

**ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE PARRISH HOUSE,
BUILDING 5001, FT. CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY**

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ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE PARRISH HOUSE, BUILDING 5001, FT. CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study was conducted by BHE Environmental, Inc., and Gray and Pape, Inc., both of Cincinnati, Ohio. The principal aim of the study was to provide a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Assessment for Building 5001, referred to as the Parrish House, located on 101 Screaming Eagles Blvd. in Ft. Campbell, Christian County, Kentucky. As seen in the location map, Parrish House is close to Gate 4, the main entrance to Ft. Campbell and is partly visible from Alt. Route 41, which skirts eastern edge of the Army post (Fig. 1).

This report contains a documentation of the history of the house, the present condition of the building, and its significance. This documentation was completed by conducting historical research, carrying out a field examination, and recording the physical condition of the structure. The assessment also is intended to support management decisions as future undertakings at or near the Parrish House are planned, in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 1966 (as amended). The report thus includes guidelines for decisions regarding both regular maintenance and long-term treatment of the building. The Principal Investigator for the project was Samiran Chanchani, Ph.D., Architectural Historian. Mr. Robert Powell, Historic Architect, conducted a survey of the property to report on the history of changes in use and form over time and to discuss the current condition of the building and recommendations for its treatment and regular maintenance. Ms. Kimberly Starbuck, photographer, took the 35-mm black and white photographs of the building. Dr. Chanchani was responsible for all other parts of the report. Ms. Alison Reed, Architectural Historian, assisted Dr. Chanchani with the site survey, drawing verification and historical research. Ms. Leah Konicki, Architectural Historian, Gray and Pape, was responsible for review of the report and acted as technical advisor for the project.

The report includes a detailed evaluation of the significance of the building for all applicable Criteria for listing on the NRHP. With many significant aspects of its construction history and changing uses observable and documented here, BHE recommends that the building be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C.

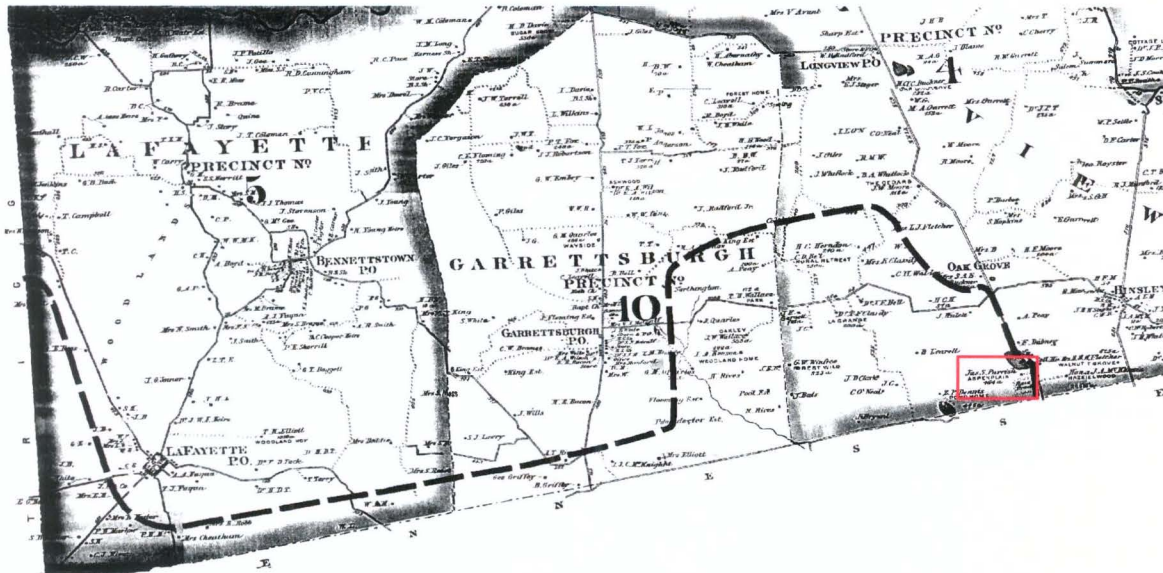


Fig. 1: Location Map for Building 5001, Parrish House

Fig. 2: 1877 Beers & Company Map of Christian County, showing the Aspen Plains Property

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study was conducted by BHE Environmental, Inc., and Gray and Pape, Inc., both of Cincinnati, Ohio. The principal aim of the study was to provide a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Assessment for Building 5001, referred to as the Parrish House, located on 101 Screaming Eagles Blvd. in Ft. Campbell, Christian County, Kentucky. As seen in the location map, Parrish House is close to Gate 4, which is the main entrance to Ft. Campbell, and is partly visible from Alt. Route 41, which skirts its eastern edge (Fig. 1).

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Built in the 1830s and added to through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Parrish House is the oldest known surviving structure at the military installation. It is one of the four buildings constructed before the establishment of the military installation in 1942. However, its early date of construction has not confirmed its place in history. Since the late 1970s, conflicting judgments were made regarding its eligibility for the NRHP. In their inventory form filed with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Washington in 1977, Dennison and O'Malley recommended the building ineligible for NRHP nomination (Dennison and O'Malley 1981). The reconnaissance level survey included information on the chains of title and changing ownership of the building, a brief description of its form, and photographs, all put together to support the statement of significance. According to the surveyors, the building was considerably altered over time, implying that its integrity had been compromised. Moreover, the authors suggested that there were several other buildings in the region of a similar type, and that many of

these were in better condition. These factors contributed to their recommendation of ineligibility for the building.

During the period 1996-1998, the Cultural Resources Program at Ft. Campbell conducted a more intensive survey of the building. The report, in the Cultural Resources site file for the building, resulting from that survey included sections on the historic background of the building and its site, a description of the structure, and an evaluation for the NRHP (Cultural Resources Program.). The authors of the report agreed with Dennison and O'Malley that the house had undergone structural modifications through its history. Yet, they suggested that it retained its integrity, as much of the original and earlier structures remained. The authors recommended the Parrish House as eligible under Criteria A (its association with the Parrish family) and D (for the historical information it was likely to yield on its occupants and on the house itself). The report was sent to the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), which, in 1998, recommended that it was eligible under Criterion A, because to its association with the Parrish family.

The recommendation of eligibility by the KHC was taken into account in the *Ft. Campbell Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2001 – 2006* (ICRMP) (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2001). Recommendations included the completion of an historic structures report and further evaluation guided by the Criteria of eligibility for eligibility for the NRHP. The ICRMP suggested a complete survey that would provide documentation under Criterion C and Criterion D, resulting from a full archaeological investigation. The documentation would lead to definite guidelines for the management of the building and its environs in accordance with the established system at Ft. Campbell of coordinating these activities with the Cultural Resource Manager and the Kentucky SHPO. The present report takes into account the past judgments and evaluations with the aim to document the building and its associated features thoroughly, in order to help meet the recommendations set by the ICRMP.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The project consisted of background and historical research, field survey, and documentation. The research helped collect previously recorded historic, architectural, and structural information

pertaining to the Parrish House and its history. As part of the research, a review of the documents and files kept by Cultural Resources Office, the Housing Division, Master Planning Division, and the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation was completed. Additional information studied included published histories, cultural resources studies, unpublished documents, newspaper clippings, current and historical maps, Geographic Information System Data available at Ft. Campbell, and photographs. Research also was conducted at the Christian County Public Library, Hopkinsville; Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives, Frankfort; Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort; and the Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville; as well as available resources in Cincinnati.

Fieldwork to document the building and its surroundings complemented historical research. The intensive survey of the building included the documenting of outbuildings and landscaping, the exterior of the building, and the interior. Digital photographs and 35mm black and white photographs of significant features of the building were taken during fieldwork. The present condition of the building was verified with available architectural drawings. To the extent possible, measurements taken at the site and were compared to the dimensions marked in the drawings. This was to judge how up to date the drawings were, how much the building was modified since the latest drawings were completed. The history of the building's construction could be discerned from the survey of its present-day form, architectural features, and character. The building also was studied so recommendations for its maintenance could be formulated.

The study provided a better understanding of its history than was produced in the previous studies mentioned above. The research provided a more comprehensive historic context for the Parrish House. It also helped understand the history of the construction and evolution of the building to its present condition. On the other hand, the construction history of the building provided indications of the tastes, cultural preferences, and activities of former residents.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 PRE-MILITARY HISTORY (C. 1830 – 1942)

Parrish House is located in the “black patch,” a well-known tobacco-growing area in the Pennyryle region of southwestern Kentucky. Documentation on the Parrish House in the site files of the Cultural Resources Program at Ft. Campbell contains little information about the site and settlement patterns prior to the Ft. Campbell era. Other sources do provide historical information on settlement patterns in the area. The report, *Historic Overview Statement for Fort Campbell, Tennessee/Kentucky* (Andrew and Ahler 2002) discusses the history of settlement patterns in the region in some detail. Early agriculture in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries developed in communities marked by both mixed and diversified farming and reliance on tobacco export. Settlements evolved both in the form of small farmsteads and crossroad communities and large retail centers such as Hopkinsville and Clarksville.

Parrish House itself was constructed in the early 1830s during the Antebellum Period. At the time, Christian County had fewer per capita farms, which tended to be large and had the highest cash values. The pattern of settlement expectedly would be less sparse than in other parts of the Pennyryle region. Typically, the farmstead of the period would consist of the main house, slave quarters, detached kitchens, privies, barns, tobacco barns, corncribs, and other work-related structures. The main houses tended to be constructed of stone and brick and designed in a Gothic Style. Less frequent, but also occurring, were structures that were constructed of log and frames. Often, these buildings were added to through their history cumulatively. In the post-Civil War Period, the more successful farmers clapboarded their log houses to resemble Greek and other Revival Styles popular at the time. The two-pen, two-story log construction of the early Parrish House, its later additions, and application of stylistic character appear to fall into the less frequently occurring pattern. Indeed, as shall be seen shortly, the house includes elements of both Greek Revival and Italianate styles that were popular at different times.

The 1878 Beers Map of Christian County (Fig. 2) shows the location of Aspen Plains, the property owned by James Parrish on which the building was constructed. The building and the approach from the main road, marked by a row of trees, is also visible. A horseracing and

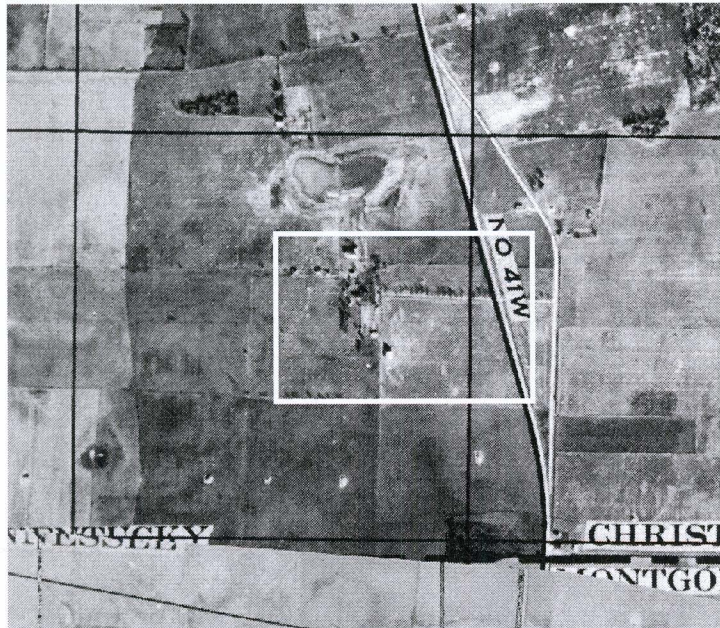
training facility near the property is indicated. Among the important neighbors of the Parrishes were the Dabneys, related to the Presslers of the Pressler House (Building 1544) in Cole Park, Ft. Campbell. Several of the structures related to the farm appear to have been in place as late as in 1941, when the Army Engineers conducted an aerial survey and documented the region with photographs (Fig. 3a). At the time, close to a dozen buildings clustered around the farmhouse. At present, there are only two other buildings – the garage and the guest house – located in the immediate vicinity of the house, and one cannot be certain if any of these were documented in the aerial photographs, due to their low resolution. The Army has since constructed several buildings on the Aspen Plains property, owned by R. A Walker before the Army acquired it. The Ft. Campbell construction includes residential neighborhoods to the north and south, and community and utility buildings to the west of the Parrish House. Practically no new buildings exist to the east, between the Parrish House and Rt. 41A (Fig. 3c).

As indicated in the Cultural Resources Program site files, the original owners of the farmhouse – the Parrishes - were prominent citizens of Christian County. David Parrish, who constructed the cabin, purchased 400 acres of land from John Gilmer on the road leading from Hopkinsville to Clarksville (the present State Route 41A). The original double-pen construction on this land, named the Aspen Plains, was possibly designed by Daniel Umbenhauer, a self-styled architect originally from Pennsylvania. Umbenhauer is also said to have built Ingleside, another Greek Revival house in the area (Williams 1992). David Parrish died in 1876, after overseeing the first addition to the house, and left the Aspen Plains property to his son James. There is a suggestion in earlier studies conducted during the period 1996-98 by the Cultural Resources program that Jefferson Davis spent the night at Aspen Plains during his visit to the region in October 1875 (Cultural Resources Program n.d.). While the *Tobacco Leaf* (October 20th, 1875) recorded the visit of Davis to the area at that time, the research was not able to substantiate Davis's stay specifically at the Parrish House. However, county histories indicate that the Parrish's were nonetheless prominent members of the community.

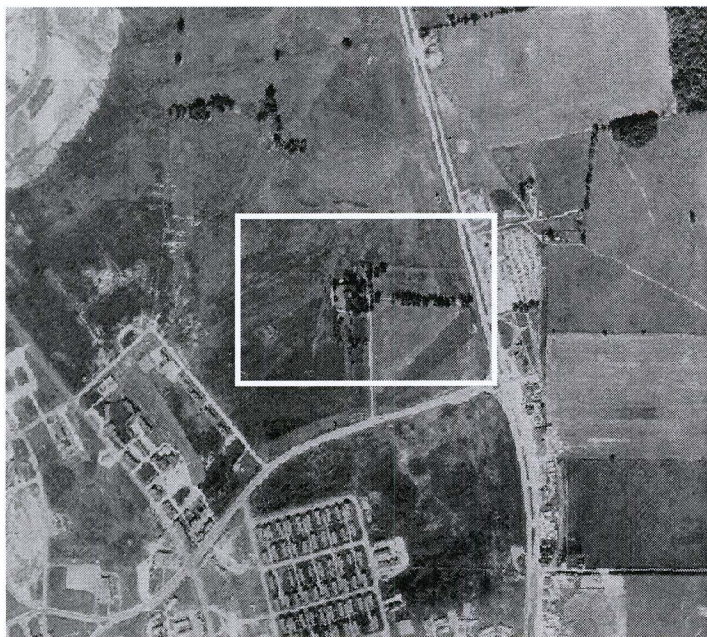
David Parrish had fought against the British in the war of 1812, and had moved to Christian County in the 1830s. His property at Aspen Plains was one of the best in a county known for agriculturally rich land (Perrin 1884: 502). His son, John, was a prominent farmer and horse breeder and appears to have been an active member of the community. John was elected to the

board of the Christian County Agricultural and Mechanical Association several times between 1858 and 1883, and was its president in 1871 (Perrin 1884: 140 – 143).

James Parrish remained in Aspen Plains until 1885, when he sold the property to John W. Jones (DB 70: 159). Jones until that time had occupied the smaller Ingleside house mentioned above (Williams 1992). As the following documentation and survey revealed, further construction, probably in the 1880s, were carried out by Jones or by the younger Parrish. Upon his death, Jones left the house to his two daughters.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 3 (a): Aerial Photograph of the Camp Campbell Area, 1941, showing the location of Parrish House and associated properties; (b) Aerial Photograph of Ft. Campbell, 1945-58, showing the location of Parrish House

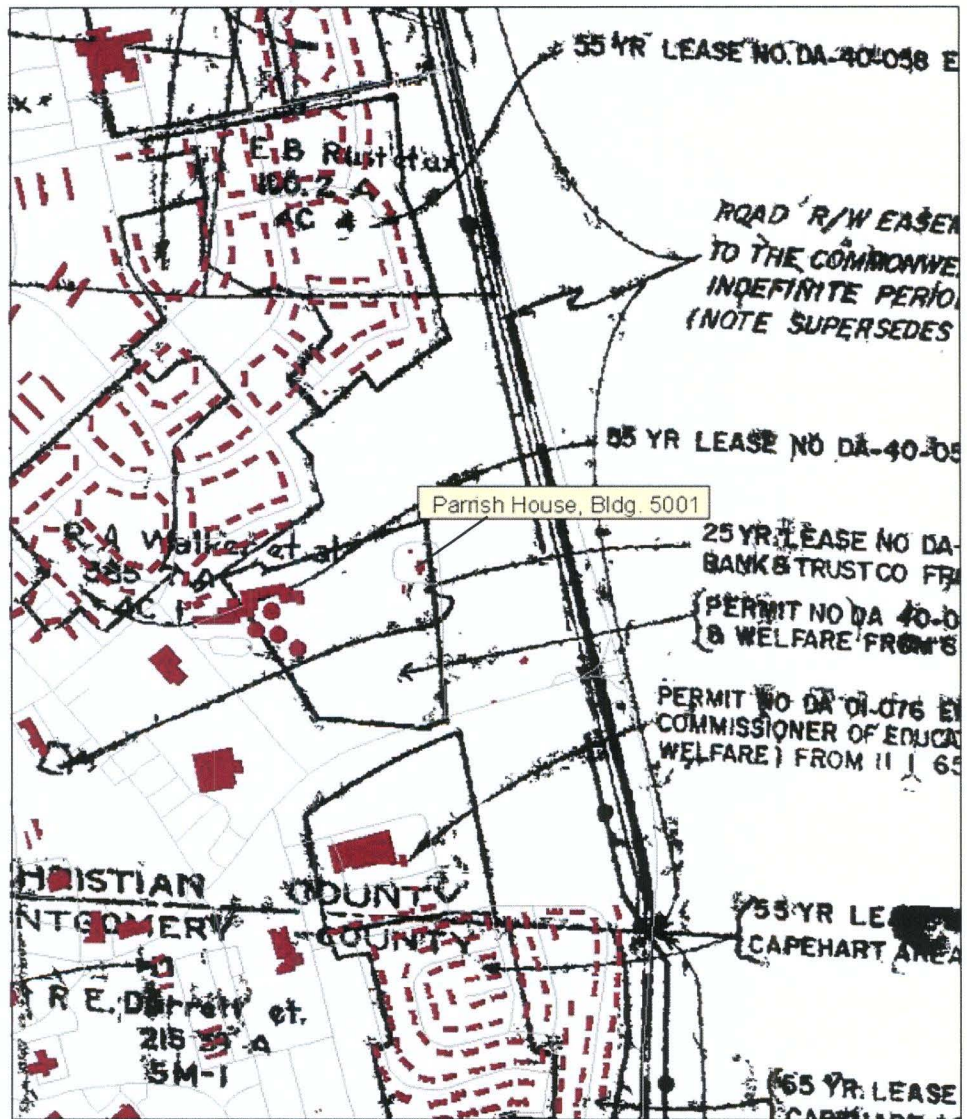
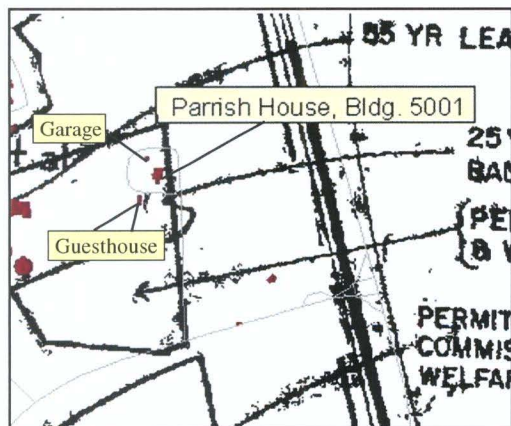
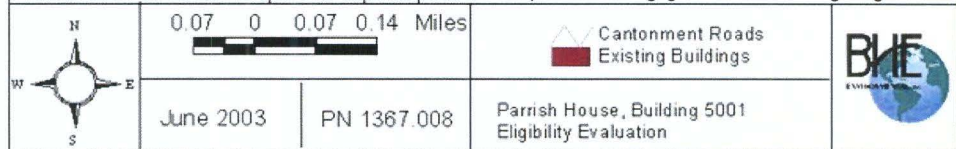


Fig. 3c Landowners map showing Parrish House, Current Ft. Campbell Buildings on the R. A. Walker Properties superimposed. Siteplan showing guesthouse and garage below



As is recorded in the Cultural Resources site files, one of his daughters married a dentist, Dr. J. A. B. Word. Word purchased properties from Jones first in 1894 (DB 88:139), and then in 1901 (DB 104:86). Word and his wife also purchased the remaining Parrish property from her sister in 1908 (DB 118:19). The deed books indicate that the Words were had purchased large swaths of land, including that from Austin Peay for whom the Clarksville university is named. According to the Cultural Resources site files, Word used a later addition to the house to the house as his clinic. The Words sold much of their land to the Southern Trust Company in 1926 to cover their mortgage payments. Although it is unclear from the deed records whether Aspen Plains was part of that property, it is certain that the lands obtained from the Jones's were included in the transaction (DB 169:224). Two years later, in 1928, R. Alphonso Walker acquired the land in a conveyance by the master Commissioner of the Christian County Court of the Christian County Court. Reference to that transaction is in Christian County Deed Book 201:218. In 1944, the land was condemned and acquired by the United States Government to be included as part of Camp Campbell (DB 201: 218). The acquisition was made two years after the post was established, and all the structures at the site, which have been dated 1943 and earlier, are from the pre-Camp Campbell era. The chain of title, documented in the Cultural Resources site files, was further substantiated by research conducted of Christian County records.

3.2 MILITARY HISTORY (1942 –)

When the Army first acquired the land, the Parrish House was used as a security base for the military police; its proximity to the Gate Number 4, the main entrance to the installation, may have contributed to that use. At least since the year 1947, the house has been residence of the Commanding General (CG) and other senior officers at the post (see Appendices). With the CG usually transferred to another posting every two years, none of the families lived in the house consecutively for more than that period. The house has thus been a residence to several generals and their families. Some of these played important roles in military and Ft. Campbell history, while others went on to occupy positions of greater importance in the Army. Major General Lemnitzer (resident, 1950 – 51) who later became a Four-Star General, had played an important role in the Berlin Airlift of 1948. Major General Sherburne (1956-1958) was the first commander

of the newly reinstated 101st Airborne Division, and was responsible for its training as Pentomic Division. Others, such as Major General Barsanti (1967-68), who took the last two brigades of 101st Airborne Divisions to Vietnam, took part in important battles and decisions during the Vietnam and Gulf Wars. When the entire 101st Division was in Vietnam, the major mission at Ft. Campbell was to operate the new Army Training Center (ATC). The Vietnam era reminds us that the residents of the Parrish House were not always commanders of the 101st Airborne Division. During the Vietnam War, the post supported other missions. Residents of the Parrish House, including Col. Claude Shepard (1968-1969) and Col. John P. Amtz (1969-1972) did not command the 101st Airborne. They had other missions, including ATC and base operations. Major General Keene (1993 – 1996), currently the Vice Chief of Staff, is slated to be the next Chief of Staff (O'Brien 2002). A complete list of residents is attached in the Appendix.

4.0 THE BUILDING

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTER, LAYOUT, AND SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Parrish House is located close to State Rt. 41A and Gate 4, the main public entrance to Ft. Campbell. It is accessible from a private road off Screaming Eagles Blvd. The private road leads to the south façade of the building (Fig. 7b). This was evidently not always the approach to the property. The main façade of the building faces State Route 41A. A double line of trees leading to the road frames the main façade and signifies the location of an earlier approach to the property (Fig. 6a). The main façade shows the building to be comprised of two visually distinct parts – the main building and an addition - unified by a single-story porch that runs its length and turns around the north corner (Fig. 6 a -f). Tapering rectangular columns support the roof and punctuate the length of the porch. The porch extends out further in front of the main entrance and has a pediment there. The main segment of the Parrish House is two stories high and five bays wide, with a gable roof above. The central bay is comprised of a double-leaf door and rectangular transom, flanked on either side by six-over-six windows. The addition is single-storied, and its gable end faces the front, in contrast with the side gabled roof of the rest of the façade. A second door leads to this section of the building, and a two-over-two window in that

part of the structure indicates that it was constructed at a different time from the rest of the façade.

The building, which has a rear facing L-shaped footprint, is a consequence of several additions and alterations, which are visible on different facades. On the south façade is the carport – a later addition – and a side entrance to the kitchen and dining area. A side-gabled roof covers this portion of the building. As is discussed below, this was the oldest portion of the building – the original log cabin later finished with composition siding. The gable end of this roof, visible from the west, shows that the building is asymmetrical in form. Another entrance to the kitchen and the partly covered porch is visible from this façade. Two other structures are associated with the house. One of these is a guesthouse and the other a detached garage; both are of later, probably twentieth century, construction (Fig. 8). There are, then, several ways to gain access to the house apart from the main entrance. These include the secondary entrance on the main façade, the side entrance from the south, the kitchen entrance from the west, and last, from the porch.

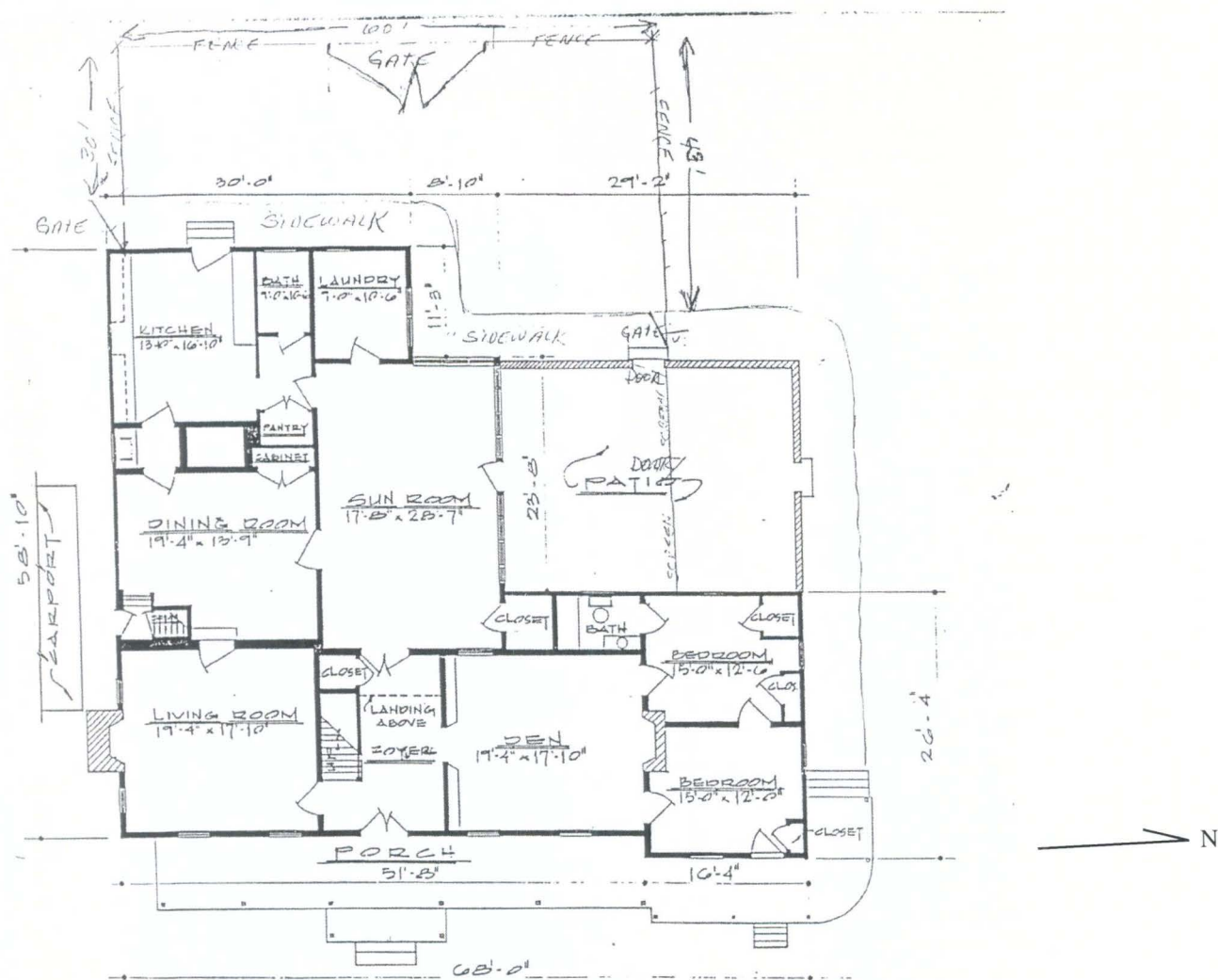
Inside, the house is compact in plan and has few corridors or hallways. Especially on the first floor, rooms typically provide access to neighboring rooms. This plan-type – in which rooms, rather than lengthy hallways, give access to other rooms - allows residents and visitors to experience and access the building and its rooms in various ways (Fig. 4). The main entrance leads to a foyer flanked symmetrically by rooms on either side, leading to the ‘sun room’ through a large, two-panel door in front. On the left side is an open well staircase that leads to the upper floor. A mid-landing with a large window is situated across from the main entrance and above the door to the sunroom. Left of the foyer is the living room with a classically styled, Greek Revival fireplace on the south wall with windows on either side. The original picture rail is still in place in this room. A centrally positioned door on the west wall of the room leads to the dining room and kitchen suite, which are two steps down. A door from the dining room leads directly to the sunroom, while one from the kitchen also provides access to the same room, but this time mediated by a passage. At the rear of the house, and abutting the kitchen are a laundry room and a small bath. The sunroom, which is a dining area, connects to the patio (Fig. 9 a, b, d).

A different set of rooms are accessible if one enters the den on the right side of the entrance foyer. The den is of the same dimensions as the living room and is similarly disposed, lending symmetry to the main façade. There are differences between the two rooms built at the same time. The living room not only retains its Greek Revival characteristics, but later attempts, made, as in the replacement molding around the fireplace probably in the mid-twentieth century, enhance that style. On the other hand, the fireplace in the den, a non-functional element, is surrounded by arched motifs that are typical of the popular Italianate of the mid- to late-nineteenth century (Fig.9c,e). Doors flank either side of the fireplace in the den. These doors lead to the two-room addition that displays its gable end on the main façade. The room closest to the main façade, labeled in the floor plans as a “bedroom,” is used as an office. The second room accessible from this office is a bedroom with an attached bath. Both these rooms, in the detailing of the two by two windows and details such as the surround of the fireplace, have characteristics of the Italianate style.

On the upper level are two bedrooms with attached baths, a dressing area for the master bedroom, and an attic accessible from a hatch in the master bath (Fig. 5). The master bedroom is directly above the living room; the second bedroom is directly above the den. The second floor landing is walled in to make room for a dressing area for the master bed. The attic, which included the upper level of the original log cabin, testifies to the past of the building. Here is evidence of the original construction, including the walls, the old hearth, and an old post where there were steps to the main level. The fireplace in the master bedroom has been refurbished and is in working condition. In the second bedroom, a niche in the wall and the surround indicate the location of the original fireplace.

The hybrid nature of the building, which has accumulated a history of styles in the different phases of its construction, is visible despite changes and renovations (Fig. 4c). The original log cabin and its location are discernible in the attic, and from other clues, such as the thickness of certain walls discussed in the following section. The main part of the house retains classical elements of the Greek Revivalism of the mid-nineteenth century when it was constructed. Remnants of the tree-lined approach from the nineteenth century are evidence to the importance of the house and its residents of the time. The two-room addition along the main façade, and renovations that were concurrent to its construction, are of the Italianate style, which became

popular in the 1880s. The original residents of the house certainly appear to have been aware of the latest trends in architecture. Additions and changes to the house thus testify to the lifestyles of the residents who lived there since. The following sections discuss these changes and their significance, which contribute to the historic value of the building.



1ST FLOOR PLAN (QTRS 5001)

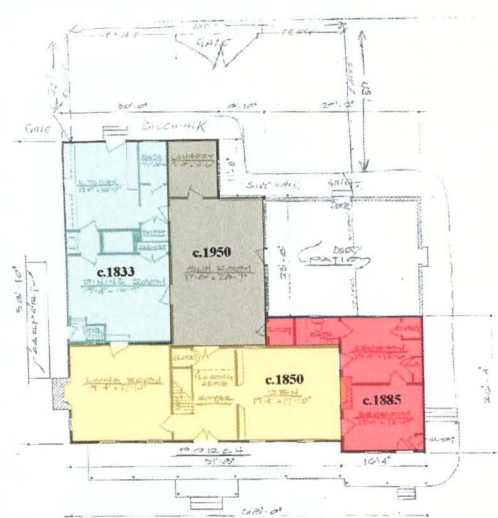
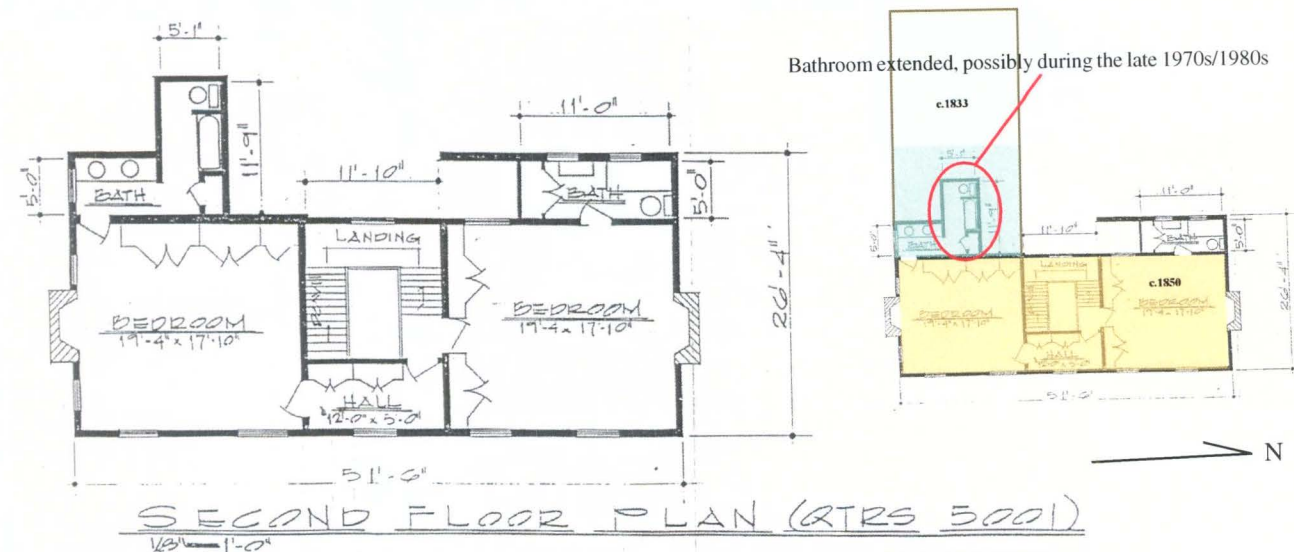
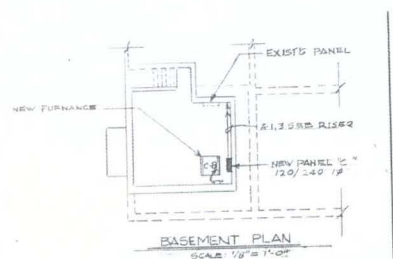


Fig. 4: First Floor Plan and , Parrish House, Housing Division, Ft. Campbell.



(a)



REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
1	9-9-92	CHANGED FROM CHILL WATER TO FORCED AIR	JW
2		INSTALL HVAC	

DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND HOUSING
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY

PROJECT REVIEWED AND WILL NOT RESULT IN ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, CODE CE-82-A-5

SCALE
NOTED

(b)

Fig. 5(a): Second Floor Plan and key plan of construction history, Parrish House (b) Basement Plan, Parrish House



(a)



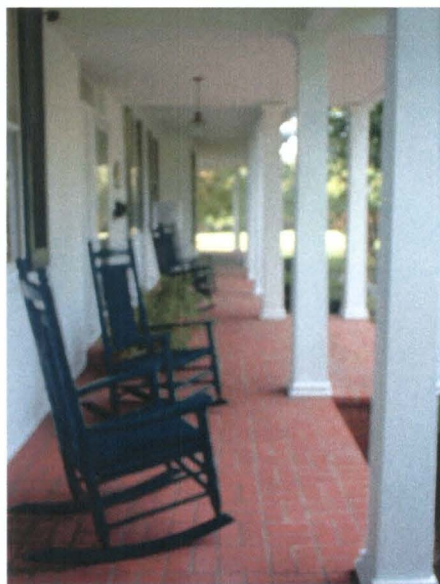
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

Fig. 6 (a) Trees marking old approach from 41A; (b)Parrish House, approach; (c) Front Facade; (d)South and Front facades (e) Porch



7



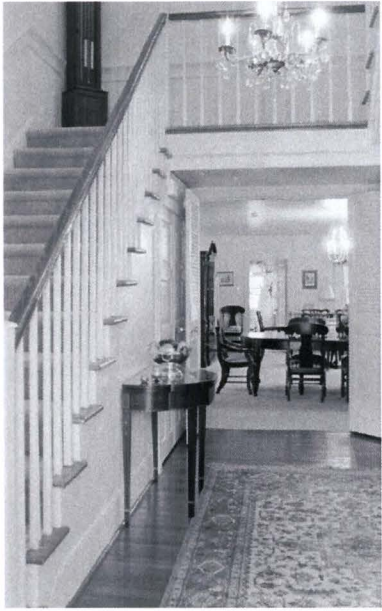
8(a)



8(b)

Fig. 7 (a): Rear (west) Facade;

Fig. 8 (a): Outbuilding - Garage looking north; (b) Outbuilding - Guesthouse, looking west



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

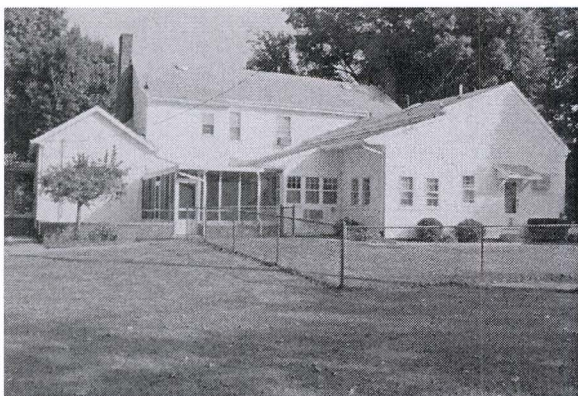
Fig. 9 (a) Entrance Hallway looking west; (b) Living Room, looking south; (c) Fireplace, Den - Italianate Motif; (d) Fireplace - Living Room; (e) Den, looking northwest; (f) Kitchen - part of the original log cabin, looking west

4.2 HISTORY OF THE BUILDING'S CHANGES IN FORM AND USE OVER TIME

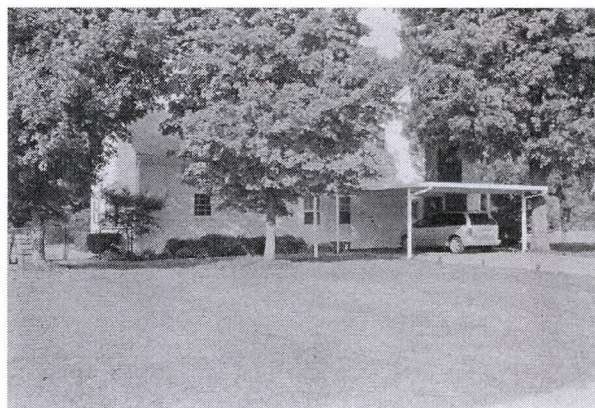
The main building on the property is a composite structure with numerous additions and modifications carried out since its original construction (Fig. 10). The original structure, a log cabin constructed in 1833, was absorbed into the present-day farmhouse (Fig. 11). In the 1850s, a large addition was made to the building, greatly changing its original character. A second major addition was constructed in the 1880s (Fig. 12). These and other lesser modifications mark the building's changes in form through time. The structure also has changed in use, from a farmhouse to the residence of the CG at Ft. Campbell with part of the building used as a dentist's office in the interim.

The kitchen, the adjacent dining room (used by the current residents as a sitting room), and the passage in between comprised the first floor of the original log cabin (Figs. 4, 13). The original second story of the cabin now serves as an attic. On the first floor, interior finishes cover the original log construction to unify the interior appearance of the house. However, certain characteristics inherent to log construction reveal the presence of the original cabin within the walls of these rooms. First, the rooms have low ceilings (approximately 8'-0" high) typical of log construction. Second, door and window openings reveal the thickness of the structural walls to be 10" to 12", another characteristic feature of log construction (Fig. 14).

The layout and other details of the original cabin are more clearly visible on the second floor (Fig. 15). Used as an attic that may be accessed from the master bath, the upper level of the log cabin is relatively unaltered. Floor Plans from 1946 (Office of the Post Engineer 1946), when compared with the recent drawings included in this report indicate that the master bath has been expanded by capturing previously unused space on the second floor of the log cabin structure. It is possible to gauge from here that the log cabin was a two-storied, two-chamber structure (Fig. 16). The cabin was oriented east to west, and it is probable that the entrance was located in the center of the south elevation. The structure was constructed as two chambers (sometimes referred to as "pens") separated by a massive stone fireplace. This configuration resulted in an approximately 4½ ft. area between the two "pens" that extends across the entire structure (Fig. 17). On the main level, this space contains a cupboard where back-to-back cupboards were indicated in the 1946 floor plan (Fig. 18).



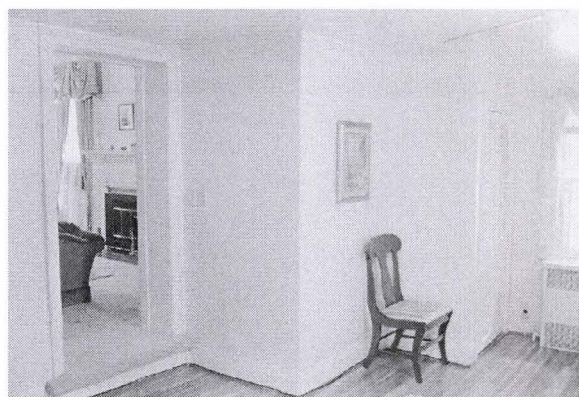
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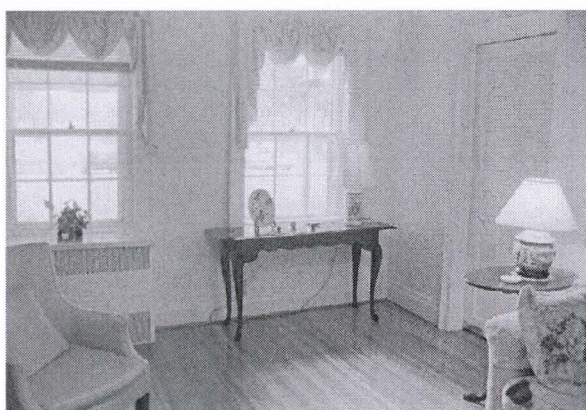
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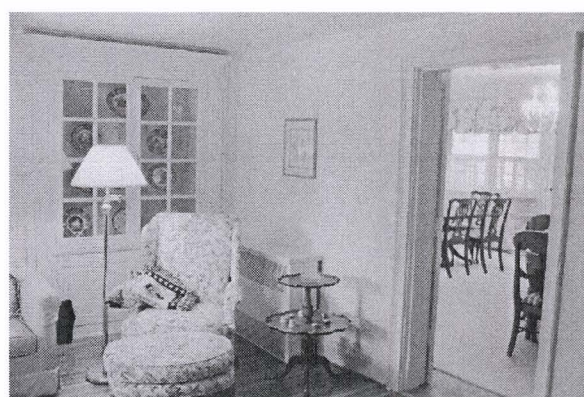
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13(a)



13 (b)



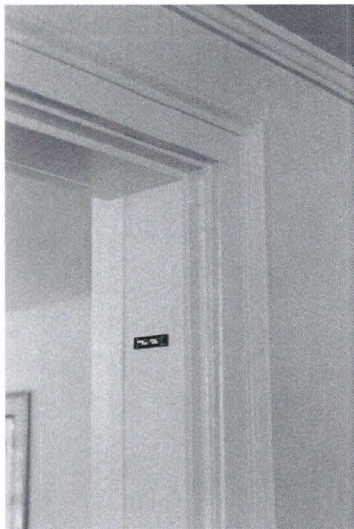
13 (c)

Fig. 10: View of rear elevation showing the three major components of the building, looking east.

Fig. 11: View of original 1832 log building behind modern carport, looking northeast.

Fig. 12: View of front elevation of 1850s addition, looking northwest.

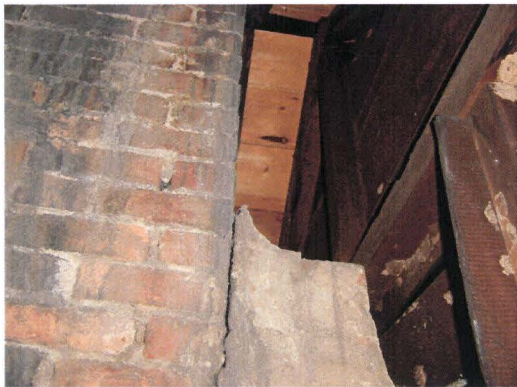
Fig. 13: a): View of the northeast corner of the dining room, looking northeast; (b)View of the dining room, looking southwest; (c) View of the dining room, looking west northwest



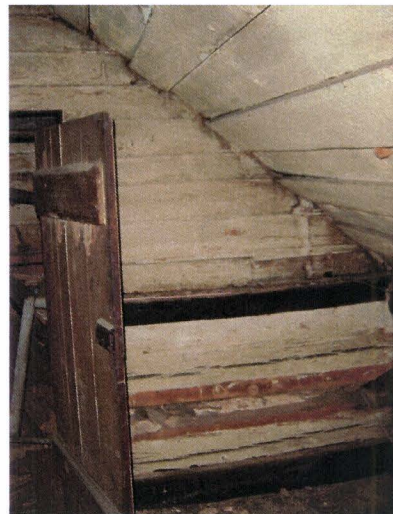
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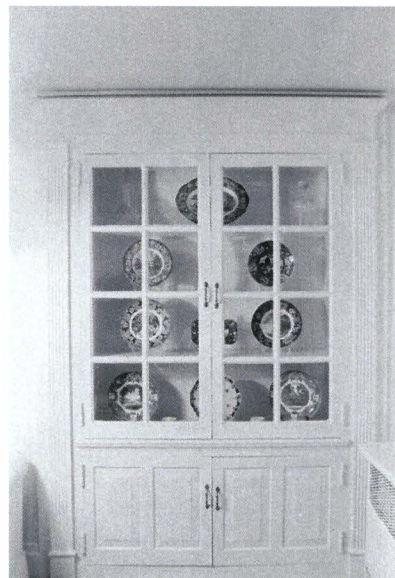
16



17(a)



17b



18

Fig 14: Detail of door opening from sitting room to dining room showing width of walls, looking southeast.

Fig 15: Detail of second floor of log cabin

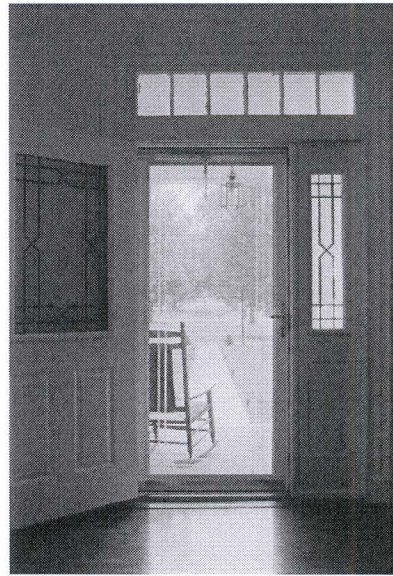
Fig 16: Detail showing fireplace opening in second floor of log cabin.

Fig. 17: (a) Detail showing door between two chambers on upper level of log cabin (b) Detail showing chimney on second floor of log cabin.

Fig. 18: View of sitting room built-in cabinet, looking west.



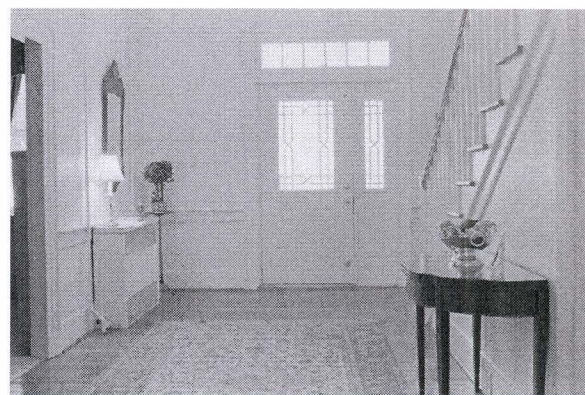
19



20



21a



21b

Fig. 19: View of sitting room window looking southwest

Fig. 20: View of the entry hall looking toward front porch and ceremonial drive, looking east

Fig. 21: (a) View of stairs in the 1850s addition, looking west; (b) View of entry hall in 1850s addition, looking east.

Where the other cupboard should be, however, a solid wall now exists, concealing either antique cabinetry or other clues to the history of this building's changes. In the attic, this area was used as closet space for one of the loft rooms. The presence of a post near the east wall in the attic indicates the location of a staircase that connected the two floors (Fig. 15).

Evidently, the first major addition to the log cabin was a large two-story frame addition built ca. 1850 on the log building's east face (Fig. 4). This addition effectively concealed the cabin to which it was attached. It changed the character of the house. From a humble, pioneer log cabin, the structure was transformed into a grander residence with style and character reflecting the social position and tastes of the owner. The approach to the house, a long straight passage aligned to the east facing entrance of the addition was in all likelihood lined with trees as it is in the present day. With a grand gesture, the new approach both reoriented the entrance to the east and created a formal receiving area or foyer within. The approach, which was used as a right-of-way during the early days of Ft. Campbell, has been abandoned now. Yet, it is lined with semi-mature trees that lead to the main entrance, echoing the way in which the ca. 1850 addition was oriented and approached (Fig. 20).

Inside, the foyer also served as the main stair hall to provide access to the upper level. A monumental stair, reversing at an intermediate platform level, dominates this entry (Fig. 21). This stair was originally an open, or flying assembly, evidenced by the remnants of a passageway beneath the intermediate landing (Fig. 22). Later modifications to this stair have replaced the original railing and balusters (Fig. 23). On either side of the foyer were main parlors, and above them large bedrooms. While the formal layout of the entrance foyer and the flanking rooms retain their characteristics, the uses of the rooms on the lower level have changed. These function as a living room and the General's office. The chambers upstairs are still used as bedrooms. This addition is characterized by Greek Revival design elements inside and out, including the very formal floor plan, moldings, and other classical decorative features. The fireplaces in this addition, on both the first and second floors, retain their Greek Revival detailing (Fig. 24). The only one of the four fireplaces remaining intact is that in the living room. The fireplaces in the den and the bedroom above were modified to accept coal, and the fireplace in the bedroom was covered over (Fig. 25). The addition more than doubled the footprint of the

house, and its positioning resulted in an “L” shaped structure. Thus, inside and out, the cabin transformed from a log cabin to the main house of a well-to-do landowner from the mid-nineteenth century.

A second addition was constructed, possibly in the mid- to late-1880s. This one-story construction was added to the north end of the 1850s building; however, its elevation, including a roof ridge perpendicular to that of the 1850 house, gives the impression of a disconnected, almost independent structure (Fig. 26). This addition was in the 1930s as a dentist’s office. Its layout and the fact that it has a separate entrance suggest that it was, in all likelihood, constructed specifically to house business activities. This addition is different in form and character from the rest of the farmhouse. Unlike the 1850s building with its 9½ feet high ceilings, the addition is characterized by 11-foot high ceilings. Moreover, it has tall narrow double-hung windows with sills only 12 to 14 inches above the finished floor, two-over-two sash divide by vertical muntins, and Eastlake type decorative features on the porch entry door (Fig. 27). The style, associated with the 1880s gives another indication of the building’s date of construction. There are closets built into the two original chambers addition within the last 20 years.

There is no visible evidence of any subsequent additions to this composite structure until the middle of the twentieth century, when a rear porch or patio to the 1850s addition was enclosed. Walls, roof, and a new floor framing system were added over what had previously been used as an open patio, probably with a poured concrete slab deck (Fig. 28). In the course of this improvement, the builders installed the new floor framing system directly over the sloping slab conforming to the drainage pitch of the patio slab (Fig. 29). It is possible that the patio slab predated the Federal government’s acquisition of the property, but that the construction to enclose the porch/patio and create a dining room occurred after the acquisition.

A consequence of enclosing this patio area was the impact that adding a roof had on the adjacent structure. Due to the dimensions of the patio covering and the type of material used for roofing on this new structure, it was necessary to raise the eave height of the adjacent cabin (Fig. 30). This was accomplished by constructing a false roof deck on top of the cabin’s original roof. From inside the cabin’s second floor space there is no difference in roof pitch or eave-sill beam height; however, from the outside there is an obvious asymmetrical appearance to the roof.

There exists one other major building modification not yet mentioned and much less obvious. Sometime in the first half of the twentieth century, a central heating plant was added to the house. Previously, there had been separate room systems, either the fireplaces, two of which were converted to coal, or freestanding stoves fueled by either coal or wood. To accomplish the heating system modification, a cellar was dug beneath the south chamber of the 1850s addition. In the process, a portion of the original cabin floor was removed and reconfigured. This was to allow interior access to the new cellar for regular coal stoking throughout the winter day.

In addition to these major alterations, there is evidence of numerous minor “improvements” inside the residence. The most obvious of these was the overall cladding of the building with composition siding and replacement windows of original cabin fenestration (Fig. 31). Similarities in materials and in craftsmanship observed during the survey helps to associate phases of remodeling. The baseboard size and profile of the 1880s addition matches that on the partition separating the kitchen and bathroom areas in the kitchen. This indicates that both were installed during the same work phase. Another observation relates to the pine flooring in the 1880’s addition, where it is installed over the original flooring. This same material also is found below the finished flooring of the enclosed porch (now the sunroom).

Other modifications that may be mentioned are replacement windows and new openings in the master bedroom, staircase tread and balustrade replacement, pantry door/window in the coat closet under the staircase; fireplace –Italianate on the lower floor, and the covered one in the master bedroom.

To summarize from the above text, the following features of the house help date the different sections and their periods of construction.

Elements that suggest the early log cabin:

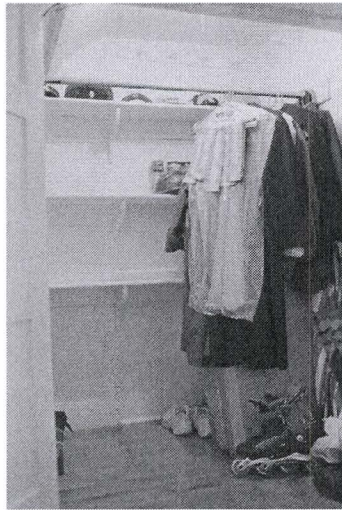
- * low ceilings (approximately 8'-0")
- * door and window openings reveal the thickness of the structural walls to be 10 to 12 inches

Elements that suggest the first addition was constructed in the 1850s:

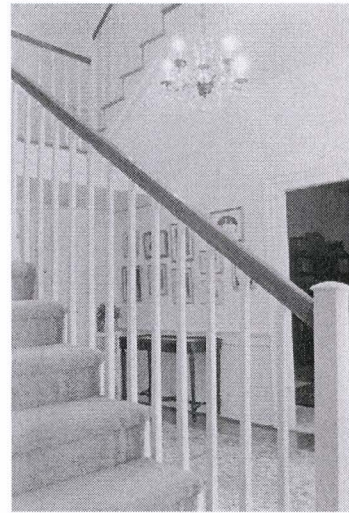
- * Symmetrical, formal plan of that addition- central hall including the front entrance and formal staircase, flanked by parlors
- * parlors are rooms of approximately equal size
- * Greek Revival detailing in moldings
- * Proportions are more square than rectangular, 9.5 foot high ceilings

Elements that suggest the second addition was constructed in the 1880s:

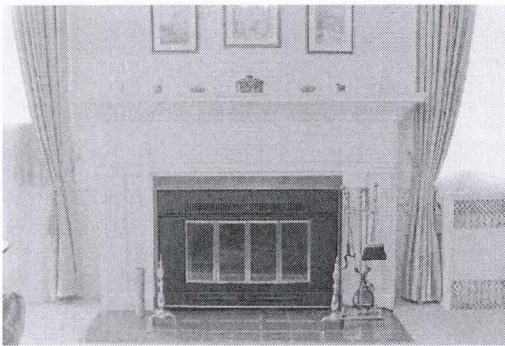
- * Proportions are rectangular rather than square
- * 11-foot high ceilings
- * tall narrow double hung windows with sills only 12 to 14 inches above the finished floor,
- * The windows are two over two sash divide by vertical muntins
- * porch entry door has Eastlake style decorative features



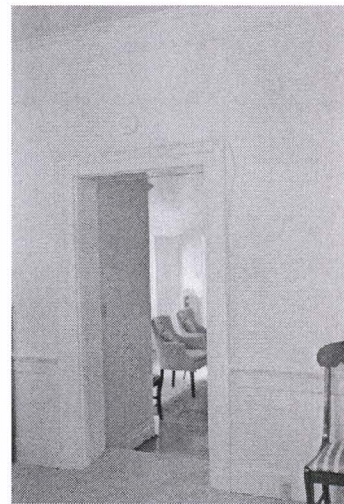
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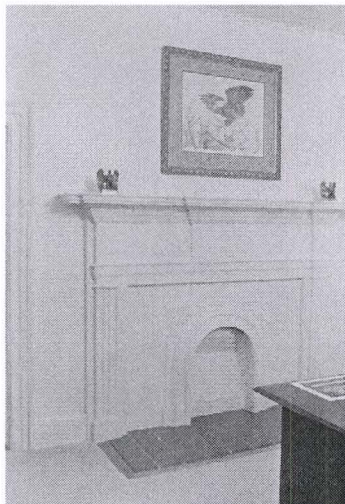
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24(a)



24b



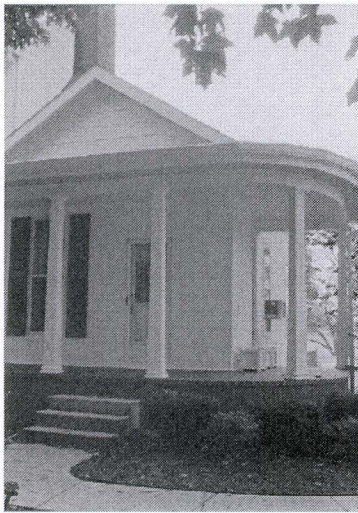
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Fig. 22: View of the closet under the stairs, showing the location of an earlier pantry window, looking south.

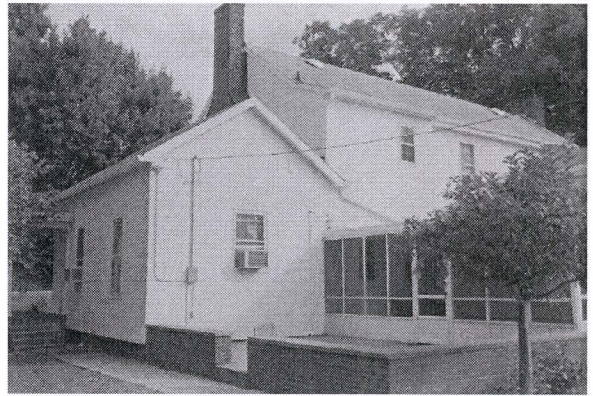
Fig. 23: View of the stairs in the entry hall, looking west northwest.

Fig. 24: (a) View of the living room fireplace in the south chamber of the 1850s addition looking south (b) View of Greek Revival detail in living room, looking west southwest

Fig. 25: View of fireplace in general's office (den), north chamber of 1850s addition, looking north northeast.



26a



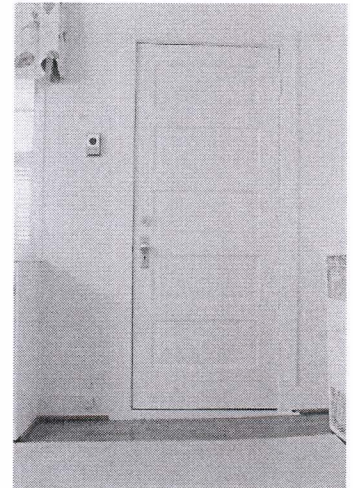
26b



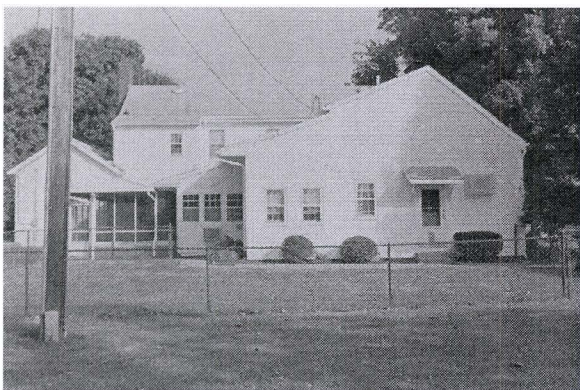
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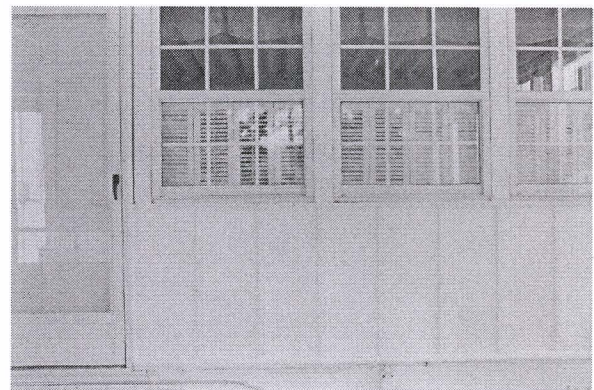
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30



31

Fig. 26: (a) View of 1880s addition, looking west

Fig. 26 (b): View of 1880s addition from rear, looking southeast.

Fig. 27: Window detail in General's office, north chamber of 1850s addition, looking east

Fig. 28: View of sun room looking west northwest.

Fig. 29: View of sun room showing slope of floor, looking north.

Fig. 30: View of rear elevation of original 1832 log building, looking east.

Fig. 31: Detail of sun room, looking south

5.0 NRHP ELIGIBILITY

As discussed earlier, past evaluations for the historic significance of the building have ranged from considering the building as eligible under different criteria to not considering it eligible for the NRHP. In either case, the statement of significance did not represent an intensive study of the building and its history. This report fills gaps in earlier works and presents a comprehensive documentation of the building and its history. With many significant aspects of its construction history and changing uses observable and documented, it is recommended that the building is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A (Events), B (People), and C (Architecture).

Criterion A

The most important function of Parrish House since 1942, when it became part of Ft. Campbell, has been as the residence of the Commanding General (CG) of the installation. During the period that included the Cold War and later years, the property has been home to several installation commanders, with none of them occupying the house for more than two years at a time. As a typical commander's home during the past 50 years, the building does not meet the criteria of exceptional significance in contexts such as the Cold War or the Second World War. However, its pre-Ft. Campbell history is significant. Admittedly, the agricultural context of which the building was once a part has not retained integrity with the demolition of surrounding farm buildings since the establishment of the post. This is evident when the 1941 and 1945-58 aerial photographs of the area are compared (Fig. 3). There is no evidence that the garage and the guesthouse, the two existing structures related to the building, contributed to the building's use as a farmhouse. However, in and of itself, Parrish House is a significant structure in the context of nineteenth century settlement in the region.

When it was first constructed, Parrish House was a two-pen log cabin. This was typical of the early settlement patterns in the region. Indeed, the additions and alterations made to the house during the nineteenth century also were typical of farmhouses of the more successful farmers in the region. During the course of the nineteenth century, the character of a modest two-pen cabin

was altered until it became the farmhouse and office of a wealthy landowner. The building became undoubtedly grander in scale and in detail, demonstrated in its tree-lined approach and the disposition of the facades and interior spaces. Clearly, Parrish House was the home of a wealthy and successful farmer. Indeed, in spite of alterations, the intensive survey revealed that the building still displays, in its details, architectural, and stylistic characteristics, its association with patterns of settlement and growth since the nineteenth century. From its present conditions, it is possible to deduce the location, approach and layout of the log cabin. Architectural and stylistic details provide clues to the periods when the additions were made. The first major addition with its Greek Revival elements, indicates that the addition was made in the 1850s when the style was popular. The Italianate elements of the second addition, and details popular in the 1880-s indicates the time of that addition. Deed records and other historic documents allow for an association between the residents and the growth patterns thus discerned. They indicate that the Parrishes were a prominent family that contributed significantly to the growth of a wealthy, nineteenth century farming community. The development of a modest house into a large farmhouse is testimony not only to the growth of a family, but also the pattern of development of a community.

The evolution of a house from a modest log cabin to a grander structure was typical for the region, and is representative of its architectural and settlement history (Ahler and Stevens 2002). Site Files for historic structures in Christian County at the Kentucky Heritage Council indicate that buildings with similar construction histories are considered significant historic properties. The Parrish House is the only surviving structure in Ft. Campbell that is able to garner such significance. We recommended that Parrish House be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for Exploration and Settlement in the nineteenth-century regional context.

Criterion B

The Parrishes, who built the property and owned the land surrounding it during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were locally significant people, as discussed earlier. To elaborate, David W. Parrish who bought the property and built the log cabin in the 1830s, was from North Carolina and was raised in Wilson County, Tennessee. He had fought against the British in the war of 1812, and had moved to Christian County in the 1830s. There, he became a prominent

farmer. The property at Aspen Plains was considered by county historian William Henry Perrin as one of the best in a county known for agriculturally rich land (Perrin 1884: 502). There is evidence that the son, John S. Parrish, was also a prominent farmer and horse breeder. Moreover, he appears to have been an active member of the Longview community as a promoter of new roads and bridges to be constructed in the region (Perrin 1884: 125-126). He was elected to the board of the Christian County Agricultural and Mechanical Association several times between 1858 and 1883, and was its president in 1871 (Perrin 1884: 140 – 143). Through this period, he resided at the Parrish House, leaving only when he left for the mid-Atlantic region in 1885.

During its military history, Parrish House has been generically home to post Commanding Officers and Commanding Generals. Some of these officers attained national prominence and were involved in important events in American military history. Most, though not all, were associated with the famed 101st Airborne Division. However, their stay at the Parrish House was, of short duration, usually not more than two years (see Appendix). The property, used generically as the Commanding Generals' residence, did not have a direct association with significant accomplishments of the military residents. We do not recommend that Parrish House is eligible under Criterion B for association with people during its military history.

The Parrish house documents the rise of a locally significant family to prominence, and is closely associated with the people who occupied it through the nineteenth century. The Parrishes were responsible for much of the alteration to the log cabin. Indeed, the details of construction, design, and decoration, attest to the awareness of the residents of changing architectural fashions. Because of its historic association with the Parrishes, we recommend the building eligible for the NRHP under the Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Parrish House is significant for its architecture. The building exemplifies the materials and construction techniques used during a range of periods. The log cabin, relatively intact within the outer skin of the present house, displays construction techniques from the earliest days. As was typical, the later parts of the building were of frame construction. These were constructed in the 1850s and in the 1880s. The portions of the building constructed in the 1850s are of the Greek

Revival Style typical of that period. On the other hand, the portions constructed in the 1880s had elements of the Italianate style and detailing current at the time. The building thus exhibits a range of architectural styles popular during different periods in the nineteenth century. The numerous additions to the original log cabin add to the historic significance of the building. It has retained its historic integrity in that the different periods of construction and the pertinent styles are clearly identifiable. Rooted in folk architecture, the building is a testimony to the permeation of high styles to farm buildings. All these aspects, available in form and by association in the building, give it historic significance for its architecture and construction. We recommend, therefore, that the building be considered eligible for the NRHP under the Criterion C.

Criterion D

Criterion D, which considers the potential for the property to provide important information about prehistory or history, is normally, but not always, applied to archeological sites rather than architectural resources. The Ft. Campbell ICRMP had also recommended a “full archaeological investigation to determine the potential to yield information to the history of the structure and its residents (Panamerican Consultants 3-26).” Since this investigation has not been carried out thus far, it not possible at this time to evaluate if the property may be eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion D.

The recommendation of the property as eligible under Criteria A, B, and C thus was reached after an intensive survey and historic research, which provided information on the history of Parrish House itself not gathered during the earlier surveys.

6.0 CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

The Army had developed standards for the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic buildings in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines (Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4 1997:33). These standards should be followed in the management and maintenance of the Parrish House. The discussion below identifies the elements of the site and the house that

contribute to its historic significance, and those that do not contribute to the significance owing to their recent origin, loss of integrity, and varying architectural character. The distinction between the contributing and non-contributing elements is intended to help with management and design decisions during an undertaking. The effects of any planned undertaking on contributing elements and the overall historic significance of the property should carefully be considered before starting work. While non-contributing elements may be modified the effects of these modifications on contributing elements and on the integrity of Parrish House itself should be considered while planning the undertaking. Particular management concerns related to the Parrish House, discerned during the building survey by Mr. Robert Powell, Historic Architect, have been discussed in the Section 7.0, and are referred to, where applicable, in the current section. While a comprehensive record of all the modifications done to the house since the Army acquired the property may not be available, the Housing Division at Ft. Campbell has maintained a list of modifications carried out since FY 1989. A copy of the list is included with this document to help with management decisions. Periodic communication with the Housing Division is recommended to ensure that no undertaking is carried out without review and consideration to the historic and architectural significance of the house. Guidance provided by the National Park Service Preservation Briefs is strongly recommended when management decisions affecting the Childers House are made. The preservation briefs are available at the National Park Service Internet site, <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>.

1. Site and Landscape

As discussed above, early maps and aerial photographs, included in this report show that the site has been altered considerably since the Army acquired the property. However, there are elements still present in the landscape that contribute to the historic significance of the Parrish House. Notable among the contributing elements are exteriors – their forms and characters - of the guesthouse and the garage, and the line of trees that marks the old approach from Rt. 41A. Since the buildings were constructed, according to Real Property records, in 1943, they are the only surviving buildings from the pre-Ft. Campbell era associated with the Parrish House which was acquired by the U.S. Government in 1944. Their exteriors and overall forms should be treated as contributing elements of the site and landscape, and considered as such during any undertaking.

Per the Army guidelines, the relationship between the open space, these landscape elements and associated properties, and the Parrish House should be preserved and considered when any undertaking is planned. The visible chain link fence at the rear of the building is not a contributing element to the historic significance of the property. Indeed, Army Guidelines (DA Pamphlet 200-4 1998: 33) suggest that in general, the visibility of chain link fences should be minimized in case of historic properties.

2. Exterior Surfaces:

The exterior finish – composite siding made out of asbestos – is not the original material, and does not contribute to the significance of the building. The original material, as discussed elsewhere, was likely to have been wood clapboard siding. Specific recommendations for the treatment of exterior surfaces are in Section 7.0 of the report.

3. Doors and Windows:

Doors, windows, fanlights, and sidelights are important indicators of the evolution of the house and are elements that contribute to its historic significance. The difference between the shorter Classical Revival windows of the Living Room and the taller, Italianate style windows that light the first floor bedrooms characterize architectural styles of the different periods when these sections of the buildings were constructed. These windows contribute to the significance of the house and are contributing elements. Window and door surrounds, including the frames and trims, are contributing elements. The shape and proportion of the openings, as well as any original hardware associated with them, should also be considered contributing elements. Thus, older elements associated with replacement windows and doors need to be considered when an undertaking is planned. Particular recommendations for the treatment of windows – both original wood and replacement vinyl, can be found in Section 7.0 of the report.

4. Roof:

As discussed in detail in Section 7.0, the roofing material has been completely replaced, and therefore not historically significant or a contributing element. Housing Division Records indicate that the roof was replaced in 1987. However, the overall shape and form of the roof is significant, as it echoes the way in which Parrish House itself evolved. Undertakings should be planned with an understanding of any effect they may have on the overall shape and form of the roof.

5. Chimneys:

There are two historic brick chimneys visible on the exterior, and one, which was part of the log cabin is partly visible in the attic. These are contributing elements. Recommendations for the treatment and management of these elements are in Section 7.0 of the report.

6. Porch:

The porch, which extends the front façade and turns to the side façade, is a historically significant feature of the house. Housing Division Records indicate that the porch was refurbished in FY 1992. Yet, the porch appears to have retained its form and overall integrity. The porch, including its associated elements such as the tapering columns and pediments, the pediments, be treated as contributing elements, and considered as such when an undertaking is planned.

7. Interiors

- The public spaces of the building, which include the entrance foyer with the stairway, the living room, the den, the sun room, the waiting room (now, bedroom/office) and

the dentist's office (now, bedroom) are all significant, and retain their integrity. In all these rooms, steps and stairways, including the handrails and balustrades, the trims, moldings, skirts, picture rails, original cabinets, and decorative features associated with the fireplaces are significant. The staircase has been modified, and the treads and balustrades replaced, probably before Ft. Campbell was established. Also, the upper floor landing being converted into a dressing area for the master bedroom. An opening in the closet below the staircase to the living room was also closed before the government acquired the property. However, the staircase and its associated elements retain their architectural character and are contributing elements. The rooms have retained their overall form and characters. The effect of an undertaking on the forms of the rooms and the connections between them also should be considered, as these are contributing elements to the historic significance of the building.

- The Dining Room and the Kitchen suite, which includes the kitchen, the pantry and a bathroom, have an added significance as these constituted the original log cabin. As mentioned earlier, the greater thickness of the walls of these rooms is an indicator of the log construction beneath the finish materials. The original log cabin walls are historically significant and contributing elements of the house.
- All the bathrooms and the kitchen have new finish materials and fixtures. These new materials –tiles and vinyl for floors- and modern fixtures are not contributing elements. Any original elements covered by new finishes contribute to the historic significance of the building and should be given due consideration during any undertaking.
- Later modifications include the enclosed rear porch and the sunroom, presently used as a dining area. These later modifications were done on a pre-existing poured concrete porch, which remains in place under the current flooring. The sunroom should be treated as a contributing element as it is an integral part of the house and contributes to its historic character. The recent patio cover (FY 1990 according to the Housing Division records) is not a contributing element.
- The hallway on the second floor is enclosed by a wall and is part of the master bedroom. Although the closets are later additions, the picture rails and trims on the enclosed walls are contributing elements. These should be given due consideration when an undertaking is planned.

- In the master bedroom, all the trims and moldings should be treated as contributing elements. While the two windows facing the east are original, those facing the south are newer openings. All windows are of the same character and should be treated as contributing elements. The cabinets are new and are not contributing elements. However, undertakings related to the cabinets should consider their effects on the character of the room.
- Both the bathrooms on the second floor are modified with new flooring, finishes, and fixtures. The new fixtures and finishes are not contributing elements. The access from the master bath to the attic/crawlspace should be maintained, since the attic is a historically significant space.
- The attic is a historically significant space in the building, as this is where the form and structure of the original log cabin are most clearly visible, in spite of modifications done to the space through its history. The space should be considered an important contributing element that provides clues the early history of the house and its construction.
- Contributing elements in the second bedroom include the trims, moldings, the fireplace and its surrounds. The cabinets near the entrance are new and are not contributing elements. As is the case with other similar spaces in the house, the bath is modified with new fixtures and finishes, and these new fixtures are not contributing elements. Undertakings related with these elements should consider the effects on any contributing elements.

7.0 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE BUILDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND REGULAR MAINTENANCE

As with any historic structure on military installations, the Army Historic Building Management Standards in the document the Department of Army Publication 200-4, Appendix D (1998) need to be referred to. The following recommendations are made based upon the observed condition of the building and its historically significant aspects.

Chimney: The house retains two historic brick chimneys, and the cap and upper portions of these two chimneys show signs of deterioration and should be re-pointed. Modern mortars are

inappropriate for use in historic buildings due to the composition and strength of the old materials. To determine the correct mortar mix, it is recommended that several samples of the existing mortar be analyzed for its exact formula and pointing mortars be mixed to approximate this formula. Application of pointing mortars should also follow the recommendations of the National Park Service Preservation Brief #2. The log cabin retains a remnant of a chimney, but this chimney is entirely below the new roof and not exposed to the weather; no work is recommended. It was not possible to determine if the chimney flue for the abandoned second floor fireplace has been capped closed, although it is likely that, since the fireplace was removed, the flue has been capped. Further investigation is required, and if found to be capped, it should be determined if it has been sealed airtight. Ventilation needs to be provided to all closed flues to prevent the buildup of condensation in the masonry, a condition that will actually accelerate the deterioration of the structure. Therefore, it is recommended that the chimney be ventilated. This can be accomplished by removing a brick and installing an aluminum vent made for this application. See the section below on Masonry for reference to National Park Service Preservation Brief # 2, *Re-pointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings*.

Roof: Replacement shingles have been applied to the roof within the past few years. It was observed from the cabin loft that the original roof covering, at least at this location, was removed prior to application of the replacement materials. If this is true of the entire building, then it will be reasonable to consider adding one more replacement layer when needed in the future. The estimated life expectancy of the materials presently on the building is 20 years from the date of installation. A similar life expectancy can be anticipated for the next replacement; thus, knowing when the current shingles were installed allows a reasonable prediction of when the work will require redoing.

Due to the varied geometry of this structure, a result of the three major phases of construction, there are likely to be numerous locations on the roof where the junctions have flashing. It is likely that the flashing will require attention before a total re-roof might be required. As work of this nature becomes necessary, it should be implemented in strict accordance with recommendations of the Architectural Sheet Metal Manual published by the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (SMACNA), 1993 or latest version.

Regular yearly inspections of flashing at the chimneys and other transitions should become a part of the ongoing regular inspection schedule. In addition, regular cleaning of the gutters will prevent serious direct and indirect damage to the property.

Aluminum Cladding and Composition Siding: It is preferable, from a preservation perspective, to avoid the use of cladding over historic materials with modern substitutes such as aluminum, vinyl or other modern composition products. Nevertheless, when these materials are installed and in serviceable condition, it is generally not necessary to remove them. In instances where the application of these materials poses a potential for trapping moisture against concealed original historic fabric, they should be treated as a threat to the structure. In the case of Parrish House, the application of aluminum drip edge, eave, and soffit cladding does not appear to constitute a problem.

No problems were noted at the junction of the roof, the eaves, and the building soffits. However, if problems, such as water staining following a storm are noted, there is a possibility that gutter back up or deteriorated shingles in the first shingle course might be admitting water into the concealed original eave and soffit assemblies. Any problems should be investigated immediately, despite the fact that such an investigation needs to be invasive, so that the problem can be fixed. Refer to National Park Service Preservation Brief # 8, *Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings* for more information on this subject.

The application of composition siding over the entire building exterior membrane has unified the home's appearance. Regrettably, the materials used are brittle and it is difficult to find replacements for any needed repairs. In addition, the majority of this composition siding contained a large percentage of asbestos; as a result, they are difficult to dispose of. It was noted that pieces of siding are damaged or missing in some locations. As long as replacements can be found, these areas should be repaired. Eventually, however, it will become necessary to decide if the siding should be removed so that the historic fabric of this property will be visible, or if it is preferable to continue to conceal its various components. At a minimum, we would recommend returning to wood clapboard siding, which would have been applied to the building at least as early as the ca. 1850 addition. Philosophically, it will be necessary to determine if the final appearance of the house should be unified, with the same siding used throughout, or if each

portion of the building should be sided differently to differentiate the three major sections. The National Park Service Preservation Brief #17, *Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character* discusses this issue in more detail.

Windows: Wood windows are an important component of a building's architectural character. Because they also are major contributors to heat loss and gain, many owners apply a secondary glazing to the original fenestration, usually in the form of storm windows. Such secondary glazing does add to the thermal performance of the window and will provide a certain measure of weather protection, however, these "storm windows" offer no protection from the detrimental effects of sunlight. The combined UV exposure and heat build up in the glass will cause the wood and putty to dry and become brittle. In addition, if the space between the glazing systems is too well sealed, there can be high levels of condensation that can collect and stand for prolonged periods. To avoid these problems at Parrish House, all of the primary (original) windows should have the sash removed, all loose putty replaced with new, and all surfaces of the sash, including the edges, painted with a good quality enamel paint to seal the wood completely. Because the layers of paint may fractionally increase the size of the window sash and make them more difficult to operate, they should be pre-sized and cut to proper size to compensate for painted edges and weather stripping.

Any wood framed storm windows will need to have the same treatment. In addition, these units need to be provided with ventilation/weep holes at the top and bottom rails. Usually ¼" drilled holes at 6" +/- on center are adequate. These holes can be filled with copper wool to prevent insect infiltration and avoid rust staining from weeping condensation.

Existing aluminum storm window assemblies, such as the typical triple sash combination unit, do not require putty and paint. Ventilation should, however, still be provided in the form of ventilation/weep holes as noted for wood storms. On these units, the openings should be protected with a strip of aluminum screen wire applied to the inside face of the frame.

The normal maintenance of wood primary and secondary window systems will vary based on the unit's exposure and the quality of paint and putty used. Those units that are exposed to the west

and south and maintained with the highest quality products will require attention every four or five years. Similar units on the east and north faces may need attention only every seventh or eighth year. Refer to National Park Service Preservation Brief # 9, *The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows*.

Interior Surfaces: These areas are the most often altered or covered during the life of an historic property. By examining the various layers of new materials applied throughout this building, our investigation was able to identify several distinct periods of alteration. From the earliest period of construction, walls and ceilings throughout the property were finished with flat plaster. The substrate for the earliest plaster found in the attic (log cabin) was hand riven wood lath, whereas later plaster walls from the 1850s and 1880s additions most likely was manufactured wood lath. The composition of the plaster from each period also will show drastic variation. Plaster damaged from abuse, alteration, or minor building movement is easily treated by following the recommendations set forth in National Park Service Preservation Brief # 21, *Repairing Historic Flat Plaster Walls and Ceilings*.

Much of the original plaster (walls and ceilings) have been covered by a direct application of gypsum wallboard. Generally, this process will cause excessive damage to the underlying original materials. Therefore, maintenance of these new wall and ceiling surfaces is important. All work that affects these wallboard panels should be performed in strict accordance with the recommendations of the United States Gypsum Association as published in their most current manual of standard practices.

Flooring throughout the house is predominantly hardwood. There are some newer vinyl and ceramic flooring materials in remodeled areas of the kitchen, laundry, and bathrooms. The hardware floor appears to be in good condition, and no work is required at this point. Any future routine maintenance of the hardwood floors requires only normal care and sealing. Areas receiving the highest level of sunlight exposure may demand attention that is more frequent.

8.0 DRAWING VERIFICATION

BHE spent a total of eight hours accessing and researching existing drawings of Parrish House and verifying them with the present conditions of the building. Existing drawings were carefully studied. These were taken to the site, where BHE took measurements and compared the current conditions of the building with the drawings. Although the building was constructed in the 1830s, the earliest available drawings were from 1946, based upon on-site measurements taken by Army Engineers (Office of Post Engineers 1946). Over the years, revised versions of the drawings, traced from the original and modified to reflect existing conditions, were made in 1946, 1947, and 1966 (Office of Post Engineers). The drawings also indicate subsequent modifications. These drawings are stored at the Engineering Design Division, PWBC, Ft. Campbell. Apart from these, a later set of drawings, made perhaps in the 1980s, are available from the Housing Division at Ft. Campbell (Ft. Campbell Housing Division n.d.). These indicate the most current condition of the building. There are no other construction documents or drawings from the pre-military era. Thus, unless better documentation becomes available, modifications made prior to the military history are documented only in the building.

The 1946 drawings and subsequent tracings made by Army Engineers included a location plan (1:100 scale), a complete set of floor plans of the basement, first, and second floors, the east (front) elevation and the south elevation. The drawings are to 1/8"=1'-0" scale. All the floor plans are dimensioned clearly. The elevation drawing has the floor and roof levels measured and dimensioned. The drawings indicate the functions of the different rooms as well as the materials used to construct and finish the building. These drawings are important as they document the military history of the building.

BHE was able to determine by comparing site measurements with the latest set of drawings from the Housing Division, that the drawings are accurate in measurement (Housing Division n.d.). However, certain aspects of the drawings are below an adequate quality of draftsmanship. Some of the changes made after the drawings were first executed have been "penciled in," on occasion, by freehand. These include the portion of the patio that was screened-in during the 1980s, the chain link fence around the rear of the building, and the paving that skirts the structure.

Based upon the survey and on-site verification, the following recommendations are made. BHE was able to determine that the Engineering Design Branch at Ft. Campbell maintained several iterations of drawings of its properties. On occasion, the latest version was simply a retrace of an earlier one whose condition had deteriorated. At other times, the new drawings represented substantial changes to the properties. These different iterations of drawings for the same properties were useful in understanding changes in the property through several decades. BHE recommends that the same practice be continued for any new drawings that are made for the Parrish House. BHE also recommends that if any revisions are made, the older versions of the drawings be stored on CD-ROMs as historical records. None of the drawings shows the attic/crawlspace where the earliest log cabin can most clearly be discerned. Digital photographs taken by Steven Petraeus (2002), the son of the Commanding General, during our site visit provide an excellent record of the current conditions of the attic. BHE recommends that drawings of the attic be executed to supplement and complete the documentation, if it is possible to take accurate measurements. BHE also recommends that two more elevation drawings – one for each façade - and at least two sectional drawings of the building made if it is possible to take accurate measurements.

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APPENDICES

List of Residents since 1942

List of Modifications to the Building 5001, Housing Division

ORDER OF FARM HOUSE RESIDENTS

MG P.W. Clarkson	Mar 47 – Jan 49	MG Charles W. Bagnal	Sep 81 – Jul 83
MG William M. Miley	Mar 49 – May 50	MG James E. Thompson	Aug 83 – Jun 85
MG Lemuel Mathewson	May 50 – Dec 50	MG Burton D. Patrick	Jun 85 – May 87
MG Lyman L. Lemnitzer	Dec 50 – Dec 51	MG Teddy G. Allen	Jul 87 – Aug 89
MG Ridgely Gaither	Jan 52 – Apr 53	MG J.H. Binford Peay III	Aug 89 – Jun 91
MG Wayne C. Smith	Apr 53 – May 55	MG John E. Miller	Jun 91 – Jul 93
MG Derrill M. Daniel	Jun 55 – Feb 56	MG John M. Keane	Jul 93 – Feb 96
MG Thomas L. Sherburne	May 56 – Mar 58	MG William F. Kernan	Feb 96 – Feb 98
BG C.W.G. Rich	May 58 – Aug 59	MG Robert T. Clark	Feb 98 – Jun 00
BG John L. Throckmorton	Sep 59 – Aug 60	MG Richard A. Cody	Jun 00 – Jul 02
MG C.W.G. Rich	Jul 61 – Feb 63	MG David H. Petraeus	Jul 02 - Present
MG Harry H. Critz	Feb 63 – Mar 64		
BG Richard G. Ciccolella	Mar 64 – May 65		
BG Ward S. Ryan	May 64 – Mar 66		
MG Ben Sternberg	Mar 66 – Jul 67		
MG O.M. Barsanti	Jul 67 – Jul 68		
MG K.L. Reaves	Jul 68 – Nov 68		
COL Claude C. Shepard	Nov 68 – Aug 69		
COL John P. Amtz	Aug 69 – Jan 72		
COL E.P. Lukert	May 72 – Aug 72		
BG Morris J. Brady	Aug 72 – Jan 74		
BG John H. Brandenburg	Feb 74 – Jun 75		
BG Weldon F. Honeycutt	Jun 75 – Aug 77		
BG Joseph H. Kastner	Aug 77 – Jun 79		
BG James E. Thompson	Jun 79 – May 80		
MG Jack V. Mackmull	Jun 80 – Aug 81		

1. Carpet replacement - Nov 88 (FY89)
2. Kitchen vinyl - Mar 96 (FY96)
3. Guest bathroom revitalization - FY 93
4. Patio cover -FY90
5. Ceiling fans - FY90
6. Master bath - vanity top replacement - FY94
7. Refinished dining room floor - FY94
8. Remodeled half bath - downstairs -FY94
9. Placed air conditioner - front bedroom - FY93
10. Replaced air conditioner - upstairs bedrooms - FY94
11. Replaced library and dining room air conditioners - FY95
12. Mini Blinds - Washer/dryer/water heater rooms - FY94
13. Painted inside - FY96
14. Refurbished front porch - FY92
15. Replaced drapes and sheers - FY95
16. Repaired sewer line - FY93
17. Septic tank - FY90
18. Installed ceiling fans -FY88
19. Replaced wallpaper - foyer, etc. - FY95
20. Replaced chairs (2) with Queen Anne - FY96
21. Installed ceiling light -family room- FY95
22. Replaced indoor/outdoor carpet - side entrance - FY94

- 23. Replace front door/locks/hardware - FY92
- 24. Replaced carpet - room at side entrance by carpet - oriental - FY96 - \$1958.00
- 25. Installed work island - kitchen - to include oven- FY 96 - \$2,000.00
- 26. Purchased dining room table and 16 chairs - FY84
- 27. Kitchen rehab - cabinets, counter top, kitchen sink and woodwork - FY90, 91, 92
- 28. Replaced roof - FY87
- 29. Painted exterior - FY91
- 30. Landscaped front area, side by carport, side by patio -FY 96
- 31. Placed café doors between kitchen/pantry area and dining room - FY96



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5000

NOVEMBER 18, 2003 *out*

Public Works Business Center

Mr. David L. Morgan, Director and SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council
State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Morgan:

In accordance with provisions of our Programmatic Agreement for operations, maintenance, and development at Fort Campbell and as required by Section 110 of the National Historic Act, Fort Campbell has documented and evaluated two properties in Kentucky for eligibility to the national Registry of Historic Places. These properties are the 1859 Kentucky-Tennessee State Boundary Marker #20 and the Parrish House, which the findings indicate detailed features contributing to its eligibility, currently used as residence for the Commanding General at Fort Campbell.

Enclosed are two copies of each report noting these findings. Fort Campbell requests your concurrence for both determinations of eligibility.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Richard D. Davis, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator at 270-798-7437, FAX 270-798-9827, email davisr3@campbell.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Davis
Chief, Environmental Division
Public Works Business Center

Enclosures

OFFICE	INIT	DATE
DPW		
DEP DPW		
C, ADMIN		
C, ENV DIV	MRD	11/18/03
C, COMPL BR		
C, POLL PREV		
C, CONSV BR	WAB	11/17/03
ORIGINATOR	RDD	11/17/03



Commerce Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

Ernie Fletcher
Governor
W. James Host
Cabinet Secretary

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
SHPO

February 19, 2004

Mr. Michael R. Davis
Chief, Environmental Division
Public Works Business Center
Dept. of the Army
Fort Campbell, Kentucky 42223-5000

Re: Determination of Eligibility Request for 1859 Kentucky-Tennessee State Boundary Marker #20 and the Parrish House at Fort Campbell, Christian County, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Davis:

The State Historic Preservation Office has received for review the above referenced summation of historic significance and eligibility determinations provided by Samiran Chanchani, Ph.D. of BHE Environmental, Inc. The report's author recommends that the 1859 Kentucky-Tennessee State Boundary Marker #20 (CH-291) is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A. We are in agreement with this recommendation. The author also recommends the Parrish House as eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C. We are also in agreement with this recommendation.

The author has failed to include, however, certain elements that are required for report writing. 1) All photographs contained within the body of the report should be color, not black and white. 2) All properties recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register should be given a verbal and mapped National Register boundary that is clearly justified. 3) Kentucky Heritage Council Site Survey numbers should be obtained and/or included for all surveyed properties. The Parrish House was not identified in the report with a KHC number. 4) Site Survey Forms should be included for all surveyed properties and left unbound for filing purposes. The State Boundary Marker # 20 survey form was bound in the report. The Parrish House report did not include a Site Survey Form, new or updated. It is therefore requested that the author correct these problems in revised reports. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please do not hesitate to contact Tom Sanders or Craig Potts of my staff at 502-564-7005.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Office

