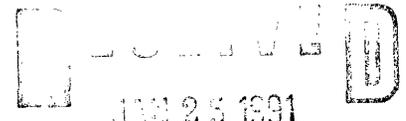


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Redd Road Rural Historic District  
other names/site number na

2. Location

street & number na  not for publication  
city, town Lexington  vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Fayette, Woodford code 067, 239 zip code 40510

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>39</u>	<u>24</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>60</u>	<u>28</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: na  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

David L. Morgan 1-16-91  
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

**Entered in the National Register**

Andrew Byer 2/28/91  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: field, outbuilding, animal facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary struc.

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: field, outbuilding, storage animal facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE: domestic vernacular architecture

ITALIANATE

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

walls wood, brick

roof asphalt, metal

other stone structures

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture  
Architecture  
Exploration/Settlement  
Black Heritage  
Manufacturing

Period of Significance  
circa 1790-1940

Significant Dates  
na

Cultural Affiliation  
na

Significant Person  
n/a

Architect/Builder  
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

### Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

### Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 1646 +/-

Lexington West and Versailles Quad maps

### UTM References

A 

16	708	400	422	0350
Zone	Easting			

B 

16	709	300	421	19180
Zone	Easting			

C 

16	709	200	421	7530
Zone	Easting			

D 

16	707	660	421	16570
Zone	Easting			

Versailles Quad  
Lexington West Quad

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Amos

organization Lexington-Frankfort Scenic Corridor, Inc. date August 1, 1990

street & number Route 5 Box 365 telephone (502) 633-5530

city or town Shelbyville state Kentucky zip code 40065

United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Redd Road Rural Historic District

Section number 7 Page 1

Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

The Redd Road Rural Historic District nomination is the result of a comprehensive historic survey of western Fayette County. This nomination documents the qualities and features which allow a decision that an historic property meets National Register criteria. In addition to the information contained in this document, the project design included the completion of Kentucky Individual Inventory Forms for each historic property surveyed. Those forms include additional information concerning the history and development of each property, its historical and/or architectural significance, and are accompanied by extensive black and white photographs (archived at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort). Kentucky Heritage Council survey methods do not require that buildings be measured. A project Survey Summary Report subsumes all survey and documentation performed during the course of the project. It details the project methodology, identifies all historic themes represented by resources, whether those resources meet National Register eligibility or not, and describes at length, the justification used to determine the boundaries for the district(s) and to nominate individual resources outside the district.

The nominated district contains a total of 60 contributing and 28 non-contributing resources.

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Redd Road Rural Historic District

Section number 7 Page 2

Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

The Redd Road Rural Historic District is an historic agricultural landscape encompassing approximately 1646 acres in western Fayette and Eastern Woodford Counties, within the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The inner Bluegrass region is an agriculturally-productive area of roughly 2,400 square miles, characterized by a gently rolling Karst topography of silt loam soils underlain with limestone, and watered by streams, tributaries and springs.

The Redd Road Rural Historic District includes the entire acreage of seven adjoining farmsteads and gains its title from Redd Road, a rural thoroughfare that forms the district's spine. No community names are historically associated with the area. Properties within the Redd Road Rural Historic District address the Redd Road and Old Frankfort Pike. A major area water course, South Elkhorn Creek, forms a portion of the western boundary of the district. The creek also forms the eastern boundary of the Pisgah Rural Historic District (listed in the National Register, 2-10-89). The two districts meet where the South Elkhorn provides the Redd Road district boundary. The nominated area is exclusively rural, with most acreage devoted to diversified farming with areas of cultivated fields, open and woodland pastures, steep hillsides and level flood plains alongside water courses, complexes of agricultural and domestic building complexes, and isolated tobacco barns. Historic properties surveyed and non-historic properties viewed within the larger surveyed area are not included within the Redd Road Rural Historic District because of lost historic integrity through the introduction of many non-historic buildings; important changes in land use patterns from diversified agriculture to five- and ten-acre subdivided residential tracts; alteration of historic fabric such as wall surfaces and fenestration patterns; and loss of historic integrity through neglect. The character of these areas and resources does not convey the sense of historic time and place that is evinced by the resources within the nominated district.

The appearance and significance of the Redd Road Rural Historic District is defined by historic properties that represent four periods of history from 1785 through 1940 within the themes of settlement, agriculture, domestic architecture, manufacturing, and black heritage. The theme of agriculture is the most dominant historical trend that is

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Redd Road Rural Historic District

Section number 7 Page 3

Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

represented by several resources from most periods. Other historic patterns that result from the themes of settlement, domestic architecture, manufacturing, and black heritage did not impose continual change within the community along the Redd Road, but are no less important to understanding the evolution of the district over time. Resources that represent these secondary themes are fewer in number, but are also significant resources.

The primary and secondary identified historic themes are represented by resources during some time periods, yet during other periods, no resources remain to illustrate the theme or historic pattern. The following table indicates which themes are represented by properties during each era and suggests changes in the character of the district over time.

**Themes Represented by Historic Resources Per Period**

1785-1820	1820-1865	1866-1918	1918-1940
Settlement Dom. Arch	Agriculture Dom. Arch. Black Heritage Manufacturing	Agriculture Dom. Arch.	Agriculture

The district contains seven historic farms. All are working, diversified farms with land use patterns, and historic buildings, structures and sites that effectively convey changing trends in traditional agricultural practices in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The domestic architectural resources of these farms present a chronological lesson in traditional, vernacular architecture of the rural inner Bluegrass. And, one property within the district also contains the mid-19th century manufacturing resources of a water-powered mill. As a district, these individual resources convey a sense of both the consistency in the region's diversified agriculture, while also offering a local example of the gradual physical evolution of a community whose economy is almost entirely based upon agriculture.

The district includes a total of 79 historic resources including 60 contributing and 19 non-contributing resources.

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Redd Road Rural Historic District

Section number 7 Page 4

Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

The Settlement Era Landscape: 1785-1820

The theme of domestic architecture is represented by four historic resources within the district. Secondly, the theme of settlement is represented by the pattern relationships established in the siting of these farmsteads, and the relationship of the domestic resources to transportation corridors and water sources. Although the theme of agriculture is not represented by surviving material culture, knowledge of the first efforts of settlement farmers is important to understanding later developments within the theme.

The early natural environment of the Bluegrass region contained dry and moist areas vegetated with cane breaks, forest, semi-open savanna woodlands and clearings around salt licks. The primary patterns of settlement followed those of Virginia, where the individual plantation or farmstead, settled without benefit of nearby town characterized a landscape of isolated habitations, loosely linked to similar compounds in a community bound by the spirit of shared experience. Early rural communities were often anchored and/or identified by a mill or church, these establishments holding important positions in the settlement environment. The first indelible landscape patterns date to this era and include the pattern of relationships between settlement roads, farm water sources and building complexes; among buildings within domestic complexes; and between domestic and agricultural buildings and land areas. During the period, the majority of agricultural lands served as pasture, both improved and not, that supported herds of diversified stock with co-operative grazing habits, while cultivation focused on labor-intensive cash crops and staples. Barns were not common features on the settlement farms of Virginia emigrants (Perrin, 1882, 114). Rather, grain was stacked out-of-doors "on a hard piece of ground, where a space was cleaned off, and, at a leisure time, the grain was tramped out...and stored away." (ibid. Clark, 1977)

Due to changes in agricultural practices, resources within the Bluegrass region that represent settlement agriculture, including barns, stables and other out buildings are rare. District resources that represent historic themes of the settlement period include main residences, buildings associated with domestic complexes (such as slave quarters),

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Redd Road Rural Historic District

Section number 7 Page 5

Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

spring houses, and the inter-relationships between the domestic building complex and the land. Contributing resources from the era include the main residences at the Nathaniel Ashby house and farm (FA 328), Locust Hill (FA 329), Elk View Farm (FA 330), and one stone spring house at FA 603. (A fourth settlement period house located at the Wheeler Farm (FA 324) was recently destroyed by fire).

The process of settlement is illustrated by the location of these four dwellings (including FA 324) and the relationship each shares with its water source. All are sited within 50 yards of a prolific spring and within a short distance from the Redd Road, the rural thoroughfare that forms the spine of the district. The A.A. Bach Farm (FA 603) contains the only spring house with physical integrity. At the farm, a modern house is located on the site of the original house. The spring house has limestone walls that surround the outpour of a spring and create a cooling chamber for perishables while protecting the spring from being trampled by livestock.

An understanding of tradition and change in rural domestic vernacular regional architecture begins by studying the forms, plans and materials that characterize settlement dwellings in the district. The main house at Locust Hill (FA 329) is built on the traditional hall-parlor plan. Of Flemish bond masonry, it provides one of the few well-preserved brick hall-parlor residences in the county. The main, two-story hall-parlor block (with attic sleeping quarters) is extended to the west by an early story-and-one-half room, and a second, one-story room (kitchen). Interior details include black walnut woodwork of paneled presses (three) transomed doors and an enclosed stair that opens to both downstairs rooms. The original owner, Nathaniel Ferguson inherited the land from his father, Bryant Ferguson about 1790 and built the house at that time. By 1803, Nathaniel paid assessment taxes on 200 acres surrounding this house, four slaves and six horses.

Two settlement era center passage houses are located in the district. The Nathaniel Ashby house (FA 328) is of brick masonry, and George Caldwell's Elk View (FA 330) is a rare, early frame center-passage house. Like regional counterparts, both were built for middle-to-upper class settlers who were taxed on slaves, horses, and at least 200 acres of first class land. The Nathaniel Ashby house is a

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Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

one-and-one-half story, Flemish bond residence built as early as 1798. Ashby owned 380 first class acres here on the South Elkhorn in addition to thousands more in the region including 600 acres of second class land in both Bourbon and Jefferson County, 500 acres in Mason County, and 5,596 acres of third class land in Bourbon County. (County property assessments categorized land into three classes; first, second and third, according to a value based upon soil fertility and topographic features.) Upon his death in 1811, Ashby's substantial estate was divided among eleven children and included, in addition to thousand of acres of land, many slaves, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. The handsome interior details of Ashby's house speak of his apparent ability to hire local craftsmen for its construction. Woodwork throughout is of Black Walnut and floors are of Ash. In the south room is a mantle of wood molding and cast metal elaborated with a breakfront shelf, frieze decorated with urn and swag, pinnated flower stalks, and spread-winged eagles. The north room has a mantle with reeded pilasters, corner blocks and central tablet, and the lower 2' of walls are fitted with square, recessed panels with raised square moldings pegged into frames.

Individual district properties from the settlement era display consistent farmstead locational patterns and characteristics of settlement architecture. As contributing properties, these resources impart a formative sense of the district's beginnings.

**The Farmer's Age: The Antebellum Landscape, 1821-1865**

The theme of agriculture is represented by historic field patterns, landscape vegetation (woodland pastures), and limestone structures such as water gaps and rock fences. The evolution of domestic architecture is represented by one new historic resource and the remodeling of a dwelling built during the settlement era. Black history is represented by two surviving slave quarters in the district, and a rare surviving 19th century mill site and miller's house represent the theme of rural manufacturing. Together, these resources add to the understanding of the evolution of the district over time.

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Materially, the antebellum farm as a type was a continuation of earlier established farms with additions and modifications of buildings and structures, or a newly established complex, separated from older, larger holdings. The tradition of dividing farms into separate areas of woodland pastures, crop land, woodlot, hay meadow, orchard and building complex continued. The majority of farms with larger acreages continued to devote a greater percentage of land to pasture and meadow. Quarried limestone supplemented wood for fencing material and the new, dry-laid rock walls defined fields, pastures, and farm boundaries. New buildings and structures from the era included barns and stables to house valuable livestock, corn cribs built among farm buildings and isolated within fields, ice houses, slave quarters, and spring-fed, stone-lined ponds.

Resources in the Redd Road Rural Historic District that represent antebellum agriculture include the individual features of rock fencing and water gaps, woodland pastures, slave quarters, and the residences of newly-established farms. An example of inter-farm rock fencing that defines the juncture of several fields is found at the Wheeler Farm (FA 324). These rock fence alignments comprise the only such property encountered in the entire Old Frankfort Pike study area. Although sources indicate the separation of fields with such fencing was common throughout the region during the antebellum, 20th century agricultural practices of crushing the limestone rock to be spread within fields to raise soil alkalinity, and the removal of rock fences to create larger fields or replacement with new fencing materials has caused loss of miles of historic rock fence. Other examples of agricultural rock work from the era include two stone-piered water gaps that span Steele's Run, also on the Wheeler Farm; and a quarry site at the Warren Wheeler Farm (FA 358). This abandoned quarry site is directly north of the Old Frankfort Pike. Two rock fences that parallel the Old Frankfort Pike are located near this quarry. One forms a frontage barrier and entry way for the Warren Wheeler Farm (FA 358) while the other forms a 90 degree curved alignment at the intersection of the Old Frankfort Pike and Redd Road (FA 324).

The woodland pasture is identified as an increasingly rare cultural remnant with dates of origin that can be traced to the early 19th century. The extensive wooded pastures, dotted with species of hardwoods including Blue Ash, White,

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Red and Burr Oak, Elm and Walnut, among other species, were developed and maintained by Bluegrass stockgrowers who appreciated the aesthetic and economic value of shaded, productive pasture. The 20th century farming practices of intensive tobacco cultivation, the effects of wide-cut, large horsepowered machinery, intensive grazing, and mowing practices have depleted and endangered the woodland pasture until, in most examples, the property is a remnant of its original form.

Two rare examples of woodland pasture remnants exist within the district, at the Warren Wheeler Farm (FA 358), and at the A.A. Bach Farm (FA 603). The former example is located in the central area of the farm, in a pasture with steep contours. The latter, less vegetated example is south of Steele's Run, on a north-facing hillside above the creek.

Despite the significant numbers of slaves indicated by Federal Census, Slave Schedules and County Assessments, survival of slave quarters with material integrity is very infrequent in Fayette County. Two quarters remain; one each at the Nathaniel Ashby farm (FA 328), and at Locust Hill (the farm of Nathaniel Ferguson, FA 329). Both are of log construction, located in the rear, domestic yard area of these late 18th century farms.

During the agriculturally prosperous antebellum, both newly built and remodeled dwellings dramatize the wealth enjoyed by many area farmers. Center-passage masonry and frame houses were built anew and added to older dwellings and in one district example, a hall-parlor plan was modified into a center-passage at Locust Hill (FA 329). Earlier residences were enlarged and remodeled. At Elk View (FA 330), a rare, late 19th century frame center-passage residence, an ell wing added living space. The hall-parlor configuration of Locust Hill and the interior details of the east room were transformed with a narrow hallway creating an unheated center passage, and heavy, two-dimensional Greek Revival moldings, baseboards, mantle, and tall sash windows updating the newly-created parlor.

Despite the popularity of the center passage plan, the hall-parlor continued to be built throughout the region. An unusual frame example of the plan is found at the Miller's house of the Herrick Mill site (WD 198). The building is a

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unique example of traditional form and plan (two-story, four-bay, hall-parlor) with unconventional construction. The hall and parlor flank a central fireplace, as in the saddlebag plan. The north room is built of precisely milled logs, measuring about 10" by 4" and fitted with half-dovetail notching. The south room is built of milled timbers, apparently fitted into sill and plate.

The district's rural manufacturing site is the Herrick Grist and Sawmill site (WD 190). The mill is located on the east bank of the South Elkhorn, in Woodford County, opposite the Pisgah Rural Historic District boundary. Probably established during the early antebellum era, the property contains the stone foundations of a water-powered mill and an adjacent mill building, the mill race, the miller's house, and the road to the mill from the Redd Road. This road is called the "Old Georgetown Pike" in deed references. A second access road, the Faywood/Sugar Hill Road, located on the west side of the creek within the Pisgah Rural Historic District, provided access to the mill site from the Pisgah/Mt. Vernon area. The miller's house is located at the end of the "Old Georgetown Pike", northeast of the mill on a southwest-sloping hillside. Before the turn-of-the-century, a larger, steam-powered mill, located at nearby Faywood (near the intersection of the South Elkhorn and Old Frankfort Pike) known as Weitzel's or Wetzels was established, probably causing the demise of this manufacturing complex.

With the additions and modifications of resources during the antebellum period, a sense of the district as a stable, diversified agricultural community geographically linked by the Redd Road and highlighted by manufacturing activity at the Herrick Mill became more apparent.

**The Early Modern Landscape of Tobacco and Change: 1866-1918**

Many of the basic divisions of agricultural land occupation and use in the district were established during the settlement and antebellum periods and the understanding of these patterns as illustrated by surviving period resources is critical to understanding the district as a resource over time. It is the material culture of agriculture during the last two periods of significance, however, 1866-1918 and 1919-1940, that best informs the historic appearance of the

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Redd Road Rural Historic District

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district as it exists today. Transition in domestic architecture is also evinced by resources from the period, aiding in the understanding of the theme over time. Changes following the Civil War affected the material culture of the agricultural landscape. The growth of the light burley tobacco industry and the establishment of a rural tenant class introduced new building forms and land use patterns to the Bluegrass landscape. The typical turn-of-the-century farm, focused more on tobacco production and less on diversified stock and crop raising displayed identifiable characteristics as a property type, with modifications relative to the acreage, land productivity and financial capabilities of the owner. The characteristic farm included domestic and agricultural building complexes, tobacco barns located among other buildings and isolated among fields, new specialized buildings, and land patterns of interchangeable cultivated fields, woodlots, orchards, and ever-declining numbers of woodland pastures. Changes to the landscape due to intensive cultivation of tobacco is well documented. The singular resource that represents the trend is the tobacco barn (with stripping room within or attached to). The early tobacco barn form has changed little since its inception. The functions of adequate ventilation and tier rail space to hang the leaves have always dictated the form of the tobacco barn. A variety of design features that answer these needs include loosely sheathed walls, ridge ventilators, moveable wall vents placed vertically and horizontally, single, double and triple drive doors, and hanging tiers placed parallel to the ridge or perpendicular (in the less frequently-built rack barn.) The earliest tobacco barns were built of solid timber frames, with mortise and tenons joined with pegs. One very large, ten bent, pegged tobacco barn exists at the A.A. Bach farm (FA 603). The example is the only surviving pegged barn of mortise and tenon construction in the district.

Other agricultural buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century include stock barns, corn cribs, and granaries. Although it is assumed that these building types existed prior to this time, none were documented in the district. Two stock barns at the Warren Wheeler farm (FA 358) include a combination mule barn/shed and a banked, horse and cattle barn. An early 20th century stable with several loose box stalls, a center drive and hay loft that was used to shelter work animals also exists at the A.A. Bach farm (FA 603).

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Redd Road Rural Historic District

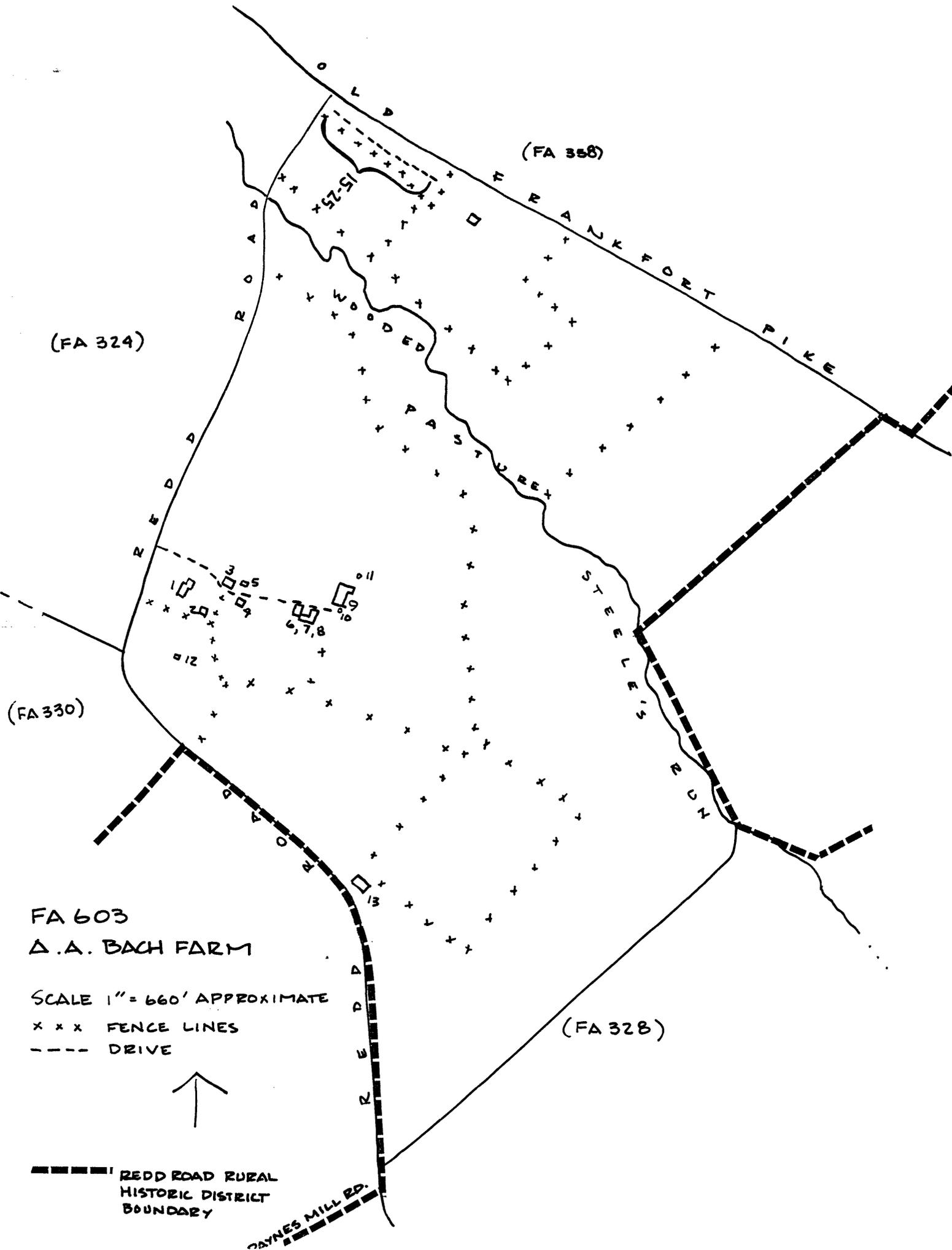
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Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY.

Changes in demographics accompanied the increase in tobacco revenues throughout the region, specifically a rise in farm tenancy. Six examples of tenant housing from the period are located in the district. Tenant housing was generally located in one of three areas: off the road, away from the main domestic complex near frequently-used agricultural buildings such as dairy barns, within the yard area of the main house; and sited at the side of frontage roads. The Wheeler Farm (FA 324) contains three tenant houses that address the Redd Road and/or Old Frankfort Pike. Likewise, the early 20th century tenant house associated with Locust Hill (FA 329) is located away from other farm buildings at the corner of Paynes Mill and Redd Roads. All district tenant houses are of frame construction built upon traditional or simple popular plans like the the Cumberland, hall-parlor, and bungalow. None is greater than one-and-one-half stories high. Original material details include clapboard walls, stone and concrete foundations, sash windows, and simple, often asymmetrical fenestration patterns.

Occurrences in domestic architecture during the early modern period are represented at three district properties and include new building and remodeling. The Warren Wheeler Farm (FA 358) displays the district's sole Victorian era residence; a traditional, two-story, center-passage, frame dwelling with end chimneys. To this vernacular form and plan, applied wood ornaments include elaborate porch posts and frieze, tall, narrow sash windows with hood molds, and sandwich bracketed eaves. Two examples of period additions are observed at Locust Grove (FA 329) and the Nathaniel Ashby House (FA 328). E.B. Wood purchased Locust Grove in 1881 and added added a fanciful, polygonal, turreted room to the front facade of the settlement period residence. Inside, a spoolwork frieze separates the multi-windowed addition from the original dining room. A large wood "W" centered in the frieze personalizes Wood's addition. About the same time, the owners of the Nathaniel Ashby house (FA 328) added a rectangular, board and batten, one-story frame addition to the side of the residence. Both the examples of new residential building and residential additions reflect the need or simply, the desire for completely new or additional living space, and each exhibits an individual degree of contemporary building thought and design in its vocabulary.





(FA 324)

(FA 358)

(FA 330)

(FA 328)

FA 603  
A.A. BACH FARM

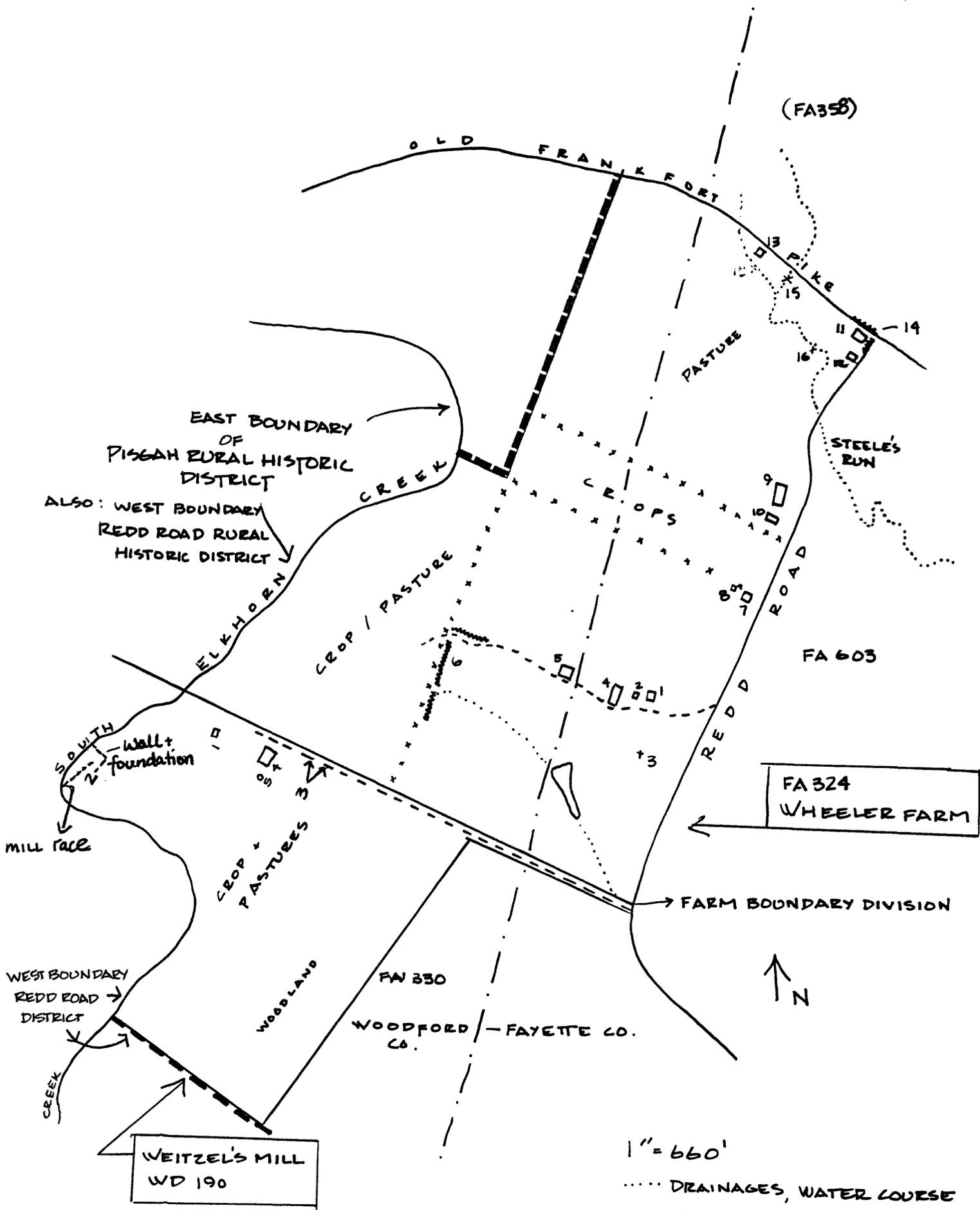
SCALE 1" = 660' APPROXIMATE

x x x FENCE LINES  
- - - - DRIVE



REDD ROAD RURAL  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BOUNDARY

DAYNES MILL RD.



FA 329

LOCUST HILL

FA 603

STEELE'S RUN

PAYNES MILL ROAD

REDD ROAD

ANA

POND

CROPS

PASTURES

CROPS

PASTURE

CROPS

FA 328  
GREENWOOD  
NATHANIEL ASHBY  
HOUSE

SO. ELKHORN CR. (WOODS)

PASTURE

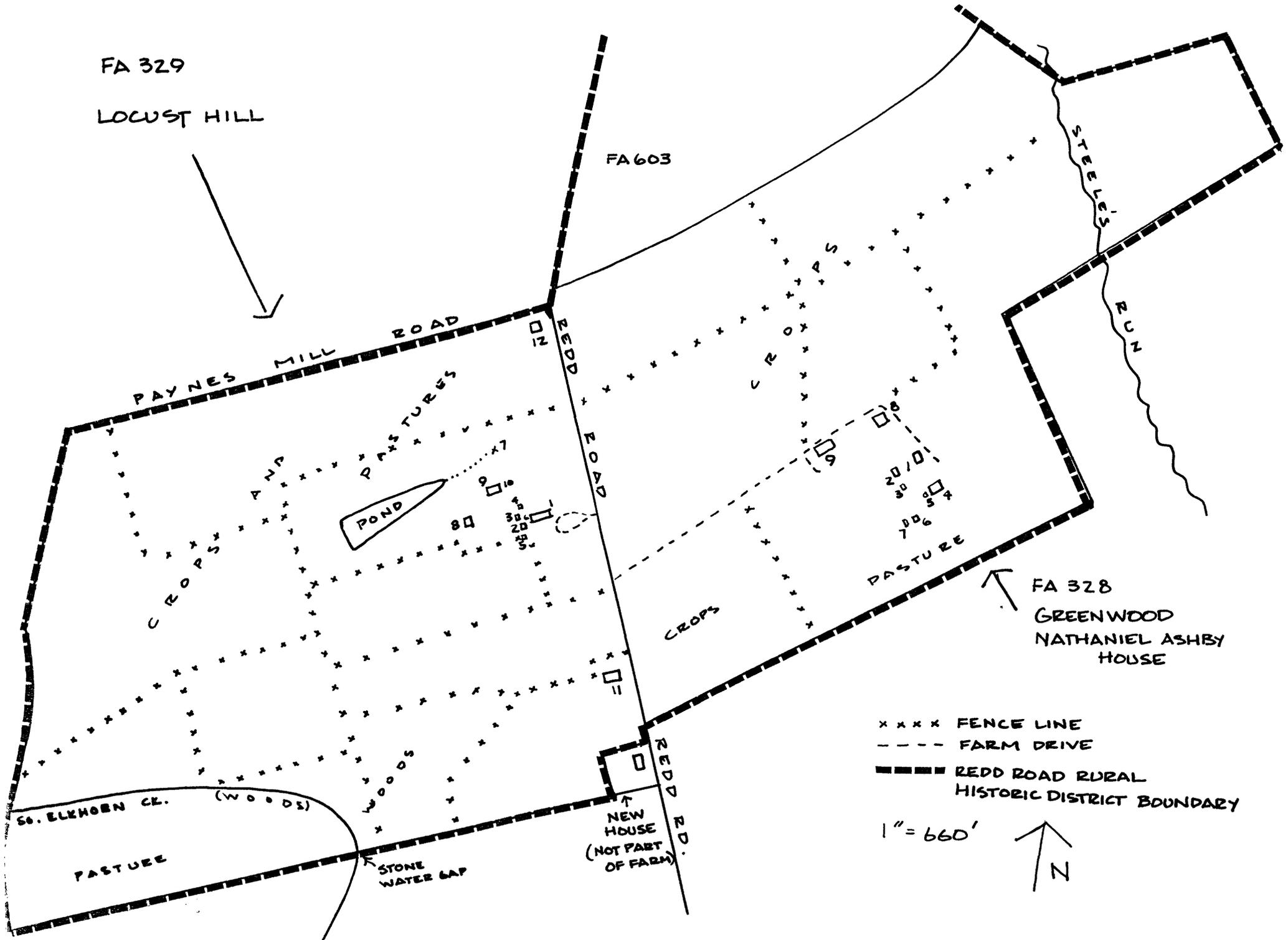
STONE WATER GAP

NEW HOUSE  
(NOT PART  
OF FARM)

REDD RD.

- xxxx FENCE LINE
- FARM DRIVE
- REDD ROAD RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

1" = 660'



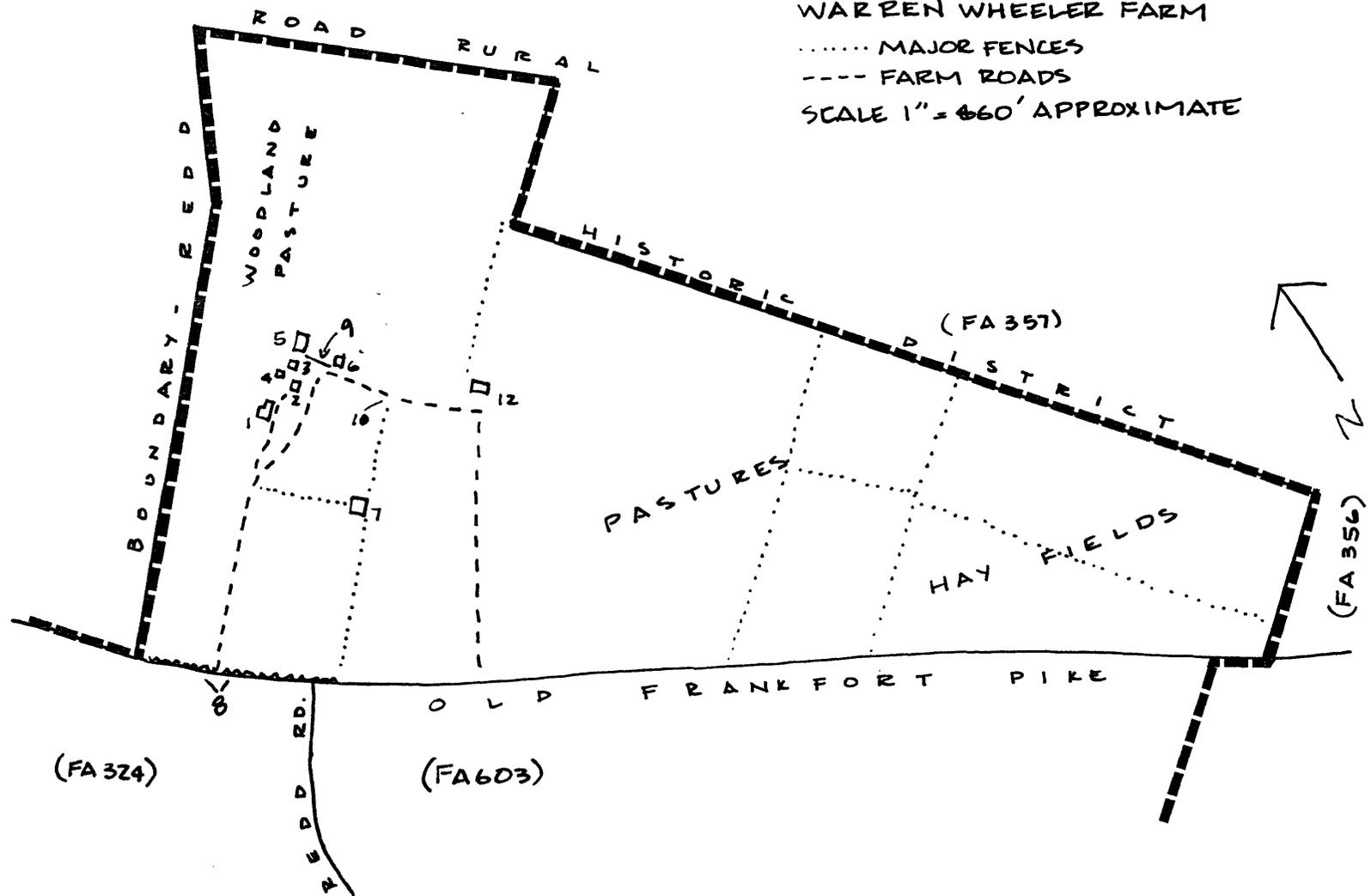
FA358

WARREN WHEELER FARM

..... MAJOR FENCES

---- FARM ROADS

SCALE 1" = 660' APPROXIMATE



WD190

FA 329

FA 603

REDD ROAD

CROPS,  
PASTURE

TENANT  
HOUSE

DRIVE

TOBACCO  
BARN

HOUSE

BARN

← TREE / FENCE  
LINES

CROP FIELDS AND PASTURES



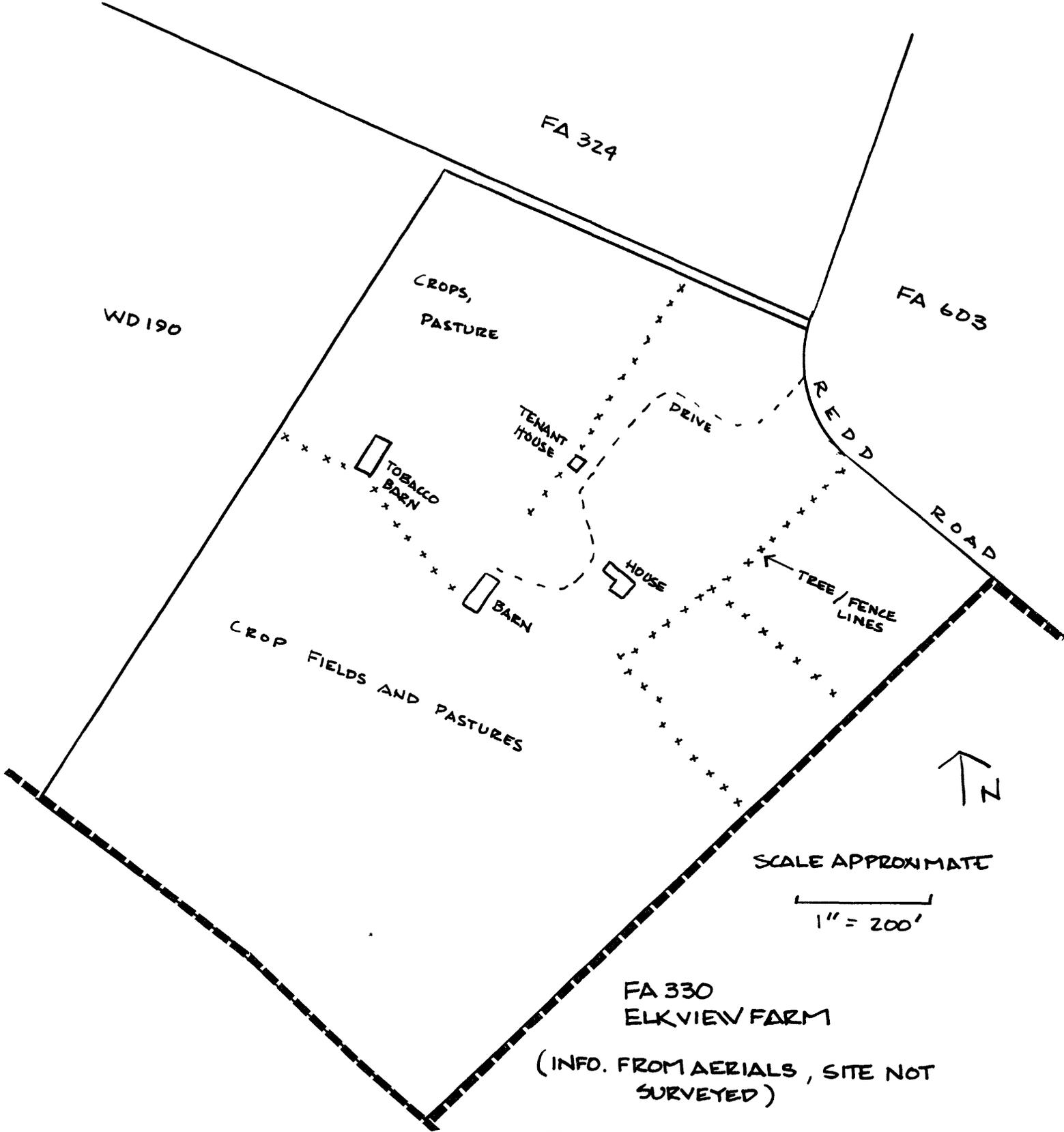
SCALE APPROXIMATE

1" = 200'

FA 330  
ELKVIEW FARM

(INFO. FROM AERIALS, SITE NOT  
SURVEYED)

REDD ROAD RURAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT BOUNDARY



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Redd Road Rural Historic District  
Fayette and Woodford Counties, KY

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PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

Information numbers 1 through 5 is the same for all photographs as follows. All photo numbers are keyed to accompanying topographic map.

1. Redd Road Rural Historic District
2. Vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky
3. Christine Amos
4. 1990
5. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky.

PHOTO DESCRIPTION OF VIEW

1. Rock fence at southwest corner of intersection Old Frankfort Pike and Redd Road with marker, looking southwest to Redd Road.
2. FA324, Wheeler Farm, Steeles Run and stone water gap pier, looking south from Old Frankfort Pike.
3. FA 603; A.A. Bach Farm, concrete fence posts, looking southwest toward Elk View Farm in distance (FA 330)
4. FA 328 Nathaniel Ashby house (Greenwood), looking southwest to front.
5. FA 328 Nathaniel Ashby house, detail mantle in north west room.
6. FA 329 Locust Hill Farm, house looking west to front with 19th century turreted room to left.
7. FA 358, Warren Wheeler Farm, main house looking north west, note intricate porch detail and bracketing
8. WD 190 miller's house located above mill site on South Elkhorn, looking northeast
9. WD 190, detail, milled half dovetail notched log timbers at miller's house. To right is central chimney cavity and milled timbers
10. FA 358 19th century tenant house at Warren Wheeler farm looking northeast
11. FA 329 Locust Hill Farm, tenant house at corner of Paynes Mill and Redd roads. Looking south.
12. FA 324 Wheeler Farm, looking northwest to fields divided by rock fencing. to right between two trees in gap where four fields join.
13. FA 324 Wheeler Farm. detail looking north along rock fence that divides fields
14. FA 603 A.A. Bach Farm, looking south across Redd Road to agricultural buildings with tobacco beds in foreground

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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15. FA 603. A.A. Bach Farm, large, pegged tobacco barn and silos, looking northwest
16. FA 603. interior detail of mortise and timber frame with some nailed cross bracing in tobacco barn above
17. FA 328 Nathaniel Ashby House and farm, looking north to spring house and dairy, with gambrel dairy/stock barn to right and main house to left.
18. WD 190 mill site on South Elkhorn with stone retaining wall to left and pool to right looking southwest