails (Figures 5-11). The frame siding is painted white. Overall height to the apex of the gabled, rolled sheet metal roof is approximately 26'8".

The front or northwest side of the church is approached by ascending five steps and a riser that measure 7'10 1/2" in width (Figures 5, 7, 8). Tread depth of these concrete steps is 1' while the height of each of them is 7". On either side of the steps are railings constructed of milled 2" x 4" lumber.

A double door of board and batten construction furnishes the only entrance to the church sanctuary (Figure 12). Each half of the door is composed of five variable width (3 1/2" - 7 1/4") boards ca. 1" in thickness secured on the interior with four beveled battens that measure 1'11" in length and 4 1/4" in width (see Figure 17). The door opening measures 7'3 1/4" in height and 4'3" in width. Each half of the door is attached with two interior mounted butt hinges that are applied with pointed screws. A modern thumb latch and lock combination secures the door.

Exterior window openings on all eight of the church windows are covered by hinged board and batten construction shutters composed of five to six milled boards ca. 1" thick; these range from 4" to 6" in width. The shutters are attached in all cases with two butt hinges arranged such that the shutters on the northeast, southwest and southeast elevations open toward the center of the structure (Figures 10, 11). The two shutters on the northwest or front of the church, however, are hinged in such a way that they open toward the corners of the building (Figure 8). The exterior surround material on all of the windows is composed of 4 1/2" wide and ca. 1" thick milled lumber attached with wire nails.

As noted previously, the roof of the church is covered with red rolled metal sheeting; cornices are of the boxed return type (Figure 13).

Exterior lighting is provided by two single bulb electric gooseneck fixtures; one of these is located on the northwest elevation directly over the entrance to the church (Figure 7). The second light is also centrally positioned in the southeast elevation

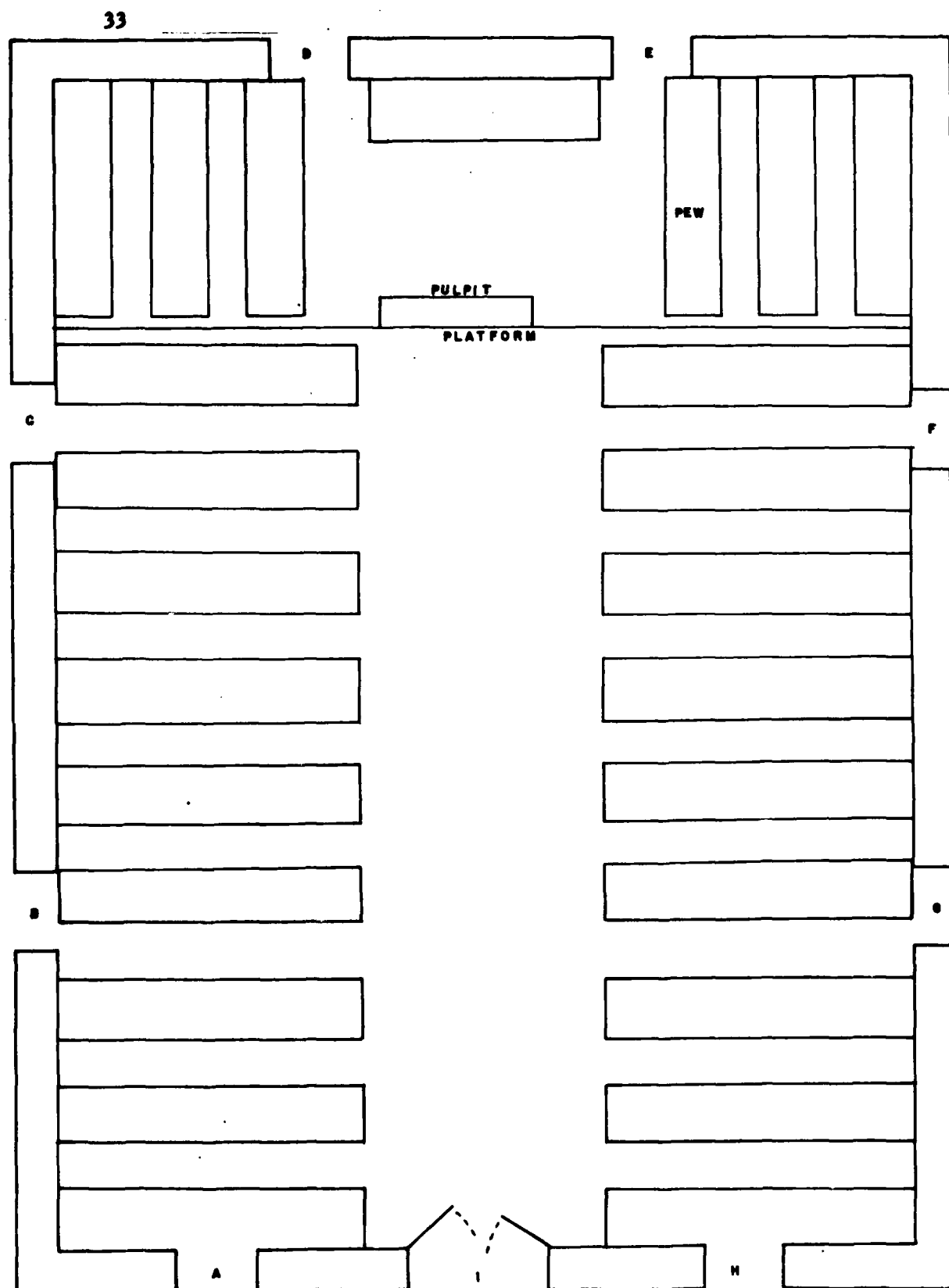


Figure 4. Floor plan of Fishtrap United Baptist Church on Tract 302.

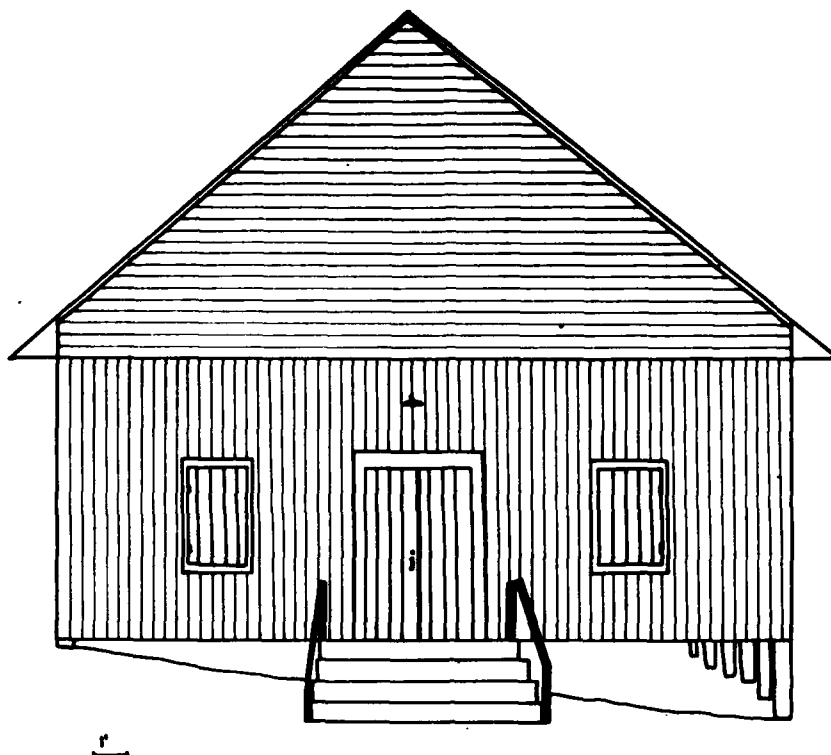


Figure 5. Northwest elevation (front) of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.

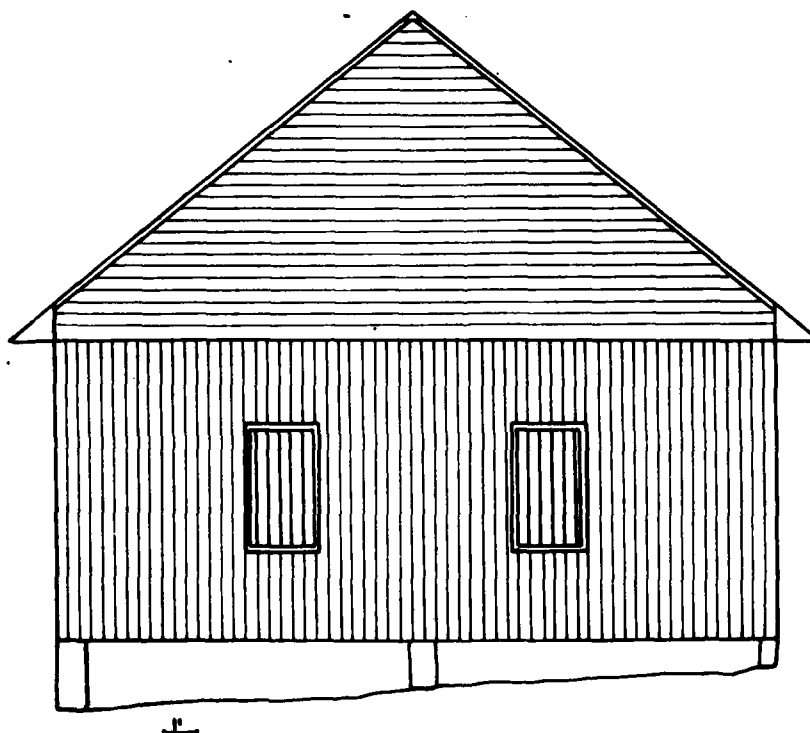


Figure 6. Southeast elevation (rear) of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.



Figure 7. Photograph of the northwest elevation of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.

Figure 8. Close-up of the northwest elevation of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church. Paint Creek flows just to the right of this picture.





Figure 9. Photograph of the southeast elevation of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.

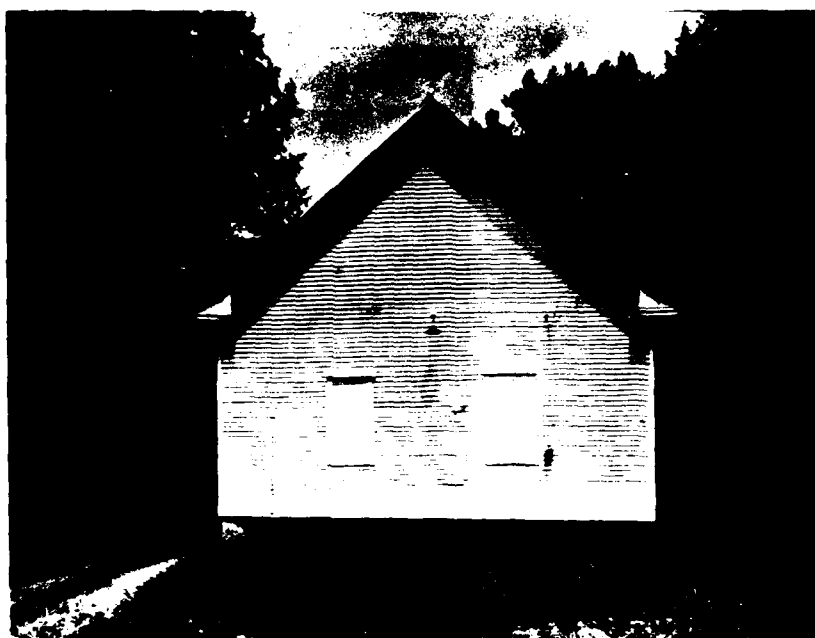


Figure 10. Close-up of the southwest elevation of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.



Figure 11. Southwest elevation of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church from Paint Creek.

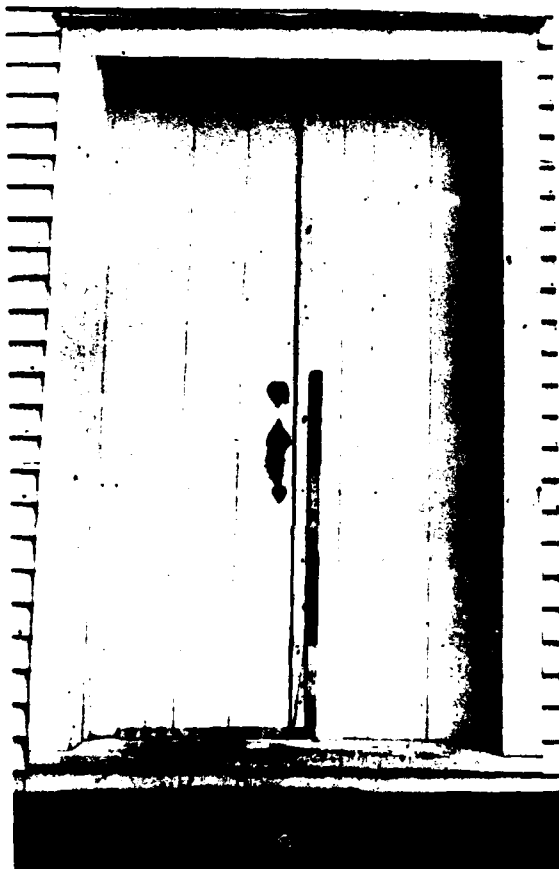


Figure 12. Close-up of board and batten door in northwest elevation of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church. Note modern lock hardware.



Figure 13. Close-up of boxed return cornice on the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.



Figure 14. The Fishtrap United Baptist Church following its relocation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The structure was moved to a location approximately 800' southwest of its original site on Paint Creek. Despite the efforts of the Corps of Engineers to relocate the structure in a viable setting, the congregation has constructed a new brick church. The original structure is no longer used for weekly services.

between Windows E and F (Figure 10). There is no evidence of any exterior pre-electric lighting devices that may have been employed on the structure.

Due to the natural slope of the terrace on which Fishtrap Church stood prior to its removal to its present location, the structure was leveled by elevating it on a series of six to seven cut sandstone piers (Figures 8, 10) that vary from 1' to 1'3" square. On the northeastern side of the church, the piers are approximately 1'8" high while the ground to sill distance on the southwest side ranges from 2'10" at the rear of the building to 3'7 1/2" at the front. Spacing between piers ranges from 5'5" to 5'7". The sandstone piers themselves sit upon concrete slabs, but it is not known if the latter were features of the church at the time of its construction ca. 1904-1905 or whether they were added at a later time to prevent the building from sinking. As already mentioned, elevating the church on piers probably also reduced the damage caused by Paint Creek when it overflowed its banks and rose up around the building.

Heat for the church at the time of the survey was provided by a gas heater (see Figure 17) although formerly, a pot-belly stove located toward the right front of the sanctuary was used (George Van Hoose 1978, pers. comm.). Exterior evidence of these heating mechanisms are present on the southwest elevation (Figure 11) as well as on the roof where a now defunct red brick chimney is located.

Although the application of frame siding to both the interior and exterior walls of the church effectively concealed the underlying log structure, there can be no doubt that the church is of log construction. Examination beneath the building revealed the presence of at least two stacked yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) logs in the southwestern wall. All of the sills of the structure are also of log construction. The thickness of the doorway opening into the sanctuary is ca. 1', a fact that suggests that the logs from which the church is constructed are ca. 9" in thickness and may well be half timbers. Interestingly, all of the flooring joists beneath the building are of milled lumber (as are the floorboards themselves). This in turn suggests that the floor may have been replaced at least once over the years since the church was constructed. Due to the National Register of Historic Places eligibility status of the church and its intact condition at the time of the survey, the board sheathing over the log walls could not be removed; consequently, details on log corner notching techniques, end finish, method of preparation and chinking techniques are not available.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 4, 15-18).

Entrance through the church's single doorway in the northwest wall leads directly to the sanctuary and the central aisle. At the opposite or southeastern end of the room is a simple wooden altar area (Figures 15, 16) that is raised 7" above the floor. The length of the altar area runs across the width of the room and is itself 7'11" in width. It accommodates two sets of three wooden pews that face each other and are separated by the low wooden pulpit. A solitary pew is placed behind the pulpit. There are a total of nine rows of bench-type straight back wooden pews provided for the congregation on either side of the central aisle (Figure 15). Each congregational pew is 9'11" in length, 1'10" wide and ca. 3' in height. They are spaced at ca. 1'4" intervals. Pews on the altar platform are similar in construction but are 7'10" in length. Pew construction consistently employs milled lumber, but the type of nails used is not available.



Figure 15. Interior view of sanctuary of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church looking toward the altar area. Note pews, windows and globular electric lights. Prior to the extension of electric service to the area, suspended kerosene lamps were employed (George Van Hoose 1978, pers. comm.).



Figure 16. Close-up of altar area of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church.



Figure 17. Sanctuary of the Fishtrap United Baptist Church looking toward the structure's solitary door from the altar area.



Figure 18. The Fishtrap United Baptist Church, close-up of two over two light double hung sash window. Note absence of window hardware.

Doors and Windows

As indicated above, Fishtrap Church has one double door that is located in its northwest elevation. Construction details on this door have already been presented and will not be repeated here.

All of the windows in the church are of the double hung two over two light sash type. No sash weights or other hardware are present. All frames and 5" wide surround material are constructed with wire nails. Window construction details, width and height are summarized below in Table 2. A close-up of the interior of Window G is presented in Figure 18.

TABLE 2
Window Construction and Measurements: Tract 302 Fishtrap United Baptist Church

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	two over two	2'6 1/2"	5'2 1/2"
B	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"
C	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"
D	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"
E	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"
F	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"
G	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"
H	two over two	2'6"	5'2 1/2"

Flooring

All church flooring noted in the course of the survey is composed of variable width common plank or tongue and groove pine (*Pinus* sp.) flooring. Most of these boards are ca. 3 1/2" in width, and they are laid across the width of the sanctuary. Floor to ceiling height is ca. 11'. At the time of the survey, a single runner extended the length of the sanctuary down the center aisle (see Figure 15). Except for this, no floor covering is present, nor are there any indications of previous rugs, carpets, etc. witnessed by the presence of stains or differential fade marks in the wooden floor (see Carlisle 1978: 97).

Near the altar area (see Figures 15, 17) is a metal floor grate used with the gas heating system.

Heating

As noted above, the present heating system for the church is a gas-fired suspended furnace located in the north corner of the building (see Figure 17). The previous heating

system consisted of a pot belly stove that stood in the center of the aisle (George Van Hoose 1978, pers. comm.). The now sealed outlet for this stove can be seen in the ceiling of the structure (see Figures 15, 17).

Wall Coverings

The interior of the church is entirely covered with white-painted, horizontally applied tongue and groove planking. Wire coat hooks (35+) are provided, and these extend around the perimeter of much of the sanctuary (see Figures 15, 17).

Lighting

Currently, light is supplied by two rows of three globular electric lights suspended from the ceiling by lengths of chain (see Figures 15, 17). These are controlled from a switchbox at the top left of Window E (see Figure 15). As noted above, prior to the use of electric lights, suspended kerosene globe lights, possibly in the same positions as those now used, were employed (George Van Hoose 1978, pers. comm.).

Bill Turner Mule Breeding Stanchion

TRACT NUMBER: 307.

LOCATION: The property on which this mule breeding stanchion stands is on Glade Branch, a tributary of Paint Creek. It is situated on the former farm of Mr. William (Bill) Turner, Jr. The tract is ca. 5.4 miles northwest of Paintsville, Kentucky.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Oil Springs, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 334928; Northing: 4191831

DATE SURVEYED: See below.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The mule breeding stanchion described here is located on the former farm of William (Bill) Turner, Jr., and Hazel B. Turner, his wife. When purchased by the U.S. Government, the farm contained ca. 188.4 acres and a ca. 0.18 acre cemetery plot (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 307). The Turners purchased the property in 1968 from Everett and Sallie Lemaster (Johnson County Deed Book 155: 615). The mule breeding stanchion, which is the only structure surveyed on the property, was constructed in 1974 by Bill Turner's father-in-law, Mr. Charlie Brown. The stanchion was one of only four or five known to have been used in Johnson County in the years after 1974 (Bill Turner 1981, pers. comm.). In their breeding business, the Turners used two or three Black Mammoth jackasses. Percheron mares, in numbers as high as 400 per year and from as far away as Ohio were brought to Johnson County, Kentucky, for breeding. Although other mares were also used, the Percheron at 1200-1600 pounds was considered ideal breeding stock for the Black Mammoth jack which itself can weigh up to 1200 pounds, though it is typically about half that weight (Bill Turner 1981, pers. comm.). The great size and strength of the Percheron mare was noted to contribute greatly to similar qualities in the mule offspring (Bill Turner 1981, pers. comm.).

Bill Turner did most of his mule breeding in the late spring of each year after the mares had been used for plowing. At this time, the jacks were kept indoors and not permitted to breed with jennets (the female jackass). Bill Turner noted (1981, pers. comm.) that although jacks and mares would breed naturally, the use of the stanchion

improved the breeding potential and permitted the breeder and the owner of the mare to know the exact breeding history. The kickplate at the rear of the stanchion also helped protect the jack from the kicking of the (generally) much larger mare.

The history of the mule, its breeding and its tremendous importance to the development of agriculture in the South is a fascinating if little known story. Some additional though by no means complete information on this topic is presented elsewhere in this report (see **CONCLUSIONS**).

The mule breeding stanchion on Tract 307 was not originally selected by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for inclusion in the present report. Following the completion of the field recording phase of the other structures discussed here, Dr. Robert F. Maslowski, Huntington District, West Virginia, Corps of Engineers requested that previously collected information pertinent to the stanchion be incorporated into the architectural summary of select structures in the Paintsville Lake area. Dr. Maslowski and Ms. Lynn Lady, also of the Huntington District, West Virginia, Corps of Engineers investigated and photographed the stanchion; they also prepared a rough drawing of the floor plan that was subsequently drafted by the author and which appears in Figure 19. Apart from the floor plan and the photographs, however, little other architectural information was gathered. Subsequent communication by the author with Bill Turner did produce some important data that have been incorporated into the previous discussion. The stanchion is relatively uncomplicated in its construction attributes; additional information on its construction can be obtained from examination of the field sketch made by Maslowski and Lady, from their photographs and from conversations with Bill Turner. This is provided below under the simplified heading "ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS."

INFORMANTS: Mr. William (Bill) Turner, Jr.
Tutor Key, KY 41263

ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 19, 20).

The mule breeding stanchion on Tract 307 is a crudely-constructed arrangement of vertically implanted poles and milled lumber elements connected by horizontally nailed variable width circular sawed boards (Figure 20). The stanchion is built into a hillside of medium slope to allow the physically smaller jack to mount the mare in the stanchion from the "up hill" side (Bill Turner 1981, pers. comm.). As can be seen in Figure 20, the board sides of the stanchion are nailed on the inner surfaces of the vertically implanted posts and angle down to the ground at the rear of the structure. The interior of the rear of the stanchion also contains a kickplate to prevent the mare's hoofs from bucking the jack during breeding. The vertical posts extend a considerable distance (not measured) above the board walls of the stanchion. Thus, when backed into the stanchion, the mare was held firmly with no room to turn. A horizontal pole across the width of the stanchion between two pairs of upright posts securely held her head and neck preventing movement either forward or backward (Figure 20) (Bill Turner 1981, pers. comm.).

Compass orientation of the stanchion was not recorded when the floor plan sketch which formed the basis for Figure 19 was made. From Figure 20, however, it is clear that one preserved side of the stanchion is longer than the other. Maximum length along this side measures 6'10". It is not known whether the "shorter" side may once have been coequal in length with the "longer" side, though this seems a distinct possibility. The stanchion is slightly narrower in interior dimensions across the back than at its mouth and measures 1'9" and 2'11" at these points, respectively.

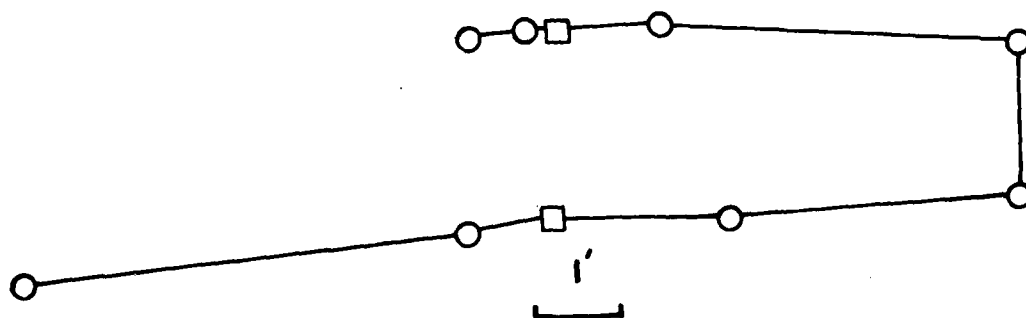


Figure 19. Plan of Tract 307 mule breeding stanchion. The original drawing was provided by Dr. Robert F. Maslowski and Ms. Lynn Lady, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, West Virginia. (Compass orientation not obtained).



Figure 20. Photograph of mule breeding stanchion on Tract 307. (Courtesy of Dr. Robert F. Maslowski, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

McKenzie Dwelling

TRACT NUMBER: 411.

LOCATION: The McKenzie dwelling is located on the northwest side of Peter Cave Branch, also known as McKenzie Branch, a tributary of Paint Creek and is ca. 3/4 mile southeast of Fuget, Kentucky. It is situated within the Redbush, Kentucky U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle and is a short distance northeast of the Mitchell Rowland barn on Tract 412 described below. The McKenzie dwelling is 7.3 miles northwest of Paintsville, Kentucky.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 331843; Northing: 4194277

DATE SUREVYED: May 6, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The McKenzie dwelling is one of the best known and best preserved log structures in Johnson County, Kentucky. The 1 1/2 story home consists of two pens. Functionally, the "front" of the dwelling is its south side. The east pen is generally believed to have been constructed first, and there is some architectural support for this (see below). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired title to the property, including some 35.24 acres, from Everett McKenzie et al. in 1975. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 4 II)

The Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975: 9.16) survey ranked the dwelling at a regional level of historical significance and commented on its sound, well-preserved condition. Based on this information as well as upon subsequent architectural data, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has placed the dwelling in nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

David McKenzie was born in Scott County, Virginia, on June 12, 1811 (McKenzie 1837-1979, a McKenzie family genealogy transcribed by Gloria Reed, Cecil Preston, Thomas McKenzie and James McKenzie in the possession of Everett McKenzie, Flatgap, Kentucky, and examined by the author Wednesday, August 6, 1980 at 1:15 p.m. Hereafter cited as McKenzie 1837-1979). He was one of nine children (and the fifth son) born to John McKenzie, Sr., and his wife, whose name is not known for certain but who may have been Patsy McKenzie (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.). John McKenzie, Sr., is thought to have died in Scott County, Virginia, ca. 1837; his name no longer appears on the personal property rolls of the county after that date, and there is no indication that he had moved elsewhere (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.).

David McKenzie was twice married. His first wife was Cynthia Estep whom he married on September 17, 1832 while still in Scott County, Virginia. They are thought to have had three daughters, one of whom, Martha, subsequently married Andrew Picklesimer in Johnson County, Kentucky, on May 23, 1848 (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.). Cynthia Estep McKenzie died sometime prior to 1836 (McKenzie 1837-1979: 1) for David McKenzie married Anna Saunders, the daughter of Revolutionary War soldier Thomas Saunders of Louisa County, Virginia, on February 21, 1836 (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.). The eight children known to have been born to David and Anna McKenzie are Lafayette, Oliver B. (O.B.), James M., John, Mary J., William Jesse (Bud), Sarah Angaline and Benjamin Francis (B.F.). (Another daughter, Mary Ann, was listed as being 25 years of age in the U.S.

Census of 1860. This would place her year of birth at 1835. Mary Ann may therefore have been another of the three daughters believed to have been born to David McKenzie and his first wife, Cynthia Estep. Martha McKenzie Picklesimer, mentioned previously, is also a child of David McKenzie and his first wife. The name of the third daughter is not known.)

David McKenzie was not the only one of his family to move to eastern Kentucky. James McKenzie was listed on the Floyd County, Kentucky, tax list in 1837 prior to the formation of Johnson County (by legislative action of February 24, 1843) out of Floyd, Lawrence and Morgan counties (Hall 1928 I: 82). Although he and his family eventually settled on 50 acres of land along Tom's Creek in Johnson County, Kentucky, this may not have been for some years after their arrival as James first paid property taxes on this land in 1848-1849. James McKenzie died ca. 1863 (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.).

William McKenzie, another of David's brothers, owned a farm on Stone Coal Branch in Johnson County, Kentucky, where he appears on the 1849 tax list (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.).

Oliver McKenzie continued to live in Scott County, Virginia, until ca. 1851 after which he purchased 600 acres of land on Blaine Creek and additional property on Paint Creek in Morgan County, Kentucky.

John McKenzie, Jr., was in Johnson County, Kentucky, by 1846 but did not buy land until 1853 when he acquired property on Tom's Creek, as his brother James had done (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.).

Hugh McKenzie came to Johnson County, Kentucky, ca. 1845 but paid no land taxes until 1849. Thus David McKenzie, his wife and children were scarcely alone when they moved to eastern Kentucky ca. 1842-1844. David was listed on a road crew for Tom's Creek prior to 1845 and is on the Johnson County, Kentucky, tax lists in that year. According to these tax records (Johnson County Tax Books microfilm reel 220), McKenzie (also spelled McKinsey, McKensey or McKinzey) owned no land until 1853. For 1845, 1846, 1848 and 1849 (the 1847 records could not be located) David McKenzie's total tax valuation was based on the ownership of one horse or mule. In 1851, three cattle were added. In 1852, McKenzie owned two horses or mares, four cattle and three hogs over six months of age, a total valuation for tax purposes of \$35.00.

In 1853, David McKenzie purchased 50 acres of land on Mudlick Creek in Johnson County, Kentucky. In this year he owned only one horse or mare and two head of cattle, but the number of hogs that he owned had climbed to 12 (Johnson County Tax Books microfilm reel 220).

In 1856, 50 acres of land were purchased on Tom's Creek, the same drainage on which David's brothers, John, Jr. and James owned property. Within three years, David McKenzie had acquired title to 270 acres of land on Paint Creek with a total land valuation of \$350.00. He also had three cattle (down from seven in 1858) and nine hogs (down from 15 in 1858) but continued to farm with the aid of only a single horse or mare. For the first time, the tax records show that McKenzie also owned 25 pounds of tobacco and had harvested 200 bushels of corn and 19 of wheat (Johnson County Tax Books microfilm reel 221). The Tom's Creek property does not appear on McKenzie's tax computation after 1858; he presumably divested himself of this when he acquired his Paint Creek land.

The Lower Peter Cave Branch land upon which the McKenzie dwelling stands was not acquired until 1860. By this time, David McKenzie was a well-established property holder in Johnson County, Kentucky. The McKenzie property on Lower Peter Cave Branch was obtained by warrant from the Johnson County, Kentucky, court and was surveyed on February 22, 1860. The tract patented to McKenzie contained a total of 583 acres of which 80 acres were to go to Asa Reed, 190 acres to William Reed and 150 acres to Benjamin Salyer. This left McKenzie with 163 acres on the branch (Johnson County Record of Surveys Book 1: 402-403). (This is old Johnson County Record Book B: 254.) Together with the 270 additional acres that he already owned on Paint Creek this approximately accounts for the 423 acres listed as the property of David McKenzie in 1861 (Johnson County Tax Books microfilm reel 221). The name "Lower Peter Cave Branch" presumably derives from the presence of saltpeter in caves along the branch putatively used by early settlers for making gunpowder (McKenzie 1976). It is not known if this may have been a reason for David McKenzie's interest in the property, but over the years Lower Peter Cave Branch also has come to be known as McKenzie Branch.

Only a few months after the survey of the property on Lower Peter Cave Branch, David McKenzie purchased an additional 100 acres as well as another parcel of land on this drainage from William and Lydia Reed for a sum of \$350.00 paid to one Harvey Davis (Johnson County Deed Book D: 369).

It was presumably only a short time after David McKenzie purchased his land on Lower Peter Cave Creek that he began construction of his log home. Unfortunately, it is not known if the dwelling was originally a double pen structure as it is today or whether the eastern pen, constructed of poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), was built first followed at some unknown time by the addition of the western pen which is of yellow pine (Pinus sp.). Everett McKenzie (McKenzie 1976) believes that the western pen of the dwelling was added to the poplar log pen during the Civil War. Supposedly, it was during this time that a group of soldiers came to the house and questioned David McKenzie why his son, William Jesse (Bud) (then 14 years of age) was not in the army. McKenzie answered that his family did not intend to take any part in the war and that if the soldiers tried to take his son, "...the first man that reached the top of the ladder would receive a hatchet between his eyes." (McKenzie 1976). The soldiers are believed to have left the McKenzie property without further incident. As the 1860 census listed William Jesse McKenzie's age as 9, the incident may have taken place toward the end of the war in 1864 or 1865.

Six generations of McKenzies have occupied the dwelling: David, his son, Lafayette, Lafayette's son, William H. ("Will Hen") McKenzie, William H's son, Forest McKenzie, Forest's son, Everett McKenzie and Everett's daughter, Ann. David and Anna McKenzie apparently continued to live in their home throughout the 1860s and much of the 1870s. In the post-Civil War period, David began to disperse some of his land on Lower Peter Cave Branch. A 100 acre plot was sold to Lafayette (sic), that is, Lafayette McKenzie, the eldest son, on October 26, 1865 (Johnson County Deed Books I and J: 461). Interestingly, Lafayette had concluded a lease arrangement with N. A. Brown and Company for the mineral exploration of all of his lands on Lower Peter Cave Branch to extend for the following 20 years. The company was given a lease to "bore, explore, mine and dig for oil, salt, water, coal, iron or other minerals." Lafayette McKenzie was to receive 1/10 of all minerals thus mined to be delivered in barrels which McKenzie had to supply (Johnson County Deed Book G: 103-104).

On July 24, 1872, Lafayette McKenzie obtained an unspecified amount of additional acreage on Lower Peter Cave Branch from his father and mother as well as from his sister(?), Martha. Both Anna and Martha assigned their rights of dower in this property to Lafayette (Johnson County Deed Book N: 39). A 35 acre tract was subsequently sold

for \$90.50 to Oliver B. (O. B.) McKenzie on December 20, 1877 (Johnson County Deed Book Q: 42).

Shortly before David's death on March 10, 1879 (McKenzie 1837-1979), he and Anna McKenzie and their sons, Lafayette and Oliver B. (O. B.), concluded a petroleum lease along Lower Peter Cave Branch with Fred Prentice on January 16, 1878 (Johnson County Deed Books E and F: 153). This reflects the increasing attention that was beginning to be accorded to oil exploration in this portion of the Cumberland Plateau at the time.

Anna McKenzie probably continued to live in the McKenzie dwelling until her death. Although it is not known when she died, Lafayette and Oliver B. (O. B.) McKenzie received all of the outstanding interests in the lands of David McKenzie for the sum of \$255.00 from James M., Martha J., John W., Rebecca, William J. (Bud), Nancy E., Benjamin F. and Cordelia June McKenzie as well as from Enoch Fairchild and Sarah A. (Sarah Angaline?) Fairchild on February 2, 1881 (Johnson County Deed Book 51: 230-231). Lafayette's ownership of the McKenzie dwelling may therefore date after this time.

Ten years later on February 17, 1891, Lafayette McKenzie, Mary Ann (Sparks) McKenzie, Oliver B. (O. B.) McKenzie and Martha J. McKenzie deeded all of their interests in the widow's part of the David McKenzie farm to Lafayette's son, William Henry ("Will Hen" or W. H.) McKenzie. Oliver B. (O. B.) McKenzie's interest was bought for \$50.00 while Lafayette accepted a token payment from his son of \$1.00 (Johnson County Deed Book 3: 121).

The property history of the parcel of land on which the McKenzie dwelling sits becomes very confusing at this point for both Lafayette and William Henry (W. H.) McKenzie did own other property along Lower Peter Cave Branch, and there were other McKenzie residences within the confines of the branch. Lafayette McKenzie conveyed a ca. 35 acre tract to William Henry (W. H.) McKenzie for \$200.00 on February 12, 1903 (Johnson County Deed Book 18: 266). This same tract subsequently passed to Forest and Lou McKenzie, Eddie and Susaner Conley, and to Malta and Hendrix Salyer by inheritance from W. H. McKenzie. They in turn deeded it to Clemma Blanton on February 5, 1944 (Johnson County Deed Book 106: 261). The Corps of Engineers real estate files (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 411) indicate that the property occupied by the McKenzie dwelling sits on a 35.24 acre tract as noted at the beginning of this discussion. These same files suggest, however, that the McKenzie dwelling property derives not from the distribution of the 35 acre tract noted in Johnson County Deed Books (18: 266 and 106: 265), but from the transaction noted in Johnson County Deed Book (106: 260) dated February 5, 1944. This records a conveyance from Malta Salyer, Hendrix Salyers (*sic*) Clemma and Lewis Blanton and Eddie and Susaner Conley to Forest McKenzie for the token sum of \$1.00. The property described in this conveyance is the same as that described in the sale from Lafayette and Oliver B. (O. B.) McKenzie to William Henry (W. H.) McKenzie on February 27, 1891 recorded in Johnson County Deed Book (3: 131) (see above). The Salyers and Blantons had come into this property by inheritance from William Henry (W. H.) McKenzie. The Conleys, however, had purchased their interest in the property.

Forest McKenzie died intestate on September 17, 1967 with the property thereby passing to his children, Everett, Virgil, Lura (McKenzie) Williams, and Mae (McKenzie) Williams (Johnson County Deed Book 175: 441). At the time of government purchase of the property for the Paintsville Lake Dam, title to the McKenzie tract was acquired from Forest McKenzie's heirs. The dwelling itself, however, had been disposed of previously by the McKenzies to Thomas Mullins. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

purchased the structure from Mullins and erected a Cyclone fence around it to protect it from vandalism (see Figure 41 below). An inventory of items remaining in the dwelling was then compiled (Robert F. Maslowski 1978, pers. comm.).

In its present isolated setting the McKenzie dwelling reflects little of the rural ambiance that characterized the farm during the time that the McKenzie family owned the property. On the northern side of the dwelling there once was a log kitchen remembered for its low ceiling and poplar puncheon floor. It had a single window and a wood-fired step stove (Interview with Everett McKenzie conducted by Lynn Lady August 5, 1980 hereafter cited as McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980). Red Fin Suckers were gathered at night during the spawning season with the aid of a fishbasket, a long wooden pole with a wire mesh, pine knot fueled basket lantern at the far end. One of these fishbaskets was present in the McKenzie dwelling and was inventoried by Maslowski in 1978. Its use in fishing was explained by Everett McKenzie during a visit to the dwelling on August 6, 1980 (Interview with Everett McKenzie conducted by Ronald C. Carlisle August 6, 1980 hereafter cited as McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980).

As Everett McKenzie recalled, out the back door of the McKenzie dwelling on the north side of the structure and to the left (west) there once was a log smokehouse made of pine (*Pinus* sp.) and covered with a "board" (shake) roof (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980). Also to the west of the dwelling and 11' from the northwest corner of the back porch (see below) is a 2'9" x 2'9" wooden wellhead that is 2'5" in height. The well is lined with unmortared fieldstone, and the present water table is ca. 13' below ground level. Behind the smokehouse was a semi-subterranean wellhouse, also known as a waterhouse or milkhouse, that was made of split chestnut logs (*Castanea* sp.). The back of this building was built into a hillside, and its roof was covered with dirt to provide insulation. Other buildings once to be found on the McKenzie farm included a ca. 20' x 20' two bay barn for horses with a cattle stall attached to one side and also equipped with a buggy stall. A log corn crib and to the left of it a log chicken house were also once part of the farmstead (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980). As Everett McKenzie recalled (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980) the farm was reasonably self-sufficient. He remembered the smokehouse full of butchered pigs, and in the fall of the year it contained a barrel of pickled beans, a barrel of kraut, one of mixed pickles, molasses, sorghum and assorted root crops; dried beans, potatoes and turnips were particularly memorable as was cabbage. South of the dwelling and standing opposite its north elevation across Lower Peter Cave Branch, Lafayette McKenzie once had his blacksmith shop which William Henry (W. H. or "Will Hen") McKenzie continued to operate after he acquired the property from Lafayette (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980).

Farther up Lower Peter Cave Branch stood (after 1898) the McKenzie Branch School (see below); Lafayette and William Henry (W. H.) also ran a horse mill above the David McKenzie home. Later, Forest McKenzie, Everett McKenzie's father, also helped to run this mill. Eventually, Forest and his sister, Mary, operated the mill after William Henry's death. Before he died, however, William Henry had purchased new equipment for his mill from Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, which was delivered by rail as far as Louisa, the county seat of adjoining Lawrence County, Kentucky. The new equipment was pulled by oxen from Louisa to the mill site. Following William Henry's death, Forest and Mary found it necessary to continue the milling operation to pay off the debt for the new equipment. Mary's job was to keep the boiler fired with coal (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980).

INFORMANTS: Mr. Everett McKenzie
Flatgap, KY 41219

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 21-46).

As noted previously, the McKenzie dwelling consists of two log pens constructed side-by-side and separated by what at first appears to be a single flue sandstone chimney. Close inspection reveals, however, that the chimney is actually composed of two separate units constructed back-to-back. Each pen of the dwelling is 1 1/2 stories in height. The eastern and presumably older pen (Figures 21-27, 32, 33, 41-46) measures 16'8 1/2" x 16'3 1/2" and is constructed of half dovetail notched yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) half timbers that range from 1'1"-1'6" in height and are ca. 6" in thickness. Depth of notch ranges from 6"-8". The quality of the broadax work is quite good on the exterior faces of the logs. In some cases, the ends of the logs may have been trimmed with a saw. The half dovetail notches are generally tight fitting, and shims have been inserted where this was not the case. The superior and inferior surfaces of the logs retain their naturally convex shape although they have been decorticated. Interstices between the logs vary from 3"-5". In many cases these have been filled with mud chinking. At the time of the survey, much of the chinking material had washed away or had cracked and crumbled from between the logs.

There are eight logs in the eastern elevation of this pen with nine in the south elevation (see Figure 41). Ground to roof apex height is ca. 14'6". The northeast and southeast corners rest on sandstone slab piers that rise ca. 1'9" above ground (Figures 44, 45).

The western pen of the structure (Figures 29, 34-40) is composed of logs of yellow pine (*Pinus* sp.). These, too, have been dressed with a broadax on their interior and exterior surfaces and retain their natural convexity on the decorticated superior and inferior faces. There are 10 logs in the northern and southern elevations with nine logs in the eastern and western elevations (Figure 36). The latter rest on a (now) collapsed sandstone wall foundation. The additional log in each wall of the western pen over and above the number found in the eastern pen was necessitated by the generally smaller size of the logs employed in the former. These range from 10" to 1' in height and are ca. 6" in thickness. Half dovetail notching is the predominant corner notching technique employed, but this is not exclusively so; as can be seen in Figure 34, both inverted V and square notching also are used. The 2"-5" interstices between the logs of the western pen also show evidence of mud chinking much of which either had washed out or had crumbled away at the time that the survey was conducted. This second pen is somewhat smaller in overall dimensions than the eastern pen and measures 14'4" across its south wall and 16'4" across its western wall.

The dominant feature of the south facade of the structure is the frame construction porch that extends 34'8 1/4" in length (Figures 24, 25). The porch deck is ca. 2'4"-3' above ground level and is supported by four round wooden piers ca. 8" in diameter and 1'4" in height. These piers (probably obtained from telephone poles) are spaced at ca. 9" intervals and rest on sandstone slabs ca. 1'3" square. The porch sill is composed of a 6" high broadaxed beam surmounted by 4" x 1 1/2" milled lumber joists to which the four lengths of 4" wide plank flooring are attached with wire nails (Figure 28). Porch width is approximately 6', while the deck to roof height is 7'2". The porch roof, which itself is an extension of the gable roof of the structure, is supported by a series of seven milled lumber posts, ca. 2 3/4" square and spaced ca. 5'6" apart (Figures 24, 29). At present, the porch is mounted by a single set of sandstone slab steps positioned just in front of Door 2 into the eastern pen (Figures 24, 25). The three sandstone slabs are 2'8" in width and rise ca. 1'11" in total height above ground surface. The present porch on the McKenzie dwelling is not the original one. Everett McKenzie recalled that it was built

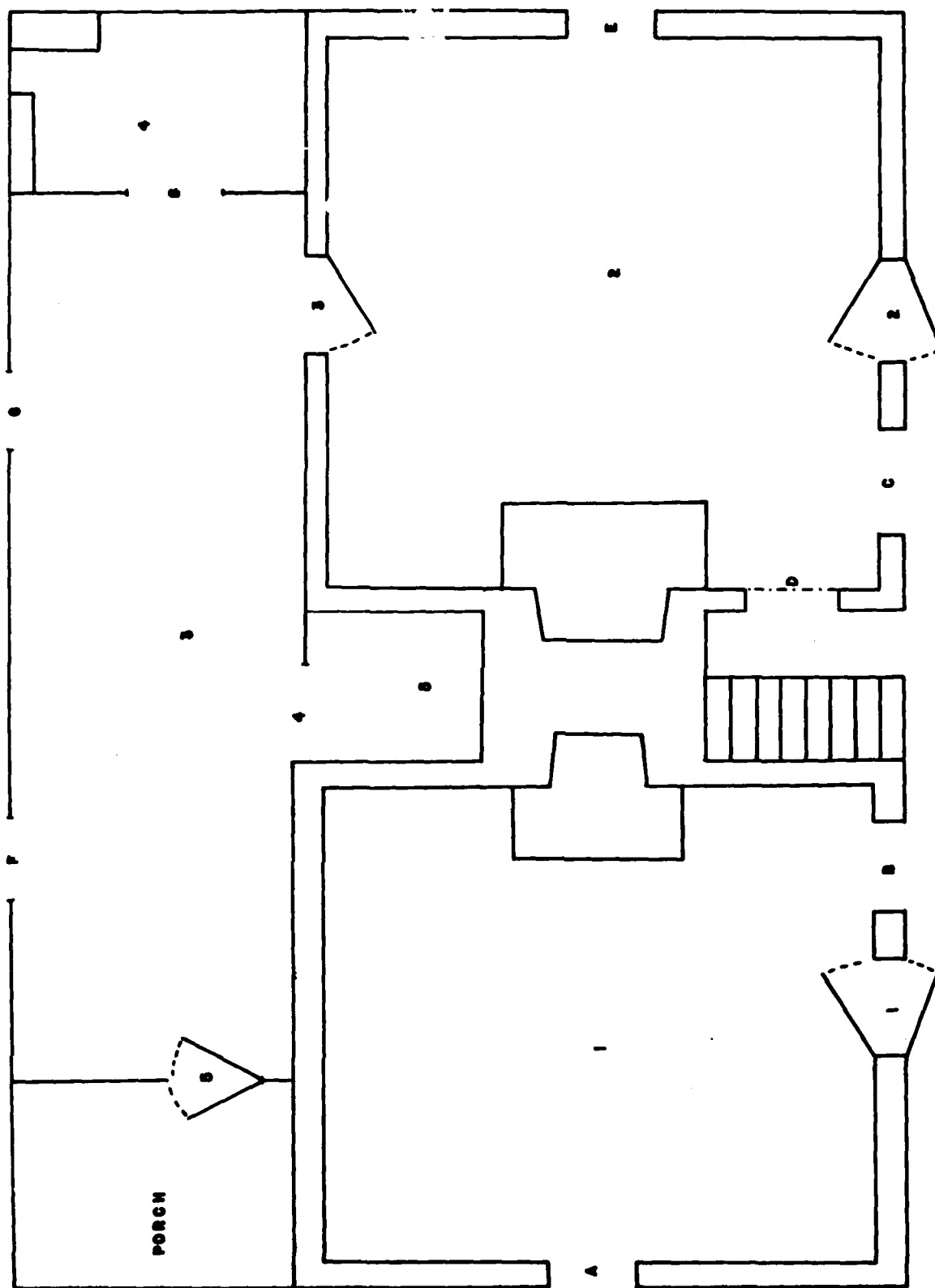


Figure 21. Lower story floor plan of the McKenzie dwelling on Tract 411.

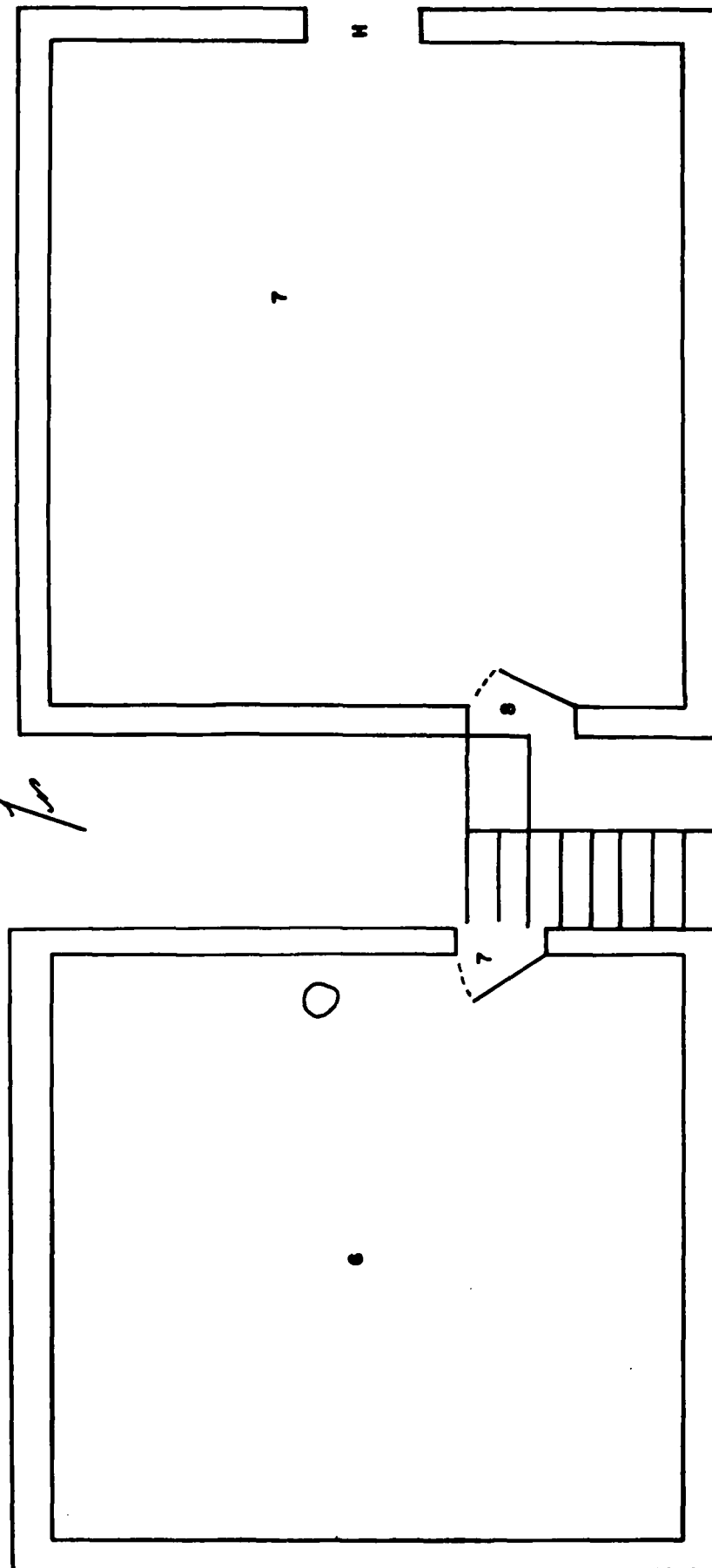
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Figure 22. Loft floor plan of the McKenzie dwelling.

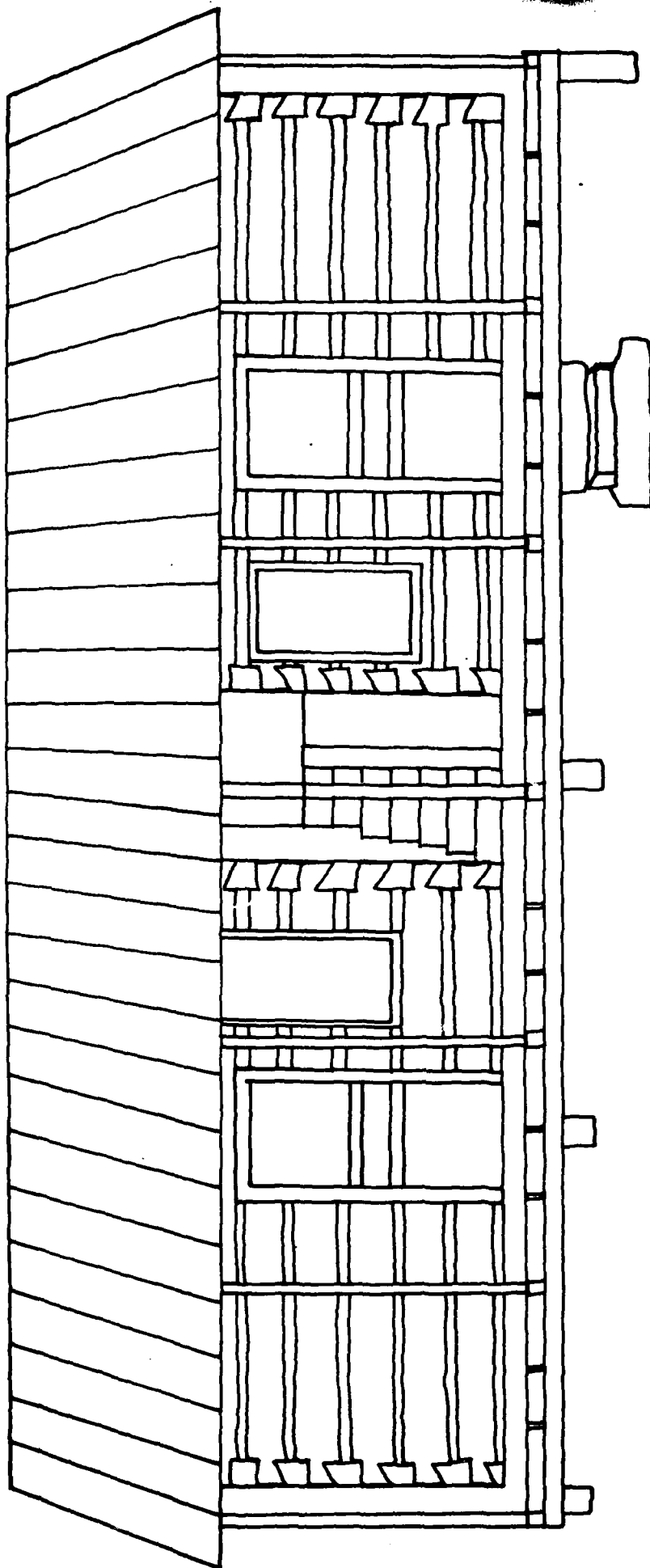


Figure 23. Elevational drawing of south side of the McKenzie dwelling.

1'



Figure 24. Southern elevation of eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling.



Figure 25. Close-up of sandstone steps and porch support of eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling.



Figure 26. Close-up of board and batten construction door on eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling.

Figure 27. Close-up of doorway to Room 2 on eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling. Note wooden "plugs" below metal staple and hasp.





Figure 28. Board construction porch on southern facade of the McKenzie dwelling looking east to west.

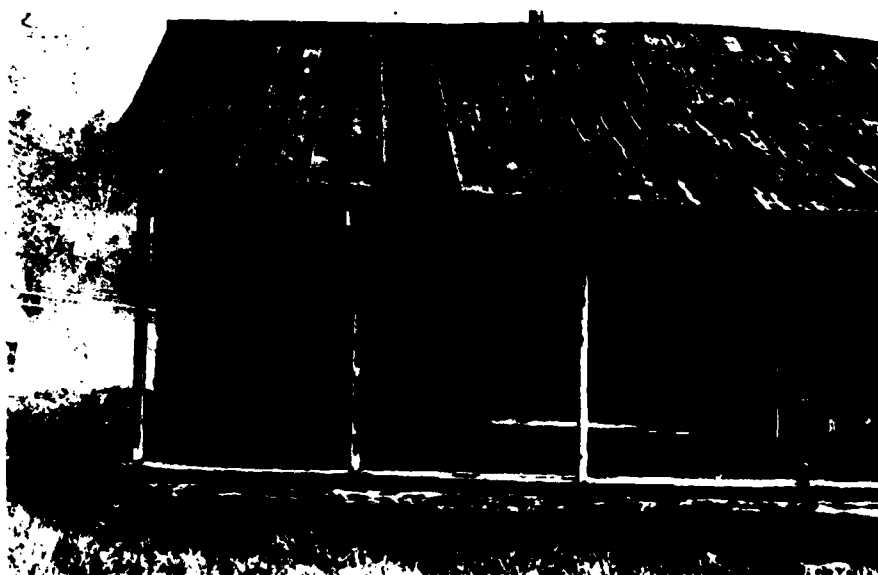


Figure 29. Southern elevation of western pen of the McKenzie dwelling.



Figure 30. Close-up of wooden steps from porch to Rooms 6 and 7 of the McKenzie dwelling. Note sandstone construction chimney (actually two single chimneys built back-to-back) and enclosed window opening on the west side of the eastern pen.

Figure 31. Another view of the exterior steps leading from the porch to Rooms 6 and 7 of the McKenzie dwelling. Note half dovetail notching of the logs.





Figure 32. Close-up of enclosed window on western elevation of eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling. Note the notch cut into the end of the log in the top right corner of the photograph.



Figure 33. Doorway to Room 7 in the eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling taken from the wooden steps leading from the porch on the south side of the home. Note sandstone chimney at left.



Figure 34. Doorway to Room 6 in the western pen of the McKenzie dwelling taken from the wooden steps leading from the porch on the south side of the home. Note sandstone chimney at right.

Figure 35. Southwest corner of the McKenzie dwelling. Note mixed notching styles: square notched, inverted V and half dovetail.





Figure 36. Western elevation of the western pen of the McKenzie dwelling. Note porch on southern elevation at right and the small, offset porch at left. Note also the heavily weathered mud chinking between the logs and the horizontally applied circular sawed weatherboarded gable.



Figure 37. Close-up of circular sawed weatherboarded gable on the western elevation of the western pen of the McKenzie dwelling.



Figure 38. Close-up of offset porch at the northwest corner of the McKenzie dwelling. Note the board and batten construction of the addition to the log portion of the home.



Figure 39. Northwest corner of the McKenzie dwelling. Note half dovetail notching of logs and the application of planks over the interstices of the logs.



Figure 40. Northern elevation of the McKenzie dwelling showing the board and batten construction of the addition to the log portion of the home. Note rolled metal roofing.



Figure 41. Eastern elevation of the McKenzie dwelling taken outside its protective Cyclone fence. Note porch on the southern elevation at left, the frame addition on the northern elevation at right and the vertically applied circular sawed board gable.



Figure 42. Northeast corner of the McKenzie dwelling. Note sandstone pier support for the frame addition in the foreground.



Figure 43. Close-up of plain projecting verge gable on the eastern elevation of the McKenzie dwelling. Contrast vertical application of circular sawed boards on this elevation with their horizontal application on the western elevation. Note, too, that the rolled metal roofing was applied over the pre-existing shake roof on the northern side of the roof while on the southern side, the shake roofing was first removed.



Figure 44. Close-up of sandstone pier support on eastern side of the McKenzie dwelling where log and frame portions are joined.



Figure 45. Close-up of sandstone pier support at southeast corner of the McKenzie dwelling.



Figure 46. Close-up of southeast corner of the McKenzie dwelling. Note the weathering of the logs and the mud chinking between them as well as the presence of vertically arranged auger holes. The notch in the third log from the bottom may have supported a previous railing around the porch on the south side of the home. The auger holes were used to support a weaving loom that was operated by Everett McKenzie's mother (Everett McKenzie 1980, pers. comm.).

about 50 years ago (ca. 1930) but did replace a previously existing porch (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980).

The two pens of the McKenzie dwelling are separated by an exterior stairway to the loft areas above both pens (Rooms 6 and 7) as well as by the aforementioned back-to-back chimneys. The stairs (see Figures 24, 30, 31) consist of seven steps and a riser that lead from the porch deck to the threshold of Door 7. The steps are attached to the east wall of the western pen. Tread width is 2'2 1/2" while the tread height and depth are respectively 9 1/2" and 9". All steps are constructed from ca. 1" thick planking and are assembled with wire nails. A small platform-like landing at the top of the stairs is found just outside Doors 7 and 8. No indication now exists of how access to Room 7 in the eastern pen may have been obtained prior to the construction of the exterior stairs. Everett McKenzie noted, however, that a ladder access in the northwest corners of the rooms was used (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980).

The maximum depth of the stairwell offset between the two pens of the dwelling is 6'10"; beneath the steps where the chimney bases broaden, this depth diminishes to 5'5". As noted previously the central "chimney" is in reality two back-to-back chimneys of unequal proportions. The thickness of the chimney attached to the western, presumably more recent pen is 1'6". In contrast, the chimney attached to the eastern pen is ca. 2'6" in thickness. Both chimneys are constructed of mud-mortared, uncoursed sandstone and are generally crude in appearance. It should be noted that the upper portions of both chimneys terminate abruptly at 6'10" above the landing outside Doors 7 and 8. This suggests that the use of the two fireplaces in Rooms 1 and 2 (there are no fireplaces in Rooms 6 and 7) may have been discontinued prior to the time that the present rolled metal roofing was put on the structure. From an architectural inspection alone it seems most likely that the fireplaces were abandoned in favor of wood or coal burning stoves or heaters and that the simple metal pipes protruding from the roof supplanted the function of the sandstone chimneys. The fact that the rolled metal roofing is continuous across the structure with no obvious opening for the sandstone chimneys argues that the switch to wood or coal burning metal stoves with metal ductwork may have occurred at the time that the metal roofing was installed. The upper portions of the sandstone chimneys also were probably dismantled at this time. Certainly the rolled metal roofing was not the original roof covering. Everett McKenzie could not recall when the rolled metal roof was added. It had been in place for as long as he could remember, and he believed that it must have been added at least 60 years ago (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). As can be seen in Figures 37 and 43, the metal roofing was put down directly over an oak (Quercus sp.) shake roof at least on the north (or rear) of the building. The extant shakes on the south slope of the roof were probably removed at the time that the new metal roof was put on. The shakes themselves vary from 4" to 6" in width and are ca. 2'5"-2'6" in length.

Examination of Figures 36, 37 and 43 demonstrates the differences in gable construction techniques used on the western and eastern elevations of the structure. The western gable of the western pen is composed of two sections of horizontally applied circular sawed weatherboard planks attached with wire nails (Figures 36, 37). By contrast, the eastern gable of the eastern pen is composed of vertically applied circular sawed planking ca. 6" in width. Gable ends of both pens within the exterior stairwell are horizontally applied and show a mixture of riven and circular sawed boards all ca. 4 1/2" in width and attached with wire nails (Figures 33, 34).

Three further interesting architectural features characterize the eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling and suggest that this may be the older of the two pens. The first feature is a now enclosed window opening within the central exterior stairwell (see Figure 32). Closed from the interior by horizontal circular sawed planking, the bottom of the window opening occurs in the third log above the porch deck, a distance of ca. 3'2". The opening measures 2'6" in width and 2'2" in height. Quite possibly, this window was removed and its opening sealed when the adjoining pen and stairwell were constructed. Note also in the upper right corner of Figure 32 the presence of a rectangular notch cut into the side and end of the fourth log above the porch surface. The notch measures ca. 4" x 6"; it contains a tenon and a cut nail and occurs ca. 5'6" above the deck of the porch. In Figure 46, a similar notch can be seen in the eastern wall of the eastern pen and at ca. 3' above the porch deck. It is possible that both of these notches served as supports for a pre-existing porch on the south elevation of the eastern pen prior to the construction of the western pen. Thus the original David McKenzie dwelling may indeed have consisted of a single 1 1/2 story structure with a front or south-facing porch.

The final exterior architectural feature of note on the log portions of the dwelling are the auger holes on the eastern facade of the eastern pen (see Figure 46). The vertically aligned holes occur 1'1" from the southeast corner of the structure. The lowest of the holes is ca. 1'9" above the porch surface; the highest is bored at 4'7" above the porch. To the right of the last hole are two other holes (all of which are ca. 1" in diameter). These occur at 2'2" and 2'9" from the southeast corner of the structure respectively. Everett McKenzie identified these as anchoring holes for an outside loom used by his grandmother (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980).

Attached to the north or rear elevation of the two log pens is a 29'4" x 7'7" board and batten construction addition as well as a 7'7" x 5'9" open-walled but roofed porch (see Figures 38-40). Porch flooring (see Figure 38) here consists of a simple arrangement of 15 planks each ca. 6" in width. Everett McKenzie recalled that the present frame addition was constructed ca. 40-45 years ago (ca. 1935-1940) by his brother-in-law, Norman Williams, when Everett's parents, Forest and Lou McKenzie lived in the structure. This addition replaced an earlier log addition that according to Mr. McKenzie adjoined only the eastern pen of the dwelling (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). The logs on the north side of the eastern pen, however, are much more weathered than are those on the western pen as though they were exposed to the elements for a considerable amount of time. At present, therefore, it is impossible to specify the composition and configuration of the original addition to the north side of the extant structure.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (see Figures 21, 22).

The McKenzie dwelling consists of seven rooms. Rooms 1 and 2 constitute the principal rooms of the home and are located in the log portions of the structure (see Figure 21). Rooms 6 and 7 are in the loft areas that overlie Rooms 1 and 2, respectively, and as noted above, the former presently cannot be entered from the latter without using the exterior stairway from the porch (see Figures 21, 22). Rooms 3 and 4 represent, respectively, the kitchen and a storage area, while Room 5 is a pantry equipped with shelves. Note in Figure 21 that the kitchen can be entered only from Room 2 or from outside the structure through Door 5. Room 1 is thus quite isolated spatially and presumably functionally from the activities of Rooms 2 and 3. Room 2 was probably used for general "living room" purposes while Room 1 may have been utilized for sleeping quarters. The utilization of Rooms 6 and 7 remains uncertain. Other interior architectural details are summarized below under specific categories.

Doors and Windows (Figures 47, 48).

There are five exterior doors in the McKenzie dwelling all of which are of board and batten construction. Additionally, there is one interior door and two doorways. General observations and measurements on these are presented below in Table 3.

TABLE 3
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 411 McKenzie Dwelling

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	six board three batten	2'8 1/4"	6'2"	two butt hinges (3 1/2") one box lock (3" x 4")
2	seven board three batten	2'9 1/2"	5'10"	two butt hinges (3 1/2") one box lock (3" x 4")
3	five board three batten	2'8"	5'10"	two butt hinges (2 1/2" top, 3" bottom) lift latch (missing)
4	doorway	2'5"	5'10 1/2"	—
5	four board three batten	2'6"	6' 7 1/2"	two butt hinges (3 1/2") one box lock (3" x 4")
6	doorway	2'5"	6'2"	—
7	mixed horizontal vertical board	2'	4'11"	two butt hinges (3 1/2") secured by three link batten forged chain and staple
8	five board three batten	2'8"	5' 1/2"	two butt hinges (3 1/2") wire hook

Door 1 is unpainted and is constructed of poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) boards that vary in width from 4 3/4"-5 1/2". The 6" wide 2' 3 3/4" long beveled battens are spaced at 1'6"-1'9" intervals. All nailing is from the exterior to the interior of the door, and the nails display a repeated  or  pattern. Only wire nails are used. Observed from the interior of Room 1, this door is hinged along the right side. In addition to the present box lock and the hasp locks installed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, there is evidence for the existence of a previous lock on this door. The interior lock impression is just below the existing lock and is of the same dimensions (3" x 4"). The door jamb of Door 1 is also constructed of milled poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) and is attached with wire nails.

Door 2 is similar to Door 1 in construction techniques but is painted brown. The same  or  pattern of nailing is employed as that used on Door 1, but Door 2 is hinged on the left side when viewed from inside Room 2. Mixed wire and cut nails are

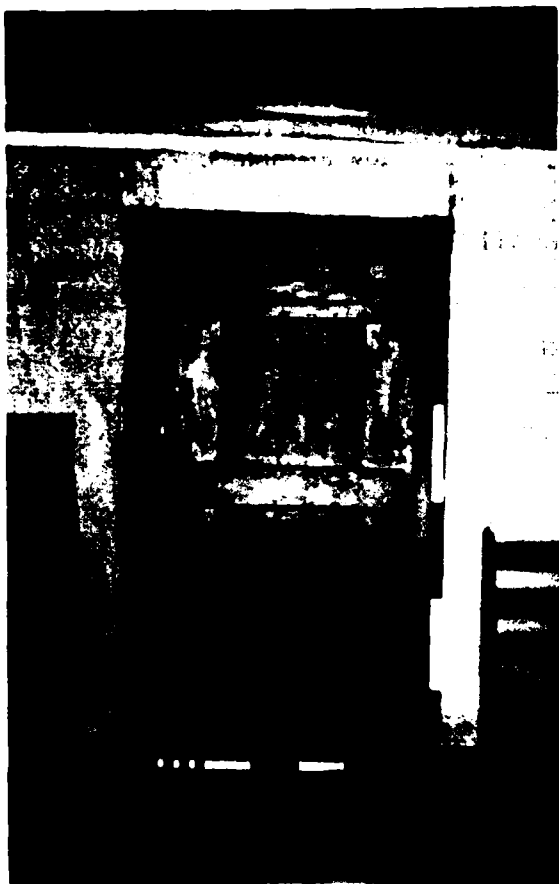


Figure 47. Door 3 connecting Rooms 2 and 5 in the western pen of the McKenzie dwelling. Note the beveled battens and the missing lift latch. Hinges are replacements of an older pair of butt hinges.

Figure 48. Window C, a six over six light double hung sash window in the south wall of the eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling. This may be the only remaining original window in the structure.



used in its construction. By far the most interesting and a unique aspect of Door 2 is the presence of a series of six circular wooden plugs (see Figure 27). Each of the door reveals has three such plugs; there are no plugs in the overhead jamb. Initially it was believed that these may have represented mortise and tenon arrangements to attach the reveals to the log walls. Their spacing, however, seems to preclude this interpretation. The three plugs of the right reveal (see Figure 27, viewed inside to outside the structure) are spaced closely together. Plug 1 (7/8" diameter) occurs 2'6" above the door threshold; Plug 2 (5/8" diameter) is at 3'2" and Plug 3 (5/8" diameter) occurs at 3'6". All three of these plugs are positioned roughly in the middle of the reveal. On the left reveal, Plugs 4 and 5 (3/4" diameter) are also centrally positioned across the width of the reveal and occur respectively at 2'9" and 3'0" above the door threshold. Plug 6 occurs above Plugs 4 and 5 but at a distance of 5'4" above the threshold. Everett McKenzie was asked about these plugs and replied that he remembered as a child having cuttings from his hair placed in the holes which were then sealed with a plug. This was done in an attempt to gain immunity from the "tizic," a dry wheezing similar to asthma. Mr. McKenzie could remember other McKenzie children undergoing the same "preventative" treatment.

Door 3 (Figure 47) is basically similar to Doors 1 and 2, however, only cut nails are used in its construction. The 1" thick surround material for this door is also applied with cut nails. This door was nailed from both sides in distinction to the interior to exterior arrangement of Doors 1 and 2. The  or  pattern observed previously also occurs here. Door 3 is hinged along the right side (as observed from Room 2) and shows evidence of the former presence of a thumb latch and lift bar. The thumb latch clearly attached to the Room 5 side of the door. It should also be noted that Door 3 shows evidence of two previous hinges that were fitted to the door. Door 3 was possibly an exterior northern exit from the eastern pen of the McKenzie structure before the construction of the frame addition. It may also have opened into the previous log addition that once adjoined the eastern pen as Everett McKenzie recalled (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980).

Door 5 is composed of tongue and groove boards and is assembled with wire nails.

Door 7 is quite unusual in that it is composed of a mixture of both horizontal and vertical boards that are heavily weathered. The upper three boards are each 6" in width and are arranged horizontally. The lower three boards of this door are vertically arranged. Two of these are ca. 11" in width while the third is only 2" wide. In the lower right corner of the door (viewed from outside Room 6), a 6 1/2" wide riven shake fragment has been employed to effect a repair. Attached to the door is a single length of three link forged chain. A forged staple in the door jamb serves to complete this securing device. The door appears to be assembled with either cut or wrought nails in a  pattern. Interestingly, the exterior surfaces of the door may at one time have been papered over with what seems to be newsprint. This covering material is heavily weathered and has not been identified further.

The five planks that compose Door 8 vary between 5" and 7" in width; all are 1" thick. As with Door 7, this door is heavily weathered, and it is difficult to determine whether its boards were cut with a vertical or circular saw. Battens are secured with cut nails, and butt hinges are employed. The nailing pattern is identical to that used on Door 7. The exterior of this door is covered with newsprint which is heavily weathered. Several segments discuss "events in Manila," and a ca. 1898 (Spanish American War) or later date for the covering of the doors seems to be warranted.

Evidence of eight current or former windows or window openings is preserved in the McKenzie dwelling. Relevant measurements and construction details on these are presented below in Table 4.

TABLE 4
Window Construction and Measurements: Tract 411 McKenzie Dwelling

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	double hung sash two over two lights	2'4 3/4"	4'5 3/4"
B	double hung sash two over two lights	2'5"	4'6"
C	double hung sash six over six lights	2'10 1/2"	4'6"
D	closed window opening	2'6"	2'2"
E	double hung sash two over two lights	2'5 1/4"	3'10 1/2"
F	double hung sash two over two lights	2'5 1/4"	3'10 1/2"
G	double hung sash two over two lights	2'5 1/4"	3'10 1/2"
H	fixed frame two over two lights	2'6"	2'1"

Windows A and B in Room 1 are both of mortise and tenon construction with their frames joined by what appears to be a single cut (?) nail. The mullions and sash bars are of mortise and tenon construction. Neither of the sashes are counterbalanced, and both windows require a stay rod to keep them in an open position. The surround material, stool and sill on both windows is plain, 4 1/2" wide milled lumber. The bottom of Window A occurs 2' above the floor of Room 1, while the base of Window B is 2'4 1/2" above the floor. Each light in these windows approximates 2' in height and 1' in width. The north wall of Room 1 also once contained a window ca. 3'9" high which was located 2'8" west of the northeast corner of the room. Everett McKenzie stated that this window was removed and the opening closed when Norman Williams built the frame addition on the north side of the log pens ca. 1935-1940 (see above) (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). The width of the window opening could not be determined during the architectural survey.

Window C (see Figure 48) in the south wall of the eastern pen of the McKenzie dwelling appears to be the oldest preserved in the structure and may be original to the construction of this portion of the home. Everett McKenzie concurred with this assessment (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). It is of mortise and tenon

construction joined with cut nails. The mullions and sash bars in this six over six light window are unglazed. Individual lights measure 10" in width and 1' in height. As in the Room 1 windows, the sash on Window C is not counterbalanced, and no hardware is evident. The sill of the window occurs 1'8" above the floor of the room. Surround material is milled lumber.

Window opening D in Room 2 is not evident due to the treatment of the walls (see below).

Window E in the eastern wall of Room 2 is similar to Windows A and B in Room 1 despite the fact that it seems to be more recent than either of them. Everett McKenzie related that this window had been installed by James David (J.D.) McKenzie, a son of Oliver B. (O.B.) McKenzie (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6 1980). The sill of the window occurs 1'9 1/2" above the floor of Room 2. Sash weights and window hardware are lacking. The frame, mullions and sash bars are of mortise and tenon construction, but the individual lights are somewhat smaller than those in Windows A and B measuring 1'8" in height by 1' in width. The surround material for Window E is milled lumber applied with wire nails.

Windows F and G in Room 5 are virtually identical to Window E (see Table 4); this would suggest that Window E is a replacement for an earlier window in Room 2 that was installed at the time of the construction of the frame addition to the north side of the log pens. Everett McKenzie's information, however, contradicts this interpretation of the architectural evidence (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). The sills occur ca. 2'5" above the floor of the room.

The remaining window in the McKenzie dwelling occurs in Room 7 in the eastern gable of the eastern pen (see Figures 22, 41-43). It is a fixed, two over two light window the sill of which occurs 3'11" above the floor of the room. The frame, mullions and sash bar are joined with wire nails.

The absence of windows in Room 6 suggests that this room may have been used for general storage purposes.

Flooring

Flooring in Room 1 is composed of 46 rows of variable length boards applied with wire nails. Boards vary from 3 1/2"-4" in width, and they are laid east to west across the width of the room. The floor to ceiling height of the room is 7'. Everett McKenzie indicated that he believed the flooring in this pen to be original to its construction (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980).

Room 2 flooring is 32 rows in width, and is also laid east to west across the room; it is fashioned from oak planking, heavily worn, and varying from 5 3/4"-6" in width. The oak boards are applied with countersunk wire finishing nails. Flooring in Room 2 occurs in three segments measuring 2'7", 4'7 1/2" and 7'10" in length. Everett McKenzie related that he personally had replaced the original poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) floor in this room which was also laid in an east to west direction (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). Height of the room from floor to ceiling is 6'8".

In the frame addition to the two log pens, all flooring is of milled lumber applied with wire nails.

Rooms 6 and 7 also employ plank floors; the floor to ceiling height in Room 6 is 7'10 1/2" while in Room 7 it is 8'7 1/2" measured to the apex of the roof. In both rooms, the floor planks are ca. 6" in width and are laid east to west in two ca. 6'8" lengths. During one interview with Everett McKenzie (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980) he said that he remembered his mother, Lou McKenzie, scrubbing the structure's floors with a broom and white sand from near the McKenzie family cemetery. The boards were "scrubbed white," and no carpeting was used throughout the dwelling.

Fireplaces (see Figure 21).

There are only two fireplaces in the McKenzie home; one is located in Room 1, the other in Room 2. At the time of the survey both of these appeared to have been out of use for quite some time. The opening of the fireplace in Room 1 was covered by a wallpapered insert. A stove pipe or heater hole 10" in diameter had been cut through the ceiling of the room (see Figure 22). A wood or coal stove seems to have been employed in this room after the open sandstone fireplace was no longer used. This, in turn, appears to correlate in a cause and effect way with the dismantling (or collapse?) of the upper portion of the central chimney and the installation of the rolled metal roof (see above under EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS).

The firebox opening of the Room 1 fireplace (Figure 49) is 2'11" in height and 2'8 1/2" in maximum width tapering to 2'4" at the back of the fireplace; it is 1'4" deep. The tripartite sandstone hearth measures 4'7" in length and 2'1 1/2" in width. The floor of the firebox is composed of four dry-laid fieldstones. There is a straight sandstone lintel that measures 4'8" long by 1' in height; this is supported on either side of the fireplace by two "columns" of dressed sandstone, each composed of three sections. The width of each column is ca. 11". The fireplace shows definite traces of whitewash, and it is surrounded by a simple plank mantle painted brown.

The rear wall of the fireplace demonstrates intense reddening particularly from the floor of the firebox to about one-half the way up the wall. On either side, "notches" have been cut on the interior surfaces of the "columns." These served as anchors for the fireplace crane (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980).

The fireplace in Room 2 (Figure 50) is much different in construction when contrasted to that in Room 1. This observation adds support to the idea (discussed previously) that the two pens of the log portion of the dwelling are of different ages. In Room 2, the firebox measures 3'11" at its widest; this tapers to 3'4" at the rear of the firebox. Firebox depth varies from 1'6" to 1'7 1/2" while the height of the opening measured from the firebox floor to the center of the lintel is 2'10". The hearth measures 5'7" by 2'5". Unlike its counterpart in Room 1, the Room 2 fireplace is capped by a (now cracked) lintel that has an arched bottom edge; this is supported on both sides by a series of six sandstone blocks. There is no evidence of whitewash on the lintel or the side supports. The rear wall of the firebox does display intense reddening of its lower half, again suggesting the possible use of a coal burning grate. It should be pointed out that Everett McKenzie could not remember using coal for heating or cooking. He had clear memories of his father, Forest McKenzie, cutting or chopping only enough wood for one or two days' supply. A large supply of wood was not stored, at least during the years that Everett McKenzie lived in the structure.

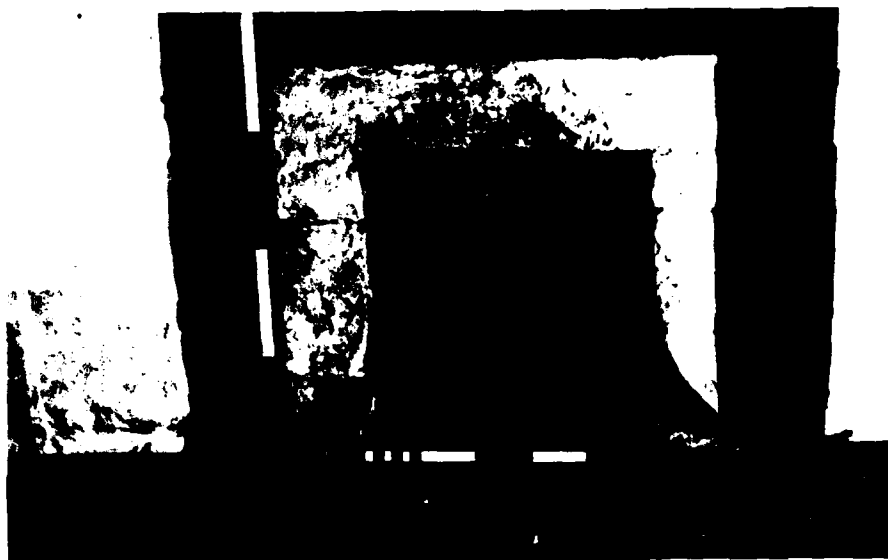


Figure 49. the Room 1 fireplace in the McKenzie dwelling. Notice the difference in construction and size when compared to Figure 50.

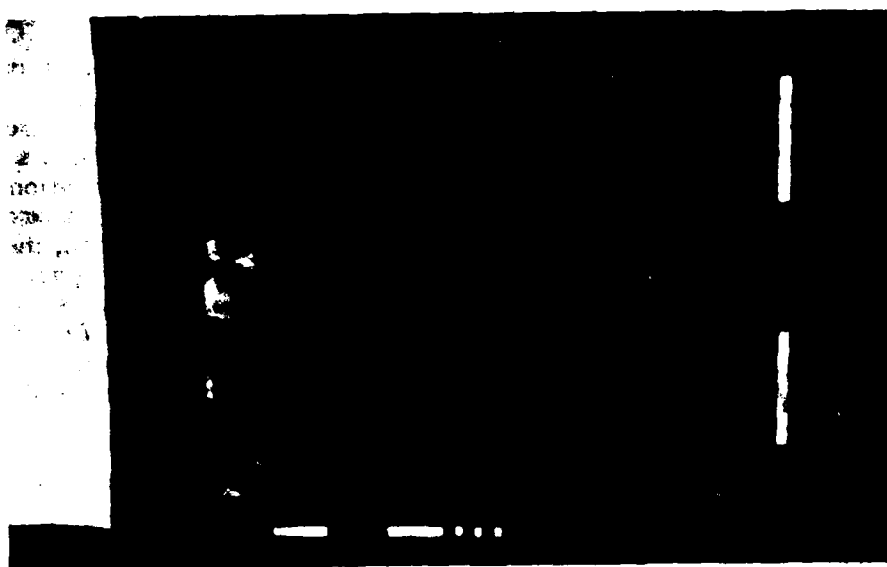


Figure 50. The Room 2 fireplace in the McKenzie dwelling. Note the arched, cracked lintel, and contrast the general appearance with the Room 1 fireplace (Figure 49).

Wall Coverings

Rooms 1 and 2 differ somewhat in their interior wall treatments. Room 1 has the interstices between logs covered with circular sawed planks; newspaper then was applied over the walls. On top of this, a series of wallpaper layers was applied. An interesting feature of Room 2 occurs in the western wall of the pen to which vertically applied tongue and groove planking was attached and then papered. Everett McKenzie commented that he believed this planking to be original to the construction of the pen (McKenzie-Carlisle Interview August 6, 1980). The wallpaper and its newspaper backing seem to date to ca. 1926, however, on the basis of dates observed during the architectural recording. Window D (see Figure 21) is not visible from the interior of Room 2 due to the tongue and groove planking. Wallpaper and the newspaper/wallpaper layering "tactic" are also found in the frame addition to the log pens but are absent in the upper rooms (Rooms 6 and 7). The ceilings of Rooms 1 and 2 are covered with wallboard with an outlet for an electric light. Mr. McKenzie recalled that the ceiling in the eastern pen was discolored (from the fireplace) to a dark red-brown when he was a resident in the structure.

Roof (see Figures 24, 29, 37, 40-43, 51).

Some details of the roof already have been discussed (see EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS) and will not be repeated here. Room 6 contains five pairs of circular sawed board rafters joined directly at their apices. Room 7, on the other hand, has seven sets of rafters joined to a ridgeboard. Two collar beams (see Blackburn 1980: 44) are also found (Figure 51). Two of the rafter sets employ shaped, decorticated poles, while the remainder of the rafters are 3 1/2" square circular sawed timbers. The common planks used for the underlayment for the roof are set ca. 1'9" apart.

McKenzie Branch School

TRACT NUMBER: 410 (Original location).

LOCATION: The property on which this structure originally stood is on McKenzie Branch, a tributary of Paint Creek. At the time that property was being acquired for the construction of the Paintsville Dam, the building was moved by the Main Stream Workers under the supervision of the Trailblazer History Club and Lorraine Fannin, social science teacher at Johnson Central High School, Paintsville, Kentucky, to a location adjacent to the high school (Everett McKenzie 1980, pers. comm.). The structure was architecturally recorded after the removal to its present location. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that the present orientation of the building necessarily duplicates its original siting. It is discussed here, out of numerical order of the tract numbers, because of its altered location and its relationship to the McKenzie family and McKenzie Branch. With the help of Mr. Everett McKenzie (see discussion of the McKenzie dwelling on Tract 411 above) it has been possible to relocate the original site of the McKenzie Branch school, and that location is noted in Figure 3. The school once stood at an elevation of ca. 760' along County Road 1030 and ca. 1000' northeast of the McKenzie log dwelling previously described. This location is ca. 7.2 miles northwest of Paintsville, Kentucky.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 332132; Northing: 4194386

DATE SURVEYED: May 2, 1978.



Figure 51. Rafter and collar beam detail in Room 7 of the McKenzie dwelling. Note the use of a ridgeboard and the presence of circular saw marks on the collar beam.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The original site of the McKenzie Branch school was on a one-half acre tract of the O. B. McKenzie property on McKenzie Branch. It was directly adjacent to the unpaved road that runs next to the branch and stood at ca. 780' above sea level. Despite claims that the school dates to the 1880s (Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates 1975: 9.4(4)) it appears that the Johnson County school district did not receive title to the land until September 24, 1898. This deed from O. B. McKenzie and Martha J. McKenzie to School District Number 70 is quite specific and is worth repeating here. It is recorded in Johnson County Deed Book (47: 145).

For \$1.00 a part of the O. B. McKenzie farm beginning at a chestnut near the edge of the public road then south in a straight line to a marked persimmon thence southwest to a rock on the bank of the Branch then northwest to a rock at edge of the public road then east with the road to the beginning containing 1/2 acre--the same being for a school house site.

Oliver B. (O. B.) McKenzie was the second son of David and Anna (Saunders) McKenzie (see the discussion for Tract 411) and was born in 1842 (Cecil M. Preston to Everett McKenzie 1979, pers. comm.). He was therefore 56 years of age when he sold the one-half acre tract to the Johnson County school district.

Twenty-five years after the deed was made, John H. McKenzie deeded an additional acre of ground adjacent to the school to the board of education for \$250.00 (Johnson County Deed Book 65: 586-587). After Oliver B. McKenzie's death this land passed to J. D. McKenzie on April 21, 1921 (Johnson County Deed Book 58: 288). The purpose behind the acquisition of this additional acre of property has not been determined, but an enlargement of facilities does not seem unreasonable. It should be pointed out, however, that there is no indication either from informants or architectural information that such an enlargement or expansion of the school ever took place.

Mr. Everett McKenzie (1980, pers. comm.) was able to provide a list of 36 names (including six that he believes are not recorded elsewhere) of teachers who taught at the school. That list is reproduced here together with each teacher's years of service (where available):

<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Service</u>	<u>Name</u>
Pre-1922	Webb Bond	Pre-1922	Gertrude Holbrook
Pre-1922	Rosie Williams	Pre-1922	Madge Auxier
Pre-1922	Ollie Colvin	Pre-1922	Martha Vaughan
Pre-1922	Albert McKenzie	1922-1923	J. J. Conley
Pre-1922	Vivian Spradlin	1923-1925	Della McKenzie
Pre-1922	Maude Vaughan	1925-1926	Elizabeth Blanton
Pre-1922	Isabell Estep	1926-1928	Dow Stapleton
Pre-1922	Elsie Williams	1928-1929	Sankey Williams
Pre-1922	June Picklesimer	1929-1930	John F. Williams
Pre-1922	H. C. Salyer	1930-1931	Dow Stapleton
Pre-1922	Erie Williams	1931-1933	J. J. Conley
Pre-1922	Arville Sparks	1933-1934	Hazel Conley
Pre-1922	James Trimble	1935-1936	Everett McKenzie
Pre-1922	V. S. Williams	1936-1937	Hazel Conley
Pre-1922	Rhoda Cochran	1937-1938	Edra M. Conley

1938-1939	Martha Vaughn	1947-1950	Peggy Cantrell
1939-1940	Walter Picklesimer	1950-1951	Buell Blanton
1940-1941	Everett McKenzie	1951-1952	Peggy Cantrell
1941-1943	Pauline Estep	1952-1953	Elsa Vanhooose
1943-1944	Nova Rice	1953-1954	Ruth McKenzie
1944-1947	Everett McKenzie	1954-1955	Esta Fyffe

Everett McKenzie has had the double advantage of living near the McKenzie Branch School and of teaching there between 1935-1936, 1940-1941 and again from 1944-1947 (see above list). His memories of the school and the way in which school classes were conducted constitute important ethnohistoric information not only for how this small, rural school appeared but also for how it functioned. All of the following comments were made by McKenzie during the McKenzie-Lady Interview on August 5, 1980.

Logs for the McKenzie Branch School were supplied by families in the area whose children attended the school. Each family, it is said, was obligated to contribute four logs to the structure. The single door to the school faced the road that parallels McKenzie Branch. Apparently, the exterior was once weatherboarded, and Everett McKenzie recalled that the McKenzie family "sealed" the inside, possibly alluding to the use of horizontal sawed boards over the logs (see below). The original school site had a well for the use of the students and teacher.

The teacher was provided by the county. Supplies for the school "year" included one box of chalk, a coal bucket for the teacher to fire the Burnside No. 2 stove that was the building's only source of heat, two erasers for the blackboard that was made of dressed poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) painted with black slate-impregnated paint, a water bucket and two cups. Books were the responsibility of the parents, and consequently the school took on some overtones of a public library. Each new teacher was also expected to contribute to the school's book collection. Books remained at the school, and anyone who wished to do so was free to borrow from this repository at any time. This was facilitated by the fact that the building itself was seldom locked.

Everett McKenzie seated his 30-60 students by grades. The age of the students in any given year could vary widely from six or seven up to 20. The seats or benches reflected this range in their construction. The seats presently in the structure are not those that Everett McKenzie remembers from the school (but, see below). The school day during McKenzie's years extended from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. with an hour off for lunch. Although the school "year" gradually became longer, it was at first six months in duration beginning just after blackberry picking time in July.

Although it is not possible to sustain an 1880s date for the construction of the McKenzie Branch school, at least one anonymous source in the possession of Everett McKenzie records that the building was erected in "1889." Mr. McKenzie also suggested that this was the year of the school's construction (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980). This attribution of the building to the "1880s" may have resulted from a transposition of the eight and nine in the date that the school board acquired the original property from O. B. McKenzie, a date which has been shown to be 1898 not 1889.

INFORMANTS: Mr. Everett McKenzie
Flatgap, KY 41219

Mr. Edward R. Hazelett
1215 Stafford Avenue
Paintsville, KY 41240

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 52-57).

The McKenzie Branch school has been reconstructed adjacent to Johnson Central High School just northwest of Paintsville and on the northeast side of U.S. Route 23. It is a rectangular 1 1/2 story log structure that contains only a single classroom. Current overall exterior dimensions of the structure are 21'9 1/2" x 28'4 3/4" as measured along the southwest and northwest walls (Figure 52).

The only entrance to the school is through a single five board three batten door located in the middle of the southwest elevation (Figures 52, 53). This door is 6'5" in height and 2'11" in width. It is composed of circular sawed lumber joined with wire nails. It does not seem to be original to the structure as it has sharp, fresh corners and a generally unworn appearance. It may have been made for the school at the time the building was moved to its present location. There is a 7" step-up to the threshold of the door.

There are nine logs in the southwest elevation of the school building which rise a total height of ca. 8'4". On the northwest side (Figure 55), 10 logs are used although the sill log may not be original to the structure. On the northeast or rear of the school (Figure 57) 11 logs are found including the unnotched sill log which serves to level this side of the building. This sill log rests directly atop three 10 1/2" square concrete pylons. An interesting feature of this side is a V notched log sleeper that runs the length of the school. This sleeper is 11 1/2" in width and 8 1/2" in maximum height. The remainder of the southeast elevation has nine complete logs that traverse the length of the building and a tenth log that is notched into the east corner but which does not extend the length of the structure (see Figure 57).

Clapboard gables are present on the southwest and northeast elevations of the McKenzie Branch school. They are of variable length and are riven (as the use of the term clapboard suggests) rather than sawed. Both gables are composed of 19 rows of these ca. 4" wide clapboards. Measured to the peak of the roof, the gables approximate 6'4" in height. Thus total maximum height of the school is 14'8".

The U.S. Forest Service Center for Wood Anatomy Research identified the log wood of which the McKenzie Branch school is constructed as yellow pine (Pinus sp.).

Preparation of the logs in the school is varied; the workmanship is generally good, although serviceable would be a better description. Half dovetail notching is employed throughout except in the case of some logs that are unnotched (see Figure 57) and in the case of the V notched sleeper. In certain cases, the logs have been squared on all four sides (e.g., four logs in the southwest elevation) while others retain bark on the inferior face (e.g., five logs in the southwest elevation) but are decorticated and worked on the remaining surfaces. As measured in the west corner of the building, the worked ends of the logs range in width from 5 3/4"-6" in width. Minimum height of the worked faces averages ca. 6 1/2", while maximum height ranges generally between 7 1/2" and 8". The ends of all logs have been sawed flush with the walls of the school (see Figure 54). Many of the logs retain scoring marks, although this is more noticeable on some of them than on others. (See the log just below the plate on the southwest side of the building, Figure 54.)

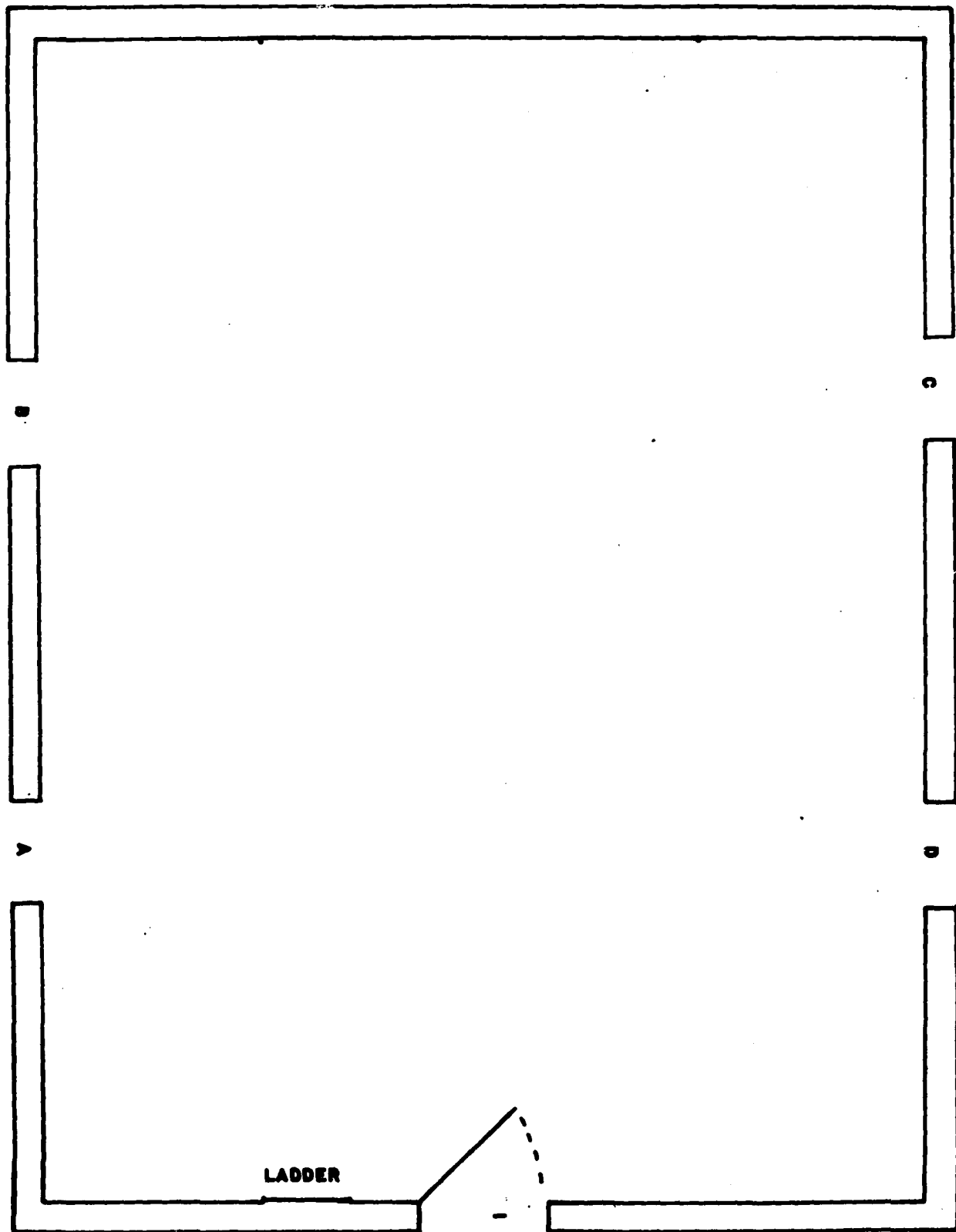


Figure 52. Floor plan of the McKenzie Branch school as reconstructed adjacent to Johnson Central High School, Paintsville, Kentucky.

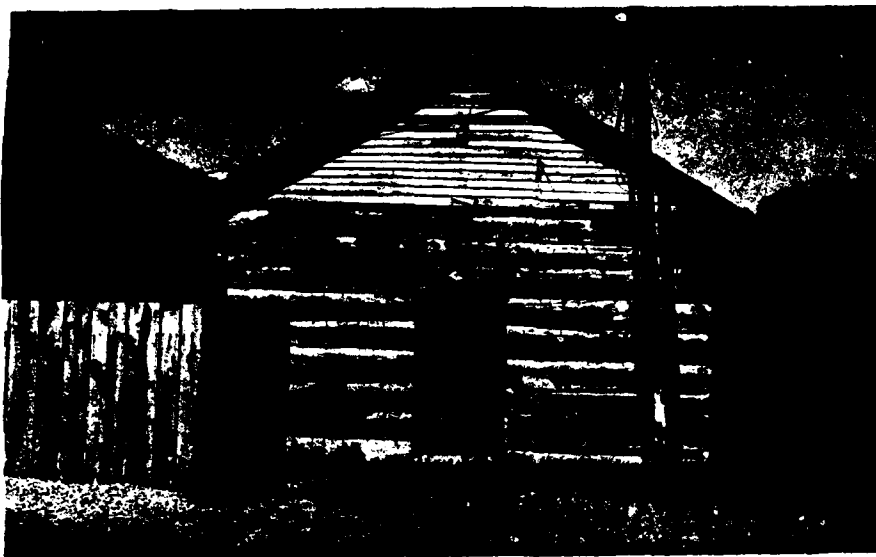


Figure 53. Present southwest elevation of the McKenzie Branch school showing the only entrance to the structure. Note the half dovetail notching of the logs.



Figure 54. Detail of half dovetail log notching at the south corner of the reconstructed McKenzie Branch school. Note the poured concrete sill used in the reconstruction.

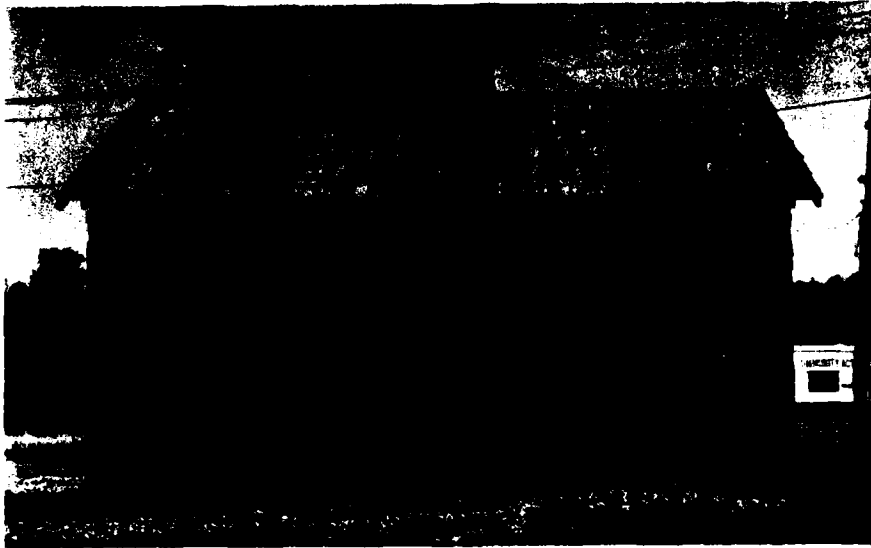


Figure 55. Present northwest elevation of the McKenzie Branch school showing Windows A (right) and B as well as the reconstructed shake roof and circular sawed board "cat" chimney. Note the missing sections of the sill log. This suggests that this log may have come originally from another portion of the structure or from another structure altogether.

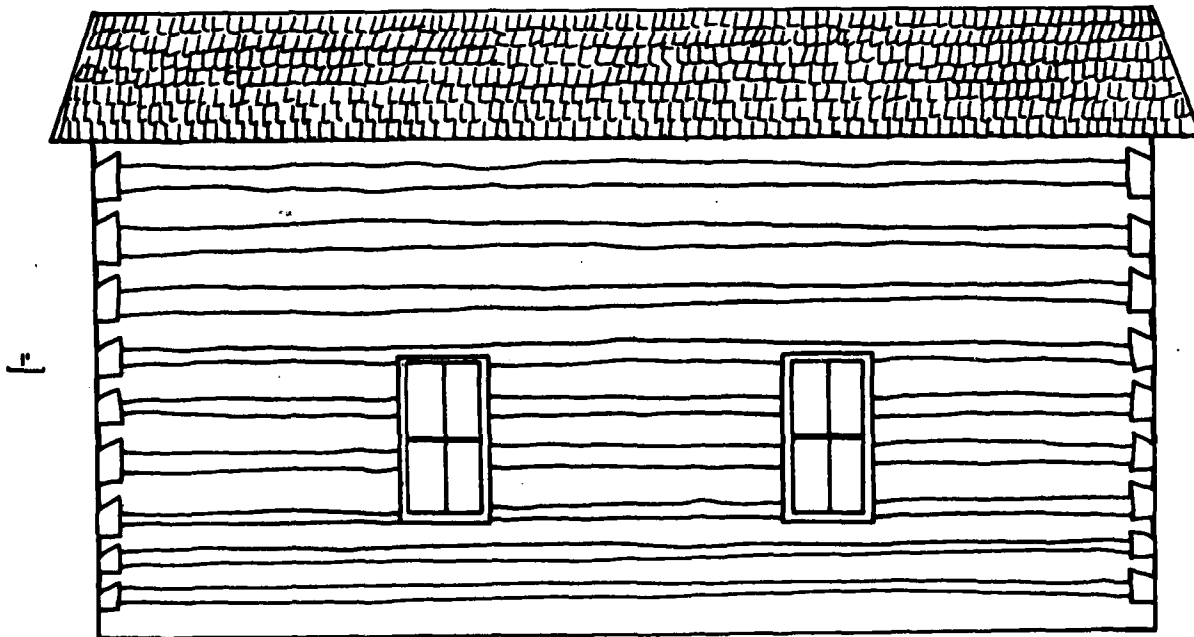


Figure 56. Line drawing of the present northwest elevation of the McKenzie Branch school.



Figure 57. Present northeast (foreground) and southeast (left) elevations of the reconstructed McKenzie Branch school. Note that the sill log sits on 10 1/2" square concrete pylons and is unnotched except to seat the V notched sleeper in the center of the picture. The function of the vertical boards attached to the northeast elevation is unknown. Johnson Central High School is at right.



Figure 58. Interior view of the McKenzie Branch school. Note the pot belly stove in this one room school as reconstructed. The desks and recitation benches, though of the period, are not thought to be original (Edward R. Hazelett 1978, pers. comm.).

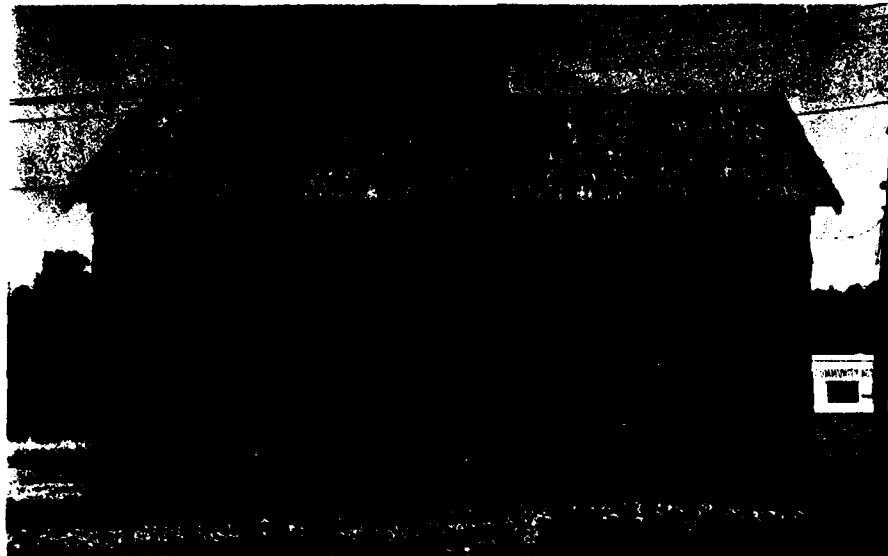


Figure 55. Present northwest elevation of the McKenzie Branch school showing Windows A (right) and B as well as the reconstructed shake roof and circular sawed board "cat" chimney. Note the missing sections of the sill log. This suggests that this log may have come originally from another portion of the structure or from another structure altogether.

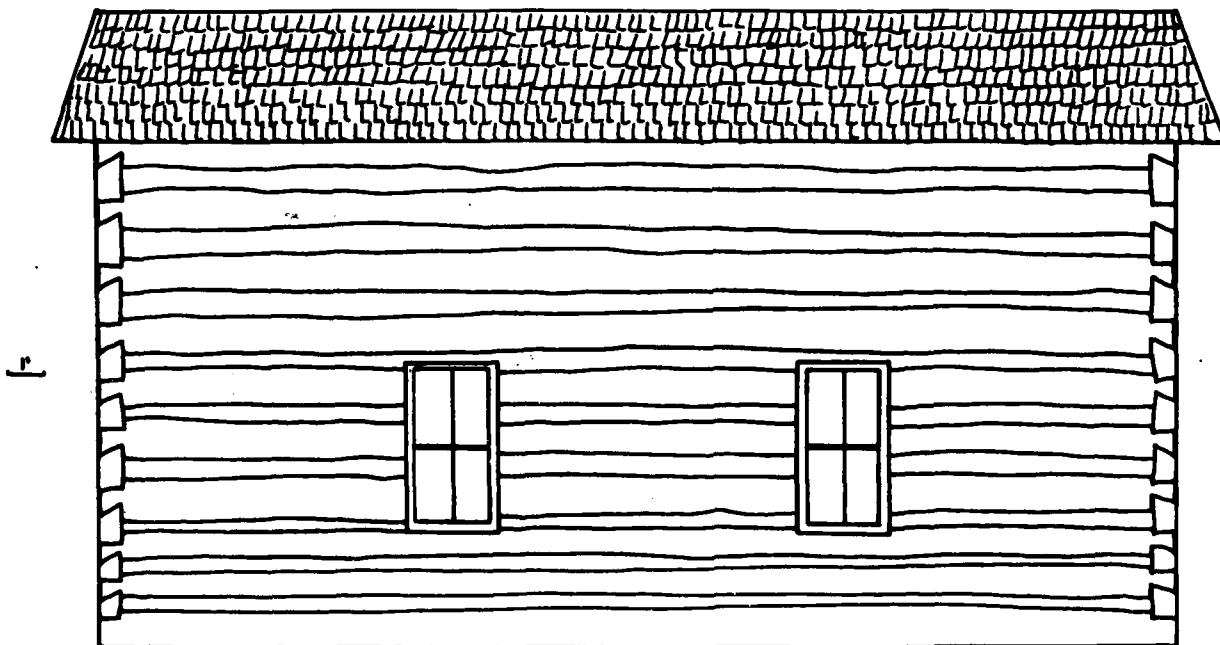


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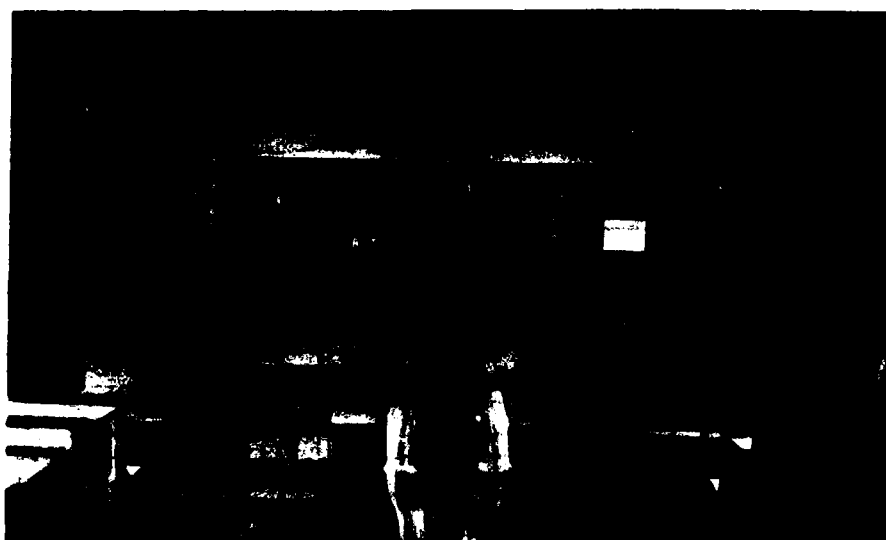


Figure 58. Interior view of the McKenzie Branch school. Note the pot belly stove in this one room school as reconstructed. The desks and recitation benches, though of the period, are not thought to be original (Edward R. Hazelett 1978, pers. comm.).

At the time of the survey reported here, a good deal of the mud and many of the riven boards elsewhere wedged between the logs as chinking were missing. The logs themselves are reasonably uniform in height ranging (as measured on the northwest elevation) between 9" (one example) and 1'2" (two examples). The logs in this facade average 1' in height. Spacing between the logs is variable ranging between 2" and 5 1/2" with an average of ca. 2 7/8".

The chimney for the centrally positioned pot belly stove is likewise centrally placed along the length of the peak of the roof (see Figure 55). It is constructed of interdigitated circular sawed boards. It is not chinked or daubed with clay but is generally reminiscent of a "cat" or catted chimney. This chimney or one like it may or may not be original to the building.

The present roof of the McKenzie Branch school is a six row and cap course shake roof of undetermined wood type. The shakes are attached to seven courses of ca. 1" thick board underlayment. The type of nail used to secure the shakes was not observed, but the general appearance of the roof suggests that it is a replacement probably put on at the time the structure was moved to its present location. The original roof almost certainly was also shake though the use of rolled sheet metal roofing cannot be discounted. As it was decided that the present roof was not the original one (regardless of whether it represented the same type), further details of its construction were not noted in the course of the survey.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 58, 59).

Interior architectural details of the McKenzie Branch school are relatively few. Entrance through the structure's single door leads directly into the only room of the school. The interior dimensions of the classroom are 20'5 3/4" x 27'1 1/4". Total available classroom area therefore was ca. 555 ft². The floor of the classroom (Figure 58) is composed of random width (7"-9") circular sawed 1" thick boards applied with wire nails and laid parallel to the long axis of the building. Floor to ceiling height was not determined, but the ceiling is also composed of 7"-9" circular sawed ca. 1" thick boards applied with wire nails. It is painted white, while the walls, covered with horizontally laid ca. 1' wide boards attached with wire nails, are painted a pale green. Edward R. Hazelett (1978, pers. comm.) suggested that the flooring, ceiling and walls were authentic to the building but could not recall if the interior color scheme was the same when the school stood on its original site. He did indicate (Edward R. Hazelett 1978, pers. comm.) that with the exception of two original recitation benches placed between the two opposing pairs of windows (Figure 59) the desks, benches and pot belly stove were similar to those used in the original school though they were not themselves the original furnishings. As noted previously, Everett McKenzie, a former teacher in the school, was not of the opinion that the "original" benches are in fact authentic to the building (McKenzie-Lady Interview August 5, 1980). He also noted that when he was about six or seven years old and himself a student in the school, the ceiling caught fire. Jim Tremmel was then the teacher. The students carried out all of the books, while Tremmel extinguished the fire which had begun near the stove flue. As a result of this fire, the ceiling boards had to be replaced. Mr. McKenzie believed that the original ceiling boards were beaded and 3" in width, while those used after the fire were 6" wide.

Just inside the door to the school and 1'7" to the left is a 2' wide wooden ladder that leads to the loft above the classroom. This is entered through a small trap door in the ceiling which was secured at the time of the survey. For this reason no further details about the loft or the interior construction of the roof support system are available.



Figure 59. An original(?) student's bench from the McKenzie Branch school. It is currently positioned between Windows A and B along the present northwest wall of the building. Another bench, also possibly original to the school (Edward R. Hazelett 1978, pers. comm.) is positioned on the opposite side of the room.

There are two windows in the northwest and two additional windows in the southeast walls of the school (see Figures 52, 55). All four windows are of two over two light double hung sash construction. Each of the lights measures 1' in width and 2' in height. The nailed frames are 1 3/4" wide; mullions are 1" in width. The window surround material in all four cases is ca. 5" wide milled lumber. The windows do differ slightly in their height above the school floor. The bottoms of Windows A and B (see Figure 52) are 1'11" and 1'10" above the floor, respectively, while Windows C and D are 1'8" and 1'8 3/4", respectively. Other details of the McKenzie Branch school windows are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5
Window Construction and Measurements: McKenzie Branch School

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	double hung sash two over two	2'5"	4'6"
B	double hung sash two over two	2'5 1/2"	4'6"
C	double hung sash two over two	2'5 1/2"	4'6"
D	double hung sash two over two	2'5 1/2"	4'6"

Mitchell Rowland Barn

TRACT NUMBER: 412.

LOCATION: The property is located on McKenzie Branch, a tributary of Paint Creek. It is situated just off County Road 1030 and is ca. 600' southwest of the McKenzie dwelling described above. It is ca. 7.2 miles northwest of Paintsville, Kentucky.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 331783; Northing: 4194169

DATE SURVEYED: May 7, 1978.

INFORMANTS: None.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

A combination log and frame construction barn located at 715' above sea level is the only structure on Tract 412. Prior to its purchase by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the property was conveyed to Mitchell Rowland by Robert P. Rowland and his wife, Audrey, and by Jesse D. Rowland and his wife, Dolores, by deed dated August 29, 1960 which was recorded on September 28th of the same year (Johnson County Deed Book 153: 33).

The property at the time of government acquisition was bounded by lands owned by other members of the Rowland family (including Billy E. Rowland, brother of Mitchell and Joe Rowland et al.), Forest McKenzie, Norman Williams et ux., G. G. Auxier and J. Meade. The Rowland property includes ca. 46.54 acres. Approximately two acres of the property have sufficient frontage to be useful for building purposes, 2 1/2 acres are devoted to cropland, 3 1/3 acres are in hill pasturage and ca. 38 2/3 acres are in woodland. The latter includes a predominance of oak (Quercus sp.) and poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) which occur primarily along McKenzie Branch. Tobacco was grown, and a 1,014 pound allotment was included in the property valuation determined by the government's appraisers at the time of acquisition. (See the discussion of tobacco curing racks in the following architectural description.) In addition to the single barn on the property, it also included two oil wells. These were not included in the present survey.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 60-63).

The Rowland barn consists of a combination of frame and log construction components. The center or core of the barn is fashioned from poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) logs that are partially to completely decorticated. The faces of all of the logs have been sawed, but the saddle notches were executed with an ax. The poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) logs range in diameter from ca. 10" in the lower courses to ca. 5" farther up in each wall. In general, the workmanship is serviceable but varies in quality from fair to poor. The 13 courses of unchinked logs in the walls rise a total of 11'7" above ground surface. The sill log in each wall rests upon a single fieldstone pier or support that in no case exceeds 8" in height. Total barn height to the peak of the roof is 25'. The central log portion of the barn is nearly square measuring ca. 26'; this total includes the 9'4" wide runway.

Attached to the northeast side of the log portion of the barn is a frame construction addition each half of which measures ca. 8'3"-8'6" x 16'3"-16'4" (Figures 60, 61). At the time the government acquired the property in 1974, the barn was covered with vertically applied planking. This gave the barn the overall appearance of a completely frame structure, and it was noted as such in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' appraisal. When the initial portion of this survey was conducted in 1978, the frame siding had been stripped from most of the barn, and its actual construction was patently clear.

On the southwest side of the log portion of the barn and on both sides of the runway is a shed roof addition formed from a network of intersecting, undecorticated poles. Each half of this addition measures ca. 8'11" in length and ca. 8'5" in width. This addition to the barn possibly was used for curing tobacco as the network of poles is similar to tobacco racks observed in use elsewhere in the Paintsville area. The roof over this portion of the barn is now missing, but judging by the presence of remnants of shakes, it seems to have been a shake roof. The gambrel roof over the main portion of the barn is partially covered with rolled sheet metal that most probably represents the original roofing medium on this part of the structure. The roof line is parallel to the length of the runway.

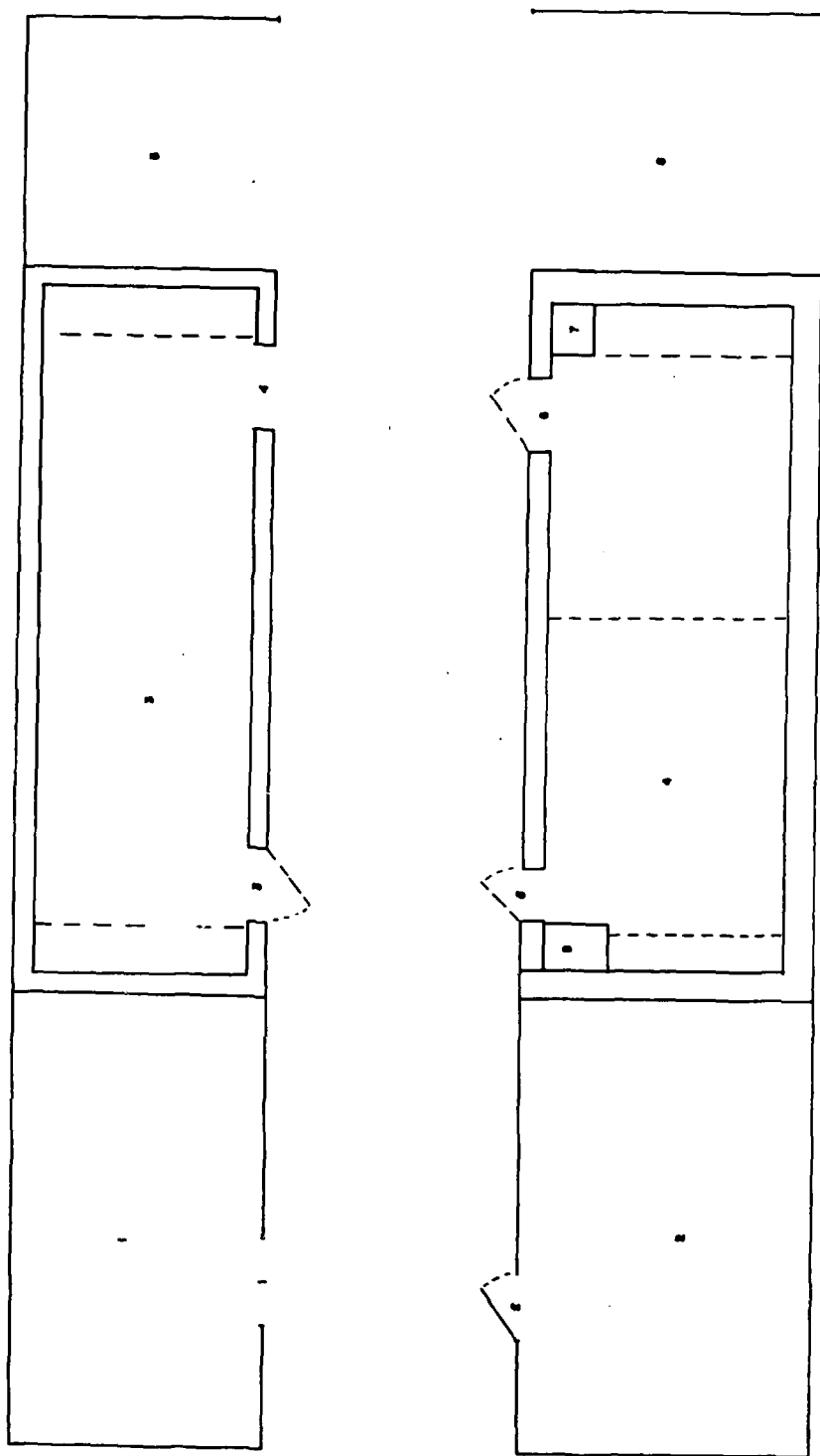


Figure 60. Floor plan of the Mitchell Rowland saddle notched log and frame construction barn on Tract 412.



Figure 61. Northeast elevation of the Mitchell Rowland barn. Note the combination of frame and log construction. When the barn was in use, this "skeleton" was encased with boards. Lower Peter Cave Branch is just to the right of the barn.



Figure 62. Detail of saddle notching on the log portion of the Mitchell Rowland barn. The logs have been sawed to length.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL STUDY OF SOME FOLK STRUCTURES IN THE AREA OF T-ETC(U)
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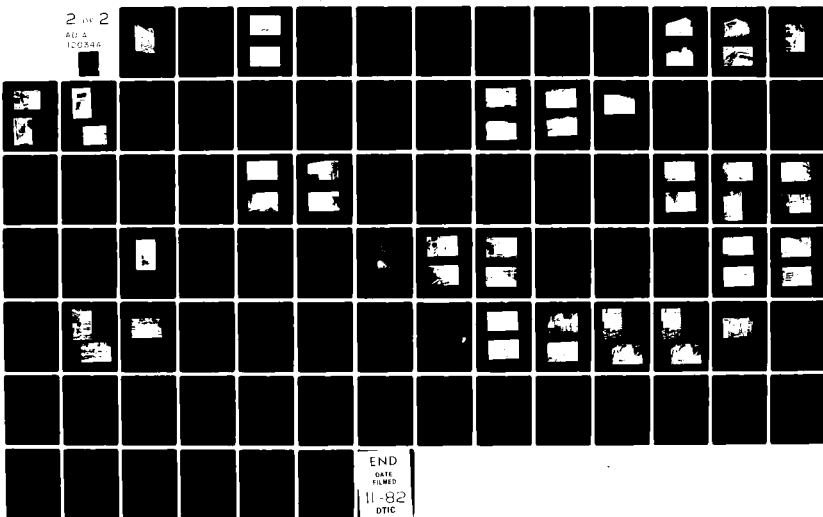




Figure 63. Northwest facade of the log portion of the Mitchell Rowland barn. Note the saddle notching and the (generally) decorticated logs that are of small diameter.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 64, 65).

The interior of the Rowland barn is divided into a minimum of four activity areas. To these must be added the two tobacco curing areas on the southwest side of the structure that are referred to as Activity Areas 5 and 6 respectively in Figure 60.

Activity Area 1 (Figure 60) appears to have been used for general farm storage purposes including hay, crating and tobacco spears. It has a wooden floor elevated 1'2" above ground surface. The floor is composed of 1' wide circular sawed planking ca. 1" in thickness. The flooring parallels the long axis of the barn; it is supported by a log sill and by ca. 2" x 8" circular sawed floor joists. Undecorticated tie beams consist of mixed pine (*Pinus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) poles ca. 6" in diameter. Roof rafters are 2" x 4" milled lumber spaced on ca. 2' centers (Figure 61). Access to Activity Area 1 is through a single doorway (see Table 6) off the runway (Figure 60).

On the opposite side of the runway is Activity Area 2 which preserves one of two intact doors in the barn (Table 6). This is a three board and two X crossed batten door constructed of circular sawed lumber; it is attached with two strap hinges. Activity Area 2 is similar in overall construction to Activity Area 1, but it lacks a raised wooden plank floor. A simple hewed beam serves as a sill log and as a threshold. The scaffolding of Activity Area 2 is composed of undecorticated pine (*Pinus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). There is evidence that this area was used to store corn, and fecal matter on the floor indicates that it also served to stable cattle.

Activity Area 3 abuts Activity Area 1 and is one of the two rooms created from the log enclosure (Figure 60). Although now a single room measuring 26' x 8'5" there is evidence that it was once divided into three equal-sized compartments by interior partitions. The two compartments closest to the southwest side of the structure are floored with circular sawed 8"-1' wide planks attached with wire nails. The floor boards are laid across the short axis of each compartment perpendicular to the long axis of the barn. The remaining compartment of Activity Area 3, which is entered through Doorway 3, has a dirt floor.

The function of Activity Area 3 is not known. At the time of the survey, it was used only to store tobacco spears, and neither animal droppings nor crop residues were observed that might suggest specific uses for any of the three compartments in this Activity Area. As can be seen in Figure 60, however, Activity Area 3 contains two feed troughs, one at either end of the room. These are oriented perpendicular to the long axis of the barn and measure ca. 7'3" x 2'8". Assuming that the two end compartments of Activity Area 3 were used to stable animals, the center compartment may have been utilized for fodder storage. Note that entrance to the center compartment must have been through one or both of the end compartments; it could not have been entered directly from the runway. Functionally, this links the center compartment with activities of the end compartments rather than with the activities of the runway.

Activity Area 4, directly across the runway from Activity Area 3, has a dirt floor. At the time of the survey it was not internally subdivided, however, there is evidence that a center partition may once have divided the room into two equal-sized compartments. Activity Area 4 seems to have been used to stable cattle and/or other farm stock. Two salt block containers (labeled 7 and 8 on Figure 60) are found in opposite corners of the Activity Area conveniently placed adjacent to Doorways 5 and 6. The salt block containers are of frame construction and sit on the floor of the stall. Box 7 measures 1'6" x 1'10" while Box 8 is 1'8" x 2'3".

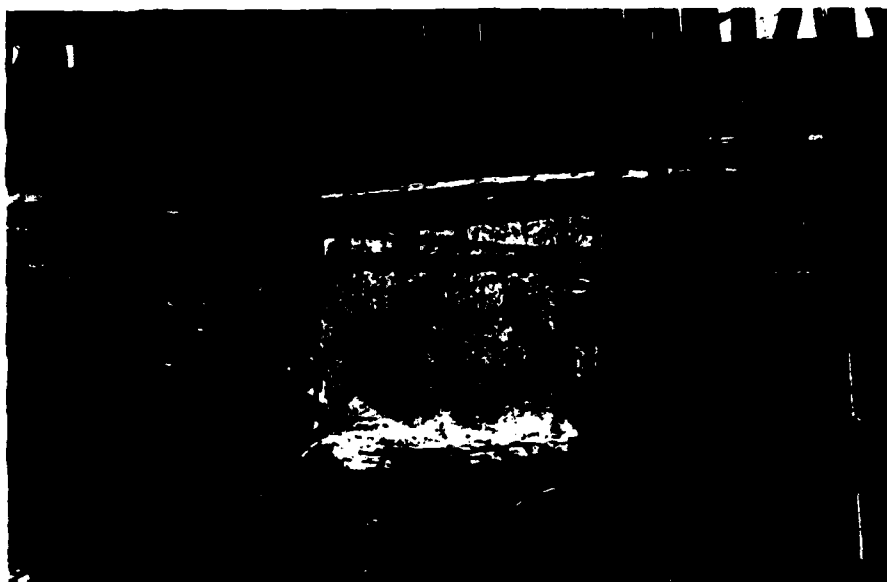


Figure 64. Interior view through the runway of the Mitchell Rowland barn. Note Door 6 in the right background of the runway.

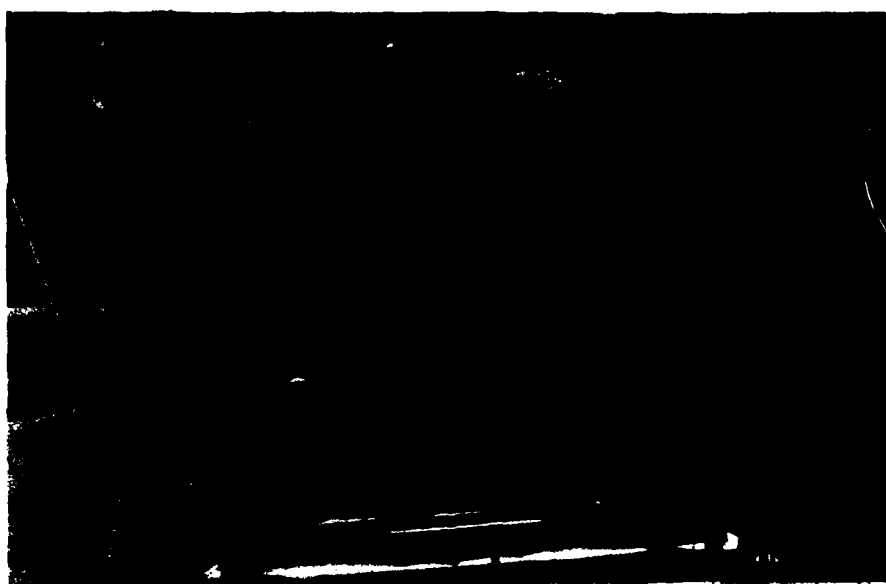


Figure 65. Roofing detail of the Mitchell Rowland barn. Note the use of mixed sawed lumber and poles as well as the absence of a ridgeboard.

Feed troughs also are found at opposite ends of Activity Area 4 as is the case in Activity Area 3. Although of similar width and construction (circular sawed planks) to those troughs in Activity Area 3, the Activity Area 4 examples are somewhat shorter, measuring 5' and 5'6" at the northeast and southwest ends of the room, respectively.

While animal stabling seems to have been the principal use of Activity Area 4, a quantity of tobacco spears were also noted. Entrance to Activity Area 4 is gained through two doorways (Doorways 5 and 6, see Figure 60). Only Door 6 was present at the time of the survey. Note in Figure 64 that except for three courses of logs that extend the length of the barn (two courses on the opposite side of the runway, the additional course above Activity Area 4 was added to compensate for difference in land slope) and the sill log, the interior log walls do not extend past the first jamb of either doorway. The intervening area between the two doors is enclosed with variable width and length circular sawed planks 1" in thickness spaced at variable intervals and simply nailed to the logs above and below with wire nails. Spacing the boards in this manner undoubtedly improved light and increased the ventilation of the pen.

As can be seen in Figure 65, the areas above Activity Areas 3 and 4 are occupied by crude pole (predominantly) and frame scaffolds, purlins and tie beams. These areas also may have served for curing tobacco. The overall impression is one of somewhat crowded and cramped quarters that nonetheless efficiently utilizes virtually every square inch of space under the roof.

Activity Areas 5 and 6 (Figure 60) of the Rowland barn share a common shed roof and together comprise an addition to the southwest side of the structure that appears to have been given over to tobacco curing. Each of these areas measures ca. 8'1" x 8'11". Activity Area 5 (Figure 60) contains a plank floor which is not employed in Activity Area 6. Neither area appears to have been enclosed though as noted previously both of them shared a shake shed roof that also extended over the runway that is 9' in width at this end of the barn.

The construction medium in Activity Areas 5 and 6 consists of unworked, undecorticated poles. Vertical poles are ca. 6" in diameter while horizontally arranged poles are ca. 3". The height of the shed roof where it adjoins the barn wall is 10'9" above ground level, and this diminishes to 8'8" at the southwestern edge of each area.

The internal composition of Activity Areas 5 and 6 is composed of two horizontal racks of poles. Each rack, in turn, consists of three poles, and the racks are positioned within 3'8" of the roof. This arrangement permitted cramped access to the underside of the racks to tend the curing tobacco leaves. Several poles in the upper rack of each of these Activity Areas extend over the runway and are consequently shared between Activity Areas 5 and 6. In this way, even the upper portion of the roofed over runway could be used for curing purposes.

Total available floor area in the log portion of the barn is ca. 676 ft.². The frame addition contributes another ca. 426 ft.² for a total barn floor area of 1102 ft.².

TABLE 6
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 412 Mitchell Rowland Barn

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	doorway	3'1"	4'5"	---
2	three board and two X crossed battens plus top and bottom battens	2'4 1/2"	5'7"	two strap hinges
3	missing	2'8 1/2"	5'1 1/2"	---
4	doorway	3'	5'6"	---
5	missing	2'10"	4'7"	---
6	five board and two batten	2'7 1/2"	4'10"	---

Jesse Williams Dwelling/Barn

TRACT NUMBER: 602.

LOCATION: Tract 602 is located on the south side of Paint Creek and ca. 2500' west of Low Gap Fork, a tributary of Paint Creek in Johnson County, Kentucky. The single structure surveyed on the property is situated on the 800' contour interval and presently can be approached only on foot from an unnamed dirt road that parallels Low Gap Fork. It is ca. 8.6 miles northwest of Paintsville.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
 Zone 17; Easting: 329627; Northing: 4194602

DATE SURVEYED: August 9, 1980.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

Tract 602 contains 58.5 acres (55 acres by deed) of which 8.00 acres is hilly land now reverting to pasture. The remainder is hill woodland, much of which contained marketable stands of timber that were cleared prior to the government's acquisition from the last owner of the property, Jesse Williams (Gale Fairchild 1980, pers. comm.). The area is heavily overgrown at present and gives little feeling for how the land was used when it was privately owned and operated as a farm.

The single log structure on the property was originally a saddlebag (Wilson 1975: 44) dwelling that was modified by Mr. Williams ca. 1947 for use as a tobacco curing barn. The modifications involved the replacement of the roof and the removal of the central fieldstone fireplace and floors (Jesse Williams 1980, pers. comm.). These changes to the structure left a "shell" that reflects little of the domestic organization or activities that

took place when it was occupied by the Williams family. The relative ease with which the structure's function was modified from dwelling to barn nevertheless amply demonstrates economy and pragmatism on the part of the owner as well as adaptability in the structure itself.

Prior to its purchase by the U.S. Government, the property was owned by Jesse and Charles W. Williams who acquired title to it on May 21, 1964 from Nora, Ruth, Ellen and Linnie Barker, Alfred and Edith Barker, Edna and Charles Schultz, Flor and Israel Elkins, Zelma and Neal Danes, Hardy and Opal Barker and Lillian and Sam Shuff (Johnson County Deed Book 148: 309). Locally, the dwelling was sometimes referred to as the Hardy Barker home (Charles Cochran 1978, pers. comm.) although for most of its history it seems to have been in the Williams family.

Lewis Williams, the grandfather of Jesse Williams is reported to have built the house (Jesse Williams 1980, pers. comm.). A search of the Johnson County, Kentucky, deeds proved of little use in confirming this statement. These records show that Lewis Williams received title to 135 acres of land on the south side of Paint Creek in the vicinity of Low Gap Branch (not Fork) between Low Gap and Lick (Andylick?) Branch from Joseph Williams on March 15, 1865 (Johnson County Deed Books I and J: 247). The sale price for this parcel of land was \$275.00. It is uncertain whether this parcel included the subject property on Tract 602 or whether the sale was for an adjoining tract just to the northwest and up Paint Creek.

Joseph Williams had acquired title from Lancaster Lemaster to 100 acres of property "above the low gap point" (Johnson County Deed Book A: 424) for \$300.00 in 1850. Prior to this year, the property history is indistinct. It is known, however, that Lancaster Lemaster bought 50 acres of property on the south side of Paint Creek from Wiley Blevins on November 8, 1851 (Johnson County Deed Book B: 67) for the price of \$75.00. Blevins, in turn, had purchased this property from William Ramey on April 4, 1838 for exactly the same price (Johnson County Deed Book B: 68).

On December 5, 1868, Lewis Williams deeded 200 acres of property to Margaret Williams for \$0.50 per acre (Johnson County Deed Book K: 552). Once again, the property described by this deed may be too far to the northwest to include the subject property. Interestingly, the deed was issued with the exclusion of oil rights granted to William P. Mellon of Lawrence County, Kentucky, and Algernon S. Gray of Rockingham County, Virginia, on April 2, 1859 (Johnson County Deed Book D: 204-205). This early exploration for oil in the area of Paint Creek is witnessed today in the identification of numerous oil wells between Low Gap Branch and Andylick Branch (U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle, Redbush, Kentucky).

Margaret Williams deeded 30 acres of property on the south bank of Paint Creek (although this was noted to have been at the mouth of Lick Branch) to Franklin P. Williams on November 19, 1897. Franklin P. Williams, in turn, sold the same property to Hardy Barker on the same day (Johnson County Deed Book 13: 308, 312). The next property transfer of record is that previously discussed between Hardy Barker et al. and Jesse Williams (Johnson County Deed Book 148: 309).

As pointed out above, it is uncertain whether these property descriptions and transfers recorded by metes and bounds survey actually reflect the Tract 602 property, and if so, just what that says about the history of the Williams home described here. The identification of Lewis Williams as the grandfather of Jesse Williams and as the builder of the dwelling coupled with the deed information suggests (but is no more than that) that the dwelling may have been constructed ca. 1865. Property ownership by the

Williams family in the area of Tract 602 appears to date as early as ca. 1850, however. There are no known data that reflect on the history of the Williams family home specifically during the 15 year period between 1850 and 1865. A reasonable if tentative construction date range for the dwelling would seem to be 1850-1865.

Jesse Williams was able to add considerable detail to the later history of the structure. He indicated (Jesse Williams 1980, pers. comm.) that he lived in the home from ca. 1937 to the time that he changed its function to that of a tobacco curing barn in 1947. At the time of the conversion, a rolled metal roof was installed that replaced the original "board" (shake) roof. It was at this same time that the central chimney and double fieldstone fireplaces were removed. Mr. Williams also indicated that the exterior of the structure had never been sided, but evidence of siding does remain on the north wall (see Figure 69) of the structure as observed during field recording.

At the time of the survey, the area around the building was heavily overgrown, although the building itself was reasonably well-preserved, retaining much of its structural integrity.

INFORMANTS: Jesse Williams
 285 West Third Street
 Paintsville, KY 41240

 Mr. Gale Fairchild
 Oil Springs, KY 41238

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 66-71).

The Williams log dwelling/barn is approached on its south side. It has been mentioned that the building is situated with its long side parallel to the 800' contour line, and it is sited on a slight slope. The eastern wall rests on and is elevated by a series of five sandstone piers composed simply of stacked fieldstone. These raise the sill log of the wall to a height of 1'1" above ground surface (Figures 67 and 68). In contrast, the sill log of the western wall is at ground level.

Two log pens of slightly unequal size constitute the building. Overall exterior length north to south is ca. 32' while overall exterior width is ca. 17'2".

A total of nine logs is found in the western wall of the structure; these rise a distance of 9'5 1/2" above ground level. The plate log is hewed on all four sides. The height of all four walls is extended ca. 2'7" by the use of circular(?) sawed weatherboards attached with wire nails to interior vertical posts that are hewn on all four sides. Atop these vertical posts runs yet another log plate. The gable ends of the dwelling, which are partially open, rise a vertical height of 7'6 1/2" above the log pens. The combined height from the peak of the roof to the ground surface on the western wall (approximately original floor level) is 16'.

The logs of which the structure is composed are of mixed identity. Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is employed as are oak (*Quercus* sp.) and beech (*Fagus* sp.). Most of the logs observed in the course of the survey were oak, however. The logs vary in height from 8"-10"; they average ca. 4" in thickness. All of them show evidence of similar steps in their preparation. The interior and exterior faces were flattened by splitting or pit sawing(?) planks away from the remainder of the log which was then "trued" with an ax. The superior and inferior faces of the logs, by contrast, retain their naturally convex appearance; in most cases, the cortex or bark also has been left intact.

Notching on the logs of the structure varies in its craftsmanship. Throughout the building, either a half dovetail, or square notch (or something in between) is used. Notches are ca. 5" in length and ca. 3 1/2" in depth. The overall impression is of relatively poor corner work with highly variable results (Figure 71). The ends of the logs are flush with the corner of the structure, and the faces of some of them appear to have been cut with a saw.

At the time of the survey some mud chinking was still in evidence in the interstices between some of the logs. Observation of the interior of the structure showed that wedge-shaped lengths of (usually) oak (Quercus sp.) were sometimes inserted between the logs from inside the dwelling prior to chinking the area with mud. This technique was not ubiquitously employed, however. In some areas, small diameter uncorticated tree branches were inserted between the logs prior to the application of the mud chinking. Vertical separation between the logs averages ca. 2-3".

It has already been pointed out that the present rolled sheet metal roof was installed ca. 1947 by Jesse Williams at which time a board or shake roof (presumably the structure's original roofing medium) was replaced. Jesse Williams (1980, pers. comm.) did not raise the roof line of the structure at the time of this modification. At one time, a frame kitchen was attached to the western side of the building, but this was dismantled at some unknown time prior to the survey.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 72-75).

As can be seen in Figure 66, the dwelling/barn can be entered from any of four doors. Each of the two pens has two doors that stand roughly opposite each other. These are located in the east and west walls. Presumably, the principal entrance to the structure when it served as a dwelling was on the eastern side. This wall has two of the three windows in the building, and the view to the east of the dwelling, even in its overgrown state, is panoramic.

The two pens that comprise the structure are of slightly unequal size, as commented upon above. The southern pen, Room 1 (Figure 66) is slightly larger in overall length than its counterpart to the north, Room 2. It measures 16'5" x 17'2" in interior dimensions in contrast to the 16'6" x 14'3 1/2" of the northern pen.

No evidence of a loft floor survives, although one did exist prior to the time of the structure's conversion to use as a barn (Jesse Williams 1980, pers. comm.). The interior is therefore open to the rafters.

The removal of the floor of the dwelling eradicated any trace of possible interior partitions (except for the principal log dividing wall between the two pens). Evidence of floor coverings, stains and other marks useful in establishing room functions and domestic traffic patterns within the home also were obliterated. Moreover, no indication of interior stairs or of a ladder to the loft area is preserved today. Jesse Williams (1980, pers. comm.) did indicate that the log structure consisted of two rooms in the lower story and two loft rooms with a possible closet area near the fireplace on the main floor. He was unsure about access to the loft area but recalled that a ladder rather than stairs were used.

Doors and Windows

There are four exterior doors in the Williams structure and one interior doorway connecting Rooms 1 and 2 (Figure 72). At the time of the survey, only Door 5 (Figure 73)

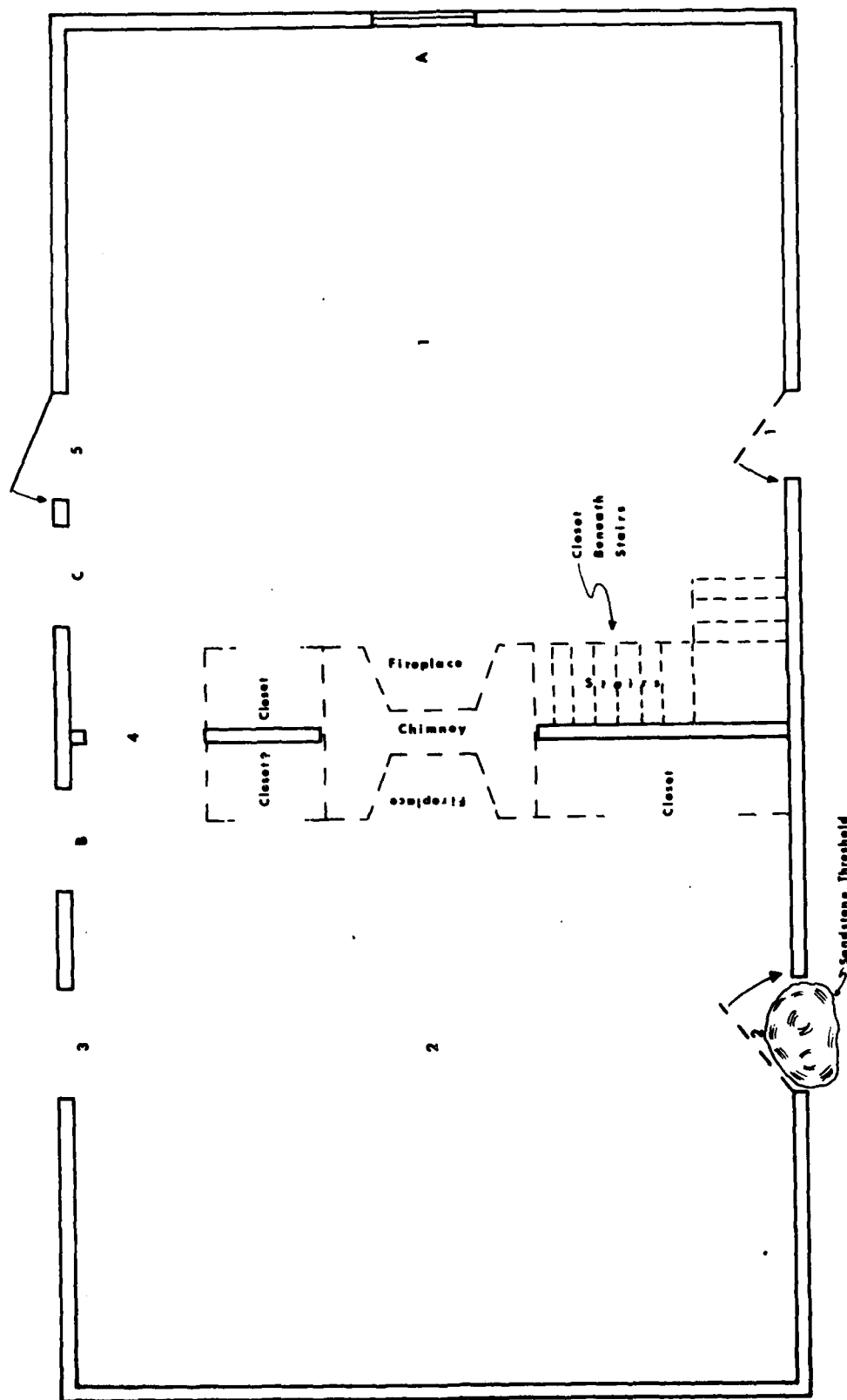


Figure 66. Floor plan of the Jesse Williams log dwelling/barn on Tract 602. Note that the central chimney and all flooring was removed ca. 1947 when the dwelling was converted to use as a tobacco curing barn. All areas in dashed lines are conjectural in scale but their locations are based on information supplied by Jesse Williams (1980, pers. comm.).



Figure 67. South and west walls of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn. The eastern wall is raised above the natural slope of the ground by the use of a series of sandstone piers fashioned from fieldstone. Note the use of the weatherboard-enclosed space above the log pens to extend the overall height of the structure. This photograph, provided from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate files shows the structure before it was heavily overgrown. Contrast this with Figure 68.



Figure 68. East wall of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn. This photograph, taken at the time of the field recording of the structure shows how heavily overgrown such abandoned buildings can become in a few years.



Figure 69. North wall of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn. Note the frame siding. This photograph dates to the time of the field recording of the structure in 1980.

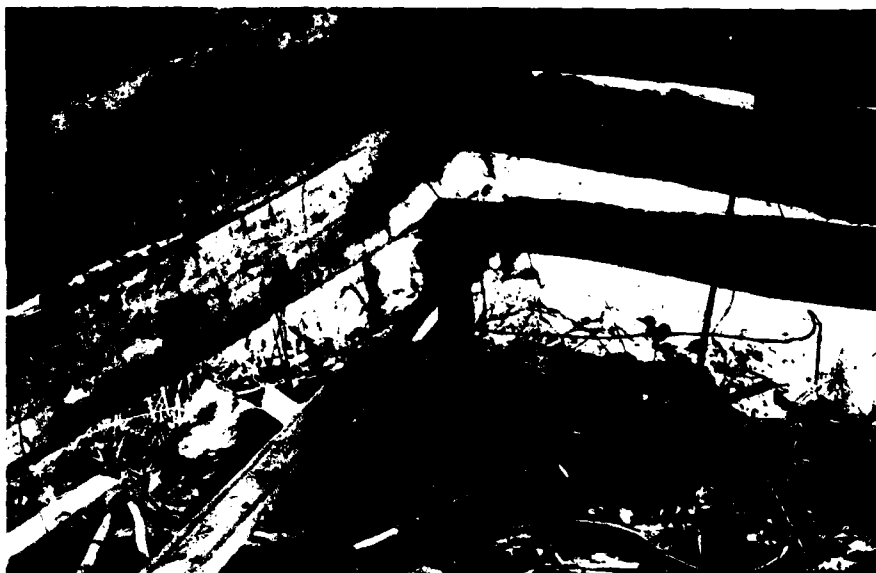


Figure 70. Sandstone pier construction at the northeast corner of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn from inside the structure. Note the generally dilapidated appearance of the interior of the building.



Figure 71. Detail of log notching on the southwest corner of the Jesse Williams dwelling/
barn.



Figure 72. Doorway 4 in the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn. Note the notching of the logs in the partition between Rooms 1 and 2 to accommodate the door jamb. There is no way to tell at present if this passageway had an interior door or whether it was only a doorway. Jesse Williams remembers that a door was used when the structure served as his family dwelling (Jesse Williams 1980, pers. comm.).



Figure 73. Door 5 in the eastern wall of Room 1 of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn.



Figure 74. Window A in the south wall of Room 1 of the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn.

Figure 75. Notched log showing position of former fieldstone construction chimney in the Jesse Williams dwelling/barn. View is from Room 1 to Room 2.



and Window A (see Figure 74) were present. Window A preserves no panes of glass, but the window frame itself is extant. In all cases, surround material (where present) for doors and windows is 4"-5" wide and ca. 3/4" thick common board attached with wire nails. Door 5 consists of six boards, five of which are 6" wide and one of which is 5 1/2" in width. The battens are beveled, and the door is constructed with wire nails. The placement of the doors and windows is indicated in Figure 66. General observations and measurements where they could be obtained are summarized below in Tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 7
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 602 Jesse Williams Dwelling/Barn

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	Missing	2'	5'6"	secured with wooden turn
2	Missing	2'7 1/2"	5'2"	evidence of two 3" butt hinges
3	Missing	2'6 1/4"	6'4"	---
4	Missing	2'9"	7'10"	---
5	six board three batten	2'5 1/2"	6'2 1/2"	two strap hinges

TABLE 8
Window Construction and Measurements: Jesse Williams Dwelling/Barn

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	two over two light double hung sash	2'4 1/2"	4'5"
B	Missing	2'4"	3'10"
C	Missing	2'4"	3'10"

Each light in Window A measures 1' in width and 2' in height. The window frame is of mortise and tenon construction secured with wire nails. No window hardware was preserved at the time of the field survey.

Fireplaces

The centrally positioned fireplaces and chimney in the structure were removed by Jesse Williams when he converted his frame dwelling for use as a tobacco barn. To judge from the opening in the log dividing wall between Rooms 1 and 2 (Figure 75), the width of

the chimney approximated 5'. Any evidence of the hearth areas was destroyed when the structure's floor was removed.

Wall Coverings

Although now substantially missing from the interior of the log walls, there is evidence that newsprint had been nailed over the logs of the structure. This may have served both as insulation of a sort as well as a substratum for wallpaper, though none of the latter was observed. No dates were noted on the remaining shreds of newsprint that might aid in determining when the walls were covered.

Roof

The Williams dwelling/barn employs 18 pairs of rafters composed of both circular sawed planks (ca. 2" x 6") as well as decorticated and undecorticated poles ca. 6" in diameter. The rafters are attached to a circular sawed ridge board. Seven undecorticated pole tie beams are also present. Underlayment for the rolled metal roof consists of circular sawed planks of varying widths on ca. 1'6" centers. The tie beams may have served two purposes: to give structural support to the roof as well as horizontal support for rows of tobacco spears. As detailed above, the roof was replaced by Jesse Williams when he converted his former home to use as a tobacco barn ca. 1947 (Jesse Williams 1980, pers. comm.)

J. C. Jenkins Dwelling and Cliff Barn

TRACT NUMBER: 704.

LOCATION: Tract 704 is located on the west side of Little Paint Creek, a tributary of Paint Creek. The property is approached by a ford of Little Paint Creek from an unimproved dirt road extension of Kentucky State Route 580. A steel cable and plank construction foot bridge in poor condition spans the creek just south of the subject property on an adjoining tract. The tract is southeast of the Win, Kentucky, post office and is ca. 10.2 miles northwest of Paintsville.

UTM COORDINATES:

Dwelling:	Quadrangle: Redbush, KY Zone 17; Easting: 326145; Northing: 4193687
Cliff barn:	Quadrangle: Redbush, KY Zone 17; Easting: 326193; Northing: 4193651

DATE SURVEYED: May 9, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

There are two structures currently found on Tract 704. The principal structure is a combination log and frame 1 1/2 story dwelling that consists of five rooms. The log portion of the structure includes a single room and loft. Built on the hillside above Little Paint Creek, the dwelling currently stands at an elevation of 860' above sea level; it is ca. 20' above the level of the creek that flows ca. 88' to the northeast. As is discussed further below, this is not the original siting of the dwelling which was on the flats of Little Paint Creek and ca. 50' closer to it.

The second structure on the tract is a hillside or cliff barn constructed of both frame and log elements by Mr. J. C. Jenkins ca. 1958 (J. C. Jenkins 1978, pers. comm.). The cliff barn is built beneath and slightly beyond the natural overhang of a small rockshelter. It is south (ca. 50') and somewhat farther up the hillside than the dwelling.

Tract 704 is ell-shaped and is topographically diverse; it includes hill pasture (4.0 acres), hill woodland (5.01 acres), the homesite area itself (0.5 acres) and bottomland (1.5 acres). The property borders tracts now or formerly owned by Manford Colvin, Buell LeMaster et ux., Hobert Hill, Walter LeMaster et al. and Murl Van Hoose.

The cliff barn, positioned approximately halfway between the arable bottomland along Little Paint Creek and the hill pasture above is advantageously situated between these two topographically and functionally different portions of the tract. Although Mr. Jenkins (J. C. Jenkins 1978, pers. comm.) did not indicate that he chose to build his barn within the confines of the rockshelter to avoid taking up valuable and limited bottomland, that is one consequence of its location. Mr. Jenkins stated (1978, pers. comm.) that his primary purpose in using the sandstone overhang was simply to take advantage of its natural roof. Similarly, he did not identify any reason for including logs in the construction of the barn other than their ready availability. The barn was built for the stated purpose of quartering Mr. Jenkins' horses, although it seems also to have had several other functions which are discussed in the INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS section below.

The history of the log dwelling on Tract 704 cannot be traced easily or conclusively in the legal documents that detail corresponding property transfers. As a general rule, appurtenances are seldom mentioned in these records. Moreover, constant subdivision of property parcels into ever smaller tracts greatly complicates attempts to trace the history of the particular portion of any tract which includes a dwelling, outbuildings, barn, etc. In the present case, it has been possible to locate several informants who have been very generous in sharing their knowledge of the dwelling's history. Nevertheless, it is not possible to assign an exact year to its construction although "ca. 1900" may be a reasonable and perhaps conservative estimate.

U.S. Government acquisition of Tract 704 was from Mr. J. C. Jenkins who in turn acquired the property from Hollie and Nancy Lemaster by deed of December 28, 1956, filed November 13, 1957 (Johnson County Deed Book 138: 353). Hollie and Nancy Lemaster obtained the property on August 6, 1955 from Jesse and Opal Lemaster (Johnson County Deed Book 133: 659) who in turn had purchased it from Frank Blevins and his wife, Margaret Skeins (Kimbleton) Blevins on October 9, 1945 (Johnson County Deed Book 112: 388). Margaret Skeins Blevins had owned the property together with her first husband, J. M. Kimbleton. They had obtained it from Margaret's younger sister, Dora Skeins Potter, and her husband, Zack, on November 29, 1926 (Johnson County Deed Book 74: 259). The Potters gained title by inheritance from Mrs. Potter's parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Moore) Skeins. Prior to that, Franklin and Sarah Moore owned the property and sold it to Thomas and Elizabeth (Moore) Skeins on November 6, 1909 (Johnson County Deed Book 71: 542).

It should be pointed out that the last quoted property transfer was for a total of five acres located on the "west side of Oil Spring Fork." The property began at the corner with J. F. Lemaster's land "at the mouth of the hollow just below the house ..." (emphasis added). While it is not at all clear exactly what house is meant, it could be the subject dwelling. Similarly, although the location on the "west side of Oil Spring Fork" suggests that another tract entirely is meant, both Mrs. Margaret Blevins (1980, pers. comm.) and Mrs. Dora S. Potter (1980, pers. comm.) independently cited the

transfer of ownership of the subject structure from the Moores to the Skeins. Mrs. Blevins, however, suggested (1980, pers. comm.) that Tom Skeins got the property from George Moore, Franklin's son and the brother of Elizabeth (Moore) Skeins. George Moore's ownership of the property, however, is not documented in the records of Johnson County, Kentucky. It was also Mrs. Blevin's belief (1980, pers. comm.) that the dwelling on Tract 704 had been built by another Moore brother, John D. Moore. In any event, the wording of the 1926 deed (Johnson County Deed Book 74: 259) by which the property passed from Dora and Zack Potter to J. M. Kimbleton and Margaret Kimbleton (subsequently Blevins) also preserves the wording "... at the mouth of the hollow just below the house ..." and is for a total of five acres. It seems reasonable, therefore, to think that the "house" to which reference is made is the subject structure and that its construction therefore can be ascribed with some degree of certainty to before 1909. Mrs. Margaret Blevins (1980, pers. comm.) concurred with this deduction indicating that Elizabeth Skeins had lived in the structure and that she had died in 1910.

Prior to 1909, the structure can be traced with much less certainty. Franklin and Sarah Moore obtained the property on July 17, 1903 from Alexander and Susan Williams of Johnson County, Kentucky, as part of a 200 acre tract acquired for \$400.00 (Johnson County Deed Book 17: 256). On December 5, 1864, M. L. Potter of New York purchased 300 acres on Oil Spring Branch of Little Paint Creek from Caleb and Sarah May for \$500.00. This property started at the falls of Oil Spring Branch and may have included the subject property, although this is far from clear (Johnson County Deed Book D: 632). Caleb May was himself a reasonably early resident of the area. One reference (Johnson County Deed Book A: 117) records that he purchased 100 acres of property for \$200.00 from James and Alexander Pelphrey on January 4, 1846. This property, however, was on Glade Branch, another tributary of Paint Creek, some miles east of the subject property.

According to Mrs. Margaret Blevins (1980, pers. comm.) the present site of the structure is not the original one. She indicated that sometime in the 1940s, the dwelling was moved back ca. 50' from Little Paint Creek to its present location to avoid flooding.

J. C. Jenkins, who rented out the property to Harold Jenkins after about 1960, was also responsible for the construction of all of the frame additions to the dwelling on Tract 704. He could not remember exactly when they were built, but as he acquired the property in 1956 (see above), their construction post-dates that year.

INFORMANTS: Mrs. Margaret Blevins
Staffordsville, KY 41256

Mrs. Dora S. Potter
South Shore
Greenup, KY 41144

Mr. and Mrs J. C. Jenkins
Fuget, KY 41220

Dwelling

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 76-82).

The log portion of the dwelling on Tract 704 is a 1 1/2 story, two room building with exterior measurements of 14' x 16'. Three shed roof frame construction additions built after 1956 (see above) enlarged the overall exterior dimensions of the home to

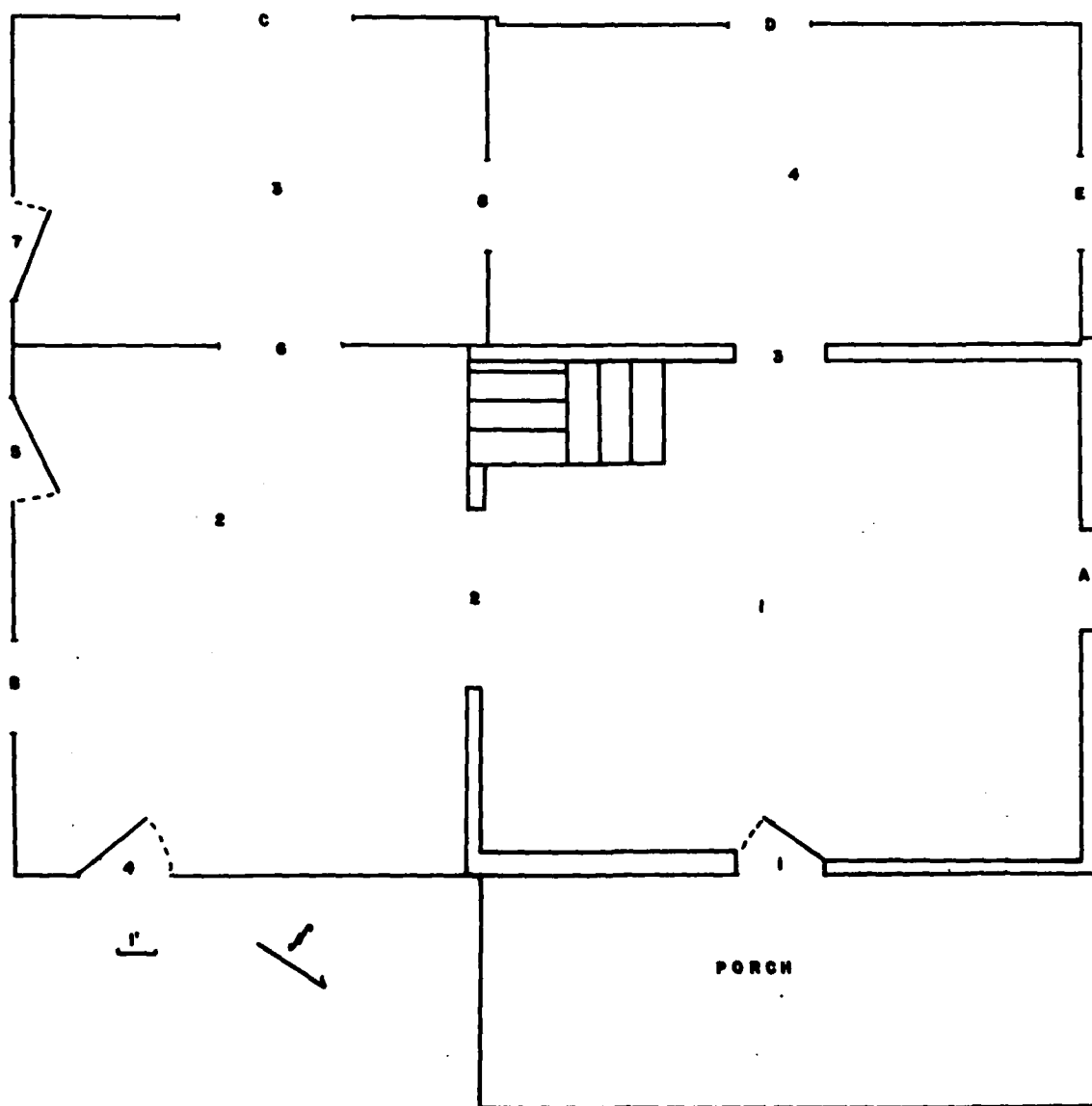


Figure 76. Lower story floor plan of the J. C. Jenkins combination frame and log construction dwelling on Tract 704.

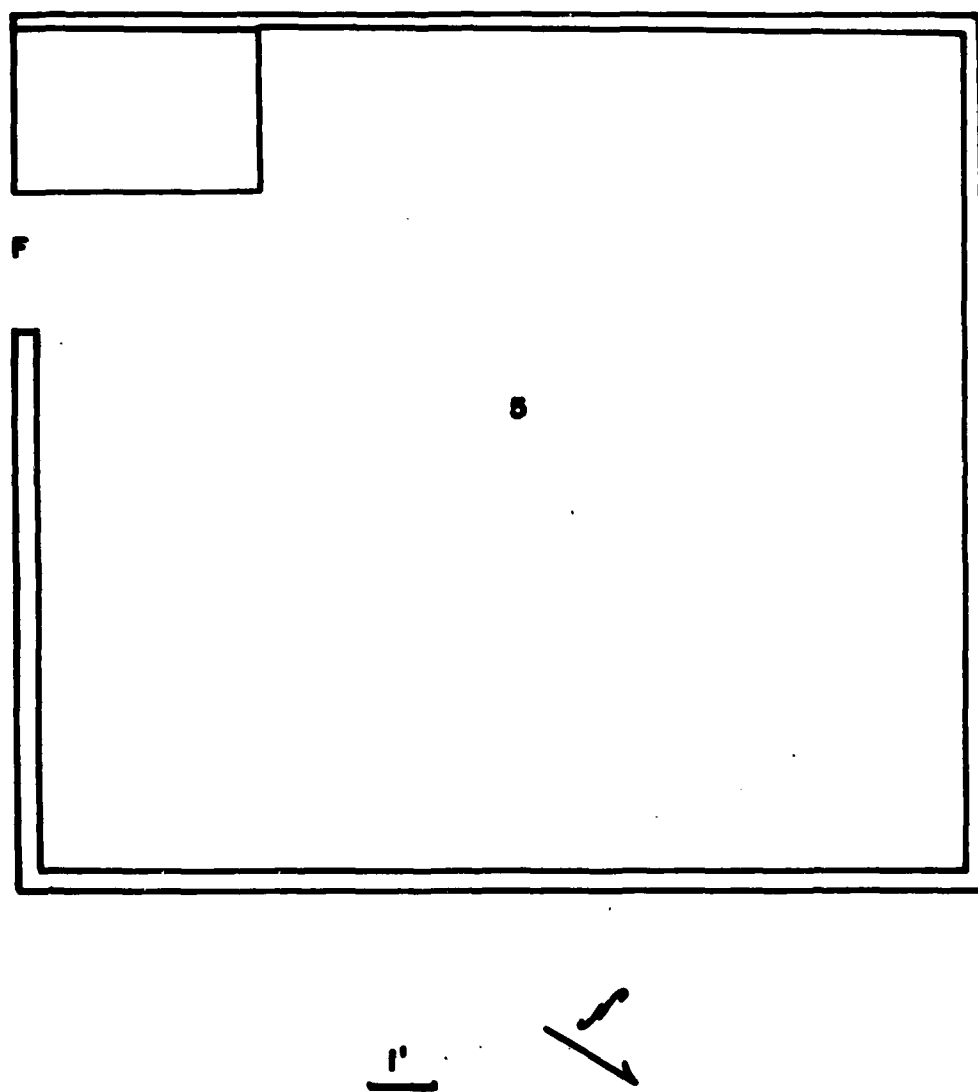


Figure 77. Loft floor plan in log portion of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling.

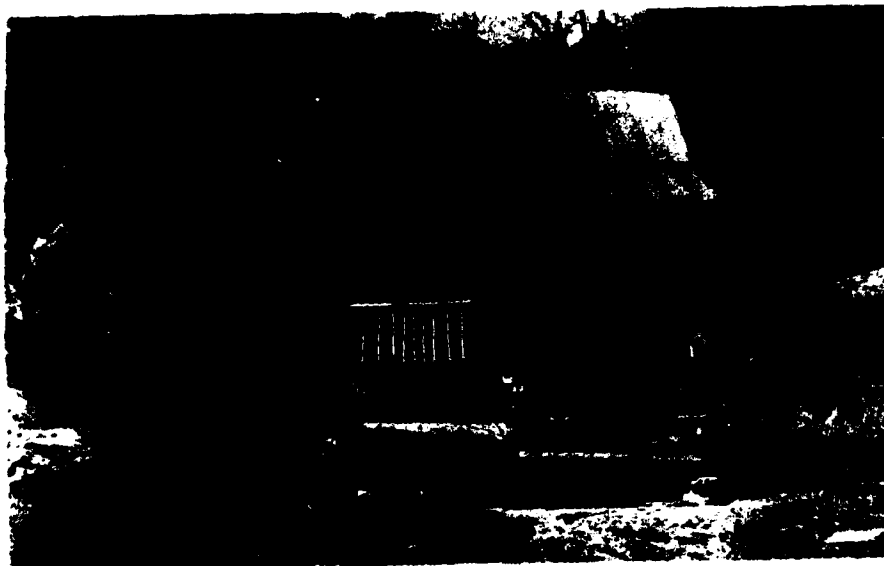


Figure 78. Northeast elevation of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling from Little Paint Creek. Note the frame construction addition at left, the rolled metal roofing and the enclosed area beneath the porch. Note also lack of access to porch area from ground level.

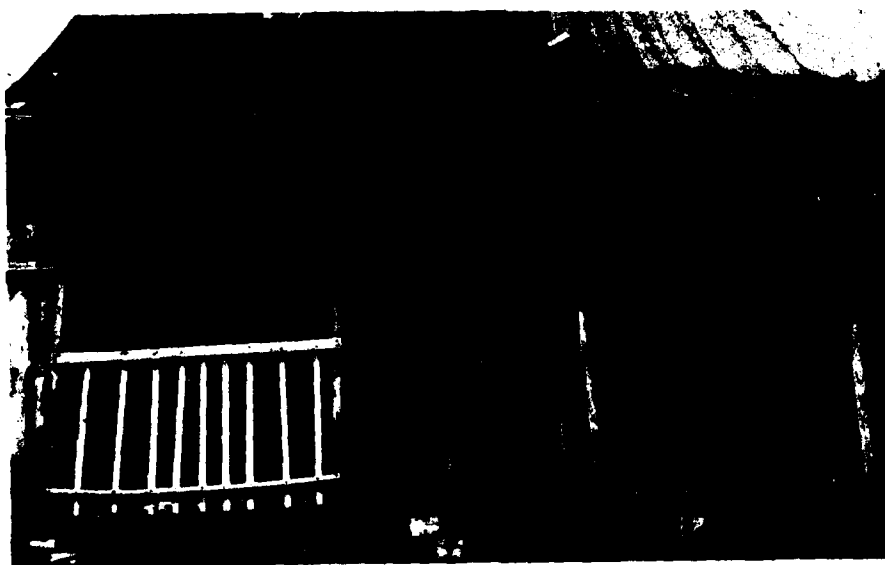


Figure 79. Detail of northeast elevation and porch area of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling. Note half dovetail notching and the circular sawed frame addition at left.



Figure 80. Northeast and northwest elevation of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling. Note the stacked sandstone pier support beneath the north corner of the building, the partially enclosed storage area beneath the porch and the post-1956 shed roof frame addition to the rear.



Figure 81. Northwest and southwest elevations of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling. Arable bottomland along Little Paint Creek extends from the northeast (front) elevation to the creek itself, a distance of ca. 100'. The dwelling is approached from the dirt road in left background by fording the creek. The original site of the house was ca. 50' closer to the creek; it was moved to its present location in the 1940s (Margaret Blevins 1980, pers. comm.).

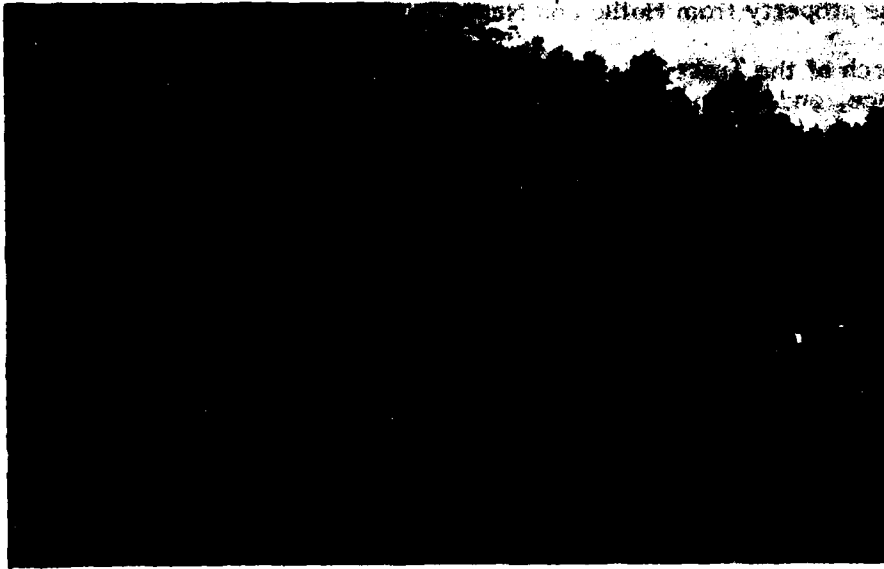


Figure 82. The relationship of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling (right) and the frame and log cliff barn built ca. 1958 by J. C. Jenkins. The barn is to the left of the large tree in the left center portion of the picture. Note the general layout of this tract that effectively combines domestic, agricultural storage and pasturage functions in a topographically diverse setting. The utilization of the rockshelter locus as a barn avoided the necessity of building a separate structure on the valuable and limited bottomland in right foreground.

22'5" x 28'1". A single, poorly constructed frame porch is attached to the northwest elevation of the log portion of the dwelling (Figures 78, 79). The space beneath the porch is enclosed, and an area approximately 6' x 6' beneath the log crib has been excavated into the hillside and lined with a crude arrangement of boards. This may have served for general storage or as a fruit cellar. Mrs. J. C. Jenkins (Mary Lemaster Jenkins) noted (1980, pers. comm.) that this storage area was present when she and her husband purchased the property from Hollie and Nancy Lemaster in 1956 (see above).

The porch of the Tract 704 dwelling measures 6' x 15'3". The porch floor is 6' above ground surface, and the porch floor to porch roof height is 7'4". At the time of the survey, no steps from the ground surface to the porch existed, and entrance to the dwelling was through Doors 4, 5 or 7 (Figure 76) in the frame addition. The present porch does not appear to be original to the log portion of the home. Its construction was probably necessitated by the elevation of the Door 1 threshold when the structure was moved back from Little Paint Creek and up the hillside to its present location (Figure 78). Whether or not the structure in its original location also had a front porch has not been determined.

In the northwest elevation there are 12 logs; this number includes the sill log (which is hewed on four sides and is ca. 9" square) and the plate. The north and east corners of the structure are supported on crude, dry-laid fieldstone piers. There are five rocks in the pier at the north corner (Figure 80) that rise 3'6" above ground surface. The eastern pier is composed of four rocks that rise 3'4" above ground surface.

The access beneath the porch permits examination of the underside of the Room 1 floor and its supports. The squared sill logs are connected by whole, uncorticated sleeper logs ca. 10"-11" in diameter which are oriented parallel to the short axis of the log crib. Floor joists for the loft floor (see Figure 79) are inserted into rectangular notches cut into the bottom of the eighth log above the level of the porch floor. A shallow notch in the top of the seventh log in the wall serves to lock the joists into place.

The total height of logs at the north corner of the structure is ca. 10' not including the sandstone pier. The height of the gable to the peak of the gable roof is another 5'.

Logs in the dwelling are of yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). They range from 9" to 11" in height although most are either 9 1/2" or 10". Interior to exterior thickness of these logs varies from 4"-5". The superior and inferior faces of the logs are decorticated but are otherwise unworked. The interior and exterior faces are well-crafted but show few broadax marks. Quite possibly, the naturally convex surfaces of the logs were split away from these faces in single planks leaving only minor finishing and notching to be done on the logs themselves. The interstices between the logs on the northeastern side of the building range from 1"-3" and show remnants of mud chinking which at the time of the survey had almost completely dissolved (see Figures 78-89). The quality of the half dovetail notching is good, and the ends of the logs (ca. 4"-7" on a side) are cut flush with the edge of the structure.

When the structures were recorded, the dwelling's northwest side as well as part of its southwest side (see Figures 80-81) were covered with insul-brick siding. This covering protected an enormous number of wasp and mud dauber nests. In the absence of any way to treat these chemically, the siding was left intact, and the underlying logs were not examined. All observations on the log architecture noted above derive from an examination of the northeast and southeast walls of the dwelling.

At the time of the survey, one unusual and puzzling feature of the dwelling was the apparent absence of any means of heating. No fireplaces, chimneys, hearths or the remnants of these were observed, nor was there any indication of the previous existence of these features. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers records (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 704: 4) indicate that coal stove heating was used at the time the property was evaluated. Mary Lemaster Jenkins (1980, pers. comm.) said that a chimney did formerly exist on the southeast side of the structure. It is quite possible that no chimney or fireplace was built after the structure was moved away from Little Paint Creek. Before this time, it would not be unreasonable for a stone(?) chimney and fireplace to have been part of the building.

The gable ends of the house are enclosed by 13 rows of lapped circular sawed planking ca. 5" wide and attached with wire nails.

The roof over the log portion of the structure (as well as over the shed roof additions) is covered with rolled metal roofing laid over a simple underlayment composed of 4"-5" wide boards that are spaced ca. 1'6" apart.

All three additions to the log portion of the dwelling are constructed of vertically applied planking attached with wire nails. The addition immediately adjoining the southwest wall of the log pen has been sheathed with the same insul-brick siding found on the northwest side of the log portion of the structure. The remaining additions are neither sheathed nor painted (see Figures 78, 81, 82).

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (see Figures 76, 77).

The Tract 704 dwelling consists of a total of five rooms including the loft above Room 1. Room 1 (Figure 76) is the principal room in the log portion of the dwelling and appears to have been used as the "living room" area. As noted above, the absence of steps from the ground surface to the porch precluded direct access to Room 1 through Door 1 at the time of the survey. Interior room measurements are 13'3 1/4" x 14'8 1/2", and floor to ceiling height is 6' in the center of the room.

Entrance to the loft is gained by a set of stairs in the southern corner of the room (Figure 76). The loft itself was used for sleeping quarters at least at the time that the Jenkins family occupied the structure (Mary Lemaster Jenkins 1980, pers. comm.).

Room 2 in the frame addition to the southeast wall of the log pen may have been used as the dining room of the dwelling. It can be entered from outside the structure on both the northeast and the southeast sides. It is connected to Rooms 1 and 3 by doorways. The passageway to Room 1 has a step-up of 4". Room 2 is 6'11" high measured from floor to ceiling in the center of the room. There is a single window (Window B) in the southeastern elevation.

Room 3 is the kitchen. It is located in the frame addition to the southeast side of the log portion of the dwelling. It can be entered directly from outdoors via Door 7 and from both Rooms 2 and 4 (see Figure 76). There is a step-up between Room 3 and Room 4 of 3". Interior dimensions of Room 3 are 8' x 12'5 3/4". Floor to ceiling height in the center of the room is 6'11". Room 3 has a single window opening (Window C) in the southwest elevation.

Room 4 appears to have been used as a combination sink and pantry area. As noted above, it connects directly with both Room 1 and with Room 3. It measures 8'5" x 15'1 1/2" and is 5'11" in floor to ceiling height measured at the center of the room. Room 4

has one window (Window D) in the southwest elevation and another (Window E) in the northwest elevation.

Room 5, the loft area in the log portion of the dwelling is entered in its south corner by stairs from Room 1 below. As pointed out above, it served as sleeping quarters when the Jenkins family owned the property. Interior room dimensions are 13'2" x 14'8". Floor to ceiling rafter height is 6' while floor to roof peak height is 8'. There is a single window (Window F) in the southeast wall directly adjacent to the stairwell (see Figure 77).

Other interior architectural details of the Tract 704 dwelling are summarized below under specific categories.

Doors and Windows

There are four exterior doors and four interior doorways in the Tract 704 dwelling. One door is of board and batten construction, while the remainder are of panel construction. The placement of these features is indicated in Figure 76, and general observations and measurements on them are presented below in Table 9.

TABLE 9
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 704 J. C. Jenkins Dwelling

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	five simple bead tongue and groove boards and three battens	2'3 1/2"	5'4"	two butt hinges (3 1/2")
2	doorway 4'8"	5'9"	—	
3	doorway 2'4 1/2"	5'10"	—	
4	lower 3'4 1/2" of door is of three panel construction. Door contains a two over two light fixed frame window that measures 1'9" x 2'1".	2'5"	5'10"	—
5	three horizontal panel	2'8 1/2"	6'8"	—
6	doorway 3'2 1/4"	7'	—	
7	five horizontal panel	2'8"	6'8"	—
8	doorway 2'5"	5'9"	—	

Door 1, between the porch and Room 1 consists of five tongue and groove boards each of which is ca. 5 1/2" in width. The door is joined with three 4" wide battens attached with wire nails. It is hung on two butt hinges. At the time of the survey, no latch or lock was observed by which the door could be secured. In the right door reveal (interior to exterior), a 1" diameter wooden plug was observed 3'2" above the floor of the porch. It is uncertain whether this represents a tenon to attach the reveal to the log structure or another instance of folk magic designed to ward off disease. (See the discussion for the McKenzie dwelling above.) The remaining doors in the structure are of panel construction and are in the post-1956 frame additions. The thresholds for Doors 4, 5 and 7 are 2'4", 2' and 1'9" above ground surface, respectively. Doorways 2, 3, 6 and 8 show no evidence of the former presence of doors. Thus, movement within the interior of the dwelling was unrestricted and noncompartmentalized.

There are six windows or window openings presently visible in the structure. Each room has at least one window. Interestingly, there are no window or window openings in the northeast elevation that faces the creek and which constitutes the present "front" of the dwelling. Pertinent construction attributes and window measurements are presented below in Table 10.

TABLE 10
Window Construction and Measurements: Tract 704 J. C. Jenkins Dwelling

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	two horizontal light fixed frame	2'7"	2'8"
B	six over six double hung sash, with modern hardware	2'6 1/2"	3'1"
C	missing	4'6"	2'2"
D	window missing but opening screened over	2'1 1/2"	1'9"
E	two horizontal light fixed frame	2'5"	2'4"
F	two horizontal light fixed frame	2'	2'

Where they are present, surround and sill material for all windows are composed of circular sawed planking that varies between 1 1/2" and 3" in width and is ca. 1" in thickness. In all cases, it is attached with wire nails. The sills of windows or window openings A-E occur 4'5", 5'2 1/2", 5', 4'4" and 4'10" above ground surface, respectively. The base of Window F occurs 5'6" above the floor of Room 5.

Flooring

Flooring in Room 1 consists of random width (ca. 6"-8") common planks attached with wire nails. The planks are laid across the length of the room. At the time of the survey, this floor was covered with linoleum. Plank floors in the remainder of the lower floor rooms are also linoleum-covered. The loft area (Room 5) has a floor of variable width planks attached with wire nails. It is 6'8" above the Room 1 floor. As in Room 1 below, the Room 5 flooring parallels the length of the room.

Wall Coverings

When the dwelling was recorded, the walls of Room 1 were papered with woodgrain contact paper applied directly over 1/4" sheetrock. Sheetrock is also used on the ceiling of this room and is painted light green. The walls of Rooms 2 and 3 are similarly sheetrock-covered. Room 4 walls employ a block pattern geometric and floral design wallpaper. Room 5 contains an orange/yellow floral design wallpaper; interstices between the logs in some portions of this room were filled with newspapers, however, no dates or other useful information suggesting a terminus post quem for the wallpaper were observed.

Lighting

The Tract 704 structure is minimally wired for electricity (note fixture over porch in Figure 79), and this presumably provided the main source of light in more recent years. Means by which the structure may have been lighted before the availability of electricity in the area are not in evidence, nor has this information been obtained from informants.

Stairs

As noted previously, entrance to the loft (Room 5) in the log portion of the structure is by stairs located in the south corner of Room 1 (see Figure 76). Three steps rise from the floor of Room 1. These join a second set of three steps and a riser arranged at a right angle to the first set. Tread length is 2'8 1/2" while tread width is 10" and tread height is 9". All steps are of circular sawed plank construction and are joined with wire nails.

Roof

As can be seen in Figures 78-82, the Tract 704 structure has a rolled sheet metal roof applied over a variable width plank underlayment. Rafters are circular sawed 2" x 4" lumber. There is no ridgeboard, and all roof construction employs wire nails.

Cliff Barn

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 83-85).

As noted at the beginning of the Tract 704 discussion, the second structure on this property is a crude, multi-bay log and frame barn built ca. 1958 by J. C. Jenkins, the last private owner of the property. The barn is composed of six individual and probably functionally distinct areas or Activity Units (Figure 83). It is constructed beneath and slightly beyond the natural sandstone overhang of a small rockshelter with a northeastern exposure. The mouth of the rockshelter faces Little Paint Creek, ca. 100' away.

According to Mr. Jenkins (J. C. Jenkins 1978, pers. comm.), the rockshelter location for the barn was selected to take advantage of the natural protection afforded by the sandstone overhang, as has already been pointed out. It can be seen in Figure 82, however, that this location also avoids the necessity of placing a barn on the valuable, limited and flood-prone band of bottomland that stretches between Little Paint Creek and the rockshelter.

The northeast and northwest elevations of the barn unit are composed of a series of random width, vertically applied circular sawed boards (Figures 84, 85). The entire barn unit "snuggles" into the southeastern corner of the rockshelter. The outline of the barn roof conforms quite closely to the natural shape of the sandstone overhang. The overall length of the enclosed barn unit is 45'10". To this total, another 24' of unenclosed but clearly utilized space must be added on the northwest side of the rockshelter (Figure 85). This area, referred to as Activity Unit 1, is somewhat triangular in shape and appears to have been used for general farm storage as well as an area that contained chicken coops. This observation is based on the presence of chicken wire, feathers and chicken fecal material present in this Activity Unit.

With the inclusion of Activity Unit 1, it can be seen that the entire area (ca. 616.9 ft.²) beneath the protection of the overhang was utilized. This amount of usable floor space would require the equivalent of (for example) a square barn unit slightly less than 25' on a side. This total does not include the ca. 329.6 ft.² of space available within the 9'4" x 35'4" runway of the cliff barn. Thus, the Tract 704 barn provides a total available floor space of ca. 946.5 ft.², the equivalent of a free-standing structure slightly more than 30'6" square. In making use of the rockshelter and the rockshelter overhang, both materials and the time necessary to construct the roof and one wall were saved. Although crudely constructed, the Tract 704 cliff barn nonetheless represents a successful, efficient and adaptive use of space in a setting characterized specifically by limited arable land. It is also cool and dry. The tract was surveyed on a very warm day in May 1978. Each of the enclosed Activity Units was protected from the direct rays of the sun, and the temperature inside the barn was ca. 10°-15° cooler than that outside the structure.

Attached to the northeast elevation of Activity Units 3 through 6 is a crudely fashioned log pole and frame addition that forms a 9'4" wide protected runway just in front of the barn's Activity Units 3 through 6 (Figure 85). Where it abuts these units, the roof of the addition is 9'10" above ground surface, and it is tucked beneath the rockshelter overhang. The roof over the runway consists of sheet metal and slopes downward to a height of 8'9" above ground surface thus providing ample drainage for runoff from the rockshelter roof (Figure 85). The covered runway would have provided adequate protection for farm equipment. Its southeastern end was closed off at the time of the survey by a barbed wire and board fence and by a four board, three batten door (Door 6, see Table 11 below).

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS (Figures 86, 87).

The general plan of each of the Activity Units and the protected runway that comprise the Tract 704 cliff barn has been presented in Figure 83. To simplify the process of describing the Activity Units, comments on each of these areas are presented below.

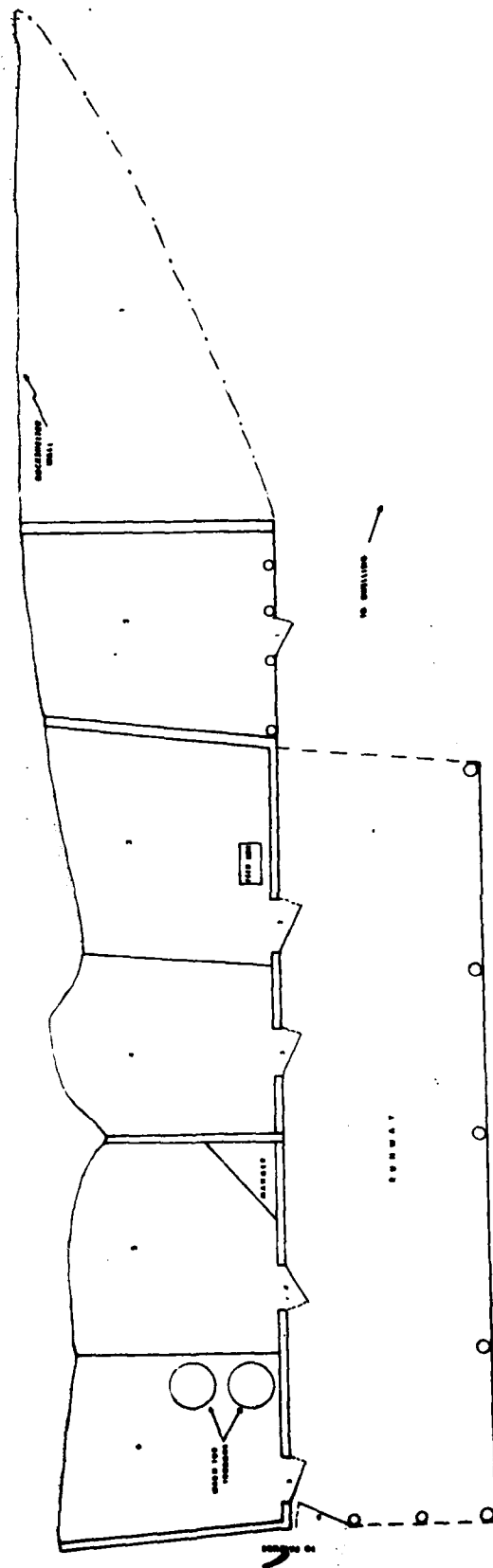


Figure 83. Floor plan of the J. C. Jenkins cliff barn on Tract 704 showing the layout of its six Activity Units. The barn was built by J. C. Jenkins, the last private owner of the property, ca. 1958 and incorporates both log and frame construction elements.



Figure 84. The J. C. Jenkins cliff barn from Little Paint Creek. Note the vertically applied boards that enclose the runway. Note also that the shape of the roof conforms to the natural shape of the rockshelter overhang. Activity Unit 1, an unenclosed storage and livestock area, is beneath the overhang and to the right of the structure.



Figure 85. Profile of the J. C. Jenkins barn looking northwest to southeast from the footpath that connects the barn with the dwelling. Note the runway and the adaptive use of the rockshelter overhang that completely protects Activity Units 2 through 6. Activity Unit 1 is in the right foreground. Note the handmade wooden sled. Two of these were observed in this Activity Unit.



Figure 86. Interior of northwest side of the J. C. Jenkins cliff barn showing Activity Unit 3. Note the decorticated, saddle notched log construction and the white painted ends of the logs that face the runway. The ends of some of the logs are sawed, while others (e.g., top right) retain evidence of their preparation with an ax.



Figure 87. Interior of the J. C. Jenkins cliff barn looking northeast to northwest showing Activity Units 4 (center), 3 and 2 (beyond the roof over the runway). Again, note the white painted ends of those logs that face the runway.

Activity Unit 1 (see Figures 83-85).

As indicated previously, this Activity Unit consists of a roughly triangular unenclosed area on the northwest side of the rockshelter beneath which the cliff barn was constructed. Along the wall of the rockshelter this Activity Unit measures ca. 24' in length. Where it abuts Activity Unit 2, it is 10'11" in width. The utilized area of this unit tapers to the rockshelter wall generally following the recession of the rockshelter dripline and is contained within it. Maximum usable space within this activity unit is ca. 142 ft.². The presumed functions of this Activity Unit for general farm storage and as a locus of chicken coops have been discussed previously.

Activity Unit 2 (see Figures 83, 85).

Activity Unit 2 is a very crudely constructed area composed of mixed log and random width/length vertical boards. It measures 10'3" across the front and 8'8" across the back. Front to back depth varies from 10'8" along the wall that this Activity Unit shares with Activity Unit 3 to 10'11" where it abuts Activity Unit 1. Maximum usable floor space is 121.3 ft.². This unit has a single four board two batten door that is 3'11" in height and 1'9" in width. The door is hung from two 6" strap hinges, and there is a 9" step-up above ground level in the runway. An earth floor is present in this Activity Unit which may have been used as a cattle pen. As can be seen in Figures 84 and 85, this Activity Unit seems to have been added hastily and probably after the construction of Activity Units 3 through 6. There is a partially enclosed area above the Activity Unit (Figure 85) that was possibly used for the storage of hay or similar crops.

Activity Unit 3 (Figures 86, 87).

Activity Unit 3 is the first of the Activity Units of the Tract 704 cliff barn that is paralleled by the covered runway. The northeast elevation of this unit is composed of nine decorticated whole logs of white oak (*Quercus alba*) that range in diameter from ca. 6" to 9" (Figure 86). This activity unit measures 9'9" across its front and 10'6" across the back next to the rockshelter wall. Front to back depth varies from 8'8" along the common wall with Activity Unit 4 to 10'8" along the common wall with Activity Unit 2. Maximum usable floor space is 99.8 ft.². This unit has a single five board three batten door that is 4'5" in height and 2'6" in width. The door is hung from a 3" butt hinge and a 6" strap hinge (see Figure 87). There is a step-up of 1'9". The earth floor is straw-covered, and the unit was used as a horse stable (J. C. Jenkins 1978, pers. comm.). A feed box sits inside and just to the right of the single door. There is a crudely constructed "ceiling" of planks that extends across Activity Units 3 through 6. These planks form a floor for a general storage (hay, tobacco and grain?) area that would have been relatively dry. The arched roof of the rockshelter forms the ceiling of the storage area which is ca. 6' in height. Floor to ceiling height in Activity Unit 3 is 5'10".

Activity Unit 4 (Figures 86, 87).

Activity Unit 4 is the smallest of the six units in the cliff barn. It measures 7'10 1/2" across the front with a maximum depth to the rockshelter wall of 10'6". Maximum usable floor space is 82.7 ft.². It has one small three board "two" batten door that is 2'3 1/2" in width and 2'6" in height. What are functionally two battens are actually composed of two pairs of battens (see Figure 86). The circular sawed boards measure 10", 10" and 7 1/2" in width, respectively. The battens are separated from each other by a distance of 1'5". A single strap hinge attached the door at the time of the survey. The bottom of this small door is 2'6" above ground surface in the runway. The wall separating Activity Units 3 and 4 is of circular sawed vertically applied boards. It

seems likely that Activity Units 3 and 4 were originally one larger unit. In this case, the "door" for Activity Unit 4 may have been a small window opening. It should be noted that the floor of Activity Unit 4 is raised and is also floored with planks. Raising the floor reduced the floor to ceiling height to 4'. The most likely function of Activity Unit 4 is that of storing grains or animal feed.

Activity Unit 5

Activity Unit 5 measures 10'1" across the front and varies in front to back depth from ca. 8' to 10'6". Maximum usable floor space is 89.1 ft.². It has a single four board three batten door that is 3'11" high and 2'1" in width. The circular sawed boards measure ca. 6" in width; the battens are 3" wide, and the door is attached with both a strap hinge and a 3" butt hinge. Height of the bottom of the door above ground level in the runway is ca. 1'. A log wall separates Activity Units 4 and 5, while a split log plank and vertical board wall divides Activity Units 5 and 6. Activity Unit 5 was used as a horse stable (J. C. Jenkins 1978, pers. comm.). It has an earth floor and a diagonally positioned 4'4" long manger in one corner (see Figure 83).

Activity Unit 6

The final Activity Unit in the Tract 704 cliff barn measures 7'10 1/2" across the front and 8'8" across the back of the unit next to the rockshelter wall. Front to back depth varies from 8'10" to 10'5". Maximum usable floor space is 82.0 ft.². There is a single three board three batten door that is 2'2 1/2" in width and 4'5" in height. The circular sawed boards vary from 8" to 9" in width. The ca. 3" wide battens are separated from each other by ca. 1'6". The height of the bottom of the door above ground level as measured in the runway is ca. 1'2". There were two metal wash tub troughs in this Activity Unit at the time of the survey suggesting that the area was used as a horse and/or cattle stall.

Doors present in the J. C. Jenkins' cliff barn on Tract 704 are summarized in Table 11.

TABLE 11
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 704 J. C. Jenkins Cliff Barn

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	four board two batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	1'9"	3'11"	two 6" strap hinges
2	five board three batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	2'6"	4'5"	one 3" butt hinge one 6" strap hinge
3	three board two batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	2'3 1/2"	2'6"	one 6" strap hinge
4	four board three batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	2'1"	3'11"	one 3" butt hinge one 6" strap hinge
5	three board three batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	2'2 1/2"	4'5"	not recorded
6	four board three batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	2'8"	3'4"	not recorded

Walter Lemaster Cliff Barn

TRACT NUMBER: 706B.

LOCATION: Tract 706B is on the southwest side of Little Paint Creek, a tributary of Paint Creek. As in the case of Tract 704 discussed previously, Tract 706B is approached by a ford of Little Paint Creek from an unimproved dirt road extension of Kentucky State Route 580. More particularly, the tract is situated on the west side of Shack Branch, a tributary of Little Paint Creek. The cliff barn is the only recorded structure on the tract and overlooks the confluence of Shack Branch and Little Paint Creek. The tract is southeast of the Win, Kentucky, post office and is ca. 10.1 miles northwest of Paintsville. It is also directly south and upstream of Tract 704.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Oil Springs, KY
 Zone 17; Easting: 326108; Northing: 4193470

DATE SURVEYED: May 9, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The single structure recorded on Tract 706B is a small cliff barn that consists of two bays. The structure was built in 1961 by the last private owner of the property, Mr. Walter Lemaster, now of Columbus, Ohio. According to Mr. Lemaster's sister, Mary Lemaster Jenkins (see discussion of Tract 704), Mr. Lemaster constructed the log portion of the barn of logs taken from the home of his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Lemaster. The Lemaster home had been damaged in a flood of Little Paint Creek, and the logs were salvaged for use in the barn. The barn was constructed within the mouth of a small sandstone rockshelter overlooking the confluence of Shack Branch and Little Paint Creek. It is ca. 50-60' above the level of Little Paint Creek and is situated at ca. 890' above mean sea level. As in the case of the cliff barn on Tract 704 (see above), the roof of the Tract 706B barn protrudes slightly from beneath the rockshelter overhang. The structure is not highly visible even in times of low vegetative cover, and at certain times of the year it is all but totally hidden from view.

At the time of the U.S. Government's acquisition of the property, quadrilaterally-shaped Tract 706B consisted of a homesite locus (0.30 acres), cropland (0.70 acres) as well as the subject structure and steep, reverting pasture (1.0 acre, combined). The ca. 35 year old frame dwelling on the tract (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 706B: 2) was not selected by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for inclusion in the present survey.

Walter Lemaster purchased the property from his mother, Phoebe Lemaster, for \$1.00 on November 15, 1956 (Johnson County Deed Book 137: 399). Mrs. Lemaster had owned the property since 1935 having acquired it as part of a larger tract from F. M. Moore on March 25th of that year (Johnson County Deed Book 90: 418). Moore in turn obtained the property as part of a 200 acre purchase from Alexander Williams on July 17, 1903 (Johnson County Deed Book 17: 256). It should be pointed out that F. M. (Franklin) Moore also once owned the property of Tract 704. (See the preceding discussion of the J. C. Jenkins dwelling and cliff barn on Tract 704, PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY.) Alexander Williams purchased the property of which Tract 706B was a part either from Frances Williams or from J. J. Bayes. If from the latter (and this is not clear as the property descriptions are for much larger tracts of property), Williams made the purchase on June 14, 1888 (Johnson County Deed Book 13: 605). At present, it is not known who may have built the log structure that eventually became Phoebe Lemaster's dwelling and which ultimately provided the logs for Walter Lemaster's cliff barn.

INFORMANTS: Mrs. Mary Lemaster Jenkins (Mrs. J. C. Jenkins)
Fuget, KY 41220

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 88-93).

The single story Tract 706B cliff barn is composed of one log and one frame Activity Unit. Overall maximum exterior dimensions are 13'4" x 22'3 1/4". The barn is approached from the south and is entered through a single four board three batten door, Door 1 in the south wall of the structure (Figures 88, 93). The boards are ca. 1" thick and vary in width from 7 1/4" to a maximum of 9 1/2". They are circular sawed, and all are heavily weathered. The three battens are unusual in that they are affixed to the exterior

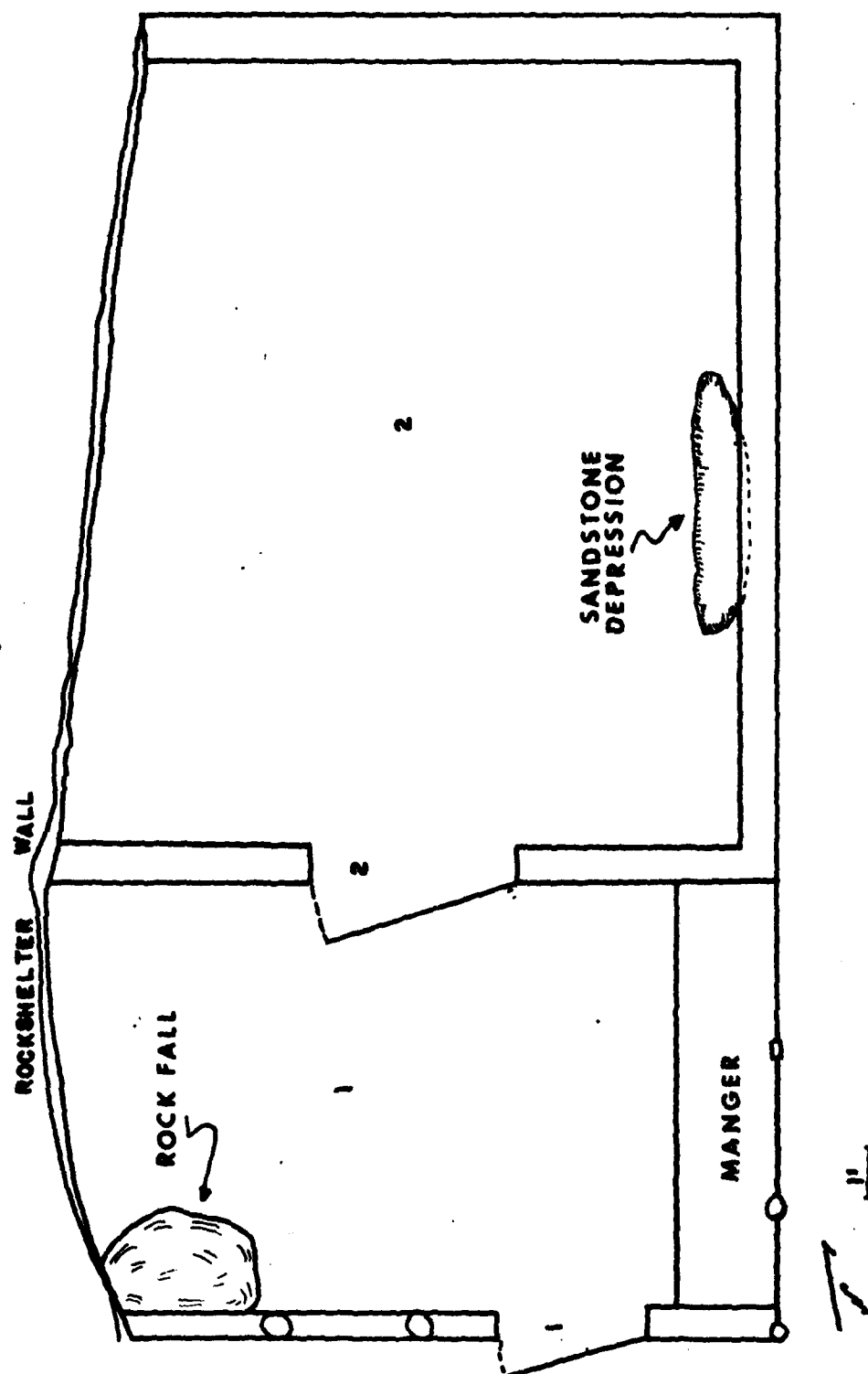


Figure 88. Floor plan of the Walter Lemaster combination log and frame cliff barn on Tract 706B. Walter Lemaster built this barn into a small, east-facing rockshelter in 1961 using logs from his mother's, Phoebe Lemaster, home which was damaged in a flood along Little Paint Creek.

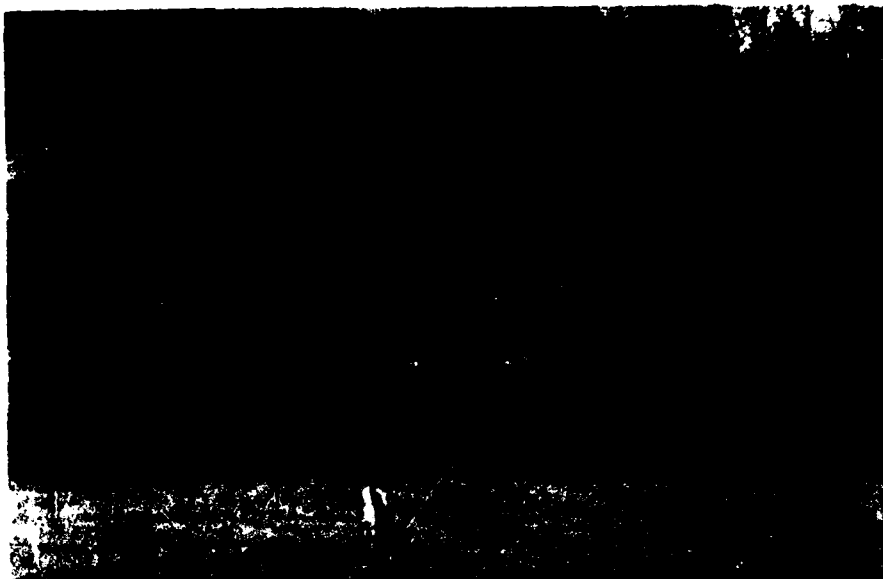


Figure 89. The Walter Lemaster cliff barn looking approximately east to west. The log portion of the barn can be seen at right; the frame addition to it is at left. Little Paint Creek flows in the right foreground just out of this picture. Shack Branch and the valley through which it flows are to the left.



Figure 90. The Walter Lemaster cliff barn looking approximately south to north. Shack Branch is to the left of this picture.



Figure 91. Close-up of the north wall of the Walter Lemaster cliff barn. Note the large notch in the third log from the bottom. This feature and the generally haphazard construction of the log walls indicated that the logs had been salvaged from another building and reused. This idea was later confirmed by informants.

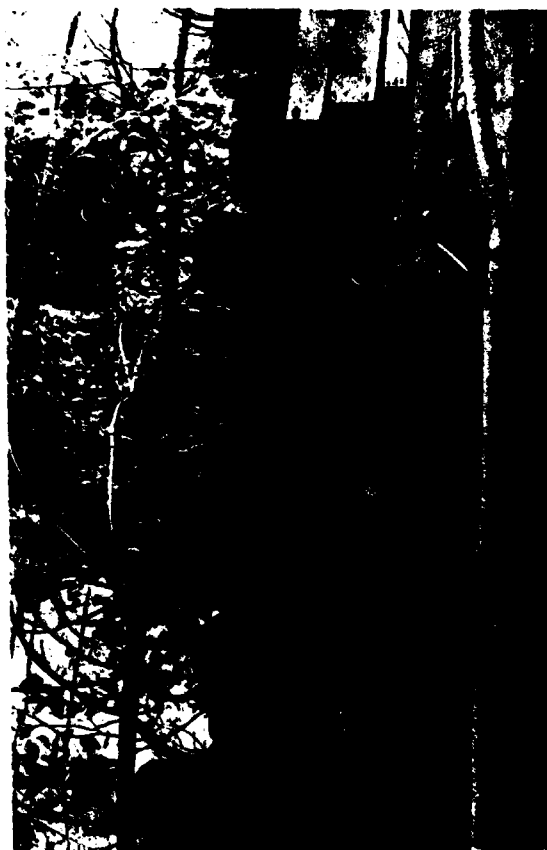


Figure 92. Close-up of notching on the northeast corner of the Walter Lemaster cliff barn. Note the generally haphazard quality of the notching and the uneven faces of the intersecting north and east walls.

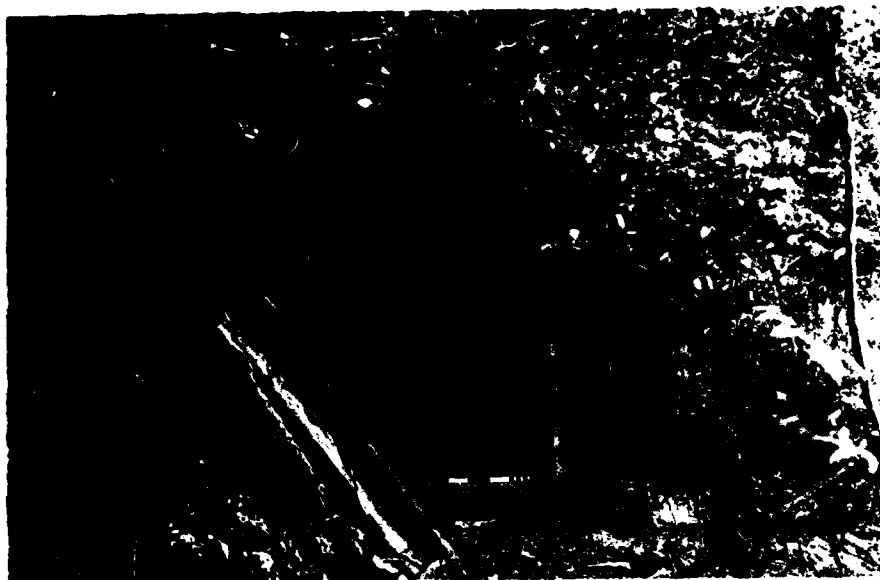


Figure 93. Entrance in the south wall of the Walter Lemaster cliff barn. Door 1 is clearly visible, and the opening leads directly into Activity Unit 1. Note the frame construction of the south wall of the barn. Shack Branch is to the right of this picture.

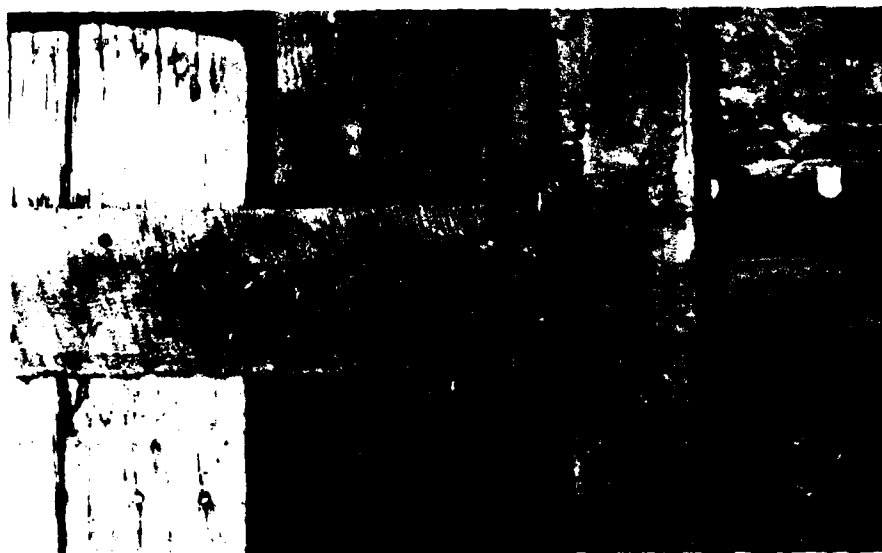


Figure 94. Close-up of ornate strap hinge on Door 2 of the Walter Lemaster cliff barn.

surface of the door. From the top to the bottom of the door, the battens measure 8", 3 1/2" and 6" in width. The top and middle battens are separated by a distance of 1 1/4", while the middle and bottom battens are 1 3/4" apart. The door is suspended from two 7" strap hinges attached to the top and bottom battens. A 6" hasp opposite the hinges and just above the middle batten secures the door to the south wall of Activity Unit 1. There is a simple board threshold 1' in height. Door surround is 3 3/4" common board.

Activity Unit 1, of frame construction, has exterior dimensions of 6'10 1/4" x 12'9 1/2". The exterior walls of this Activity Unit are composed of horizontally applied circular sawed random width boards ca. 1" in thickness on the east elevation and of vertically applied boards of the same type on the south elevation (see Figures 89, 93). It can be seen in Figure 93 that some of the boards that compose the south elevation have been cut to articulate in the most expeditious manner with the general configuration of the rockshelter wall. In no case is any modification or excavation of the rockshelter wall evident. It can be noted in Figure 93 as well that the eastern extent of the cliff barn's south elevation extends slightly past the rockshelter floor giving the barn a precariously perched appearance.

Activity Unit 2 measures 13'4" x 15'5" in maximum exterior dimensions and is of log construction. The logs that compose the northern facade of this cliff barn are partially covered near the roof line with vertically applied circular sawed random width boards ca. 1" in thickness (see Figures 90, 91).

The eight logs in the north elevation (Figure 91) rise a total height of 7'1 1/2" which is also the height of the edge of the roof. Where the shed roof joins the rockshelter wall, roof height is 10'. The east elevation of Activity Unit 2 consists of eight logs; these rise a total height of 6'11". It does not appear that this elevation was sheathed with boards although one vertical board is nailed to it, approximately mid-way along the length of the wall (see Figure 89). A dry-laid, eight course fieldstone pier supports the northeast corner of the structure (see Figure 91).

Wood identification of the logs used in the Tract 706B cliff barn provided by the U.S. Forest Service Center for Wood Anatomy Research indicated that they are eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis). This is the only example of the use of this wood in any of the log structures in the Paintsville Lake survey. Some oak logs (Quercus sp.) were also noted.

An examination of Figure 92 reveals the haphazard nature of the notching and fit of the logs in Activity Unit 2. As the logs were salvaged from the initial structure in which they were used, this is not surprising. Quite clearly, the logs have been cut, renotched and refitted in other than their original configurations, and the workmanship is no more than that necessary to preserve the articulation of the walls.

Observed notching techniques used on some of the logs vary from half dovetail to square notch. When originally prepared, the logs were worked by flattening the interior and exterior faces while the superior and inferior faces retained their natural convexity and in most cases their cortex. There is a 2'6 1/2" wide and 3" deep notch in the superior face of the third log from the bottom in the north elevation (see Figure 91). The original function of this notch is not known, but because of its width, it may represent an accommodation to a door or window in the parent structure.

Finishing techniques on the ends of the logs are irregular with no attempt at standardization. It is difficult to suggest how the log ends may have been finished in the

original dwelling from which the crib barn logs derive. Several logs have these ends sawed, and they present a flat face (see Figure 92).

No chinking is used between the logs in the cliff barn (see Figure 91). The logs in Activity Unit 2 vary in height from 6" to 10" with an average of $8 \frac{2}{5}$ ". Four of the eight logs in the north wall of Activity Unit 2 are 9" in height. Spacing between the logs is variable ranging from no separation to ca. 3 1/2". Given the irregular character of the log notching and fit, this certainly does not represent the "original condition" when the logs were in place in the walls of Phoebe Lemaster's home.

The roof over both Activity Units of the cliff barn is corrugated sheet metal. Additional details of the cliff barn roof are included below.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 94, 95).

There are few interior architectural features worthy of note in the Tract 706B cliff barn. Two bays or cribs referred to here as Activity Units make up the interior of the barn which has a total available floor space of 256 ft.².

Activity Unit 1, the frame half of the barn, has an earth floor. It measures 8' x 11'7" and has a maximum usable floor space of 92.6 ft.². The interior of the south elevation (see Figure 88) is supported by three partially decorticated 4"-4 1/2" oak (*Quercus* sp.) (?) posts to which the boards that form the wall are attached with wire nails (Figure 95). Similar construction is found along the eastern elevation of this Activity Unit. The support posts also carry two cross beams that traverse the width of the Activity Unit. These in turn support three undecorticated oak (*Quercus* sp.) (?) poles ca. 3" in diameter spaced at regular intervals across the width of the unit. Tobacco spears were found in the unit, and this network of poles was probably used in conjunction with them to cure a small quantity of tobacco. There is ample presence of horse or mule dung too, however. A 27" wide manger extends across the north to south axis of the unit (see Figure 88) and further suggests its additional use as a horse or mule stable. In the southeast corner of the Activity Unit is a large spall from the roof of the rockshelter (see Figure 88).

Activity Unit 2 is entered only through Activity Unit 1 (see Figure 88) via Door 2, a five board three batten door composed of variable width (4"-9"), circular sawed, ca. 1" thick boards secured with 3" battens attached with wire nails. The top and middle battens are separated from each other by a distance of 1'10", while the middle and bottom battens are 2'1 3/4" apart. An interesting feature of this door is the use (undoubtedly reuse) of ornate beaked strap hinges that are 5 3/4" high at the butt end (see Figure 94). These are simply nailed to the door and to the jamb along the top and bottom battens.

As can be seen in Figure 95, the interior partition wall between Activity Units 1 and 2 consists of eight logs, five of which have been sawed out to create the opening for Door 2. The lowest log forms a door threshold.

Activity Unit 2 measures 11'8" x 14'5" and has a maximum usable floor space of 163.4 ft.². It is devoid of interior architectural detail except for the presence of what seems to be a natural depression in the sandstone "floor" of the unit. Formed on top of a detached roof spall, this irregularly-shaped depression may have resulted from water erosion along the dripline of the rockshelter. When the cliff barn was constructed in 1961, the eastern elevation of Activity Unit 2 was placed just outside this depression which measures ca. 4' in length and occurs roughly mid-way along the length of the



Figure 95. Doorway between Activity Unit 1 (background) and Activity Unit 2 (foreground) of the Walter Lemaster cliff barn. Door 2 has been opened to the left in this picture. Note the interior construction details of Activity Unit 1 as well as the tobacco spears across the threshold of the door.

wall. Whatever its origin, the depression was probably used as a "natural" feed trough and perhaps also as a "drain" for water seeping down the sandstone wall of the rockshelter which forms the west or "back" wall of the barn. The presence of both cattle and horse or mule dung suggests the use of Activity Unit 2 as a stable. Six cow tibiae were also noted and argue for possible butchering functions for this Activity Unit.

Additional interior architectural details of the Tract 706B cliff barn are summarized below in Table 12. Observations on the interior of the roof are treated under a separate heading.

TABLE 12
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 706B Walter Lemaster Cliff Barn

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	four board three batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	2'10 3/4"	5'2"	two 7" strap hinges and 6" hasp
2	five board three batten circular sawed boards attached with wire nails	3'10 1/2"	5'8"	two ornate beaked strap hinges and 6" forged hasp

Roof

Some details of the Tract 706B cliff barn roof have been presented and are not repeated here. The roof supports over both of the Activity Units that comprise the cliff barn are a mixture of rough circular sawed variable width ca. 1" thick boards and undecorticated poles ca. 3"-4" in diameter. There are four rafters in Activity Unit 1 spaced ca. 1'10" apart. There are seven rafters in Activity Unit 2 spaced at approximately the same interval. Across these rafters, five ca. 1" thick underlayment boards that vary in width from 5"-6" are laid at ca. 1'4" intervals. The corrugated sheet metal roofing is applied directly over these boards.

Charles Cochran Cliff Barn

TRACT NUMBER: 717.

LOCATION: Tract 717 is located on the west side of Little Paint Creek between Alum Dirt Branch and Rowland Branch, both of which are tributaries of Little Paint Creek. The recorded structure on the tract is a pole and lumber cliff barn situated ca. 800'-820' above sea level. The barn is wholly contained within a ca. 25' high east-facing rockshelter. The tract on which the cliff barn is located is approximately one-half mile east of the Win, Kentucky, post office. The barn is ca. 10 miles northwest of Paintsville; it is directly adjacent to and overlooks an unimproved dirt road extension of Kentucky State Route 580.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 327024; Northing: 4193771

DATE SURVEYED: May 8, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The tract on which the Cochran cliff barn is located contained 39.36 acres at the time of the U.S. Government's acquisition of the property. This land was divided into 33.20 acres of hillside timberland, 5.16 acres of cropland and a 1.0 acre homesite. The tract borders Little Paint Creek for over 2000'. When the U.S. Government evaluated the land for purchase, the owner, Mr. Charles Cochran, had 1416 pounds of tobacco which was cured in the cliff barn described here. The homesite is reported to have consisted of a well-maintained yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) log dwelling with frame additions. The flooring in the living room was said to have been of oak (Quercus sp.) planks (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 717: 3). Unfortunately, the homesite had been vandalized or salvaged prior to the time of this architectural survey.

Mr. Cochran indicated (Charles Cochran 1978, pers. comm.) that Kendrick Kimbleton previously owned the property and that it was he who was responsible for the construction of the cliff barn. Although he could not recall the exact year in which the barn was built, Mr. Cochran remembered that it was in the early 1950s. The barn was unused after ca. 1955-1956. Mr. Cochran said that the barn was used in late August through November of each year for curing tobacco grown on the tract's cropland. At other times of the year the interior Activity Units were used to stable cattle. The two functions did not temporally overlap, however. Cattle were not stabled in the barn during the tobacco curing season.

Mr. Cochran was asked if there were any differences in the quality of the tobacco cured in various parts of the barn. He indicated that there was some difference moving from the front to the back of the rockshelter. The best tobacco came from that part of the curing area just back of the dripline of the rockshelter. Leaves kept farther toward the mouth of the rockshelter, he noted, tended to mildew.

The cliff barn is approached from the unimproved dirt road extension of Kentucky State Route 580 by ascending a steep hillside south of the mouth of the rockshelter. It is difficult to see how livestock might have climbed this severe slope. There is a well-trod path, however, that passes generally across the mouth of the shelter and between the two large rock falls that dominate the floor of the site.

Soil deposits on the floor of the rockshelter are neither areally extensive nor deep; either no soil profile ever developed within the rockshelter, or the soil deposits were removed in the course of the construction of the cliff barn. The former seems more likely as talus deposits are minimal.

The architectural recording was performed on a rainy spring day that produced an unabated downpour for approximately five hours. This provided an excellent opportunity to observe the "fluid mechanics" of the site. At no time during the rains did water penetrate inward along the lip of the rockshelter overhang. Neither was the driving rain blown back into the rockshelter although the wind was calm. There was no observed infiltration of water along the southwest or northeast peripheries of the site, nor was there any observable percolation through the massive ceiling of the rockshelter. Thus, what are often the principal natural mechanisms in rockshelter sedimentation, namely

colluvial deposition, influx of sheetwash from upland regions and rapid detachment of sand grains and roof spalls from the ceiling do not appear to be abundantly active in this rockshelter. Those deposits that are found on the rockshelter floor are powder-dry and sandy, possibly the result of grain-by-grain attrition of the sandstone ceiling.

It is important to note that these are field observations untested by the usual geological sampling and testing procedures. It is difficult to envision how the site might have been used as a barn, however, in the presence of any of these potentially disruptive natural processes. At no time during the field recording of the site did water penetrate to within 3' of the tobacco curing racks. There is, therefore, every reason to believe Charles Cochran's observation that the tobacco nearest the mouth of the rockshelter would become only slightly mildewed.

The Tract 717 cliff barn does not lend itself to the usual division into "exterior" and "interior" architectural descriptions. The entire barn is situated within a rockshelter, the walls of which enclose the barn on three sides. For this reason, all discussion of the architectural details of the barn is included below under INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS.

INFORMANTS: Mr. Charles Cochran (deceased)
 Paintsville, KY 41240

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS (Figures 96-100).

It has already been pointed out that the Charles Cochran cliff barn is approached on foot by ascending a steep hillside south and southeast of the mouth of the rockshelter in which the barn is constructed. The footpath trends in a generally southwest to northeast direction passing diagonally across the mouth of the rockshelter between Rock Fall 1 and Rock Fall 2 (Figure 96). The most heavily traversed part of the footpath terminates at Activity Unit 3, although a less worn path leads in a generally northeast direction toward a small open hearth or fireplace area on the northeastern periphery of the site. The heavily compacted path to and partially through the rockshelter undoubtedly represents the domestic animal trail to and from the four protected Activity Units that are situated well back from the dripline of the shelter's overhang (Figure 96). The hearth or fireplace may be of very recent origin and is not thought to be part of the curing or stabilizing activities of the barn. It is possible, however, that a fire at the mouth of the shelter may have been used to dry or warm the rockshelter air or to stimulate ventilation through the barn when tobacco was being cured. This function for the hearth was not noted by Charles Cochran (1978, pers. comm.) when he was interviewed about the barn, however.

It is clear from examining Figures 97-100 that the Cochran cliff barn includes a crude, hastily constructed three-dimensional arrangement of ca. 4"-6" diameter poles and milled lumber. In keeping with its construction date in the 1950s, all nails throughout the structure are of the wire type. All materials used in the barn were selected seemingly on the strict basis of availability or ready adaptability. Neither the vertically implanted posts nor the rails that form the tobacco curing racks were modified beyond the minimum necessary to erect the latticework that fills the interior of most of the rockshelter. The dimensions of this network of interconnected poles and rails are governed by the shape or configuration of the floor, walls and roof of the rockshelter. Within these bounds, the structure makes thorough use of the available space beneath the massive overhang.

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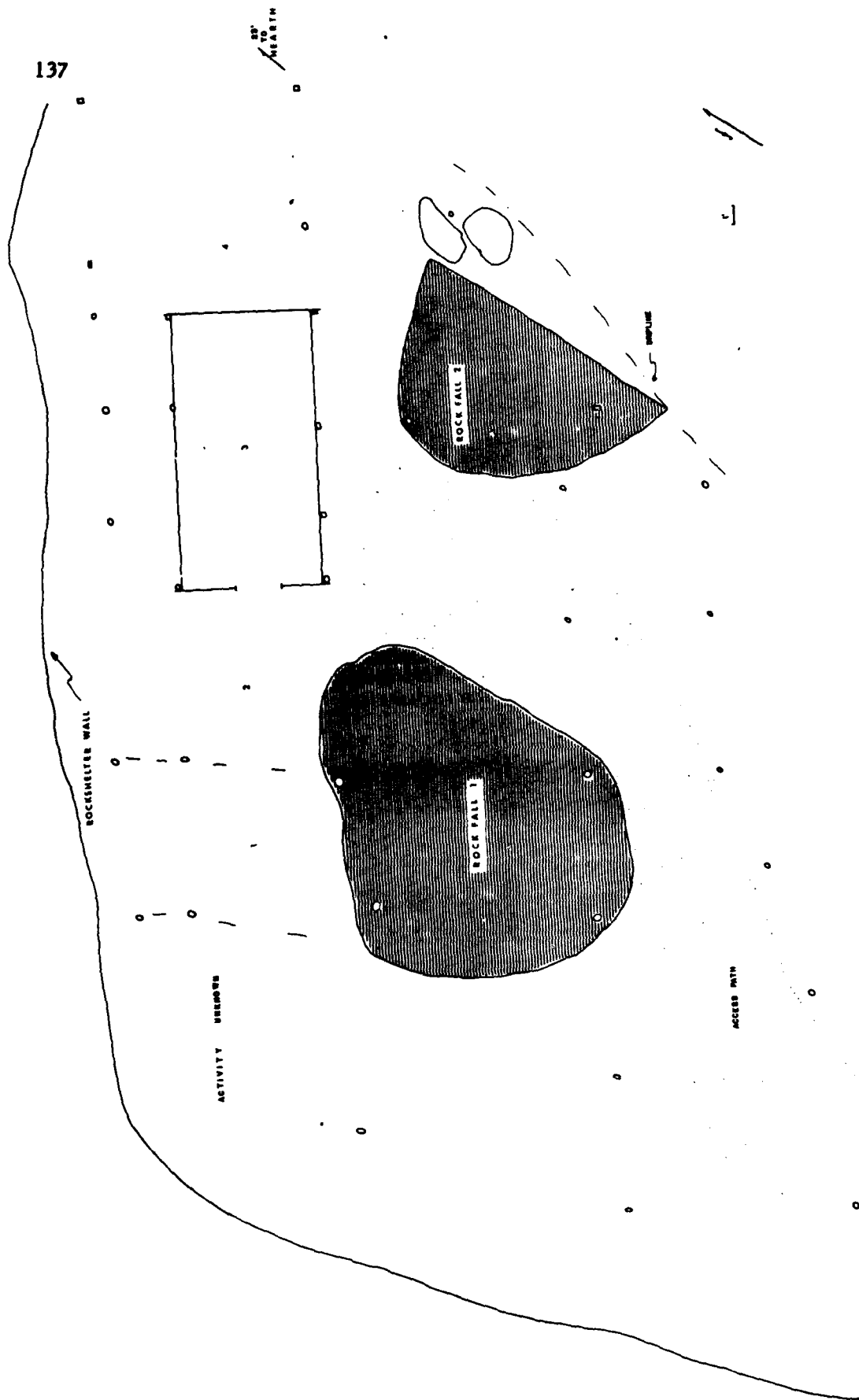


Figure 96. Floor plan of the Charles Cochran cliff barn on Tract 717. The small circles mark positions of the vertical poles that support tobacco drying rails. Small rectangles mark the positions of vertically implanted milled lumber "posts."



Figure 97. The network of poles and lumber that constitutes most of the architecture of the Charles Cochran cliff barn. This view looks generally south in the general direction of Tracts 704 and 706B and shows the approach to the barn. Note that the pole network makes maximum use of available space in the rockshelter.



Figure 98. Southwest view through the Charles Cochran cliff barn showing the single enclosed pen (Activity Unit 3) in the barn. This photograph, taken from the northeast periphery of the site, amply demonstrates how dry the rockshelter floor remains even in heavy rain.



Figure 99. Close-up of the enclosed Activity Unit in the Charles Cochran cliff barn looking southwest. Note the depth of the rockshelter, the back wall of which can be seen at right.



Figure 100. Close-up of the enclosed Activity Unit in the Charles Cochran cliff barn looking northeast.

At its maximum height, the roof stands ca. 25' above the shelter floor. Within this space stand two and often three tiers of posts and rails (Figures 97-100). Throughout the barn, 29 vertically implanted poles and seven vertically implanted boards (1" x 5", 2" x 4", 2" x 6") are used. Separation between each pair of the poles varies greatly from a minimum of ca. 6'⁴" to a maximum of ca. 13'⁴". As suggested above and as can be seen in Figure 96, horizontal separation between the vertically implanted posts is haphazard. Post locations were dictated it seems by necessity and by the morphology of the rockshelter floor, walls and roof more than by human design or plan.

The pole latticework is most prominent in the southwestern 50' of the rockshelter. Two and three rows of rails connect each of the vertical posts into a cube-shaped grid. Each row of rails is separated from others above and below by ca. 5'-7'. Stalks of tobacco were impaled on tobacco spears and hung in the barn to cure.

Figure 96 illustrates that the layout of the barn and the functional compartmentalization within it is far from accidental despite the undramatic appearance of the pole and rail latticework. It seems relatively certain that the Activity Units were placed toward the rear (northwest) wall of the rockshelter to provide protection from the elements for cattle stabled there during part of the year (see PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY). The two large rock falls constitute what is in essence a massive "gateway" to the area of these Activity Units. Much of the level floor in the center and toward the rear of the rockshelter was given over to stabling whereas the tobacco curing latticework is continuous over both Rock Fall 1 and Rock Fall 2. The floor plan of the barn therefore represents an adaptive use of available space. Total utilized floor space in the cliff barn approximates 1651 ft.². Of this total, ca. 1259 ft.² are given over to tobacco curing. The four Activity Units in the barn contain ca. 84 ft.², 85 ft.² and 136 ft.², respectively. In all cases, the Activity Units were used as cattle stalls; this conclusion is based on the presence of cattle dung on the floors of each of the units. Little more can be said about these units only one of which, Activity Unit 3 (Figures 96, 98-100), is enclosed by a crude, 3'6" high arrangement of both horizontal and vertical circular sawed boards. The remaining Activity Units may once have been enclosed or perhaps fenced off with barbed wire; small loops of this wire are attached to the corner poles of each unit. One additional Activity Unit in the west corner of the rockshelter also was identified, but its use remains unknown.

Jim Gilliam Dwelling

TRACT NUMBER: 923.

LOCATION: Tract 923 is located on the north side of Paint Creek and on the northeast side of Bill Branch, a very small tributary of Paint Creek that flows approximately mid-way between Open Fork on the west and Osborne Branch on the east. This tract is situated in Morgan County, Kentucky. The single surveyed structure stands at ca. 910'-920' above sea level and is approached on foot along a northeast to southwest trending unmaintained private access dirt road. The tract is ca. 11.2 miles northwest of Paintsville.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 326000; Northing: 4196530

DATE SURVEYED: May 5, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

Tract 923 contains 82.84 acres and is shaped like a parallelogram. The two longest sides of the property measure 2250', and the two short sides approximate 2000' each. The tract is divided into a homesite locus (0.5 acres), cropland (4.0 acres uncultivated since at least 1975) and hillside timberland (78.34 acres). Some of this timber is of merchantable quality and includes poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), beech (Fagus sp.), red, black and yellow oak (Quercus sp.) and pines (Pinus sp.). At the time of the U.S. Government's evaluation of the property in September 1976, no one lived on the tract which was then the property of Mr. Jim Gilliam (also spelled Gillam) et ux. The subject structure, a 1 1/2 story log dwelling, was not listed as a homesite in the 1976 evaluation and was not Jim Gilliam's home. It is referenced simply as one of two log buildings on the tract. The principal dwelling on the property was removed or destroyed at least by 1976 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 923: 3). A 30' x 50' frame construction tobacco barn noted in the Corps of Engineers' evaluation records was observed during the architectural recording but was not selected by the Corps for further documentation. The second of the two log buildings mentioned in the evaluation forms was not in evidence at the time of the survey.

The land on Tract 923 is heavily overgrown with scrub pine trees, brush and field grasses. Presently, it affords little sense of how this hilly but well-drained area was utilized for farming. Unfortunately, no informants were located who might offer additional details on the log structure or on the property in general. All that is known is that Mr. Gilliam and his wife, Belva, obtained the property from Charley Gillam (sic) and Clarisa Gillam (sic) by deed dated April 22, 1939 and filed June 5, 1939 (Morgan County Deed Book 70: 456) and also by deed from Estill Gilliam (sic) and Clearisa Gilliam (sic) dated February 9, 1949 and filed for record January 4, 1950 (Morgan County Deed Book 82: 304). Thus, although the Gilliam (or Gillam) family owned the property for at least 36 years prior to U.S. Government purchase, very little is known of the history of the log structure described below.

INFORMANTS: None.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 101-105).

The 1 1/2 story log dwelling on Tract 923 is sited on a moderate northwest-facing slope between ca. 910' and 920' above sea level (Figures 102, 104). The northwest or downslope elevation of the structure parallels Bill Branch and is supported on two fieldstone piers ca. 1'8" square; the piers are placed at both the north and west corners of the building (Figure 105). The distance from the ground to the Door 1 threshold is 1'7", and there is no present indication that a step or steps were used here.

The structure is a single pen dwelling that is almost perfectly square. Overall exterior length along the northwest elevation is 14'1 1/2", while the southwest elevation measures 14'1 3/4". There is no indication of the previous presence of any frame additions to the structure.

Seven logs are found in the southeast wall of the structure; these rise a distance of 7'10 1/2" above ground level. The plates on both the southeast and northwest elevations are hewed on four sides and extend ca. 8" beyond the plane of the walls (Figure 105). Eight logs are found in the southwest, northwest and northeast elevations of the dwelling. At the west corner, ground to plate height is 9'. The gable ends of the dwelling on the southwest and northeast sides are composed of variable width (5"-8") circular sawed vertically applied boards attached with wire nails. Height of the peak of the gable

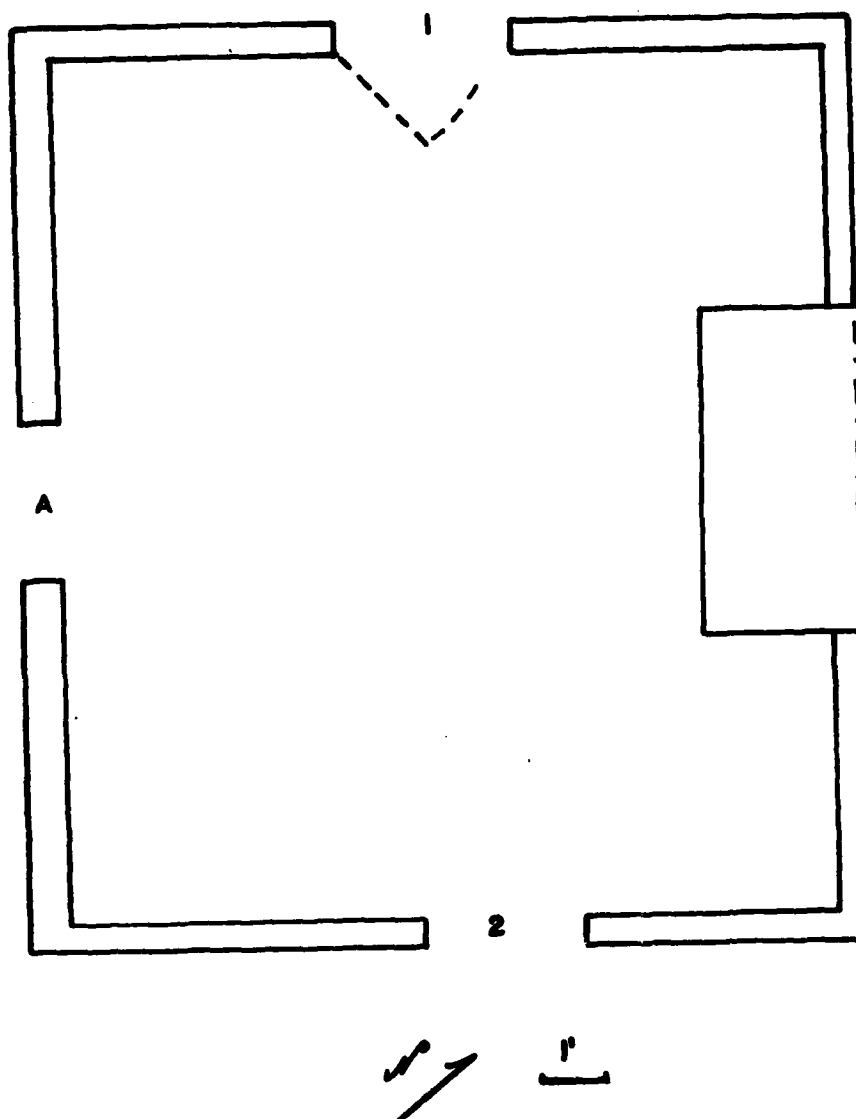


Figure 101. Floor plan of the Jim Gilliam dwelling on Tract 923. Although the property was in the possession of the Gilliam (or Gillam) family for many years, very little is known of the history of the structure.



Figure 102. The setting of the Jim Gilliam dwelling looking north. Note the siting of the structure and the details of the roof construction. In the background is the 30' x 50' frame tobacco barn on the same tract.

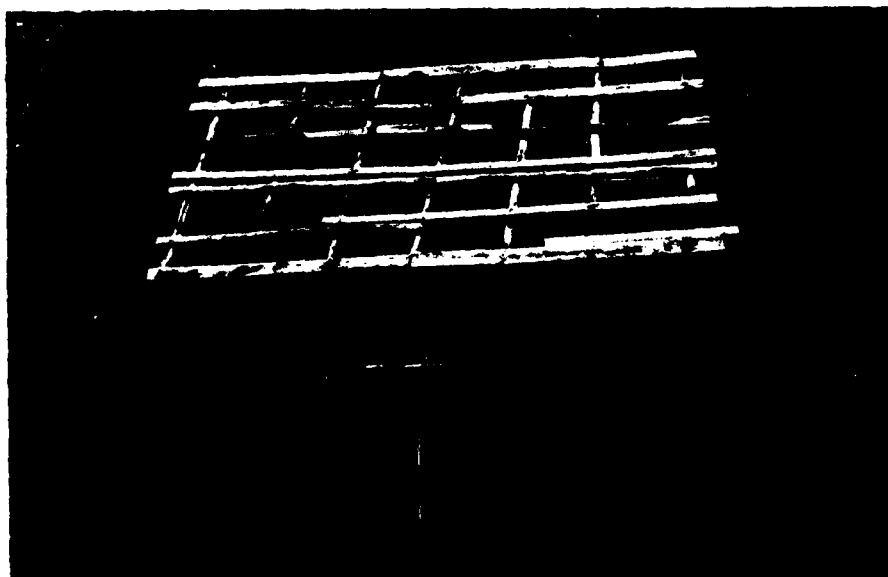


Figure 103. The southeast elevation of the Jim Gilliam dwelling. Note the generally dilapidated condition of the structure as well as the roof construction details.



Figure 104. The southwest elevation of the Jim Gilliam dwelling. Note the construction of the gable as well as the partially enclosed window opening in the center of the elevation. The moderate grade of the hillside on which the structure is sited is readily apparent.

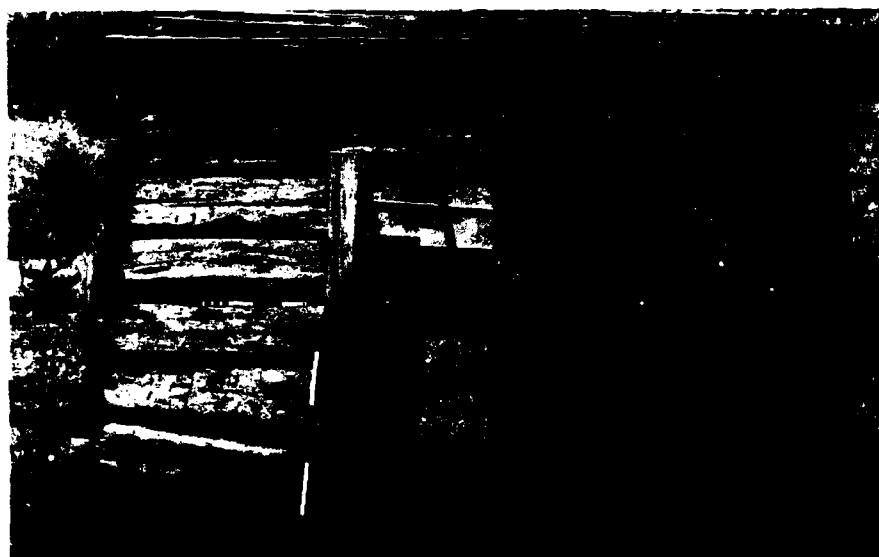


Figure 105. The northwest elevation of the Jim Gilliam dwelling. Note the notching of the logs and the extension of the plate beyond the plane of the wall. Note also the auger holes at the left of the doorway.

roof above the plate logs is ca. 3'. Calculated height of the roof peak above the level of the now missing loft floor is ca. 4'6". The combined height from the peak of the roof to the ground surface measured along the southwest wall is ca. 12'11 1/4".

The logs that compose the structure were identified by the U.S. Forest Service Center for Wood Anatomy Research as beech (*Fagus* sp.). The logs vary in height from 9 1/2"-1'2 1/2"; they average ca. 4 1/4" in thickness. All of them show evidence of similar steps in their preparation. The interior and exterior faces were flattened by splitting planks away from the remainder of the log which was then "trued" with an ax. Some of the logs show many more score marks than do others (Figure 105). The superior and inferior faces of the logs retain their natural convexity though decortication is not uncommon.

Notching of the ends of the logs is variable in size and craftsmanship. Half dovetail notching is used throughout the structure. Although of serviceable quality, the notching is far from precise. Notches range from 6" to 9 1/2" in length and from 3" to 6" in depth. The ends of some logs are quite uniform in size while others are generally rectangular in appearance (Figure 105). The ends of the logs are flush with the plane of the elevation or project slightly (ca. 1"-2") beyond it; the ends of only a few logs appear to have been sawed. In general, smaller, lighter logs are used in the upper courses of each elevation.

At the time of the survey very little mud chinking used in the interstices between the logs of the dwelling was preserved. A mixture of both riven planks and circular sawed boards was noted between several pairs of logs. Mud chinking was preserved at a few locations in each of the elevations and undoubtedly once had been much more common. Vertical separation between the logs ranges from 1/2" to 3" and averages 2".

At one time, there was an external chimney centered along the northeast elevation of the structure. When the survey was done, however, this chimney had been removed, its materials possibly salvaged for use elsewhere. The presence of the chimney is attested to only by the enclosed fireplace opening discussed below under INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS.

The structure's outer roof covering was missing at the time of the survey although the rafters and underlayment were preserved (Figures 102, 103). No shakes or shake fragments were noted, and it is likely that a rolled sheet metal roof was used although it is impossible to say whether this represents the original roofing medium. Additional comments on the construction of the roof are provided below under INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 106-108).

Entrance to the dwelling is gained through two doorways, one each in the southeast and northwest elevations (Figures 101, 103, 105). These doorways are roughly opposite each other. This is a frequent feature in the rectangular southern mountain cabin (Glassie 1968b: 353). No doors were intact when the survey was carried out, and it was possible to tell the direction of opening only for Door 1 (Figure 101). Which of the two entrances may have been the principal entrance or "front" door is not known, but the most direct route to the structure from the private access road is on the downslope side closer to Bill Branch. The northwest elevation may therefore have been, functionally, the "front" of the dwelling.



Figure 106. Interior of east corner of the Jim Gilliam dwelling. Note the enclosed fireplace opening at left, the auger hole and notches for the loft floor and the generally dilapidated appearance of the structure.

Figure 107. Close-up of notch for the loft floor joists in the Jim Gilliam dwelling. Note the auger hole directly below it.



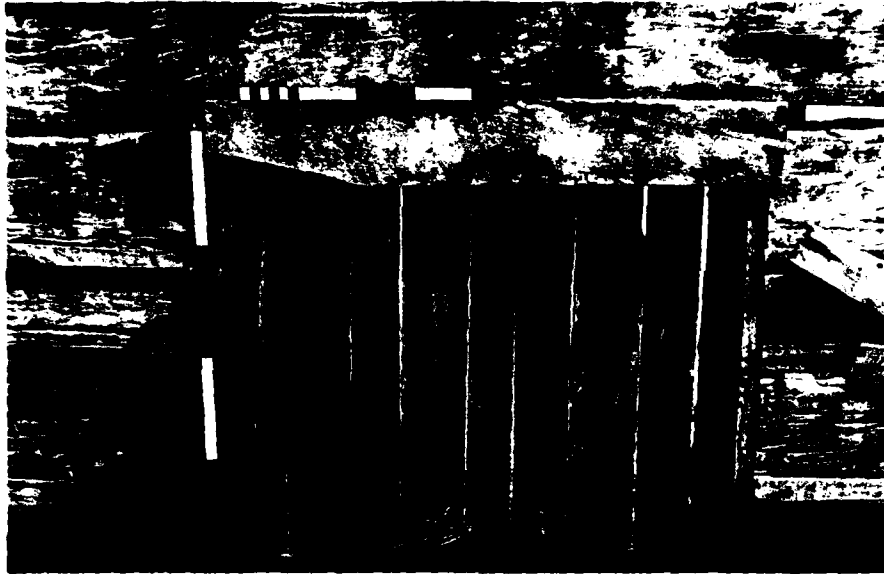


Figure 108. Enclosed fireplace opening in the northeast elevation of the Jim Gilliam dwelling.

Interior measurements of the square pen are 13'1" as measured along the northwest and southwest elevations. Interior floor area therefore measures ca. 171 ft.².

The floor of the main room of the structure is composed of 21 rows of 5"-6" circular sawed boards ca. 1" in thickness laid in two sections from southwest to northeast. This floor was partially collapsed when the survey was conducted, but a floor to ceiling height of 6'5" was estimated (Figure 106) as measured to the bottom of the six log notches that once carried the joists of the loft floor. Spacing between these joists ranges from 2'1" to 2'6".

It can be seen in Figure 106 that the interior of the structure was not well-preserved at the time that architectural recording was carried out. Many of the attributes that reflect room use, domestic traffic patterns, furnishings, decorative motifs, etc., are therefore absent in this dwelling.

One interesting interior feature consists of a series of 1 1/4" diameter auger holes arrayed along the southeast and northwest elevations in the second log below the plate. Spacing between the holes varies from 1'9" to 4'2 1/2". The interior of the northwest elevation preserves nine other such holes in the third, fifth and sixth logs below the plate. Both the vertical and horizontal spacing of these holes is erratic, and their function remains unknown. Other interior architectural details, where these are available, are summarized below under specific categories.

Doors and Windows

As indicated previously, there are two door openings and one window opening in the dwelling. Both doors and the window were missing when the survey was conducted. The window opening measures 2'5 3/4" in width, and it is 4'7 1/2" in height. The bottom of the window opening is 10 1/2" above the floor of the dwelling. The Door 2 opening in the southeast elevation shows some indication of being widened from its original dimensions by ca. 1'3" (Figure 103). Door surround, where it exists, consists of 6" wide circular sawed boards attached with wire nails. Additional information on the Door 1 and Door 2 openings is presented in Table 13.

TABLE 13
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 923 Jim Gilliam Dwelling

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	Missing	2'7"	5'9"	Doorway notched for two 3" butt hinges
2	Missing	2'4"	5'8"	—

Flooring

Information available on flooring in the Jim Gilliam dwelling has been presented in the INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS section and is not repeated here.

Fireplace

As noted above, the Jim Gilliam dwelling once contained a fireplace located in the center of the northeast elevation. At the time of the survey, the fireplace, chimney, mantle and hearth had been removed, and the fireplace opening was enclosed with a series of nine random width (4"-6") vertically applied circular sawed boards attached with wire nails. The fireplace opening measures 3'9" in height and 4'10" in width (see Figure 108). The hearth opening extends into the interior of the structure 2'3" and is also 4'10" in width.

Wall Coverings

The log walls of the Jim Gilliam dwelling are neither papered nor painted. Gaps between logs in many cases have been covered over with riven or circular sawed boards attached with wire nails (Figure 106).

Roof

The outer roof covering of the Jim Gilliam dwelling had been removed when the architectural survey was undertaken. The remaining roof structure consists of seven pairs of 4"-5" whole, partially decorticated poles angled and joined directly at the ridge of the roof with wire nails. No ridgeboard is present. Seven rows of circular sawed roof boards attached with wire nails are preserved on the southeast slope of the roof (Figure 103). It is very likely that the entire roof structure and covering are not contemporary with the construction of the dwelling itself but are replacements of the original roof. Judging by the lack of numerous closely spaced nail holes in the roof boards, the most recent outer covering was probably composed of rolled metal roofing rather than shakes.

Jim Gilliam Cliff Barn

TRACT NUMBER: 924.

LOCATION: Tract 924 is located on the north side of Paint Creek just within Morgan County, Kentucky. At times of low water, the tract is approached by a ford north across Paint Creek from an unimproved dirt access road. The cliff barn is wholly contained beneath a massive sandstone overhang that faces south along Paint Creek. It is between Poplar Gap Branch on the west and Bill Branch on the east, both of which are very small tributaries of Paint Creek. Tract 924 is adjacent to and just west of Tract 923 previously discussed. The cliff barn is ca. 1600' southwest of the Jim Gilliam dwelling on that tract. The Jim Gilliam cliff barn is ca. 11.2 miles northwest of Paintsville.

UTM COORDINATES: Quadrangle: Redbush, KY
Zone 17; Easting: 325530; Northing: 4196217

DATE SURVEYED: May 5, 1978.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL HISTORY:

The single structure recorded on Tract 924 is a combination frame and log construction cliff barn nestled beneath a massive south-facing sandstone outcrop that overlooks Paint Creek at an elevation of 800' above sea level. As in the case of Tract 923 described above, Tract 924 is situated in very rugged, hilly and extremely remote terrain. Access to the property can be gained only on foot by fording Paint Creek and

passing from Johnson County into Morgan County, Kentucky. The cliff barn is a least a one to two hour walk from the nearest passible road.

Mr. Jim Gilliam (or Gillam), who owned Tract 923 (see above), was also the last private owner of Tract 924. The terrain, vegetative cover, drainage and general ambience of Tract 924 is quite similar to that of Tract 923. The hillsides are covered with scrub pines, brush and field grasses, and the formerly agricultural character of the land is scarcely evident.

Tract 924 is irregular in shape with a ca. 3000' frontage. At the time of the U.S. Government's acquisition of the property, the tract included a homesite locus (0.3 acres), cropland (2 acres), rolling pasture (5 acres) and 51.14 acres of hillside timberland. Lumbering was formerly a major occupation on the tract but had been discontinued for many years.

The homesite, according to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers property appraisal records (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Files Paintsville Lake Tract 924: 3), included a ca. 35 year old frame construction five room house, a frame construction smoke house, a 30' x 40' tobacco barn and the cliff barn described here. Of these structures, only the cliff barn was selected by the Corps for architectural recording.

As in the case of the Jim Gilliam dwelling, it has not been possible to find informants knowledgeable about the cliff barn and its history. This has severely handicapped the present architectural study. With the lack of both oral history and documentary information about the barn, only its physical characteristics can be described and calculated guesses made concerning when it was constructed and the purposes for which it was used.

INFORMANTS: None.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS: (Figures 109-116).

The Jim Gilliam cliff barn is a multi-bay log and frame construction structure composed of 12 enclosed and two open-air Activity Units. Its construction date is unknown, but wire nails are used throughout the structure. Circular sawed boards and planks are also evident in much of the barn suggesting a late nineteenth or twentieth century construction date. All logs appear to have been removed or salvaged from one or more parent structures and subsequently reused as construction materials in the cliff barn. Only one Activity Unit, Activity Unit 7, is constructed entirely of half dovetail notched logs. The reuse of logs in this cliff barn forms a distinct parallel with the Walter Lemaster cliff barn on Tract 706B (see above).

The open-air Activity Units (Activity Units 1 and 14) are located on either end of this lengthy but narrow building. The morphology of the barn is governed entirely by the massive sandstone overhang that forms a natural but shallow roof over the barn. In several cases, the sandstone floor and wall of the shelter also form the floor and wall of the corresponding barn Activity Unit. A board or plank wall comprises the back (north) wall of other Activity Units (6, 7, 8). Some units (5, 7, 8) have raised wooden floors, and two of these (7, 8) may have been used for storing grain or other perishables that require a dry floor.

The primary function of the Jim Gilliam cliff barn seems to have been a livestock stable. Judging from fecal matter on the floor of many of the units, horses or mules were stabled more commonly than were other kinds of livestock. Secondary functions

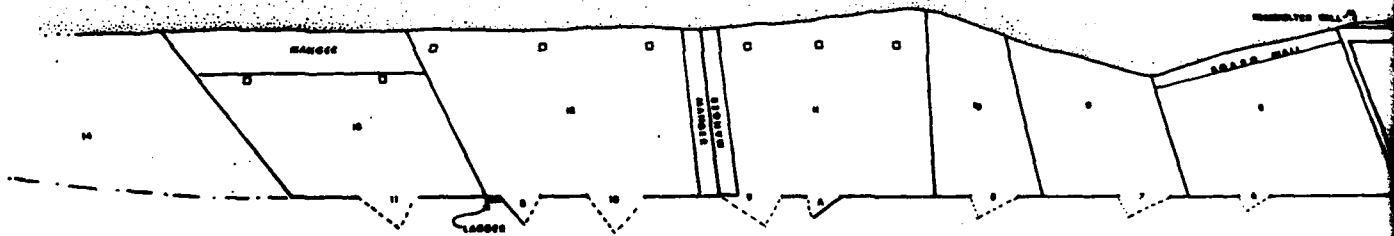


Figure 109. Floor plan of the Jim Gilliam cliff barn on Tract 924.

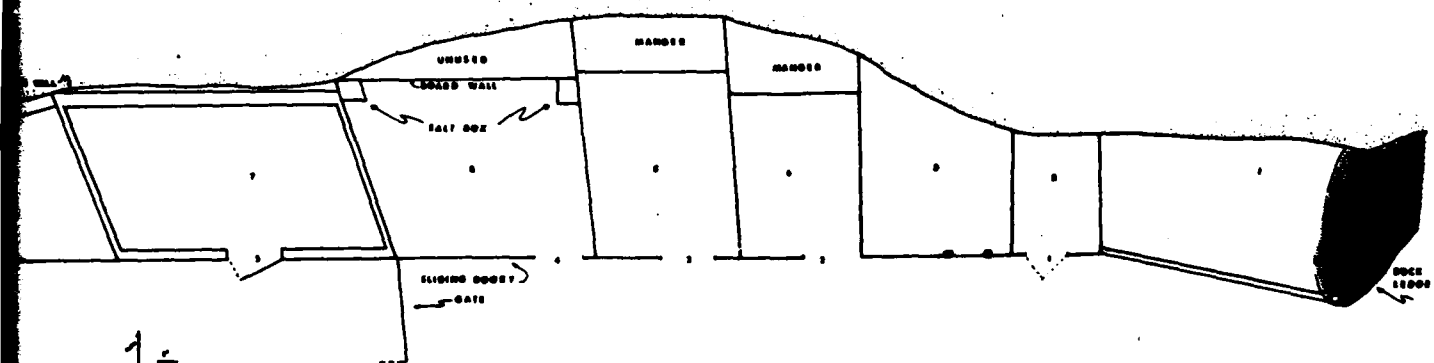




Figure 110. The Jim Gilliam cliff barn as it is approached from the southwest. Activity Units 11 and 12 are clearly visible in the center of the photograph. Note the crude construction techniques and the railed area above Activity Units 11, 12 and 13.



Figure 111. The Jim Gilliam cliff barn looking west to east across the southern elevation. Note the massive sandstone formation and the dilapidated appearance of the barn. The barn was used primarily to stable livestock, but some storage(?) and tobacco curing(?) functions are also possible.



Figure 112. The Jim Gilliam cliff barn looking east to west across the southern elevation. The mixed frame and log construction of the barn is readily apparent in this photograph. The half dovetail notched logs used in Activity Unit 7 are thought to be from another structure and reused in the barn.

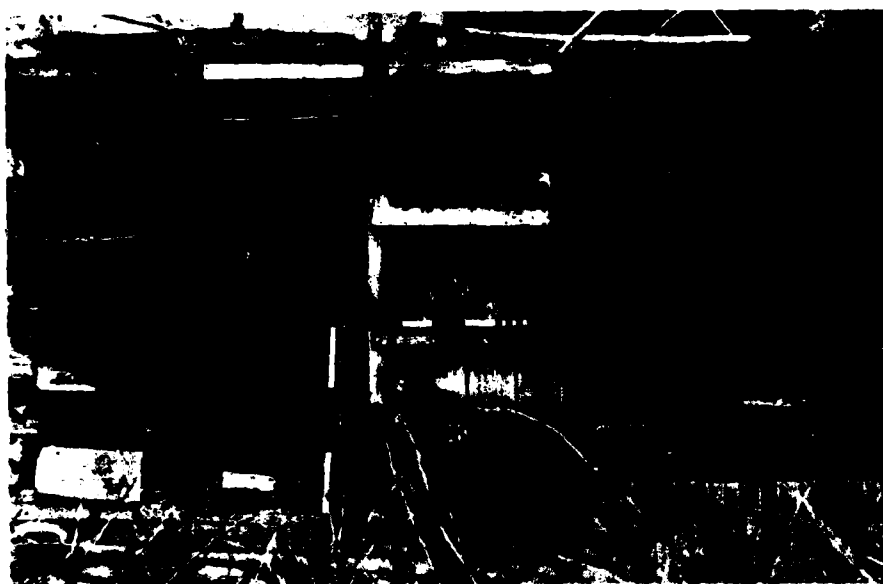


Figure 113. Southern elevation of Activity Unit 7 in the Jim Gilliam cliff barn. Note the lack of chinking between the logs and the generally poor fit of the logs at the southwest corner of the Activity Unit.



Figure 114. Close-up of half dovetail corner notching of the southeast corner of the Jim Gilliam cliff barn. Note the poor articulation of the intersecting log walls. This is a strong indication that the logs have been removed from another structure for use in the barn.

Figure 115. Crudely constructed tobacco curing(?) area above Activity Unit 7 in the Jim Gilliam cliff barn. The great thickness of the sandstone member that forms the roof over the barn is readily apparent.





Figure 114. Close-up of half dovetail corner notching of the southeast corner of the Jim Gilliam cliff barn. Note the poor articulation of the intersecting log walls. This is a strong indication that the logs have been removed from another structure for use in the barn.

Figure 115. Crudely constructed tobacco curing(?) area above Activity Unit 7 in the Jim Gilliam cliff barn. The great thickness of the sandstone member that forms the roof over the barn is readily apparent.





Figure 116. Close-up of frame construction Activity Unit 8 in the Jim Gilliam cliff barn. This unit is fairly typical of the frame construction Activity Units in the barn. Note the horseshoe mounted on the wall to the left of the door opening.

may have included tobacco curing (see Activity Unit 7) and the storing of hay and grain crops.

Overall east-west length of the enclosed Activity Units as measured along the southern elevation is 124'7 1/2". The depth of each Activity Unit varies widely, but on average approaches 9'. To the total length of the enclosed units must be added another 66'2" of frontage from Activity Units 1 and 14 on the east and west sides, respectively, of the enclosed segment of the barn (Figure 109).

Total estimated usable floor space in the enclosed units of the cliff barn approximates 997 ft.², roughly the equivalent of a free-standing structure ca. 31'6" square. When the additional ca. 527 ft.² of floor space in Activity Units 1 and 14 is added to this total, the cliff barn provides the equivalent usable floor space of a ca. 40' square free-standing barn. The fenced roof areas of Activity Units 7, 11, 12 and 13 were also used, probably for curing tobacco (Activity Unit 7) and for hay or straw storage (Activity Units 11-13). This utilized roof space adds another ca. 463 ft.² of usable space to the barn. Thus, ca. 1987 ft.² of space was available in the cliff barn, the equivalent of a free-standing barn ca. 44'7" square.

In making use of the rockshelter and the rockshelter overhang, the builder of this cliff barn economized on both time and material. Although crude, this barn, as is the case of the others discussed in this report, represents a successful, efficient and adaptive use of space in an area of limited level arable land. The barn is also cool and relatively dry although the units here are more exposed to the elements than in other Paintsville area cliff barns surveyed in the course of this project.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS:

The general plan of each of the Activity Units that comprise the Tract 924 cliff barn has been presented in Figure 109. To simplify the process of describing the Activity Units, comments on each of these areas are presented below.

Activity Unit 1 (see Figure 109).

The position of this triangular-shaped, unenclosed Activity Unit on the east periphery of the cliff barn has been discussed previously. The unit is beneath a prominent projection of the shelter's sandstone overhang and is situated between a large detached roof block on the east and Activity Unit 2 on the west. An 11'8" long "retaining wall" constitutes the southernmost extension of this unit; it is composed of two stacked half dovetail notched logs undoubtedly reused from another structure. At its deepest point, this Activity Unit is ca. 6'3" deep, and it contains ca. 36.4 ft.² of usable floor space. Maximum height is 6'5". Its apparent use was for coal and lumber storage.

Activity Unit 2 (see Figure 109).

Activity Unit 2 is the first enclosed unit on the eastern side of the cliff barn. The eastern and western walls are crudely constructed of horizontal circular sawed boards and some riven planks that were thinned, possibly with a draw knife. The southern elevation is crudely constructed from vertically implanted posts and circular sawed boards. The unit measures 4'8" across the front, while front to back depth is ca. 6'4". Maximum usable floor space is ca. 29.6 ft.². Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 5'9". There is evidence that the unit once had a door that opened as indicated in Figure 109. The door was secured by a simple wood turn. This unit has an earth floor. The sandstone

rockshelter forms the rear (north) wall of this Activity Unit which has no roof other than the rockshelter overhang. This unit also was used as a coal shed.

Activity Unit 3 (see Figure 109).

This Activity Unit is enclosed on three sides only. The east and west walls are constructed of horizontal variable width circular sawed boards. The rockshelter face forms the rear (north) wall. The southern elevation is open except for two horizontal circular sawed boards 7'9" in length that constitute a low "fence" across the mouth of the unit. This unit measures 7'9" across the front, while front to back depth is ca. 6'4". Maximum usable floor space is ca. 45.9 ft.². Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 7'3". This unit has an earth floor. The rockshelter overhang forms the roof. From fecal matter present in the unit it was probably used as a stall for horses(?), mules(?) or related animals.

Activity Unit 4 (see Figure 109).

The east wall of Activity Unit 4 is shared with Activity Unit 3 on the east; as noted above, this consists of horizontal variable width circular sawed boards. The west wall of the unit is also a board wall, but these boards are vertically nailed and include among them some semiround riven planks. The southern elevation consists of vertically nailed boards. Measured across this elevation, the unit is 6'1 1/2" in length. Front to back depth of the unit is 11'6". Although there is a 2'10 1/2" wide doorway with a 6" high threshold to the unit, there is no indication that it ever had a door. Total usable floor space in the unit is 57.3 ft.². To this total must be added the 13.1 ft.² of interior space devoted to a 2' wide by 6'10" long manger at the rear (north) wall of the unit. The 2' high manger is made from horizontal poles joined with ca. 2" wide vertically nailed boards spaced ca. 2" apart. The rockshelter face forms the rear (north) wall of the manger. This unit has an earth floor. The rockshelter overhang forms the roof over this unit. Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 7'3". From fecal matter present in the unit it was probably used as a stable for horses(?), mules(?) or related animals.

Activity Unit 5 (see Figure 109).

The walls of Activity Unit 5 are of identical construction to those in Activity Unit 4. Measured across the southern elevation the unit is 7'5" in length. Front to back depth is 11'5 1/2". As in the case of Activity Unit 5, there is a doorway to this unit (2'8 1/2" wide) but no indication that a door was ever present. Total usable floor space in the unit is 59.3 ft.². To this total must be added the 23.75 ft.² of interior space devoted to a 3' wide by 7'11" long manger at the rear (north) wall of the unit. The 2'6" high manger is made from horizontally nailed semiround riven planks. The rockshelter face forms the rear (north) wall of the manger. This unit has a partially intact circular sawed board floor laid in a north-south direction. The rockshelter overhang forms the roof over this unit. Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 6'5". From fecal matter present in the unit it was probably used as a stable for horses(?), mules(?) or related animals.

Activity Unit 6 (see Figure 109).

This is the largest Activity Unit thus far encountered in the discussion of the cliff barn. The east wall of the unit is a common wall with Activity Unit 5. The west wall is a common wall with Activity Unit 7 (see below) and consists of the log construction encountered in that unit. The southern elevation is composed of vertically nailed variable width circular sawed boards. Measured across this elevation the unit is 12'7" in length. Front to back depth is 9'2". There is some indication that this unit once had a

sliding door attached to the southern elevation, but the door is no longer present. There is a ca. 6" high threshold. Total usable floor space in this unit is 115.3 ft². Unlike all of the Activity Units discussed thus far, Activity Unit 6 has a horizontal board wall across its rear (north) extent. There is therefore some unutilized space between this wall and the face of the rockshelter. The unit has an earth floor. The rockshelter overhang forms the roof over this unit. Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 6'7". A unique feature of the unit is the presence of two wood salt block holders in the northwest and northeast corners. These measure 1'4" x 1'1/2" and 1'1" x 1'4", respectively. From fecal matter present in the unit it was probably used as a stall for horses(?), mules(?) or related animals.

Activity Unit 7 (see Figures 109, 112, 113, 114, 115).

Activity Unit 7 is the only unit in the cliff barn entirely constructed of logs. There are seven logs in the east and west elevations and eight logs in both the north and south elevations. The height of the log walls above ground surface is 7'9". The U.S. Forest Service Center for Wood Anatomy Research identified the log wood as yellow pine (*Pinus* sp.). The interior and exterior surfaces of each log have been prepared with a broadax while the superior and inferior surfaces retain their natural convexity. In most cases, however, the superior and inferior surfaces are decorticated. Larger logs tend to have been used in the lower courses of the building. The logs range in height from 9" to 1' and are ca. 5" wide. No mud chinking is evident in this crib. It has been mentioned above that corner notching on the logs in this Activity Unit is exclusively of the half dovetail variety. The notching is of highly variable quality, and the ends of the logs are poorly worked (see Figure 114). On average, the log ends attain a maximum height of ca. 7" and a width of ca. 4"-5". In several places, shims have been inserted between intersecting logs to correct for poor alignment. It seems quite certain from the reworked corner notches that the logs were used in a previous structure and have been refitted and reused in this cliff barn. Measured across the southern elevation, Activity Unit 7 is 14'3" in length. Front to back depth of the unit is 8'8". Total usable floor space in the unit is 123.5 ft². There is a single four board three batten door to the unit centrally positioned in the southern elevation (see Figure 113). The boards are circular sawed and vary from 8" to 9" in width. The top and middle battens are separated by a distance of 1'7", while the middle and bottom battens are 2' apart. All of the 4" wide battens are mounted on the exterior of the door which is hung from one strap hinge and one tee hinge. These are mounted on the right (east) side of the door which is secured by a hasp lock and a simple wood turn. A five link forged chain (see Figure 113) serves as a door pull. The south facade of the Activity Unit is elevated on two undressed sandstone piers (see Figure 116). This has created a high step-up into the unit of 2'2". The interior of this unit differs from most of those previously described as it has both a board floor and ceiling. The flooring consists of 8" wide circular sawed lumber laid east to west. The flat roof is formed from 3"-4" wide circular sawed lumber also laid in an east to west direction. Above the Activity Unit is a two tier crude pole construction scaffolding (see Figures 112, 115) probably used for curing tobacco. The function of Activity Unit 7 is unknown, but the use of a hasp lock (unobserved elsewhere in the barn) and the presence of both an elevated floor and a roof suggest storage of a valuable crop, perhaps tobacco. Attached to the southeast corner of Activity Unit 7 is a wooden gate ca. 9' in length and 4' high. It is composed of seven horizontal rails joined by three paired vertical members. The gate is hung from two crude forged hinges nailed to Activity Unit 7. When in use, the gate would have separated the functions of Activity Units 1 through 6 from those of Activity Units 7-14.

Activity Unit 8 (see Figures 109, 116).

Activity Unit 8 has vertical board and plank north and south walls composed of a mixture of circular sawed variable width (ca. 4"-6") boards and semiround riven planks. It shares common walls with Activity Units 7 and 9. Measured across the southern elevation the unit is 11'5" in length. Front to back depth varies from 8'9" along the eastern wall to only 4'7" along the western wall. A single door once was present in the south elevation; it was hinged on the right (east) side and was secured with a single wood turn. A downturned horseshoe is attached to the south elevation just to the left of the door opening (see Figure 116). Total usable floor space in this Activity Unit approximates 100 ft.². This unit has both a crude board floor laid in a north to south direction and a board and plank roof also laid north to south. The floor of the unit is elevated on a fieldstone pier and on two log piers. The step-up to the floor is 1'8" above ground level. Maximum floor to ceiling height is 7'1". Function of the unit is unknown, but corn storage is the most likely purpose judging from the presence of quantities of this grain on the floor.

Activity Unit 9 (see Figure 109).

The walls of this Activity Unit are built of ca. 7"-10" wide vertically nailed riven planks and circular sawed boards. Measured across the southern elevation the unit is 7'4" in length. Front to back depth is 6'4" along the east wall and ca. 8' along the west wall. A single door opening is present in the south elevation. The door was secured by a wood turn, and there is a 6" high log threshold. Total usable floor space is 46.4 ft.². The rockshelter face forms the rear (north) wall of the unit. The rockshelter overhang forms the roof over this unit which has an earth floor. Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 7'8". Function of this Activity Unit is unknown.

Activity Unit 10 (see Figure 109).

The east and west walls of this Activity Unit are built of vertically nailed semiround riven planks. Measured across the southern elevation the unit is 5'6" in length. This narrows to 4' across the rear (north) wall formed by the rockshelter face. Front to back depth is 7'8" along the east wall and 8'4" along the west wall. A single door opening is present in the south elevation. The now missing door was secured by a single wood turn. There is a 6" high board threshold positioned 11" above ground surface. Total usable floor space approximates 42.2 ft.². The rockshelter overhang forms the roof over this unit which has an earth floor. Maximum floor to "ceiling" height is 7'6". Function of this Activity Unit is unknown, but the west wall has a forked twig rack that may have been used to support harnesses or other farm animal equipage.

Activity Unit 11 (see Figures 109-111).

The east, west and south walls of this Activity Unit are constructed from vertically nailed semiround riven planks and circular sawed boards. Measured across the southern elevation the unit is 14'10" in length. This narrows to 12'6" across the rear (north) wall formed by the rockshelter face. Front to back depth is 9'10 1/2" along the east wall and 8'9" along the west wall. A single door opening is present in the southern elevation. The step-up to the threshold of the door opening is ca. 1' in height. Total usable floor space approximates 138 ft.². To this total must be added ca. 8 ft.² of interior space taken up by an 11 1/2" wide by 8'9" long manger that extends along the west wall of the unit. It is made of two horizontal circular sawed boards and is ca. 2' high. This Activity Unit also has a 2' x 2' window opening covered by a four board two interior batten shutter just to the right (east) of the door opening. The bottom of the window opening is 4'1" above

ground surface. Although the rockshelter face forms the rear (north) wall of the unit, there are three ca. 4" square posts spaced across this distance that help to support the circular sawed board roof. Maximum floor to ceiling height is 7'. The unit has an earth floor, and it obviously served as a stable though for what kind of farm livestock could not be determined. Note that the roofs over Activity Units 11, 12 and 13 are enclosed by a crude pole and board fence that is ca. 4' high and is formed in part by an extension of the vertically nailed boards that cover the southern elevation of these units (see Figures 110, 111). The roofs are straw covered, and this area may have been used for storage of this crop.

Activity Unit 12 (see Figures 109-111).

Activity Unit 12 is very like Activity Unit 11 in construction details and presumably in function. In some respects, it is a "mirror image" of Activity Unit 11 (see Figure 109) though the latter is larger in overall size. The east and west walls of this unit are constructed of vertically nailed semiround riven planks and circular sawed boards. Measured across the southern elevation the unit is 11'2" in length. It is somewhat wider across the rear (north) extent measuring 11'6 1/2"; the rockshelter face forms this wall of the unit, but there are three roof support posts of ca. 4" square timbers. Front to back depth is 8'11". A single door opening is present in the southern elevation. The door was probably secured by a sliding wooden bar and two strap hinges. The log step-up to the threshold of the door opening is ca. 1' in height. To the left (west) of the door, an eight board rung ladder is attached to the wall of the barn for access to the roof over Activity Units 11-13. Total usable floor space approximates 77.3 ft.². To this total must be added ca. 22 ft.² of interior space taken up by a 2'6" wide by 8'10" long manger along the east wall of the unit. It is made of two horizontal circular sawed boards and is ca. 2' high. Maximum floor to ceiling height is 7' 1/2". This Activity Unit also has a 2'1" x 2'10" window opening covered by a four board two exterior batten shutter just to the left (west) of the door opening (see Figure 111 left foreground). The shutter is attached with two 6" strap hinges. The bottom of the window opening is ca. 4' above ground surface. This unit has a flat, circular sawed board roof enclosed with a crude fence as described for Activity Unit 11 (see above). The unit has an earth floor, and it obviously served as a stable though for what kind of farm animal could not be determined.

Activity Unit 13 (see Figure 109).

Activity Unit 13 is the last of the enclosed units that comprise the cliff barn. The east and west walls are composed of vertically nailed semiround riven planks and circular sawed boards attached to log sills. Measured across the southern elevation this unit is 9'11" in length. Front to back depth is 9'6" along the east wall and 8'6" along the west wall. A single door opening is present in the southern elevation. The step-up to the threshold of the door opening is ca. 1'4" in height. Total usable floor space approximates 72.7 ft.². To this total must be added ca. 21 ft.² of interior space taken up by a 2'2" wide by 9'8" long manger across the rear (north) wall of the unit. It is crudely constructed of four horizontal board members nailed with wire nails to two ca. 4" square posts that also support the circular sawed board roof over this unit. The manger is ca. 3' in height. Maximum floor to ceiling height is ca. 7'5". This Activity Unit has an earth floor and obviously served a stabling function. A horse harness and two feed buckets were observed in the unit, and it is presumed that horses, mules or similar animals once were quartered here. A quantity of tobacco spears were collected in the southeast corner of the unit as well. As in the case of Activity Units 11 and 12 discussed above, the roof over Activity Unit 13 is enclosed with a crude fence and was apparently used to store hay, straw or similar crops.

Activity Unit 14 (see Figure 109).

This unenclosed Activity Unit is a morphologically indistinct general storage area located adjacent to Activity Unit 13 and extending west a distance of ca. 54'6". The utilized area coincides roughly with that protected beneath the rockshelter overhang and contains ca. 490.5 ft.². At the time of the survey, scrap lumber and kindling, one piece of abandoned farm equipment and evidence of a small fire were noted.

Doors and window openings present in the Jim Gilliam cliff barn on Tract 924 are summarized below in Tables 14 and 15.

TABLE 14
Door Construction and Measurements: Tract 924 Jim Gilliam Cliff Barn

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	Missing	2'3"	5'6"	wood turn
2	Doorway	2'10 1/2"	7'3"	---
3	Doorway	2'8 1/2"	6'5"	---
4	Missing (sliding door?)	2'7"	5'1"	---
5	four board three batten	2'9"	5'3"	hasp lock wood turn one strap hinge one tee hinge forged five link chain pull
6	Missing	1'11"	4'5"	wood turn
7	Missing	2'8"	7'	wood turn
8	Missing	2'5"	6'1"	wood turn
9	Missing	3' 1/2"	5'6"	---
10	Missing	3'1"	6'	sliding wood bar two strap hinges now missing
11	Missing	3'1"	5'	---

TABLE 15
Window Construction and Measurements: Tract 924 Jim Gilliam Cliff Barn

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	open frame window covered with four board two interior batten shutter	2' (shutter)	2' (shutter)
B	open frame window covered with four board two exterior batten shutter	2'1" (shutter)	2'10" (shutter)

CONCLUSIONS

A survey of even a few summary articles which discuss the place of folklore/folklife studies in modern social science (e.g., Yoder 1976; Kniffin 1976) amply demonstrate the highly integrated nature of these scholarly pursuits. Techniques of history, oral history, architectural history, cultural geography, genealogy, archaeology, landscape history, historic preservation, etc. are now increasingly employed conjunctively to discern and to understand the patterns of human adaptation and distribution upon the landscape. To a large extent this is an anthropological approach in that it integrates many different methodologies in attempts to fathom within the material remnants of human behavior the wider cultural contexts (e.g., Schlereth 1980) that produced them.

Twelve structures in the Paintsville Lake Project Area of Johnson and Morgan counties, Kentucky, have been described in the preceding pages. Among these are a single log construction Baptist church sheathed with weatherboarding, a mule breeding stanchion, three dwellings, a log school, a dwelling subsequently converted to use as a tobacco barn, four cliff barns, and a transverse crib log barn with frame additions. As was noted in the companion work to the present study (Carlisle 1978: 146) both architectural studies were undertaken to provide the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with sufficient architectural, historical and (where possible) oral historical information to mitigate adverse impact to these properties. Unfortunately, the Paintsville study suffers from many of the same ills noted for the Yatesville Lake Project Area in neighboring Lawrence County, Kentucky. Specifically, and most importantly, this study is far from being either a comprehensive or even representative survey of folk construction practices in the project area much less the county or region in which the project is located. Many of the other points discussed in the Yatesville Lake report (Carlisle 1978: 146-147) also apply in the present context and bear repetition:

1) The Paintsville structures were selected on the basis of a point scoring system employed by Rahenkamp, Sachs, Wells and Associates (1975) during the overall environmental assessment of the project area. Point scoring systems are probably more expedient than useful in discriminating among a universe of structures and in culling out some of them for more detailed examination. Johnson (1981) has provided a recent critique of these systems and their use in architectural/historical surveys.

2) The time lapse between the initial architectural inventory and the subsequent survey was too long. In that time, many of the finer examples of the project's dwellings and barns were removed, altered through salvage by the former owners or were vandalized and burned. Overgrowth, too, can very quickly obscure features of farmstead layout and design, both of which are important elements in any architectural survey. Cliff barns in particular can often "disappear" behind a screen of hanging vegetation. Outbuildings and wells also suffer quickly when tracts are abandoned. For these reasons, it is essential that architectural surveys be conducted as soon as possible after property acquisition has been completed. Accessibility to former residents and to the potential pools of unrecorded genealogical information that they possess is also improved if such surveys are initiated more promptly.

3) The selection of surveyed buildings included a mixture of structures. Unfortunately, there is little if any underlying theme to this. It is impossible on current evidence, for instance, to discuss the distribution of particular house or barn types within the reservoir, nor is it possible to comment intelligently on such themes as church or school architecture in toto. Frame construction buildings, despite the fact that in some cases they may well be of an age contemporary to some of the log structures reported on here were excluded from consideration despite the obvious and interesting interplay between the two construction media.

4) Another major drawback to the study involves the lack of comparative architectural information in the area. Log structures, barns, cliff barns, etc. do not lie only within the perimeter of Paintsville Lake, and any comprehensive survey of the project area would have to take into account this larger picture.

5) A final problem with the report is the lack of adequate chronological information to date the construction of many of the structures. Deeds, wills and tax data generally do not reflect construction dates. Moreover, constant subdivision of land tracts surveyed with "metes and bounds" survey techniques makes it extremely difficult to follow the legal history of that portion of the original tract on which the subject structures stand.

By the same token, many of the beneficial aspects of the Paintsville survey also correspond to those noted in the Yatesville study (Carlisle 1978: 147):

1) Under the terms of cultural resource management law, most of the study was not required. The Phase I and II inventories sufficed for the Corps of Engineers to meet its cultural resource legal requirements except in the case of the Fishtrap Baptist Church and the David McKenzie dwelling, both of which required added research to confirm their National Register of Historic Places eligibility status. In this light, it is encouraging to encounter a governmental agency that is not concerned merely with the letter of the law but which extends itself to meet the spirit of that law.

2) Sufficient architectural data were accumulated on the subject structures to insure that any of them that might be selected for use as cultural interpretive centers will be able to be reconstructed faithfully and preserved as authentic representatives of this aspect of the folklife of Appalachia.

3) A final point worth mentioning is the genuine enthusiasm which this project engendered on the part of all of the informants contacted during the course of the study. There is an honest and profound respect and interest on the part of all of those people, many of whom are lifelong residents of the area, for the successful completion of the architectural project. To a person, they gave unstintingly of themselves and information concerning the buildings covered.

Among the Paintsville Lake Project Area dwellings, no types not generally recognized for the area (see Montell and Morse 1976) are included. The McKenzie dwelling is the most interesting of the three because of its state of preservation, the amount of oral and historical data concerning it and because of its somewhat unusual construction. It has been referred to here as a "saddlebag" house with qualifications. It is one and one-half stories in height with a centrally placed double chimney and two doors at the main entrance. Unlike the more typical saddlebag dwelling, however, the two halves of the structure do not share a common interior wall. Rather, the two halves of the home each are independent units. There can be little doubt that the two pens were constructed at different times. The roofed over exterior stairway and the holes for the attachment of an outdoor loom are both important architectural features. As far as this author is aware, the function of the loom support holes has never been identified previously for Kentucky, and additional information on such exterior activities associated with folk dwellings should be sought. Everett McKenzie's comments on the desirable qualities of a poplar floor and his memories of his mother scrubbing it with sand until it was white are echoed in Montell and Morse (1976: 25). It is important to note that no attempt was ever made to weatherboard the McKenzie dwelling as was so often the case with log homes.

Regretably, the J. C. Jenkins dwelling on Tract 704 suffers from a lack of locational integrity and has been heavily modified by more modern additions. The Jim Gilliam dwelling on Tract 923 is but a shell preserving little other than its four walls. The McKenzie Branch school, though preserved by the efforts of a concerned community could not be photographed, drawn or studied in its original location.

The Jesse Williams family home is a saddlebag type dwelling in the more strict sense of the term. Continued utilization of the structure into very recent years essentially has destroyed its domestic qualities. Once again, little remains save the four walls. The adaptability of log structures to new functions is nevertheless readily apparent in the building which was converted to use as a tobacco barn (see Hart and Mather 1961).

In the Rowland barn on Tract 412 one can see the enduring functional value of the log construction medium in more recent times despite a downturn in the capacity to manipulate and mold that medium in an artistic and craftsman-like way. Clearly, the logs here were never meant to be seen; they served only as a skeleton for frame siding.

Of Fishtrap United Baptist church, little more need be added to what has already been said. Present evidence has not resolved the building date of the church. While the congregation definitely dates to the mid-nineteenth century or slightly before, the present church building may not date before ca. 1905. In the absence of architectural and historical information for other churches in the project area virtually nothing can be said about the structure in a comparative sense. Future studies in government project areas might bear this in mind for there can be little doubt that few structures reflect the respect and embody the history, spirit and interest of the surrounding community the way that churches do (Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Section of Man 1982).

Although architecturally unsophisticated, the Tract 307 mule breeding stanchion represents an important facet of Kentucky history, though one not generally connected with the extreme eastern part of the state. By 1900, mules outnumbered all other draft animals in the southern United States, and the focal point of mule breeding was in the Bluegrass of Kentucky, Missouri and in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee (Lamb 1963: 1, 4). Throughout the nineteenth century, mules became increasingly important to Kentucky's economy. While in 1820 there were 800 or so mules in the state, 15 years

later that number had grown to 4,000-5,000 (Lamb 1963: 8). Mule prices between 1870 and 1940 were consistently higher than the per head price of horses reaching a peak in 1920 of \$140.00 (Lamb 1963: 24, Figure 3). The utility of the mule in southern agriculture cannot be questioned, and it is fitting that the material culture associated with their breeding be included in a study such as this.

The four cliff barns recorded in the survey are not only the most populous class of structures but among the most interesting. Rockshelter formation in eastern Kentucky has furnished both the prehistoric and historic period inhabitants of the area with a (usually) dry and protected locus for both habitation and other forms of utilization. It has been noted previously that both prehistorically and as late as 1917 "rockhouses" were in use as domiciles. Their historic period use as barns for stabling livestock and storing crops is also a matter of record, but neither their architecture nor the distribution of activities within them has been recorded well prior to the work reported here. It is of interest that at least three of the four cliff barns discussed in this report (J. C. Jenkins, Tract 704; Walter Lemaster, Tract 706B; Charles Cochran, Tract 717) and possibly the fourth (Jim Gilliam, Tract 924) are of relatively recent construction dating in the case of the first three to the 1950s and 1960s. Both the Lemaster cliff barn and the Gilliam cliff barn have incorporated reused log elements into their fabrics while the Jenkins cliff barn, much like the free-standing Rowland barn on Tract 412, demonstrates the continued utility, convenience and adaptability of the "modular" log construction medium. All four cliff barns were used for both stabling and crop storage purposes. The former appears to have been most important in the Jenkins and Gilliam cliff barns and probably also in the Lemaster cliff barn. The Cochran cliff barn is dominated by the floor to ceiling pole and lumber construction scaffolding that forms a series of tobacco "bents" (Hart and Mather 1961). Rockshelters used as tobacco barns may be economically feasible only in regions where air-cured burley tobacco is grown. The hearth in the Cochran cliff barn may represent some effort to control humidity within the barn, an important factor in the curing process (Hart and Mather 1961). It is evident that cliff barns and "rockhouses" constitute an important and long-lived material culture component in eastern Kentucky which deserve greater inspection and attention from folklife specialists.

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APPENDIX

**Sample Building Survey Form Used in the Collection of
Architectural Data in the Paintsville Lake Project Area.**

Building SurveyBUILDING IDENTIFICATION

1. Building Name _____
2. Other names by which known _____
3. Address _____
4. Present Owner _____
5. Use:
 - a. Original
 - b. Current
6. Accessibility to public:
 - a. Exterior visible from road () yes Road name _____
 - b. Interior () Private and closed to public
() Private but open to public by appointment
() Public museum
7. Former Owners - Deed Book:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

8. Shape:
9. Number and configuration of stories:

175

10. Floor plans:

11. Exterior length _____

12. Exterior width _____

13. Type of notching _____

14. Type of logs _____

15. Thickness of logs _____

16. Width of logs _____

17. Description of floor boards:

18. Description of porches:

19. Description of chimneys:

a. Location _____

b. Material _____

c. Construction:

20. Description of Roof:

a. Type _____

b. Material _____

c. Trim:

d. Gutters:

21. Description of Walls:

a. Interior:

b. Exterior:

c. Chinking

22. Description of Doors:

a. Number and location of exterior:

b. Material _____

c. Hardware _____

d. Surround Material:

23. Number and description of windows:

24. Estimated age _____

25. Related outbuildings:

26. Related Landscape Features:**27. Comments of Informants:**