

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Venoge Farmstead
other names/site number Louis Gex Oboussier Farm and Vineyards

2. Location

street & number 111 SR 129 N/A not for publication
city or town Vevay vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Switzerland code 155 zip code 47043

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Paul R. Ralk 10-31-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Venoge Farmsstead
Name of Property

Switzerland IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	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/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT Not in use

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: French Colonial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

roof METAL: Tin

other ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.
- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: European
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1805-c. 1839

Significant Dates

c. 1805

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Switzerland County Courthouse

Venoge Farmstead
Name of Property

Switzerland IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30.1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 665220 | 4290100
Zone Easting Northing

3 | 16 | 665470 | 4289340
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 16 | 665720 | 4290060
Zone Easting Northing

4 | 16 | 665140 | 4289750
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas R. Weaver, President
organization Musée de Venoge, Inc. date 7-8-96
street & number 451 Highway 56 telephone 812-427-2013
city or town Vevay state IN zip code 47043

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Musée de Venoge, Inc.
street & number 451 Highway 56 telephone 812-427-2013
city or town Vevay state IN zip code 47043

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Venoge Farmstead
Switzerland County, Indiana

Section 7-Description

Venoge Farmstead occupies 30.1 acres along Indian Creek and State Route 129 just west of Vevay in Switzerland County, Indiana. The site includes a c.1805 French Colonial style house, a wood frame corn crib, and a wooden shed, both agricultural buildings of uncertain age but certainly built well after 1839. Though the corn crib and shed are small scale, compatible rural buildings, they do not date from the period of significance and are counted as non-contributing buildings. The 30 acre site is nominated because it is the largest integral parcel of the original 319 acre holding of Oboussier. The site has not been investigated by archaeologists, however, it may lend clues to the nature of grape horticulture in the Ohio Valley. Also, several potentially historic dump sites have been located on the property. The dump sites are located just northeast of the location of photo number 2 on the survey map, near the word "trees" on the map. They too may yield clues to the French-Swiss lifestyle in this area, but have not been professionally investigated. The non-profit group which owns the property plans to have the historic vegetation and dump sites investigated at some future date. To protect the site, which conveys the vastness of the long lot tracts owned by the French-Swiss, the entire currently available acreage is being nominated.

The 1 ½ story farm cottage (c.1805-1815) is centered on a broad alluvial terrace between steep, heavily wooded valley sides - one mile from the Ohio River and above all historic flooding. The cottage is of a French Colonial style typical of the lower Mississippi Valley but extremely rare in the Ohio Valley. It is raised two feet above grade on stone pillars, with its walnut timber frame built posts-on-sill. Its structure was precisely measured and symmetrical. It is side-gabled, rectangular in plan, 18 feet wide by 38 feet including integral front gallery (porch). Originally the cottage had whitewashed weatherboard siding, board-and-batten doors, a wood shingled roof and an exterior stairway. Brick nogging between posts insulates the single plastered downstairs room, though a newer hall and stairs now intrude across the back. Upstairs, hand-split accordion lath supports the wall plaster of the back sleeping room; a larger unfinished storage space occupies the front.

The Venoge cottage faces almost due north. Approaching from the front, the gallery is seen to occupy more than half of the original 25' elevation (photo #3). The c.1870s addition to the right with clapboard and shed roof is presently being removed. The front slope of the cottage's roof (covered with 20th century asphalt shingles) continues over the gallery. The

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*Venoge Farmstead
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surrounding soil has been built up at least one foot higher than the time of construction.

The gallery and cottage floor is still about one foot above grade. The timber frame structure is intact throughout, including the four solid gallery posts. Sparse decoration typical of French construction include chamfering of the posts with lambs' tongue detailing, and beading on exposed beam edges, on a single front weatherboard (photo #10) and vertical along the building corners. (photo #14).

There are presently unused mortises on the gallery posts indicating the former presence of the typical double rail and others suggesting partial closure of the weather side (west). No front step is now evident. All c.1870s and later clapboard has been removed from the cottage in preparation for restoring of its original 8" whitewashed weatherboard.

The north facade of the cottage retains its original centered front door and window openings and frames; the door and sash are late 19th century. The altered opening to the right of the window was apparently used when the first interior stairway was built against the masonry chimney - now also removed. This stairway is probably the same one now in the c. 1930s back hallway.

From the east elevation the foundation pillars of roughly trimmed local limestone are clearly visible (photo #11). Recent stripping of the 1870s clapboard reveals the structural symmetry of the timbers placed on exactly measured centers (photo #4). The rubble bricks in the nogging were apparently made from at least three distinct clays and show all degrees of firing, suggesting they were not made on site and were only for insulation. (Excellent bricks were known to be produced nearby at the time.)

The door and its opening are c.1930s and the first floor window is in an early (but not original) door opening. Accordion lath covers the back section of the second floor and the two original window openings on that level are symmetrically arranged. The broken pitched roof, typical of French vernacular architecture, dominates the east elevation silhouette.

To the south or rear of the cottage are seen two original first floor window openings; sill notches in the posts (photo #5) are identical to the extant example in north elevation. One has been converted to a door and the other walled in behind a later (early 1800s, moved c.1930s,

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*Venoge Farmstead
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based on Art Deco hardware and newspaper) stairway. A c.1930s kitchen has been removed from the rear and the c.1870 addition to the west partially removed. Again, with the later clapboard removed the timber frame and brick nogging on the first floor and the accordion lath on the second can be clearly seen.

The west elevation of the original cottage is partially hidden by later (c.1870) additions (photo #6). Two symmetrically spaced windows, originally holding 6 over 6 sashes are divided in half by the roof of the addition. A doorway, now opening to the addition attic crawl space, is next to the southern most window. The exterior stairway would have gone to this door from the front of the cottage. The addition uses the timber frame of an unidentified outbuilding identical in length and parallel with the cottage's west side.

The interior of the cottage is simple. It is now divided into one room and a hall with a stairway. Originally one large (18'x28') room, the space was dominated by the exactly centered 5'x8' walnut mantled cooking fireplace and hearth. Part of the narrow (4") single bead baseboard remains to the rear of the room behind and next to the relocated stairway. The walls are plastered, the floor has variable (6"- 1 0") width boards. The stone hearth's foundation is preserved beneath the flooring and the walnut mantle was discovered in an adjacent shed (photo #7).

The second floor was recently divided into two living spaces and a hall. When built, the finished rear sleeping room (photo #19) was reached by an exterior stair on the west side of the house. Baseboard remnants, like those of the first floor remain in place. The front room was an unfinished space entered by a door in the center dividing wall (photo #20). Whitewash remains on the walls with fragments from a January 29, 1868 (Cincinnati, Ohio ?) newspaper adhering to it the paper reports ongoing Reconstruction in South Carolina and President Grant's problems with the Radical Republicans in Missouri.

While removing the newer wall that formed a hall on the second floor, a slightly chaffed, weathered square toed shoe last was discovered above the door. It appeared to have been placed there and the wall finished around it. We are told that this was thought to bring good luck. Perhaps it did.

In 1992, the Venoge Farmstead was scheduled to become an exercise for the local

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*Venoge Farmstead
Switzerland County, Indiana*

volunteer fire department. Its history was not known but it was rumored to be a log house. Future "Friends of Venoge" investigated, prevented the demolition, researched the property and urged the owners to preserve it. In 1994 Musee de Venoge was incorporated and dedicated to the preservation and restoration of the site in January, 1996. The cottage and 30.1 acres of the original farmstead were purchased.

The research, restoration and planning continue- Listing on the National Register of Historic Places is one of our most immediate goals.

Section 8-Statement of Significance

The Venoge Farmstead is eligible for the National Register under criteria A (settlement, ethnic heritage) and C (vernacular architecture): it is a rare (if not unique) example of southern French Colonial architecture in the Ohio Valley. It is the only known example of a rural landscape not significantly altered since 1805 when it was purchased and developed by a Swiss immigrant; the surrounding acreage has always been farmland and so it has great potential for archaeological investigation to reveal what has been removed and to fill in the gaps about how the Swiss lived, farmed and established their vineyards and wineries. The house remained in French-Swiss hands until 1839. Though it was recently rescued from threatened development it is still relatively isolated - even in winter there are only two other rooftops visible from the property in the distance.

The Venoge Farmstead (c.1805-1815) is typical of vernacular cottages in the lower Mississippi Valley. It is built in the French Colonial style and modified by English architectural influences, and not similar to the architecture in the Swiss settlers' homeland. The cottage is built in the center of a broad, fertile, alluvial terrace with steep, heavily wooded hillsides surrounding. It is a timber frame constructed entirely of walnut, with posts-on-sill and raised two feet above grade. All major joints are mortise-and-tenon, fastened with wood pegs. Brick nogging between posts insulates the plastered communal room (with its massive fireplace and walnut Federal mantel); hand-split accordion lath supports plaster in the small sleeping room upstairs, beside a larger unfinished storage space. The cottage is side-gabled, 18 feet wide by 38 feet long including integral front gallery (porch). Originally it had whitewashed weatherboard siding, board-and-batten doors, and a wood shingle broken-pitched roof. The only stairway was

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*Venoge Farmstead
Switzerland County, Indiana*

exterior.

Alterations have not detracted seriously from its integrity, as nearly all missing elements have been found - reused in the additions.

The built environment, except for the cottage and possibly one outbuilding, has been lost. But so little has changed in the agricultural use of the land, hillsides and the yard surrounding the cottage that much of the information needed to complete the picture of Swiss immigrant life can be recovered. There is an uninvestigated cistern, three refuse dump sites, the former locations of modern (c.1920) outbuildings and the site of a c.1870 barn to explore.

In 1796 Jean Jacques Dufour emigrated from the wine-grape growing district, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland to the United States. He was impressed by reports from French veterans of the American Revolution on the scarcity of wine here - and the prevalence of strong liquor. In the cause of temperance and to further his family's vinedressing tradition, he was determined to explore the possibilities in this newly formed country.

Upon arrival, Dufour visited the better-known growers in the Philadelphia and Baltimore areas and Jefferson's Monticello before investigating the country's interior. President Jefferson encouraged the Swiss to produce wine in the west. Along the Ohio River he found productive vineyards at Marietta and Gallipolis in the Northwest Territory - then only nine years old.

Dufour traveled down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi into New France, he found that promising vineyards had been removed because they were seen as a threat to the mother country's wine industry. He did make important business transactions and contacts in Kaskaskia, Ste. Genevieve and St Louis that supported his future experiments in grape culture. Although we have no specific record, Dufour was apparently also impressed by the vernacular architecture of the French colonists.

In 1801, seventeen members of Dufour's extended family joined him at a First Vineyard on the Kentucky River in central Kentucky. The vineyard was not successful and by 1802 most had moved on to the already planned Second Vineyard on the Ohio River.

The second Vineyard often labeled "Swiss Vineyards" or "New Switzerland" on maps of the

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*Venoge Farmstead
Switzerland County, Indiana*

period, was established in Indiana Territory just east of the Greenville Treaty Line in what was to become Switzerland County. By an 1802 Act of Congress, 2500 acres were sold to Jean Jacques Dufour on extended credit; 1,200 acres were added later.

The land was subdivided in the French manner in long narrow parcels perpendicular to the Ohio River. Parcels were resold to both men and women of the original party and a few Swiss families who had just joined them. In 1805 Louis Gex Oboussier purchased the largest tract of 319 acres of bottomland along Indian Creek, which the Swiss renamed "Venoge" after a river in their native land. Gex Oboussier's Venoge Farmstead became part of the Swiss community's efforts resulting in the first commercially successful winery in the United States. By 1810 they were shipping wines in quantity to the East Coast by way of New Orleans.

In 1813 the Swiss laid out the town of Vevay, which became the county seat of Switzerland County in 1814 (Indiana became a state in 1816). The Swiss were well educated and influential locally and regionally. In 1826 Dufour published "The Vinedresser's Guide", the standard authority on wine-grape growing for North America bringing the Swiss vintners into national attention and putting them at the forefront of the wine industry.

Louis Gex Oboussier brought his family from Switzerland to join him on his new land. They planted grapes (the "Cape of Good Hope" grape), orchards and food crops. An early letter (from Victor Dupont to his wife in 1812) describes the family: "Upon entering the home of Mrs. Oboussier for whom we had some cargo, I saw a woman who got up from sitting near a corner by the fireplace and who threw her arms around my neck! Thinking that it was the custom of the land, I went ahead and let her do it and I was hugged by a dozen small girls and small boys who were around the room, when she identified herself- it was Mrs. Bornand, today Mrs. Oboussier, wife of the head man of the town, himself with a yellow and dried up appearance of 50 years (of age), but a great philosopher (Louis Gex-Oboussier)." When the federal mantelpiece is set up in its original place, it is easy to envision the above scene in the Venoge cottage - it retains the feeling of that time.

The particular wine that Gex Oboussier produced was appreciated by many including Henry Clay who visited often to discuss politics and to resupply his wine cellar.

Louis Gex Oboussier stayed in Switzerland County until 1826 when he and his family left

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Venoge Farmstead
Switzerland County, Indiana

for New Harmony, Indiana. He managed a store there and eventually became postmaster. The parcel of land that the Venoge Farmstead is on remained in the hands of family members until 1839.

In nearly 200 years very little has changed in the valley that Louis Gex Oboussier first called home. The planned restoration of the cottage and listing on the National Register of Historic Places will be a step toward recognition of the enthusiasm and involvement of the Swiss immigrants in the potential of America and the building of the American way of life.

Section 9-Bibliography

Deeds and Property Records, Switzerland County Recorder's Office, Switzerland County Courthouse.

Donald, Elsie Burch. The French Farmhouse: Its History, Construction, and Regional Styles. New York: Abbeville Press, 1995.

Dufour, Perret. The Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission, 1925.

Edwards, Jay D. "Louisiana's Remarkable French Vernacular Architecture," Baton Rouge: The Louisiana State University, 1988.

Gauthier, Joseph-Stany. Les maisons paysannes des villes provinces de France. Paris: Editions Charles Massin et Cie, n.d.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. "A Field Guide to American Houses" New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. pp. 120-127.

McDermott, John Francis, ed. Frenchmen and French Ways in the Mississippi Valley. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1969.

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Venoge Farmstead
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Pence, George & Armstrong, Nellie C. "Indiana Boundaries Territory, State, and County"
Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1967. pp. 136-147.

Scroggs, William O. "Rural Life in the Lower Mississippi Valley about 1803," Mississippi
Valley Historical Association 8 (1914): 262-277.

Walthall, John A., ed. French Colonial Archeology: The Illinois Country and the Western Great
Lakes. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1991.

Wilson, Samuel Jr. The Architecture of Colonial Louisiana: Collected Essays. Compiled and
edited by Jean M. Farnsworth and Ann M. Masson. Lafayette: Center for Louisiana
Studies, University of Southeastern Louisiana, 1987.

Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

A part of section 15 and a part of section 22, Switzerland County, Indiana described as follows:

Commencing at the s.w. corner, sec. 15, T2N, R3W: thence east 488.90 feet to the point of beginning; thence north 10 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 498.21 feet to a spike found in the centerline of State Road 129; thence along said centerline the following two courses: south 72 degrees 04 minutes 44 seconds east 69.10 feet; south 75 degrees 50 minutes 16 seconds east 104.58 feet; thence south 11 degrees 37 minutes 27 seconds west 19.67 feet; thence south along said right-of-way south 77 degrees 24 minutes 54 seconds east 376.22 feet; thence south 47 degrees 48 minutes 22 seconds east 337.12 feet to the centerline of Indian Creek; thence with the centerline of said creek the following seven courses: south 01 degrees 58 minutes 41 seconds west 561.20 feet; south 39 degrees 04 minutes 21 seconds west 823.34 feet; south 51 degrees 08 minutes 05 seconds west 293.56 feet; south 86 degrees 57 minutes 23 seconds west 166.79 feet; north 53 degrees 28 minutes 53 seconds west 119.06 feet; north 03 degrees 13 minutes 19 seconds west 671.34 feet; north 19 degrees 22 minutes 07 seconds west 125.53 feet; thence leaving centerline of said creek north 10 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 485.27 feet to the point of beginning.

This tract contains 30.1328 acres of which 6.5900 acres are in section 15 and 23.5428 acres are in section 22, subject to the right-of-way of State Road 129 and all easements of record. Being

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*Venoge Farmstead
Switzerland County, Indiana*

and intended to be a part of the real estate conveyed to Vevay-Switzerland County Foundation by deed recorded in Deed Record 93 page 381 in the Recorder's Office, Switzerland County, Indiana.

Boundary Justification

These 30.1 acres were as much of the 319 acres originally owned by Louis Gex Oboussier that were available for purchase. As discussed in the beginning of Section 7, the acreage of the site may have potential to add to available knowledge about French-Swiss settlement in Switzerland County. To protect the site, the largest contiguous parcel to the house has been nominated. the 319 acres originally owned by Oboussier stretch to the banks of the Ohio River, and have been put into a variety of uses. This site remains contiguous with the house and though put into other agricultural uses, has not been otherwise disturbed. The size of the site also conveys the size and planning of the French long lots which typified early settlement in Switzerland County.

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5. All negatives are in the collection of Musée de Venoge, Inc.

PHOTO 1

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Venoge-cottage and corn crib from northeast across SR 129 [viewpoint on attached survey map].

PHOTO 2

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Cottage from south-southeast across agricultural field [viewpoint on attached survey map].

PHOTO 3

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. North facade of cottage with original (c.1805-1815) gallery (porch), front door and window openings; another door to a newer stairway was apparently opened to the right of the window for a time; c.1870s clapboard removed except from c.1870s addition farther right (west). Twentieth century asphalt singles cover front roof of house and gallery.

PHOTO 4

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. East facade with c.1870s clapboard removed, c.1930s doorway and c.1870s window frame in earlier (but not original) door opening; both upstairs window openings original; c.1930s rear (south) addition mostly removed.

PHOTO 5

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. South facade with original first floor windows converted to a doorway on the left and walled behind a later stairway; mostly removed additions are c.1870s on the far left (west) and c.1930s across the back (south). The timber frame of the c.1870s addition seems to have been inherited from an original outbuilding on the same location. Standing seam metal roof on back matches c.1870s and 1930s additions.

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PHOTO 6

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. West facade with original gallery on left, c.1870s clapboard, and upper halves of original window openings upstairs showing; c.1870s addition includes part of unidentified early out-buildings.

PHOTO 7

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Shed c.1870s behind cottage viewed from northeast; original 5'x8' walnut mantel from cottage's cooking fireplace was built into rear wall [non-contributing building].

PHOTO 8

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Corn crib (20th century) viewed from east by cottage [non-contributing].

PHOTO 9

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Original pegged mortise joint of gallery roof at front (north) edge, viewed from below; horizontal beam beaded on exposed edges, 5" diameter posts chamfered, with lambs' tongues.

PHOTO 10

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Original whitewashed 8" weatherboards on front (north) facade under gallery roof (same temporarily removed from upper south facade); the lowest is beaded to match the originally exposed beam on the left.

PHOTO 11

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Southeast corner of cottage viewed from east; detail of hand-hewn post-on-sill joint; limestone foundation posts originally held timberframe sills 2 feet above grade [6" rule scale near center]; c.1870s clapboard removed.

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PHOTO 12

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Exterior detail of 5 1/2" thick east wall's original brick nogging with horizontal boards every 16" (as header courses?) between hewn posts; c. 1870s clapboard removed [6" rule scale at lower left].

PHOTO 13

3. Thomas Weaver

4. 7/92

6. Southwest corner viewed from west showing early (original ?) pegged timber sill of an unidentified outbuilding under floor joists of c.1870s addition; original wall of cottage at upper left was altered by a c.1930s doorway.

PHOTO 14

3. Thomas Weaver

4. 8/92


6. Original exterior vertical bead [] on upper southwest corner of cottage, preserved under c.1870s roof; edges of original weatherboard on south side shows farther to right — missing to left in attic [6" scale].

PHOTO 15



3. Exterior view of extensively altered west wall of cottage with original brick nogging on right; heavy posts to left and right of photo were notched [] for chimney girt (with scorch marks) now vertical [] left of c.1870s chimney-on-shelf; all other studs, lath and plaster c.1870s.

PHOTO 16

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Center section of cottage's west wall from interior with adjacent 6" to 10" wide original floor boards, partly replaced c.1870s with removal of large masonry fireplace, chimney and hearth; its limestone foundation remains under floor [12" dustpan for scale].

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PHOTO 17

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Original 5'x8' walnut Federal mantel removed from cottage c.1870s; recovered from back interior wall of shed behind cottage [yardstick scale].

PHOTO 18

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. View down early 1800s stairway along original south wall interior, toward original west wall and baseboard, now with c.1930s doorway.

PHOTO 19

3. Thomas Weaver

4. 8/92

6. Interior view of southern third of upstairs west wall with plaster removed from original hand-split accordion lath; only upper half of original window and lower half of exterior door was still in place because of c.1870s addition roofline; early (original ?) lath and plaster interior wall with doorway at right [6" scale by window].

PHOTO 20

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Unfinished back side of early interior upstairs wall of cottage with doorway to right (west); lath and posts whitewashed with embedded January 29, 1868 (Cincinnati ?) newspaper recently exposed by removing post-1870s lath and plaster.

PHOTO 21

3. Thomas Weaver

4. 7/92

6. Detail of 1868 newspaper embedded in whitewash on west side of early interior upstairs cottage wall [scale].

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National Park Service

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PHOTO 22

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Whitewashed back side of cottage's north wall 8" weatherboard and timbers of originally unfinished upstairs room; post-1870s lath and plaster recently removed.

PHOTO 23

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Exterior sides of early (original ?) board-and-batten doors from cottage [yardstick scale], all found in newer doorways except the smallest (cut to two thirds) still in the second floor west wall doorway — now access to the c.1870s addition attic.

PHOTO 24

3. Donna Weaver

4. 6/96

6. Interior sides of same board-and-batten doors from original cottage [yardstick scale].

PHOTO 25

3. Thomas Weaver

4. 4/92

6. Cottage and shed (and over turned outhouse between) from southwest, at time of discovery in 1992 before removal of newer materials. Walls of additions had asphalt shingles covering c.1870s clapboard to the left (west) and c.1930s clapboard to the right (south). Lower half of concrete block chimney to left of west doorway; small brick chimney on right served c.1930s kitchen.

3961 SW
BENNINGTON

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF
KENTUCKY GEO
UNIVERSITY

85° 07' 30"
38° 45'

VERSAILLES 26 MI.
MOOREFIELD 6 MI.

660 000 FEET (IND.)

660 000 FEET (IND.)

R 3 W 5'

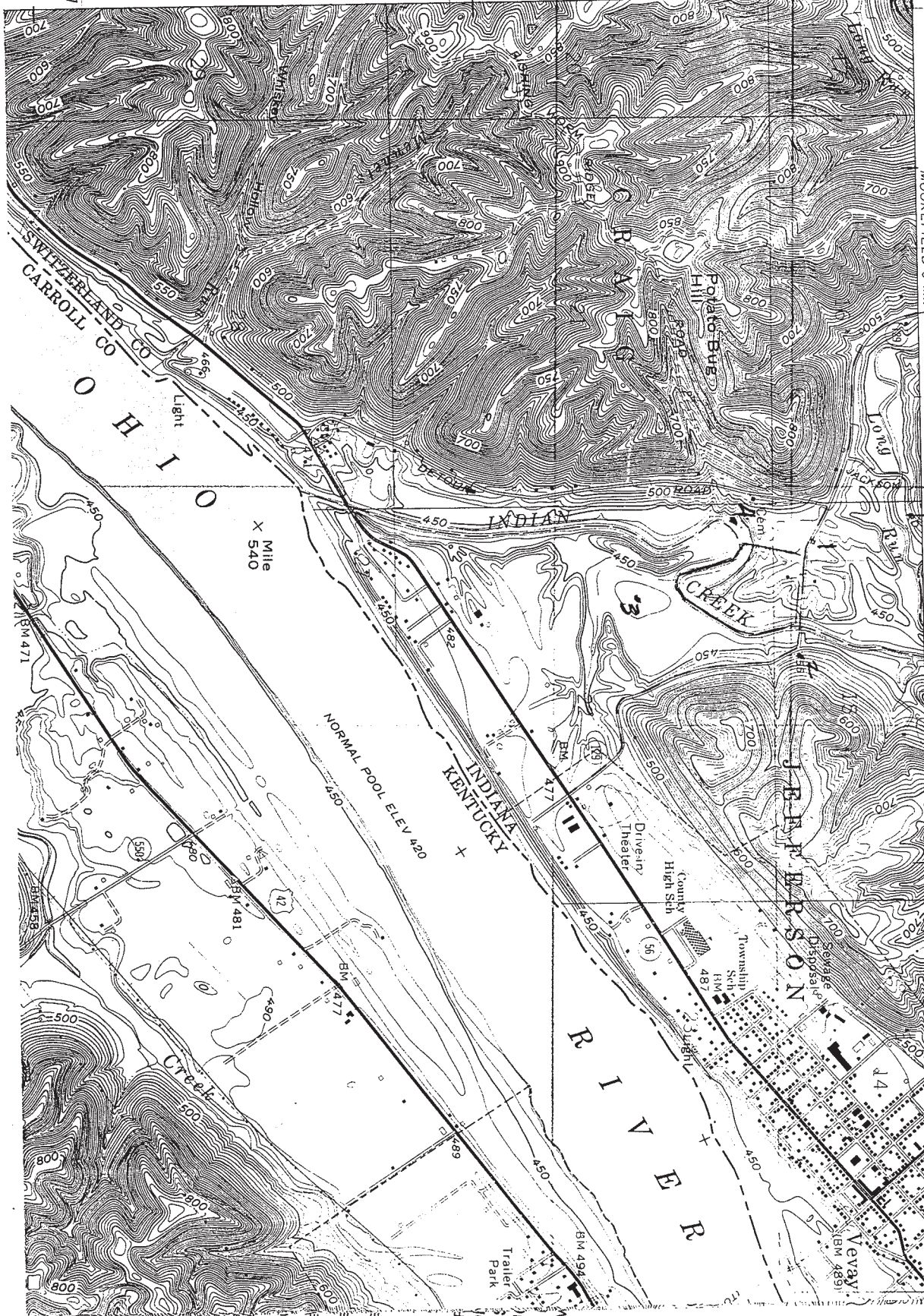
MT. STERLING 3.5 MI.

56 687

VEVAY (BM 489)

429 000m N.

Handwritten notes:
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16 46 720 42 28 0 4288
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450 000 FEET (IND.)
3110 4081750



4287

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M.S.
CE
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