SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000214 Date Listed: 3/13/2013

Property Name: Rose-Daughtry Farmstead

County: Warren State: KY

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

3/13/2013
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Area of Significance

The Area of Significance for the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead is hereby changed to ARCHITECTURE

The nomination is under Criterion C, and the justification is that this is an exemplary collection of farm buildings, representing a successful mid-late 19th century farm. The nomination originally claimed "agriculture" as the area of significance, with the intention of recognizing that the function of these buildings is what defines their importance. However, Criterion C encompasses the physical qualities, not necessarily the use of, the nominated resource. The buildings of the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead represent the distinctive characteristics of a type and a period, and are considered significance because of these qualities.

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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Resub

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Rose-Daughtry Farmstead

other names/site number Rose Villa WA-329

2. Location

street & number 6487 Louisville Road | NA | not for publication

city or town Bowling Green | X | vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Warren code 227 zip code 42101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property __x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__ **national** __ **statewide** _x_ **local**

Signature of certifying official/Title **Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO** Date 1/28/2013

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/13/2013

Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Name of Property

Warren County, Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [ ] private
- [X] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

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

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	2	buildings
		sites
2	1	structures
		objects
7	3	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSITENCE/ag outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSITENCE/storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone
walls: Brick
roof: Metal
other: Wood

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Rose-Daughtry Farmstead (WA-329) lies just west of the Louisville Highway in northeastern Warren County, Kentucky, about 6.5 miles from the Warren County Courthouse. The farmstead's historic buildings are now located within Ephram White Park, where there are walking trails, ball fields and structures associated with the recreational space. Due to the lack of large-scale development in the immediate vicinity, the farmstead still has a rural feel; agricultural fields west and south of the farmstead are either planted in crops or are uncultivated while north and east are open green space in the park. The farmstead consists of seven contributing features: three brick 1880s buildings, two frame buildings that range in date from 1880-1910 and two historic water systems, the well and cistern. The house dominates the farmstead; it is a large brick T-shaped two-story residence with intersecting gable roofs. Local architectural elements such as red brick and limestone as well manufactured architectural details are found throughout the domestic agrarian complex. Behind the house are two brick buildings that are similar to the house in their construction, although much smaller. The garage/root cellar and the coal house are frame. There are three noncontributing resources. Within the last five years, a mobile home was placed behind the house for the caretaker, while a gas pump that dates from the 1960s and a concrete pad are the non-contributing elements. The overall character of the farmstead is one of a prosperous farmstead that had its origins in the late-nineteenth century. Within the boundaries of the complex, the only noticeable non-historic feature is the mobile home. While the County owns a tract of over 100 acres on which the farmstead sits, the land proposed for listing in the National Register is only a 2.41-acre area.

Site Description

Original circulation patterns in the farm yard are indicated by several substantial limestone and concrete pieces that form walkways from the garage to the house and from the front drive to the house. The yard also includes large mature trees as well as smaller trees planted more recently. Park personnel created a small nursery with trees, for use within the facility, just east of the front yard. Flower gardens from the twenty-first century ring the house.

The area surrounding Ephram White Park has various types of development which include: subdivisions, educational facilities, stone quarries, commercial enterprises, industrial parks, agricultural operations, recreational and religious facilities. Transportation routes involve both highways and railroad lines.

A local historian indicated that a complex similar to the Rose-Daughtry, the Clint Porter Farm, was constructed around 1880 and existed on Porter Pike (Hays). That particular farm had both a brick house and similar brick outbuildings but none of those buildings remains today. Contractor Aaron Phillips trained and worked with Harrison Barner who was a noted builder in northeastern Warren County. By the time that the Rose-Daughtry and the Clint Porter farms were constructed, Barner was dead but his apprentice, Aaron Phillips, was still building. Warren County historian Joseph Hays believes the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead exhibits the craftsmanship of Phillips. Since written records have not yet been located to document either the house or Phillips' work, this is conjecture.

By the time the Rose Villa was constructed, there were a couple of lumber yards in Bowling Green. Brick was manufactured locally with the copious amount of clay that was easily acquired. Architectural materials such as window sash, interior doors, fireplace mantels, and decorative items such as brackets and molding, were delivered by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for sale at retail establishments. Limestone was plentiful at quarries west and north of Bowling Green for the foundation stones, steps, downspout splashes and lug sills.

Rose Villa, Exterior Description. Contributing building ca. 1880. WA-328

The main structure on the site, Judge Rose's residence, is a two-story asymmetrically-composed brick single-family dwelling built about 1880 in a T-shape with a front and back porch. Judge Rose eschewed the popular symmetrical facades of most nineteenth-century Warren County farm houses and chose a design popularized by catalogues and media of the period. Like many of the buildings of the period, the house does not fall into a specific stylistic category. The round-headed windows, brick arches and brackets are typical of Italianate style during the period. The porch roof on the façade was topped by a balustrade but that is not style-specific either. The entry is the most ornate component of the façade, with decorative lintel and flanking pilasters with pendant-like drops. The T-shaped plan is also sometimes called a gable and ell as a descriptor for the shape. The entire assembly of the house indicates that the Judge or his builder was aware of publications that sold house plans.

The foundation consists of a rock faced limestone cut in regular blocks. The exterior walls are of brick masonry and are laid in a common bond. The original double-hung windows are 2-over-2 lights and are round headed with segmental arches over each opening. The brickwork for the arches is a different color from the walls and might have been rubbed. The hardware for the shutters is still visible at many of the window sides, although the shutters themselves are gone. The main entry on the south side is a wood door with one light with a large decorative lintel and pilasters. An oculus window is located in the gable end on the front and back of the house. The metal roof is cross-gabled where one gable intersects the other in a T configuration. Decorative wood brackets accent the eaves. The house has three brick chimneys.

The front porch originally had wood porch posts but they were replaced by metal piers with scrollwork. Concrete was used to replace the original frame flooring. In the rear of the building, the original two-story porch, perhaps a sun or sleeping porch, was removed and an enclosed one-story area was built in the back of the kitchen. This addition is covered with aluminum siding.

Interior Description of the House

Many of the original interior features remain throughout the house. The interior of the house includes five rooms on the first and second floors. The house retains its original historic elements such as mantels, doors, windows, stairs, moldings and hardwood floors. The slightly curved staircase has its original wood newel post, balusters, and handrail. Glass transoms are located above the interior doors. The interior walls are brick and covered with plaster. There are actually two sets of stairs, one in the center hall and a service staircase in the rear.

Agricultural Building/Jail. Contributing building (ca. 1880) WA-328.1

The "jail" is a rectangular one-pen structure with a high rock-faced stone foundation and brick walls. The function of this brick building is undetermined and it is somewhat difficult to explore due to its current use as a storage facility. In the past it has been referred to both as the smokehouse and the jail. The building may have been used as a smokehouse more recently but only if the oculus openings and barred window were covered. Oral histories suggest that Judge Rose kept prisoners in the building since he lived over six miles from town. The barred window has the appearance of a wood unit that may have been added later. The unit has a segmental soldier course brick arch. The interior floor is dirt. The main entrance is wood panel door with a stone lintel. The front gable roof is standing seam metal.

Office/Summer Kitchen. Contributing building (ca. 1880) WA-328.2
This building has been used in different ways over the years. Local tradition indicates that Judge Rose used this outbuilding as an office and later it may have become a summer kitchen. This structure has a rough cut stone foundation with brick walls. There are two double-hung windows currently obscured by plywood and each has a segmental brick arch. There is also one oculus window. The main entrance is a wood panel door. The side gable roof is standing seam metal. There is one interior chimney.

The design of this summer kitchen, with its masonry construction, gable roof, wide openings on three sides and chimney/fireplace on the fourth, and styling similar to the main residence, mirrors that of the typical summer kitchen design as outlined in Kauffman's *The American Farmhouse* (Kauffman, 197). In the American South, the kitchen was constructed as a separate building in order to keep the heat and odors out of the main residences (Kaufman, 191). The use of the summer kitchen, according to Kauffman, changed over the years as kitchens were modernized. As kitchens became an integral feature within the house's walls, extant summer kitchens were often converted to other uses, such as a farm workshop or general storage (Kauffman, 197). In 1959, the dirt floor was covered with concrete and a shower installed. The Goodmans called the kitchen the "wash house" since this is where the men would shower after working the fields and where they stripped tobacco.

Garage/Buggy Shed/Root Cellar. Contributing building (ca. 1900) WA-328.3
The building has had a variety of uses and originally consisted of a center section with a gable roof and a shed roof portion to the east. The root cellar was located underneath the central portion of the structure and access to the root cellar is visible between stone piers but not recommended. There is a window with iron bars like the Rose jail, but this opening is covered by a small frame door in the center section of the structure. The barred window looks as if it is original to the structure but is not visible from the exterior of the structure. The building has stone piers as foundational support and the siding is wood. The foundation suggests that the central portion and possibly the right lateral shed are the original portions of the building. The left opening was added in the mid-twentieth century and is covered with aluminum siding. The front gable roof is standing seam metal.

Coal and Wood Shed. Contributing building (ca. 1910) WA-328.4
The frame coal and wood bin is a rectangular one-pen structure that sits on stone piers and has wood siding. The side gable roof is standing seam metal. The structure retains the chutes for filling the bins and the remnants of the storage system. Originally the structure was painted white.

Cistern. Contributing structure (ca.1880) WA-328.11
The cistern is now covered with concrete and limestone pieces for safety purposes. Originally the feature had a brick surround and most likely dated to the construction of the main house and out buildings.

Well. Contributing structure (ca.1880) WA-328.12
The well was likely dug around the same time that the house was constructed. It now has a wood and asphalt gable roof covering that was probably added in the mid- to late-20th century.

Gas Tank. Non-contributing structure (ca.1960) WA-328.10
The gas tank consists of a metal housing and hose.

Concrete Pad. Non-contributing structure (ca. 1960)
The use of the pad is unknown. There may have been a building there in the past.

House Trailer. Non-contributing structure (ca. 2007)
The house trailer is now used to house the care taker who until 2007 lived in the Rose Villa.

Changes to the Nominated Area Since the Period of Significance
The park and 1950s farm buildings form the setting for the agrarian domestic complex located within the proposed boundaries. The newer buildings are across the driveway from the domestic complex. A one story addition covered with aluminum siding on the rear (north) of the house replaced a two-story portion of the building, which may have been a two-story sleeping porch. In an attempt to modernize the farmhouse, the porch posts on the façade (south) were replaced in the 1950s, with ornamental metal posts. Historic photos indicate that there was a balustrade on the porch roof at one point, but is no longer evident. Repairs on the house have been inconsistent.

The brick office and jail agricultural building are in better condition than the house. The frame structures need to be sanded and painted. The buggy shed/garage/root cellar has a shed roof addition on west part of the building. Most of the cistern is covered with concrete and limestone for safety purposes, while the well has a small frame gabled structure placed right over the well itself; both water sources have bright orange fences around them.

The mobile home that was placed behind the coal and wood shed is not visible from the front yard or even from the drive into the house. The overall character of the domestic complex remains largely intact.

Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Name of Property

Warren County, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1880, ca. 1900, ca. 1910

Significant Dates

Ca. 1880, ca. 1900, ca. 1910

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance: The Period of Significance is three years: ca. 1880, ca. 1900, and ca.1910. The National Register calls for the assignment of a single-year Period of Significance for properties with design significance. This complex is interpreted for its design values. The majority of structures were built around 1880, though two features arrive on the site later, and enhance its value as an agricultural complex: the Garage/Buggy Shed/Rood Cellar ca. 1900, and the Coal/Wood Shed ca. 1910. The farmstead stayed in this configuration until the farm was sold in 1949, when the new owners built new barns and began working the fields in ways that relate to Warren County's post-WWII farming patterns.

Criteria Considerations: NA

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Rose-Daughtry Farmstead (WA-329) meets National Register Criterion C as a distinctive type of construction, a farmstead. The Rose-Daughtry farmstead is locally significant and displays the typical qualities of an agricultural complex constructed by a prosperous owner in 1879 and used by his immediate family until 1949.

Builders used architecture in the nineteenth century to illustrate status and wealth in the Pennyrile region as well as throughout the United States (Martin, 1988). This farmstead is an important example of a domestic agrarian complex in northeastern Warren County that was utilized by James Rose, his daughter Mattie, and his son-in-law Charles Daughtry from 1879 until Mattie's death in 1948. Further, the complex illustrates that Bowling Green and Warren County had recovered sufficiently since the end of the Civil War so that sufficient wealth existed for an attorney to construct his farm. The key to Rose's existence six-and-a-half miles from Bowling Green's Courthouse was his large Victorian house, office/summer kitchen and jail/agricultural outbuilding-all constructed with limestone foundations and brick walls. The other outbuildings, the buggy shed/garage/root cellar and the coalhouse are frame while the remains of the well and cistern are secured with protective coverings. Each dates from the 1880s to approximately 1910 and was integral to the family's domestic survival. Each structure and building within the proposed boundaries relates to the farmstead's success as the headquarters of the farm operation. Judge Rose and his heirs leased fields to relatives and to tenant farmers. No written documentation has been uncovered yet to verify the use of prisoners at the farm, but both the buggy shed and the jail/agriculture building have barred windows. The Rose-Daughtry embodies the characteristics of a successful agricultural enterprise albeit one where the majority of the funding for construction came from Rose's work as an attorney. As such, the farmstead's significance can be evaluated within the historic context of *Farmsteads in Warren County, Kentucky from 1879-1949.*

Research Design

Evaluating Warren County farmsteads for eligibility to the National Register involved research and fieldwork. Actually, the formal identification process for the Rose-Daughtry farmstead is part of a larger process which began in Warren County during the late 1970s. Historic preservation surveyors identified the Rose-Daughtry farm in earlier efforts as potentially eligible. The farm is now located within Ephram White Park, a county facility, created during the late 1990s with recreational fields and cross country trails. As a result of new construction at the park, it was decided by Warren County and the Heritage Council that the County should nominate the farmstead to the National Register.

Since a thorough survey of agricultural resources within Warren County has not been completed, it was necessary to complete a windshield survey. The survey area focused upon the northeastern part of Warren County and is both circular and linear; a circle with a two mile radius surrounds the farmstead and overlaps the main arterial road. The farmstead is approximately 1/4 mile from the Louisville Road, also known as the Dixie Highway and State Route 31W, and is an historic byway that stretches from Bowling Green to Louisville and was the main corridor of north/south transportation before Interstate 65 was built. Due to the historic importance of the Louisville Road, a linear study area was also surveyed to include several farms that were established along the road in the nineteenth century. This survey was not comprehensive, and so is not considered the final word for either this survey area or northeastern Warren County. It attempts to identify what is normal about farmsteads, as a property type, within Warren County.

A typology for the survey was established. The nineteenth-century Rose-Daughtry farmstead is basically a domestic agrarian complex. It was the goal of the survey to identify comparable agrarian complexes. Each

needed to have both a brick residence as well at least one brick outbuilding. Alternatively, a frame house and frame outbuildings could also fit into the typology of a domestic agrarian complex.

Lowell Harrison and James Klotter's *New History of Kentucky*, Thomas Clark's *History of Kentucky* and Clark's book, *Agrarian Kentucky* offer overviews of the state's history with insight into its agricultural heritage. Specific history on Warren County can be found in Nancy Baird and Carol Carraco's *Bowling Green and Warren County: A Bicentennial History.* Charles Martin's *Pennyrile Cultural Landscape* had numerous tables of information on agriculture that was interpreted within his chapter on agriculture. Additional information was found in a survey report issued by QK4 that pertained to a Section 106 project in the survey area and offered another look at the cultural resources of the area. Historic site survey forms at the Bowling Green-Warren County Planning Office as were reviewed, as were files from the Heritage Council (the SHPO). Local nominations were also helpful. Secondary sources at the Special Collections Department of the WKU library also helped to reveal relevant local history.

Primary sources such as courthouse records, census information, newspaper articles all helped document the history of the Rose-Daughtry. US Population Censuses were accessed on-line through Ancestry.com; the U.S. Agricultural Census materials and Warren County tax records from 1874 to 1954 were not available locally. Detailed correspondence or court records for Judge Rose could not be located.

For this project, it was the combination of fieldwork and printed sources that provided background data for the hypothesis that focused the nomination on agriculture and its role at the Rose Daughtry Farmstead. It was hypothesized that the Rose-Daughtry was potentially eligible for the National Register. As a type, a farmstead, it is evident that the domestic agrarian complex is a significant local resource in northeast Warren County but the continued examination of cultural resources at the local level will provide and refine our understanding of Warren County's past. Perhaps in the future, more primary sources will augment our information about agriculture in Warren County. Based upon the aggregate of sources, conclusions are offered within this nomination.

Farmsteads in Warren County, Kentucky from 1879-1949

Charles Martin's *Pennyrile Cultural Landscape* (1988) is a planning study dealing with numerous themes, including agriculture, in this large region of Kentucky. Additionally, there are several other sources of information on Warren County and Kentucky that augment Martin's agricultural information, as well as primary sources such as agricultural and population censuses, and land records.

People were enticed to explore and settle in what eventually became Warren County due to the fertile land and ease of transportation on the Barren River. Layers of limestone underneath red clay soil made the region fertile for farming and the Barren River made commercial enterprises successful. By 1780, the Barren River carried regional products up the Barren to the Green, on to the Ohio, then down the Mississippi River to sell Kentucky farm goods such as corn, tobacco, wheat and pork. This prosperous trade encouraged further settlement.

Warren County was originally part of Logan County, located to its west, but became a separate entity in 1796 and was named after General Jos. Warren who died on Bunker Hill during the early days of the Revolutionary War. Soldiers from that war were paid with land grants along the Barren River. Settlement by non-natives started around "Borin Green," which eventually became Bowling Green. The Moore Brothers came to the area and established a town site, platted the land, and established a courthouse and jail in a central location around 1797. Farmers in the region came to Bowling Green in the early 1800s for court day to sell goods at the market or to attend proceedings at the courthouse.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, economic ventures with outside markets provided Warren County with an opportunity to participate in western politics and economics. Additionally, the establishment of treaties, the ability to travel on the Natchez Trace, and free access to the western river system, allowed farmers to develop their lands with labor and soil acting as the motivating factors (Clark). Agrarianism developed at such a rapid rate that it exhausted the local financial exchange. The establishment of the Bank of Kentucky in 1803 was in large part due to this growth of the agricultural economy (Clark).

Outside of the major navigable waterways, agriculture in Kentucky's Pennyrile region during the first half of the nineteenth century was challenged by a largely undeveloped transportation network. Much farming began as a subsistence operation and never progressed beyond providing food for an immediate family. Farmers located close to emerging towns, such as Bowling Green, sold their surpluses to markets in these towns. Larger agrarian commercial operations often depended upon the labor of enslaved humans and were non-mechanized, while some smaller farms relied solely on labor provided by the owner and his family. As elsewhere in the state, corn and wheat proved to be important products, and in the Pennyrile region tobacco became a rewarding cash crop (Martin). By 1850, Warren County established itself as an agricultural leader in the Mammoth Cave sub-region, an area comprised of six counties (Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, Warren). Some of the success of Warren County's farmers came from sales to the growing Bowling Green market, as well as the presence of the Barren River that bisected the county on its way to the Green River and beyond. (Table 1.3 on page 8.8)

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad reached Warren County by 1859, and goods were transported to increasingly distant markets. Farm equipment and other agrarian necessities were delivered by rail to the area.

In spite of the devastation caused by both Union and Confederate troops and the three-year occupation of Bowling Green during the Civil War, surrounding farms resumed agricultural activities as soon as fields and facilities were stabilized. Of course, the profound loss of livestock, fences, equipment and woodlots changed how some Kentuckians farmed after the War (Harrison, 216). Former owners of enslaved laborers had to develop new systems for procuring labor. The extended system of tenant farming absorbed the newly-freed African Americans. Gradually the farm economy recovered.

The success of Warren County farms in the 1880s led to economic prosperity for the county as a whole. The population and the county saw advancements in transportation and farming techniques. Agriculture was such an important economic factor in Kentucky that by 1880, most of the state's land had been settled (Clark). In 1888, rural households outnumbered what were considered urban households by 102,000 (Tapp).

The rural lifestyle in Warren County during the late-nineteenth century is best illustrated by the large family-owned and operated farms. Most rural farms consisted of the main house, its various outbuildings with agricultural fields surrounding. According to *The Pennyrile Cultural Landscape*, in 1880 farms in Warren County were smaller and their structures and equipment were worth more than were farms in the other Pennyrile counties north and east of Warren (Martin). More of the land was improved for cultivation.

The average value of Warren County farm buildings declined from $2043 in 1880 to $475 in 1900, but Warren County farms were still valued as the highest in the Mammoth Cave sub-region (Table 1.10 on page 8.9). This is the era in which Judge Rose and his partners began working the farm. In 1880 he and his partners and renters worked 267 acres, a large-sized farm for Warren County during that period (Agricultural Census 1880). The quality and prosperity evident in the Rose Farmstead mark it as successful even among Warren County farms at that time. The 1880 Agricultural Census valued the farm at more than $11,000, more than 5 times the average farm's value in Warren County. If Judge Rose used prisoners at his farm, the cost of labor was less than comparable farms without prisoners.

In 1890, only a little over four percent of Kentucky farmers were under water on their mortgages. This was in contrast to twenty-eight percent of farmers in other states. That same year, the average size farm of Warren County was 116 acres and was worth about $1712 (Survey of Agriculture in Warren County, 1995).

In the last part of the nineteenth century, Kentucky lifestyles changed with the establishment of the railroad and subsequent urbanization. These advancements allowed for closer markets, cheaper goods, expanded shopping possibilities, and increased mobility (Tapp). Sound agricultural ventures made by Kentucky farmers allowed them to develop productive farms. Also, this productivity forced some farm workers to leave agriculture for jobs in urban areas. By the turn of the century, technological advancements assisted local farmers, with transportation and the beginnings of mass merchandising. Farmers also had the opportunity to purchase newer and better equipment so they could produce more with less labor.

The emphasis on field crops lessened in the early-twentieth century, but livestock farming in Warren County continued to grow. The most influential crop on Warren County's economy, culture and political activities was Burley tobacco. Burley tobacco commanded high prices and was cheaper and easier to harvest and process than dark tobacco. Between 1850 and 1900, Warren County slipped from first, to second, and eventually to third place in the Mammoth Cave Sub-region's tobacco production, but the county still produced significantly more tobacco than the remaining counties of the region.

By 1900, agriculture in Kentucky and in the US was changing. The "Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics of the State of Kentucky, 1900-1901" called Warren County "one of the wealthiest, most fertile and prosperous counties in Southern Kentucky." In 1900, Kentucky's rural population was 1,679,506 while its urban population was only 467,688. There were 234,667 farms with 93.4 acres as the average amount of land for each farm. (Clark). The average acreage per farm for Warren County dropped dramatically in 1900 but it did throughout the rest of the region as well. At the same time, Warren County was no longer the leader in agriculture for the region but it remained a major producer. Warren Country dropped in the amount of corn and wheat production from 1880 to 1900 but continued to be the largest producer of both. The county had one of the largest numbers of 100-500 acre farms as well as the highest number of 500-1,000 acre farms. Warren County also had the highest productions in corn, wheat, and tobacco (Table 1.13 page 8.9).

Almost every farmer grew some tobacco, but the second largest crop, especially for northern Warren County, was strawberries. Warren County called itself the strawberry capital of the world (see Zeigler, Section 8, page 23). The first Strawberry Growers Association organized in 1908. It led the state in 1950 with 106,000 crates shipped to market. Strawberries remained an important crop for Warren County until the period after World War II, when refrigerated trucks and California's cheap labor changed the market.

Beginning in 1920s, Warren County farms decreased in size but increased in value. The average farm in 1920 was about 79 acres. Approximately 54 percent of the farms were 20 to 99 acres. Nevertheless, the percentage of improved farmland increased to 78 percent, and the average value of the land buildings was $5,578.

During the 1930s and 40s, the value of land and the size of farms began to level off with an average size of 85 acres and an average land value of $8,241. During this period, corn, tobacco and hay continued to be a popular crop but livestock farming began to take precedence (Johnston). "At that time, Warren County was one of the leading livestock counties of Kentucky and the number one dairy county in the state, a status brought about in large part by the establishment of a condensed milk plant by the Pet Milk Company in Bowling Green" (Landmark 16). By 1945, 89 percent of Warren County farms raised horses, mules or asses; 43 percent raised swine; and 78 percent of its farms raised cattle. In particular, 77 percent of Warren County farms raised dairy cattle. Additionally, the county was also a major shipping point for mules with the largest mule dealers in the state. (*Courier Journal*, "County Farm Income," 1951).

Warren County was leader among the Mammoth Cave sub regional counties in the cultivation of crops and livestock farming between 1890 and 1950. "Typical crops of the area included timothy and orchard grass, wheat, oats and corn and hemp; however Warren County was the largest producer of corn, hay and wheat and the third largest producer of tobacco for the sub region. The Bureau of Agriculture in an 1893 report stated that Warren County produced 2,269,454 pounds of tobacco, 7,696 tons of hay, 819,895 bushels of corn, 297,890 bushels of wheat, 117,793 bushels of oats, and 15,358 pounds of hemp" (Baird, 21). The farmers did not rely upon a single crop, but instead diversified their farms.

Rose-Daughtry Farm's Agricultural History

Judge James Henry Rose (1818-1884), purchased 125 acres near Louisville Road on January 1, 1879 from Thompson Gossom and another adjoining 14 acres from James and Ledonia Taylor in 1881. According to the 1880 Agriculture Census, Judge Rose as well as G.H. Rose, F. Rose, and four other people (likely relatives) owned 267 acres at this farm. Two more people rented for a share of the products, and one more rented with cash. While the Judge's portion of this farm was 139 acres, he only worked 4 acres, according to census records. It may be that the renters worked the remaining acreage. The size of his portion of the farm remained intact over time.

Although Warren County farms were the fewest in number in the region in 1880, they ranked highest in percentage of improved farm land and produced significantly larger amounts of corn and wheat, and were second in the production of tobacco (Martin). The reason for the high appraisal of the Rose-Daughtry Farm is its productivity. In 1880, the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead produced far more than other Warren County farms: 100 hundred bushels of wheat compared to the average of 58 and 1900 bushels of corn compared to the average of 576. (Agricultural Census, 1880) The Rose family leased some of its land to others which could account for some of its productivity.

Between 1850 and 1880, Warren County fell from first place in tobacco production to second. It appears that the Rose farmstead had begun a similar shift away from tobacco to corn. Only one of the renters cultivated just one acre to produce 307 pounds of tobacco in 1880. In 1880, the Rose farm cultivated more than 100 acres of Indian corn, producing almost 2000 bushels. Oats, wheat, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes were large crops for the farm, as were apples and peaches. The farm produced more than 100 pounds of honey, about 150 gallons of molasses and more than 600 pounds of butter. The more than 130 chickens produced about 400 dozen eggs. The farmers had about 14 horses to aid in their work

but only a handful of cattle. This type of diversity was typical of farms at the turn-of-the-century. Such farms not only produced food for profit but also sustenance for the families that lived and worked the farm (US Agricultural Census).

After World War II, Kentucky farms began to either disappear or grow in size, as smaller farms were consolidated into larger operations. The beginning of this trend in Warren County is apparent in the large number of high-acreage farms in 1900. The type of farming also changed after World War II, as farms began to consolidate and specialize in one crop rather than a variety. Improved transportation, hybrid seeds, increased use of fertilizers and chemicals increased production and contributed to the change in the agricultural industry.

The Rose-Daughtry Farmstead, however, did not follow the national trends. It did not grow in size or become part of a larger operation, nor did it fold to development pressures. The farm remained a family-owned and -operated farm. In 1900, the Judge's son-in-law, Charles Daughtry took over the operation of the farm. Where farming was a secondary occupation for the Judge, it was Charles Daughtry's main source of income. When Daughtry left to become the Superintendent of the Confederate Home in PeeWee Valley, his eldest son, Herbert, took over management of the farm. After his Father's death, the farm was likely rented or Herbert continued to work the farm. The Daughtrys sold their property to the Goodman family, whose son and daughter-in-law helped to run the farm. Rather than specializing in a commercial crop, the Daughtrys and Goodmans continued to produce a variety of crops and livestock. Joanna Goodman, who moved to the property in 1951 to live with her in-laws, remembered chickens, hogs, beef and dairy cattle as well as crops of corn, tobacco, and wheat.

Comparison of Nineteenth Century Warren County Farms

Farms in northeast Warren County serve as points of comparison to the Rose Daughtry. Riverview (WA-B-223), a house located near Bowling Green and completed in 1872 is known for its architectural significance and historical importance. Its owner, Atwood Hobson, studied law, was an elected official, was an organizer of Peoples Bank and was wealthier than Judge Rose. Hobson also farmed and bred thoroughbred horses and planted field crops on the 400 acres of his rock-laden land. Today Riverview (NR ID # 72000546) is a historic house museum and is listed on the National Register. Both the Rose-Daughtry and the Hobson houses are brick residences. Only the house remains at Hobson Grove—none of the outbuildings survived even to 1950. Interestingly, both families retained their houses and farms until the mid-twentieth century.

The Mitchell-Estes Farmstead, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 (NR ID 95001528), is located north of Smiths Grove. The Queen Anne style frame house was constructed around 1892. Beginning in 1892, the Mitchell-Estes farmstead (WA-203) became synonymous with Warren county dairy and livestock operations. In 1907, Mitchell-Estes was one of the largest producers of farm products in the area and was a dealer of cattle and mules with 120 head of cattle and about fifty mules. The Mitchells were the first in the area to raise Holstein dairy cattle. Their crops consisted mainly of feed for the cattle and a small tobacco cash crop. Although the house is in good condition, none of the original outbuildings remain.

The William Gossom House (WA-73) on Old Louisville Road was built sometime during the 1820s. Gossom moved to Kentucky and acquired hundreds of acres of land. The house is a two story brick structure with a three bay front and is considered Federal in style. The original stone springhouse survives

along with the house. The Gossom family became wealthy over time and continued to purchase additional land.

Samuel Murrell's house (WA-10) is listed in the National Register too. The house was built around 1841 and was used as a residence and stagecoach stop along the Louisville Road. The building has a six bay front and none of the original outbuildings remain.

Evolution of Farmhouses: 1830-1900

The following discussion is derived from research conducted for a Western Kentucky University class project by R. Jackson, E. Avery, A. Goggin, J. McCord, E. Martin, T. Self, J. Kessler, R. Zeigler (Jackson et. al.)

According to Sally McMurry in *Families & Farmhouse in Nineteenth-Century America*, farm houses of the 1830s and 40s were designed for efficiency allowing the farm wife time to directly contribute to the farm economy. Starting around 1855, "the progressive farm family's work culture and work space changed primarily as a result of industrialization and urbanization." (McMurry, 128) Where before houses had been planned around farm production, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, more focus was placed on family life. "Particularly where gender was concerned, the division of labor on the progressive farmstead more closely approached that of urban middle-class families. House plans reveal the physical form that new expectations assumed. Laborers were removed; the farmhouse kitchen was isolated, specialized, and reoriented." (McMurry, 128) The farm wife spent less time participating in production and was charge with the tasks of raising the children, cooking, sewing and cleaning. In the 1880s several factors conspired to change the look of farmsteads. Once rural families began to see how city families lived, the railroad made it easier to visit the city; lower postal rates made it possible to build libraries with books and periodicals, and young farm women were sent to female academies. At the same time, the farmhouse and the farmstead which had always been synonymous began to become more distinct spheres, as mechanization in the field drew a sharper contrast between farm production and the home (McMurry, 102).

These changes in farm life are evident in the architectural changes of the farmhouse. In the past, there was no distinction between the kitchen and living spaces. The modern farmhouse, claims McMurry, separated the cook-room and the dining room with a stairway or passage. Outbuildings became used for some cooking and cleaning. New ideas also included a sense of privacy for the family that had not been evident before. In the past, family space, especially the kitchen was shared by hired-workers. Beginning between 1850 and 1870, hired hands lived in worker cottages or in second floor auxiliary wings, attached to the main house but cut off from the family. Before the Civil War, enslaved house workers often lived in the basement or attic of the house. The Rose-Daughtry house has no basement or attic. Although no worker cottages survive, it is probable that either prisoners and/or labor existed on the farm since there were no accommodations in the main house for workers.

An office was added to modern plans so that work of the farm did not have to take place in the parlor or the kitchen. "The office although rare deserves mention because it represents an extreme in the separation of home and business." (McMurray, 127) Judge Rose had a separate building for his office. The Rose-Daughtry house did not follow new convention in terms of the kitchen. Many designs between 1850 and 1890 placed the kitchen at the front of house or on the south side so that the sun could lighten the interior as long as possible during short winter days. The kitchen at the Rose Villa was located in the rear of the house on the northwest side.

Tables from Charles Martin's Pennyrile Cultural Landscape

Table 1-3. Agricultural Statistics, Mammoth Cave Sub-region, 1850

1. Number of farms per capita
2. Average acreage per farm
3. Percentage of farms improved per farm
4. Value of improvements and implements
5. Annual value of production per farm
6. Bushels of wheat per farm
7. Bushels of corn per farm
8. Pounds of tobacco per farm

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Highest in Pennyrile	*0.124*	*356*	*41.5%*	*$2,138*	*$1,062*	*45*	*1,038*	*5,304*
Barren	0.09	154	41.5	770	25	26	550	1,176
Butler	0.109	386	10.8	572	212	6	461	330
Edmonsn	0.124	353	11.8	573	13	9	381	172
Grayson	0.12	348	12.6	426	36	10	381	301
Hart	0.091	293	19.4	806	30	18	524	982
Warren	**0.075**	**275**	**29**	**1,611**	**70**	**29**	**907**	**1,224**
Lowest in Pennyrile	*0.06*	*154*	*10.8*	*426*	*6*	*6*	*366*	*5*

Table 1-10. Agricultural Statistics, Mammoth Cave Sub-region, 1880

1. Number of farms per capita
2. Percentage of farms improved
3. Average value of farms and farm buildings machinery
4. Average value of farm
5. Average value of produce
6. Bushels of corn per farm
7. Bushels of wheat per farm
8. Pounds of tobacco per farm

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Highest in Pennyrile	*0.165*	*68%*	*$2,740*	*$120*	*$670*	*847*	*177*	*5,200*
Barren	0.117	56	1,259	61	317	327	46	886
Butler	0.135	36	723	44	215	395	20	625
Edmonson	0.160	27	696	36	171	284	20	390
Grayson	0.155	42	516	37	193	245	26	436
Hart	0.126	40	1,049	45	303	353	46	1,034
Warren	**0.094**	**58**	**2,043**	**67**	**362**	**576**	**58**	**1,004**
Lowest in Pennyrile	*0.077*	*27*	*516*	*23*	*154*	*204*	*20*	*11*

Table 1-13. Agricultural Statistics, Mammoth Cave Sub-region, 1900

1. Number of farms per capita
2. Average acreage per farm
3. Value of buildings
4. Value of machinery
5. Number of farms with 10-20 acres
6. Number of farms with 100-500 acres
7. Number of farms with 500-1,000 acres
8. Percentage owned by Blacks
9. Bushels of corn per farm
10. Bushels of wheat per farm
11. Pounds of tobacco per farm

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Highest in Pennyrile	*.187*	*86*	*$534*	*$124*	*17*	*20*	*2.7*	*27%*	*804*	*254*	*5,421*
Barren	.143	76	322	56	9	9	.4	7.7	311	36	677
Butler	.140	50	154	39	7	9	1.1	2.5	331	16	76
Edmonson	.162	44	139	31	9	10	.9	3.4	258	18	56
Grayson	.157	61	175	43	7	7	.5	.9	278	38	92
Hart	.156	65	281	48	9	9	.3	6.8	293	39	855
Warren	**.105**	**71**	**475**	**77**	**7**	**11**	**1.1**	**10.2**	**450**	**90**	**610**
Lowest in Pennyrile	*.086*	*41*	*133*	*26*	*5*	*5*	*.2*	*.9*	*142*	*9*	*4*

Source: Martin, *Pennyrile Cultural Landscape Study*

History of the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead

When Judge James Henry Rose (1818-1884) began to assemble acreage in 1879, farming in Warren County was a productive activity. He was not a young man and perhaps saw this venture as a way to establish himself as a gentleman farmer. At the time of his first farmland purchase, Judge Rose was married to his second wife Elizabeth Moore (Betty), whom he had married in 1859. Rose's first marriage was in 1854 to Charlotte Claypool. Together James and Charlotte had one child, Mattie (Martha E.) Rose born in 1856. There were no known children to survive to adulthood from the second marriage. In 1859, there were twenty three lawyers who were listed as serving in Bowling Green and James Rose was on the list.

Judge Rose died just four years after the main house's 1880 construction. His surviving child, Mattie who married Confederate veteran Charles Daughtry in 1878, inherited the house, all its furnishings and $10,500 in U.S. bonds. According to his will, Judge Rose required that the Daughtrys keep the farm "insured and in good repair." He also left her "all my literary books and their cases . . . as for my law books she may keep them or sell them." The Daughtrys had five children: Ernest, Blanche, Florence, Harry and Herbert. It may have been Charles who named the house "Rose Villa," for he refers to it by that name in a news article in 1903.

Either tenants or a family of servants lived on the property with the Daughtrys around 1910, according to that year's census records. Veachie Jones worked as a "hired man" and his wife Belle worked as a "laundress." They had two children under the age of ten at that time, Frederick and Amy. The Daughtrys and their five children lived in the home until December 1917 when Charles was sent to Peewee Valley as Commandant of the Confederate Veterans Home, which he helped to establish (Sumpter). The Daughtry's eldest son, Herbert, who had started to work the farm with his father, continued to manage the farm when his parents departed. According to 1920 census records, Herbert lived on the farm with his wife Sammie, his father-in-law David, his brother-in-law William, and his sister-in-law, Lizzie Emerson.

Charles died in 1923 and Mattie returned to the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead. It is unknown if she lived there alone or if her eldest son Herbert and his new family still worked the land. It is possible that Herbert continued to work the land, even though he no longer lived there. Mattie lived in Rose Villa until 1944, and then moved into a home closer to town. The property was rented for about four years between the time that she moved and the time that she died in 1948. The farmland itself might have even been rented during Mattie's last few years at the farm. At one point, towards the end of Mattie's life or after her death, the house was broken up into about three apartments.

Shortly after her death in 1948, the Daughtry children sold the property to Jimmie and Ora Goodman. It is likely that the property was not fully farmed in the last few years of Mattie's life. Joanna Goodman, daughter-in-law to Jimmie and Ora Goodman, who lived with her in-laws in the house for about seven years, remembers that parts of the land had become overgrown by 1949 and that her family worked hard to bring the farm back to peak working conditions. The improvements the Goodmans made included new structures as well as interior bathrooms for the house. They added a concrete floor in the office/summer kitchen and installed a shower for the workers. The office/kitchen was also used to strip tobacco. Joanna Goodman removed the front porch posts to "update" the old house. In 1951, Jimmie and Ora died, and left the property to James and Joanna. Although they lived in a new brick ranch house (619 Mt. Olivet Road) on the far north side of the original property boundaries, James, Joanna, and their two sons continued to work the land. After James' death, Joanna Goodman sold the majority of the property on July 1, 1997, to the Warren County Parks and Recreation Department.

Evaluating the Significance of the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead within the context, *Farmsteads in Warren County, Kentucky, 1879-1949.*

As a domestic agrarian grouping, the Rose Daughtry is a significant type, a cultural resource, and is a strong example of a farmstead when it is evaluated within the context of *Farmsteads in Warren County, Kentucky, 1879-1949*. The property provides the direct connection between the property type, a farmstead, and the area of significance, Agriculture.

The Rose-Daughtry Farmstead is the physical link between the historic period, 1879 to 1949, and the present day. Employing National Register Criterion C, the Rose-Daughtry farmstead is key to interpreting the significance of the county's diversified approach to agriculture from 1879-1949 within the historic context, *Farmsteads in Warren County*. Unlike farming within the last sixty years, farmers at the Rose-Daughtry property relied upon a variety of crops and livestock to ensure continued success as a farmstead.

Additionally, it can be argued that the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead is important because the farmstead as a type illustrates how quickly Warren County agriculture rebounded from the devastation of the Civil War and its occupation by both Confederate and Union armies. Since the farmstead has two buildings with barred windows, a feature not found at other Warren County farms identified and discussed within the *Farmsteads in Warren County*, we can speculate that the judge used his judicial position to procure prison labor for work at the farm. Judge Rose's choice to use prisoners, to lease the land to tenants, and to create a farm by involving members of his extended family, all served as tactics to create a viable farm. Using primary documents such as the Agricultural Census of 1880, it is evident that Rose created one of the most successful agricultural enterprises in Warren County, and did so very quickly. It can be concluded that even after the Judge's death, Rose's approach to land use and crop and livestock choices were key to the continued financial success that supported the Rose-Daughtry family for another sixty-five years, as the later family continued to follow the Judge's approach. Considered within the *Farmsteads* context, the agricultural practices at the farmstead insured its continued success.

The Judge's selection of brick and limestone materials for his agrarian domestic complex, along with his decision as late as 1880, to build using full masonry construction, helped the buildings remain structurally secure over a long period of time. Evaluated within the historic context of *Farmsteads of Warren County*, the remaining farms in northeast Warren County no longer retain an entire domestic agrarian complex, only a house may remain at the site; many nineteenth-century farmsteads have succumbed to development pressures or to the lack of maintenance. Agriculturally, the trend to consolidate smaller farms, to create a larger entity, meant many of the smaller farms in Warren County have disappeared over time.

Evaluating the integrity between the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead's significance and the Property's Physical Condition.

Over the years, historic preservation professionals have chosen the word "integrity" to define the relationship between the physical property and the concept of the property's significance. A property's integrity is an evaluation of how well the physical property allows us to "read" its story of significance. Within the National Register, integrity is defined by seven aspects: feeling, association, materials, workmanship, setting, design and location. In this nomination, the Rose-Daughtry Farmstead is interpreted as an example of a type—an agrarian domestic complex. To be eligible within this context, a property must retain its basic design integrity factors—materials, design, and workmanship—so that it can be said to retain its essential integrity factor for the claim of eligibility: integrity of feeling.

The Rose-Daughtry Farmstead has integrity of **location**. The farmstead's original location is the same today as it was in 1879. The house is visible from Louisville Road and retains a dramatic visual link to the past.

The property retains integrity of **setting**. The lack of large scale development in the immediate vicinity helps the farmstead to communicate its agrarian roots. Original landscape elements, such as the trees and limestone sidewalks, enhance the sense of feeling and association as it pertains to the overall farmstead. A mobile home was moved on-site, to house a caretaker; that addition does impact the site's integrity of setting, although the new housing is well hidden behind the historic structures. In evaluating integrity in terms of setting, agricultural fields are located immediately southwest and west of the complex. The rural setting is retained to the north and east of the domestic complex due to the surrounding area's open fields used for recreational activities such as cross country running. The setting to the south was altered during the last half of the twentieth century by the addition of metal grain containers and a large one story metal structure that is now used by the park for storage. Within the last five years, a large one-story metal building was added by the County to house equipment and is located southeast of the complex. The trees in the garden/nursery help to screen the historic complex. Two frame barns from the 1950s are also visible from complex.

The brick outbuildings give a strong sense of the domestic setting. Maintenance has lagged on the property within the last five years. Yet, each building on the complex communicates its nineteenth-century origin. The office/summer kitchen has plywood on the windows, yet the original brickwork and openings are there. Some of the mortar needs to be repointed in the office as well as the jail/smokehouse.

The property retains integrity of **materials** and **design**. None of the original brick buildings were demolished over time, unlike other farmsteads investigated within the *Farmsteads* context. Nor were any buildings moved off-site. The house is the building within the complex that has experienced the most changes. The original front porch was removed and replaced. The replacement porch is in the original location of the front porch, but lacks the materials and workmanship of the original feature. Due to the location of doors on the upper story's rear faces, one can assume that a two-story structure, perhaps a sleeping porch, was located there. In its place is a one-story addition, covered in wide aluminum siding. That addition was constructed perhaps as a mud room or for more room for the kitchen. The lack of original materials means there is a loss again of original materials, which also impacts the property's feeling, association, and workmanship.

The property retains its integrity of **workmanship**. The coal/wood shed and the buggy shed/garage/root cellar are frame and are in need of paint. The overall design of the coal house remains the same and the appearance of the building has been unchanged over time, though it needs to be scraped and painted; it is still used for storage. The buggy shed/garage/root cellar was originally a front gable-roofed structure, with a shed off to the east for additional storage. The gable roof portion of the building contains the barred window on the west side of the pen. Later a shed addition was built on the west side so that the barred window is no longer visible from the exterior without entering the newer portion. The original two portions of the building retained

their frame siding while the west addition has metal siding. A small door covers the barred window. This building is also used for storage. In spite of the lack of maintenance and the addition to the buggy shed, both buildings retain their integrity in terms of materials and workmanship.

With retention of the basic integrity factors—materials, workmanship, and design—the property can be said to retain its integrity of **feeling.** In addition, its retention of these factors, along with integrity of location and setting, enables us to evaluate it as maintaining its integrity of **associations**. The integrity of feeling, where the nominated property still strongly communicates its late-nineteenth century origins, is enhanced by its retention of original windows, brickwork, limestone lintels, splash blocks and steps. The original door is there too. In spite of changes to the porches, there is still a sense of integrity in terms of design, workmanship, feeling and association, and materials. Both the office and jail continue to serve as storage facilities. The maintenance issues for the jail/smokehouse are similar to the office. Yet, the buildings appear structurally sound in spite of the lack of maintenance. The barred window on the jail/smokehouse immediately communicates an interesting link to the past.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
__X__Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WA-328

Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Name of Property

Warren County, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.54 acres

UTM References
Quad Name: Bristow

UTM Coordinates according to NAD 1927: Zone: 16 Easting: 557 791.35 Northing: 4099 031.45

UTM Coordinates according to NAD 1983, below:

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	557 789.94	4099 234.72	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description

The beginning corner is located .6 km from Louisville Road where that drive intersects the gravel road used for park maintenance access. For the beginning corner, starting where the original farm drive from Louisville Road intersects with the park vehicle maintenance road southwest of the house, draw a straight line and continue in a northeasterly direction to a point just beyond the nursery/garden located on the park lane, just beyond a row of newly planted trees; from there go northwest in a straight line to the east of the garden to the running track north of the house and trailer; from there go west along the running track closest to the trailer and continue in a straight line until the track meets the west running track intersection; head south in a straight line just west of the concrete pad and garage until you reach the beginning corner. See Map 1.

Boundary Justification
The boundaries include the residence and the supporting outbuildings and features that supported the Rose family as they lived in the Rose Villa (1880-1949) These features include the historic stone sidewalk, the mature trees, the garden and the buildings themselves all located within the 2.41 acres. The original barns associated with the farm were replaced as mechanization and industrialization changed farming in Warren County. After the Daughtry family sold the property to the Goodmans in 1949, the original function of the agricultural fields remained the same. When the farm was sold to Warren County, the land was modified for recreational and parking use or as a place to raise crops by lessees. Yet the entire surrounding area still retains a strong rural feel due to the open space. Non-historic buildings associated with the park or buildings associated with 1950-1998 farm activities are not included within the proposed National Register boundaries. The local high school cross country team uses the park and there are running tracks throughout the land. Refer to the aerial photo.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eileen Starr, Amanda Crump, Robin Zeigler
organization Bowling Green-Warren Co Planning Office date October 2012
street & number 1141 State St. telephone 270.842.1953
city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42101

Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Name of Property

Warren County, Kentucky
County and State

e-mail Miranda.Clements@bgky.org

Photographs:

Same information for each of the 14 photographs:

Name of Property: Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Bowling Green
County: Warren County
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Eileen Starr
Date Photographed: August 29, 2012

Specific Photograph Description

1 of 14: Rose Villa, Facade

2 of 14: Rose Villa Entry

3 of 14: Rose Villa, decorate lintel over entry

4 of 14: Rose Villa, Window on facade

5 of 14: Agriculture Outbuilding/Jail,

6 of 14: Coal/Wood Shed,

7 of 14: Office/Summer Kitchen

8 of 14: Rose Villa-west side

9 of 14: Rose Villa-cistern covered with concrete

10 of 14: Rose Villa-cistern covered with concrete

11 of 14: Rose Villa-rear & east side, ag outbuilding right

12 of 14: Gas pump, non-contributing

13 of 13: Rose Villa-facade

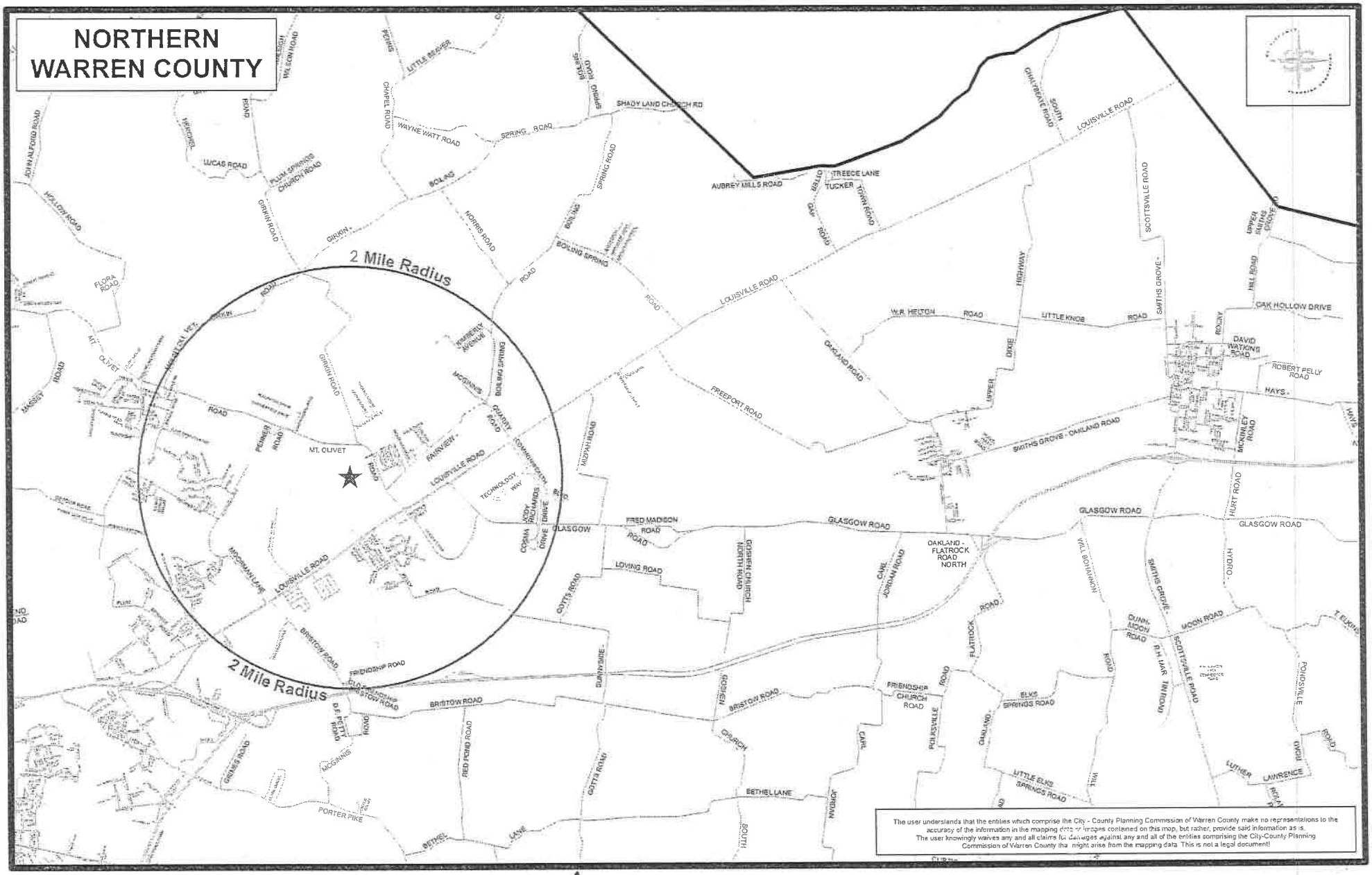
14 of 14: buggy shed/garage/root cellar

Property Owner:

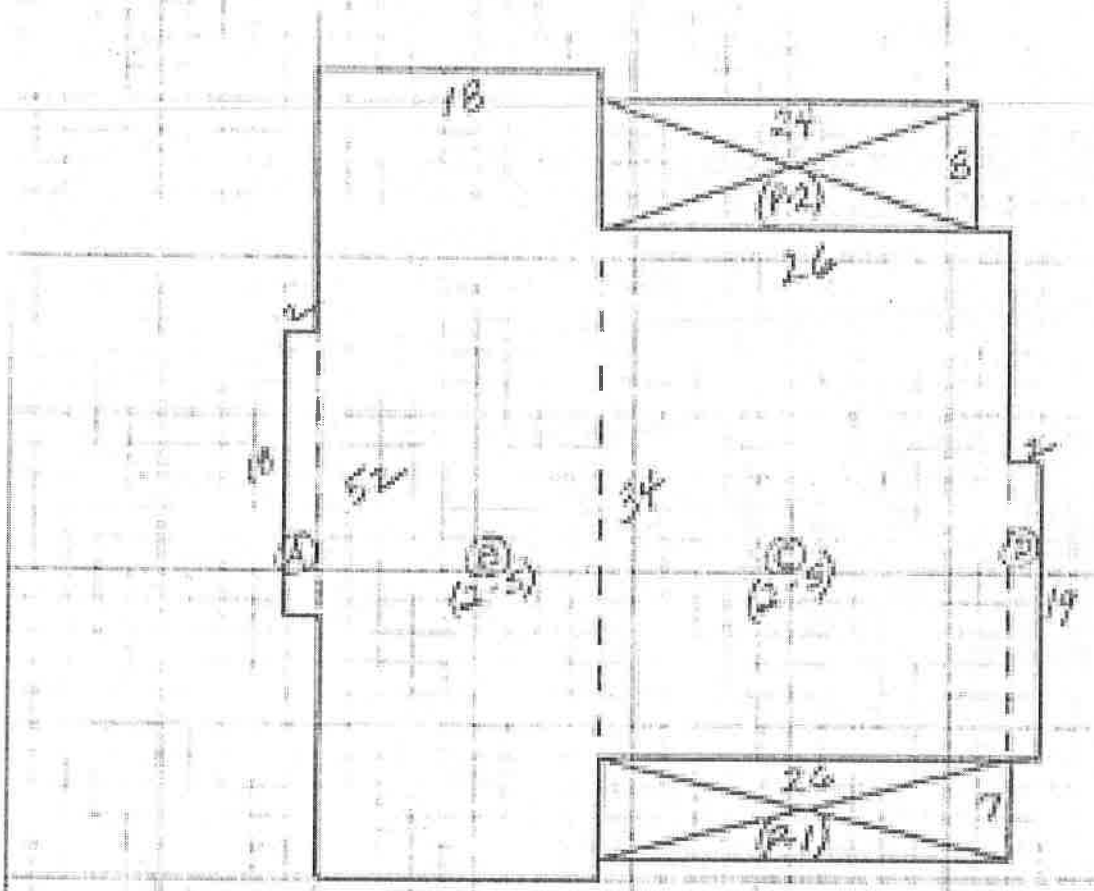
name Warren County Fiscal Court

street & number 429 10th Avenue telephone 270.842.5302

city or town Bowling Green state KY zip code 42101



Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Warren Co., Ky



Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Warren Co., KY
Floor Plan from Property Valuation Administrator (PVA)

6487 LOUISVILLE RD
062A-B3

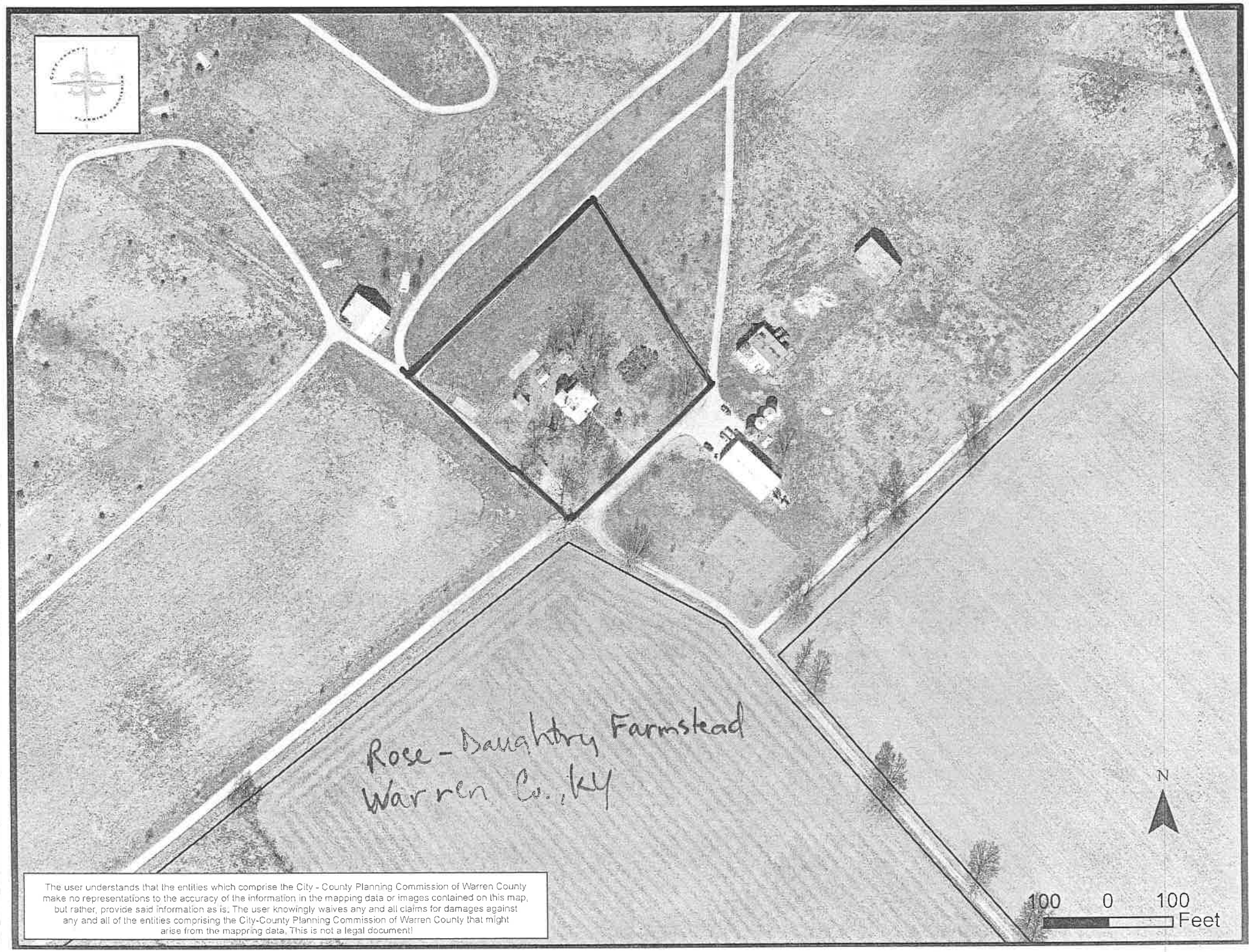
Section	Width X Length		Area	Total
A	2	18	36	
(2-5) B	18	52 (x2)	1872	
(2-5) C	26	34 (x2)	1768	
D	2	19	38	3714
P-1	26	7	182	
P-2	24	8	192	374

Major Alterations or Additions	Date

SQUARE FOOTAGE

(49) LIVING AREA	(50) BASEMENT	(51) GARAGE	(52) PORCHES	(53) PATIOS/DECKS
3714	-0-	-0-	374	-0-

Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Warren Co., Ky



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Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Warren Co., Ky

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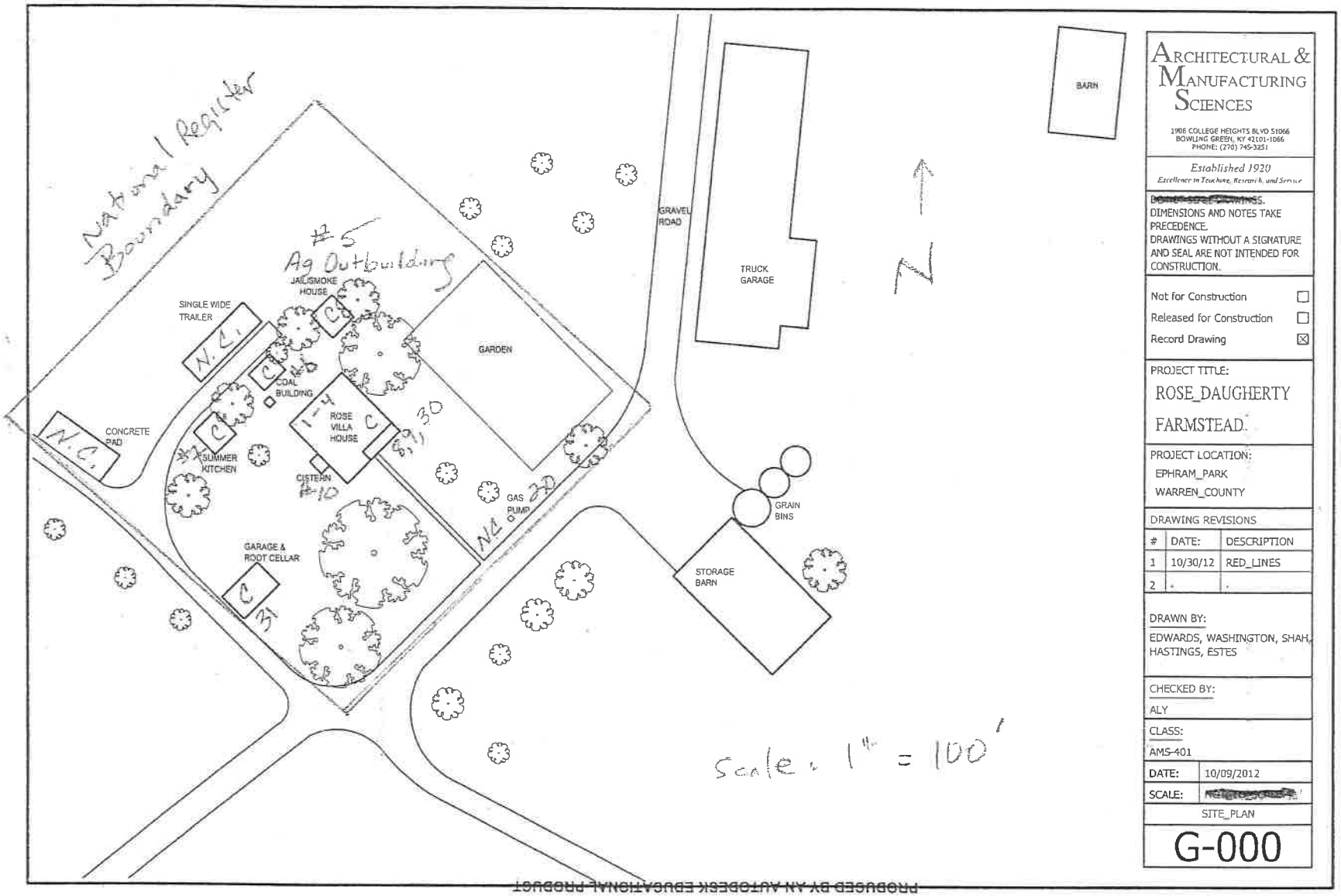
Map Used for Verbal Boundary Description



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BOWLING GREEN, KY 42101-1066
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DRAWINGS WITHOUT A SIGNATURE AND SEAL ARE NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Not for Construction	☐
Released for Construction	☐
Record Drawing	☒

PROJECT TITLE:
ROSE_DAUGHERTY FARMSTEAD

PROJECT LOCATION:
EPHRAM_PARK
WARREN_COUNTY

DRAWING REVISIONS

#	DATE:	DESCRIPTION
1	10/30/12	RED_LINES
2	.	.

DRAWN BY:
EDWARDS, WASHINGTON, SHAH, HASTINGS, ESTES

CHECKED BY:
ALY

CLASS:
AMS-401

DATE:	10/09/2012
SCALE:	[redacted]

SITE_PLAN

G-000

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Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Warren County, KY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

BRISTOW QUADRANGLE
KENTUCKY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 BROWNSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

3758 III NW (REEDYVILLE)
3758 III NE (BROWNSVILLE)
3758 I NW (RHODA)
3758 III SW (BOWLING GREEN NORTH)
3758 I SW (SMITHS GROVE)
3757 IV NW (BOWLING GREEN SOUTH)
3757 IV NE (POLKVILLE)
3757 I NW (MEADOR)

86°22'30" 37°07'30" 86°15' 37°00' 2'30" 5' 17'30" 20'

556 000m E. 557 558 559 560 562 564 565 566 564 000m E.

4108 000m N. 4095 000m N.

1 850 000 FEET
280 000 FEET
250 000 FEET
1 820 000 FEET

4108 4107 4106 4105 4104 4103 4102 4101 4100 4099 4098 4097 4096

6 MI. TO KY. 1649
BROWNSVILLE 6 MI.
2.9 MI. TO KY. 67
1.3 MI. TO KY. 101
HORSE CAVE 22 MI.
RICHARDSVILLE 7 MI.
FRANKLIN 24 MI.
BOWLING GREEN (CH) 4.2 MI.
25 MI. TO U.S. 31W
5 MI. TO U.S. 231
2.1 MI. TO KY. 101
GLASGOW 20 MI.
0.8 MI. TO U.S. 68
PARK CITY 13 MI.
GOTTS 1.9 MI.
POLKVILLE 2.1 MI.

EDMONSON CO
WARREN CO

Little Beaverdam Creek
Alexander Creek
Pine Grove Ch
Long Cem
Chalybeate Sch
Penns Chapel
Cem
Ford
Boiling Spring
Cowles Chapel
Otter Gap Ch
Shady Land Ch
THE KNOBS
Plum Springs Ch
Girkin
Olive
Tuckertown
Fairview Ch
Bristow 2
Bristow Sch
Sunnyside
Union Ch
Loving
Jackson Grove Ch
Quarry
Bristow
Bristow Ch
Oakland
Friendship Ch
PIPELINE
NASHVILLE
FOUSVILLE
2 LANE
4 LANE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1953. Field checked 1954. Revised 1965

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN GN 0°25' 7 MILS 2° 36 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1965 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

KENTUCKY
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U.S. Route — State Route

BRISTOW, KY.
SE/4 BROWNSVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3700—W8615/7.5

1965

AMS 3758 III SE—SERIES V853

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1967

Rose-Daughtry Farmstead
Warren Co., KY
Coordinate: NAD 27
Zone/Easting/Northing
16/557 791.35/4099 031.6

Coordinate NAD 83
16/557 789.94/4099 234.7

562 563 N5.8E 4.75 37°02

TIDY CATS

THIS SALE
GALLONS
PER GALLON