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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 13 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Big Sink Rural Historic District

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number n/a not for publication N/A

city or town Midway, Versailles vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Woodford code 239 zip code 40347

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 36 CFR 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.)

[Signature] SHPO/Ex. Director 11/18/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Office/Kentucky Heritage Council
State of 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): _____

Entered in the National Register Date of Action
for Signature of the Keeper Patty S. Chrisman 1/27/94

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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
180	41	buildings
44	0	sites
33	2	structures
		objects
257	43	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic and Architectural Resources of
North West Woodford County, Kentucky

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**
2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

COMMERCE / organizational

GOVERNMENT / post office

EDUCATION / school

RELIGION / religious facility

FUNERARY / cemetery (cont.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

FUNERARY / cemetery

AGRICULTURE / processing

AGRICULTURE / storage

AGRICULTURE / agricultural field

AGRICULTURE / animal facility

(cont.)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

EARLY REPUBLIC / federal

MID-19th CENTURY / Greek Revival

MID-19th CENTURY / Gothic Revival

MID-19th CENTURY / Exotic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

(cont.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK, WOOD

walls WOOD, BRICK, STONE, METAL, LOG

roof ASPHALT, aluminum, tin, slate

other GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Name of Property

Woodford, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CONSERVATION

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE / black

EXPLORATION / settlement (cont.)

Period of Significance

c. 1775 - 1943

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Alexander, Robert A.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lacefield, Richard W. & Sons (builder)

Jensen, Jens (landscape architect)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Name of Property

Woodford, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4,644 acres

NOTE: The District is located on four USGS 7.5 min. Kentucky Quadrangle maps with the following abbreviations:

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

MIDWAY (M) VERSAILLES (V)
TYRONE (T) FRANKFORT EAST (F.E.)

1

1	6
---	---

6	9	5	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	4	9	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 (F.E.)
Zone Easting Northing

3

1	6
---	---

6	9	8	5	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	6	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 (M)
Zone Easting Northing

2

1	6
---	---

6	9	7	7	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	6	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 (M)

4

1	6
---	---

6	9	8	2	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	2	5	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 (M)

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 Christine Amos, Historian
organization Burry & Amos, Inc. date January 8, 1993
street & number 926 Main Street telephone (502) 633-5530
city or town Shelbyville state Kentucky zip code 40065

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 see continuation sheets
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Historic and Architectural Resources
of North West Woodford County, Ky.
Multiple Property listing

Section number 6, 7 Page 1

6. Historic Functions

AGRICULTURE / processing
AGRICULTURE / storage
AGRICULTURE / agricultural field
AGRICULTURE / animal facility
AGRICULTURE / horticultural facility
AGRICULTURE / outbuilding
INDUSTRY / manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE / park (private)
LANDSCAPE / garden
TRANSPORTATION / rail - related
TRANSPORTATION / road related

Current Functions

AGRICULTURE / outbuilding
LANDSCAPE / park (private)
LANDSCAPE / garden
TRANSPORTATION / road related

7. Architectural Classification

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN / commercial
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN / Craftsman

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Historic and Architectural Resources
of North West Woodford County, Ky.
Multiple Property Listing

Section number 8, 9 Page 2

8. Areas of Significance

INDUSTRY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

TRANSPORTATION

MANUFACTURING

Other

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

9. Major Bibliographic References

See "Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford County" Multiple Property Form for extended bibliography.

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property ListingBig Sink Rural Historic District
Name of PropertyWoodford: KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

UIM References (cont.)

5. 16 700890 4224210 (M)
6. 16 700110 4221840 (V)
7. 16 701400 4221290 "
8. 16 701105 4220550 "
9. 16 703160 4219750 "
10. 16 702850 4218780 "
11. 16 700255 4218960 "
12. 16 700950 4220310 "
13. 16 699260 4221325 "
14. 16 699450 4222630 (M)
15. 16 698080 4223220 "
16. 16 697340 4221180 (V)
17. 16 696080 4221250 (T)
18. 16 696580 4222640 (F.E.)
19. 16 695800 4222960 "
20. 16 696180 4223955 "
21. 16 695260 4224340 "

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Name of Property

Woodford: KY
County and State

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Big Sink Rural Historic District is defined by polygon whose vertices are marked by the UTM reference points listed on page 10/3 of this nomination form.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries selected for the Big Sink Rural Historic District are based upon the historic significance and integrity of properties surveyed within the North West Woodford County Multiple Property area. This intensive survey of the area included architectural survey and photographic recording of all resources at least 50 years old. The most prevalent unit of study was a complete farm, including agricultural and domestic building complexes, patterns of land use and natural features, rather than individual components such as a dwelling, barn or church. Many of the properties were, in essence, districts themselves. This whole-property survey level resulted in a consistent methodology for evaluating integrity and significance and was critical to establishing the boundaries of the Big Sink Rural Historic District.

Although the district boundaries may appear complex on the topographic maps, the majority of delineations represent the legal property boundaries of the individual resources that meet various criteria of significance and maintain integrity to the period(s). Historic farm boundary lines which comprise district boundaries are quite apparent, with fence and tree lines, and appear as logical delineations when viewed from both within and outside of the district.

Examples of exceptions to this general condition include the following situations. In one case, property owners requested that their historic farms (2) on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike (that do appear to be eligible) not be included in the District. However, to both the east and west sides of these properties are significant farm resources and, the Old Frankfort Pike in this area is in itself, an historic site. Rather than create two districts, and to recognize the owners' requests, the district here takes in only a narrow strip of land on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike and the west side of Aiken Road, including the mature tree lines and any historic fencing. In a second situation, a portion the historic Nantura Farm (WD 244) has lost much of its historic integrity through the loss of historic

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property ListingBig Sink Rural Historic District
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dwellings and the introduction of new residences and post WWII agricultural buildings. Also, the farm is located at what is considered an edge of the district and not bordered on all sides by significant resources. Although Nantura's present agricultural landscape remains compatible with its historic neighbors, the level of integrity has been diminished to a point of non-contributing status. Thus, only a portion of Nantura Farm is included within the district boundary. Conversely, a portion of the landscape at Airdrie Farm (WD243) has been transformed within the last 25 years to a modern Thoroughbred farm with the introduction of new barns and paddock areas. However, this change does not occur on all of the farm, the farm maintains a preponderance of significant historic buildings, structures and sites and it is also surrounded by other historically significant resources. Rather than cut out a slice of Airdrie from the district, the resources in this area are simply indicated as non-contributing to the district.

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property ListingBig Sink Rural Historic District
Name of PropertyWoodford: KY
County and State

Property Owners

Governor & Mrs. Brereton Jones
Airdrie Farm, Post Office Box 487
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Airdrie (WD 243)

Mr. Skip Rouse
Midway Farm & Seed Company
Main Street
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Big Spring Baptist Church (WD 154)

Mrs. Eugene Fishback Estate
c/o Mr. George T. Fishback, III
Route 1, Old Frankfort Pike
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Blackburn's Fort (WD 277)

Mr. & Mrs. Van Shipp
358 McDonald Drive
Versailles, Kentucky 40383
Bohannon Farm (WD 192)

Mr. & Mrs. Isaac P. Rouse
Post Office Box 96
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Buck-Leavy Farm (WD 228)

Margery, Ward & E. McCabe
c/o P.T. Vance
277 Lexington Street
Versailles, Kentucky 40383
Burdette-McCabe Farm (WD 262)

Mr. & Mrs. Emory Horn
Route 1, Leestown Road
Midway, Kentucky 40347
C.T. Freeman House (WD 220)

Governor & Mrs. Brereton Jones
Airdrie Stud
Post Office Box 487
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Canewood (WD 241)

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property ListingBig Sink Rural Historic District
Name of PropertyWoodford: KY
County and State

Property Owners (cont.)

Mrs. Mabel Clark
4191 Versailles Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40511
Ford Garage (WD 245)

Ms Alice Hume
Post Office Box 696
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Hume House (WD 235)

Mr. & Mrs. John Steel Davis
Midway Road
Versailles, Kentucky 40383
J.S. Davis Farm (WD 265)

Jeanette Lehman Estate
c/o Elizabeth L. Feagin
Post Office Box 275
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Jacob Harper Homestead (WD 274)

Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Adams, Jr.
5635 Kilmer Lane
Indianapolis, Indiana 46250
John W. Harper Farm (WD 275)

Mr. & Mrs. James Cleveland
1510 Kentucky Avenue
Ashland, Kentucky
Kinkead-Swope Farm (WD 263)

Mr. & Mrs George Wilmott, Jr.
2201 Leestown Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40511
McGratt House (WD 278)

Mrs. Ewell Curtis
4149 Old Frankfort Pike
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Mrs. Parrish Farm (WD 234)

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property ListingBig Sink Rural Historic District
Name of PropertyWoodford: KY
County and State

Property Owners (cont.)

Mr. & Mrs. Sam O. Hedden
Route 1, Heddon Road
Versailles, Kentucky 40383
Rogers-Hedden Farm (WD 264)

Mrs. Edward T. Breathitt
Fairway Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40502
Southern Pacific Headquarters (WD 240)

Mrs. Catherine Brewer
Post Office Box 505
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Spring Station (WD 239)

Mr. & Mrs. J.V. Shipp
Route 1
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Sunny Slope Farm/Shipp House (WD 139)

Mrs. Edward T. Breathitt
Fairway Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40502
Woodburn (WD 242)

Dr. A. J. Alexander, V
Post Office Box 505
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Woodburn (WD 111)

Dr. & Mrs. Robert Brewer
Post Office Box 505
Midway, Kentucky 40347
Woodburn (WD 111)

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Name of Property

Woodford: KY
County and State

7. DESCRIPTION

The Big Sink Rural Historic District is located in northwest Woodford County, within the Inner Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The District contains the buildings, structures, sites and landscapes that are the physical evidence of historic events, lands use patterns, and associations of a rural agricultural community from c. 1775 through 1943 with significance on a national level. The majority of acres within the District include land that has been devoted to a variety of farming activities for over 200 years. The natural features of a Karst topography, typical of the region, are heightened here in the Big Sink. The length of the southeast-to-northwest district outline overlays much of a 12 mile long system of a subterranean stream piracy with sinks, sinking springs, rock outcrops, visible faults and caves. This geological phenomena distinguishes the Big Sink from the majority of the region. The patterns of fields, pastures, woodlands, vegetation, circulation networks, property divisions, small scale elements and discrete clusters of domestic and farm buildings establish the dominant pattern on the rural landscape. Religious, educational, commercial, manufacturing, ethnic, architectural landscape, and transportation-associated properties represent other historically significant themes and join with the agricultural properties in creating a vibrant rural landscape that reflects the historical themes and periods of significance. The integrity of the majority of properties and the landscape upon which they join, have been well maintained to the relevant periods of significance. The resources of the District physically express the traditions, innovations, beliefs, activities and values of an agriculturally-based rural community of the Bluegrass.

The District nomination results from intensive survey of historic cultural resources in the north west portion of Woodford County (**Figure 1**) and documentation of the area's historical themes and property types in the Multiple Property Form: "Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford County, Kentucky". In addition to this nomination, two historic districts (Wallace Station and Nugent's Crossroad) and nine individual property nominations were proposed within the geographic area of this MPL.

The following pages describe individual properties within the District including physical descriptions, statements of integrity, dates of construction, and contributing and non-contributing status of each resource, based on integrity and date of construction. An opening narrative places each property within the historic context of the nomination, briefly describes the general characteristics of the property and indicates acreage included within the District.

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Big Sink Rural Historic District
Name of Property

Woodford: KY
County and State

7. DESCRIPTION

Stonewall Farm (Coleman - Viley House: WD 106)

Stonewall Farm is a 179 acre farm with an historic agricultural landscape and building and sites that together, reveal information about the historic and ongoing activities at the farm of both Thoroughbred raising and diversified farming. The main residence, the Coleman-Viley House, was previously listed on the National Register along with the stone wall that gives the farm its name. Included within the farm acres are the main residence, ice house pit, barn, modern horse barn, two historic barns, spring house, tenant cottage, quarry, garage, and Lacefield tobacco barn. The farm includes five contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and two contributing sites.

1. **Residence, c. 1830, contributing building, previously listed on the NR.** Built for Chapman Coleman in the 1830's and added to the front of an earlier, late 18th century dwelling, the building is a one-and-one-half story, five-bay, double pile, brick masonry, early antebellum residence with Flemish bond front, raised limestone foundation and single bay, one-story lateral wing to the south side. The large gable roof has four end wall brick chimneys with corbelled caps, and original gable pediment with two early 20th century gable dormers with full gable returns. The central entry is sheltered by a frame, one-story portico with ballustrated rail above the flat roof, dentiled frieze and square posts. The porch base is of brick over a coursed ashlar limestone foundation with raised mortar bed with brick steps. The six-panel door is surrounded by 5-lite side lites and a 4-lite transom. Windows are 6-over-6 sash with stone sills and jack arches of header-stretcher pattern. Basement openings have flat, gaged brick arches with diagonal wood grilles. Chimneys of the north end wall project from the wall face the depth of one brick, are shouldered and extend through the eave. The south lateral wing has one bay with a south end wall chimney and enclosed rear frame porch. The one-and-one-half story rear ell is of common bond brick with east end wall chimney and brick piered gallery with the addition of a 20th century solid brick rail. Alterations include a one-story, flat roofed, two-bay garage attached to the east end wall of the ell; a one-story frame rectangular enclosed porch in the NE corner intersection of the house and ell; and shed and gable dormers to the rear.

The interior of the house features ash floor throughout; six-(four-over-two) and two (vertical) panel windows; plain shouldered

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property ListingBig Sink Rural Historic District
Name of PropertyWoodford: KY
County and State**7. DESCRIPTION**

interior architraves; a Federal period mantle with broken frieze featuring vertical ellipses to the sides and horizontal ellipses in the center above fluted pilasters and stairway with cherry railing, rectangular balusters, and gradual, low risers. A cellar is beneath the two south side and center rooms and may have been used for domestic slave quarters as the ceiling is quite high.

2. Ice house pit, c. 1830, contributing structure. Located about 100' NE of the house in the rear yard, a filled in, brick lined, 14' diameter pit with trees growing in the center.

3. Stone Fence, 1863, contributing structure, previously listed on the NR. The renown 1863 fence built by John Kearney (Davis, 1970) that gives Stonewall its name and extends along the full frontage of the farm along the Midway Pike. Certainly an excellent example of dry-laid stone fencing in the Bluegrass with curved entries, vertical coping, some concrete aggregate top coating, stone gate piers at the main drive that measure 7' high built of 15" square limestone slabs with pecked finish and reeded edges. The walls are of fine, quarried stone, similarly sized with fine coursing, battered from 3' at base to 18" at top. An inscribed stone in the south end of the wall dates it to 1863.

4. Horse barn, pre-1900, contributing building. A very large, frame horse barn, possibly built by Warren Viley or his son, Breckenridge who inherited the farm in 1902. With board and batten walls, steep asphalt shingled gable roof, intersecting gable bays over the transverse drive, limestone foundation, large, solid track hung doors beneath pent roofs, 14' drive, 12' bays with loose box stalls fronted with slats over solid bases. The barn contains 8 bents, has a closed loft and is similar in form (although smaller in size) to the horse barn at Parrish Hill on the outskirts of Midway (see NR nomination).

5. Modern horse barn, post WWII, non-contributing building. Concrete block with low gable roof and no loft area.

6. Corn crib, post WWII, non-contributing structure. Of metal, located NE of barn #4 established on a concrete slab foundation with a conical metal roof.

7. Gambrel tobacco barn, c. 1900, contributing building. Built about the time of barn #4, with stone foundation topped by a brick course; bermed into the west gable end; asphalt shingles on roof with three metal vent caps; vertical wall vents; solid, track hung drive doors; 12' center drive; eight bents; built of doubled 2" by 10" uprights, bolted together with diagonal corner bent bracing and five center tier rails. The barn displays all of the characteristics of a Lacefield barn and is attributed to that

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
Name of Multiple Property Listing

Big Sink Rural Historic District
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family of builders.

8. Spring house, late 19th c., contributing building. Stone foundation with frame gazebo above in very poor condition). The base is of quarried stone with two rooms with outpour to the south, doorway to north. Above, the gazebo measures 10' by 15' with rood shingled rail, hip roof with extended eaves and top finial.

9. Quarry, c. 1860 and before, contributing site. An exceptionally large quarry, undoubtedly where the stone for the 1863 frontage fence came from. Now filled with water and measuring at least 75' by 50' across with the rock ledge backed to the road side (W, N, & S). The ledge profile reveals about 8' of topsoil followed by another 5-to-6 feet of shaley limestone, before coming to the sheer rock face from where the wall rock came.

10. Barn lot garage, post WWII, non-contributing building. A modern, on-bay, concrete block garage with asphalt shingled gable roof.

11. Tenant cottage, post WWII, non-contributing building. A concrete block, one-story dwelling with asphalt shingled gable roof metal frame sash windows and entry in the west gable end facing the house.

12. Tobacco barn, early 1900s, contributing building. Located north of the house near fields where tobacco is grown, converted to also shelter horses. A 10 bent Lacefield barn with double 2" by 10" uprights, bolted with solid 4" tier rails, concrete perimeter foundation, 7 center tiers, asphalt shingle gable roof with 5 metal ridge vents and full vertical wall vents. The loose box stall partitions have metal bars above solid lower walls (tongue and groove fir) and metal doors on tracks.

13. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The 173 acres of Stonewall are counted as one contributing site as the connection linking the historic buildings and sites in a significant, historic agricultural unit.

Woodburn (WD 111)

The property is a 493 acre farm, part of the original 2,000 acre Hugh Mercer survey purchased by Robert Alexander from Mercer's heirs in 1790. Although during the ensuing 200 years, parts of Alexander's estate left the family, direct heirs presently have regained the entire historic acreage and added to that number. This section, known locally as "Woodburn" contains the main residence used by the Alexander family since acquiring it c. 1855. The farm includes several buildings structures and sites that

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford Co., Ky.
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County and State**7. DESCRIPTION**

contribute to the understanding of this nationally significant farm, whose livestock activities place it as one of the most important blooded horse and beef cattle farms anywhere in the world during the 19th century. Woodburn contains twenty nine resources including twenty one contributing buildings, three non contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and three contributing sites.

1. Main residence, 1847-8. contributing building. The main block of the residence, built in 1847-8 for Col. William Buford, is a two-and-one-half story, five bay, double-pile, center passage, Greek Revival dwelling with asphalt shingled hip roof, of brick masonry construction with limestone foundation, a rear, two-story brick ell and a tall, one-story west wing with a vestibule connector. The main block features tall, nine-over-nine sash windows with original shutters, a central entry bay and across the entire front, a two-story portico with massive, fluted Ionic columns. Elaborate wrought iron railing grates from the upper story windows that have heavy molded hoods. To the west is a c. 1913 music conservatory, built to house a pipe organ. The Wright-inspired addition features a rusticated, slightly battered foundation, brick masonry walls, and a stone upper clerestory band punctuated by fluted piers, and topped by a deeply molded frieze and wide cornice. This is connected to the original mass with a single story vestibule with stone arched windows to the north and south.

2. Gardener's cottage, c. 1870s, contributing building. Located east of the main house, the Gardener's cottage is a one-and-one-half story, frame, Victorian T-Plan residence with steeply-pitched, standing seam metal, intersecting gable roof with one gable end brick chimney with corbelled top. Wall surfaces are patterned with clapboard to interior ceiling height with board and batten stick work in the area to the eave, topped by clapboard again in the gable ends. Other details include decorative verge board trim; original tall, narrow, two-over-two sash; a front porch in the northwest corner with an elaborate arch frieze, turned and chamfered posts; a rear shed porch enclosed with six light sash windows; and a gable porch to the west.

3. Green house site, c. 1870s, contributing site. The site of the greenhouse is attached to the southeast corner of the gardener's cottage via a brick wall, about 6' high and 50' long. A cellar in the northwest corner of the greenhouse area attaches to the basement of the house. The greenhouse site measures approximately 50' by 38' with lower brick walls, approximately 2' high forming

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cold frame beds to the south and south of these, raised beds. To the east of the green house and gardeners's cottage is an area of plant beds, an orchard and grassy lane.

4. Gardener's garage, c. 1920, contributing building. A single bay, early 20th century, single bay garage with a metal clad, low gable roof, board and batten walls and hinged vehicle doors.

5. **Stable, c. 1900, contributing building.** Located behind the main residence, east of a road that accesses the rear of the house. It is an early 20th century, frame stable measuring 36' square with standing seam metal gable roof, board and batten walls, poured concrete foundation, center drive accessed by track-hung doors, six loose interior boxes with solid lower and upper slat walls, and solid, vertical board doors on hinges. A small, circular concrete water trough is located to the NE side of the north end door.

6. **Garage, pre-WWII, contributing building.** The garage to the main residence, built in the mid-20th century with brick veneer, hip roof and three vehicle bays.

7. **Tenant house, c. 1890, contributing building.** Building six, located along the drive that connects the tenant houses in a linear complex. The tenant houses were built between c. 1880 and 1900. This is a one-story, frame, late 19th century dwelling with asphalt shingled gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, three front bays (wdw) a shed porch across the front on four square posts, clapboard siding, stone foundation, six-over-six sash, a 1/2 light paneled entry door, decorative barge board trim and an extended shed roof across the back of the house forming a one-story section. The house faces east to the road, the stone quarters and the main house.

8. **Stone servant house or quarter, c.1800, contributing building.** The oldest building on the property is a hall-parlor stone quarters with stone end chimneys, a two-bay, double-doored front that faces east to the main house and two rear windows of 6-over-6 sash facing west. The building is of random coursed ashlar, dry laid, with some 20th century mortar. Large stones support solid timber plate (with adze marks) upon which the rafters rest with exposed ends. The door and window architraves are of wood; squared and pegged with stone sills. The hall-parlor interior is in poor condition, with plain wood mantle in the south room, flared window reveals, lathe and plaster interior walls, batten interior door with tongue and groove plank, and metal lockset. There is no apparent access to the upstairs loft and the floor level of the north room is lower than the south room.

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9. **Garage, post WWII, non-contributing building.** A two bay garage with concrete block foundation, no doors, vertical board walls and asphalt shingled gable roof.
10. **Tenant house, c.1900, contributing building.** A turn-of-the-century one-and-one-half story, three bay (wdw) frame house measuring 28' by 43' with an 8' front porch. It features a asphalt shingled gable roof, large shed dormer, end chimney (covered with stucco), six light sash windows and some replacement single light sash windows, board and batten siding, a 1/2 light paneled door with side lights and square posts supporting the full front porch. The interior has a center hall with a short-run dog leg stair. In the rear yard area are three out buildings, all with shed roofs: a fiberglass shed (4' by 5'); a chicken coop of vertical boards (6' by 6'); and a storage building of vertical boards (7' by 6').
11. **Stone spring house, c. 1800, contributing structure.** Located northwest of a corner of the tenant road, an 8' by 10', flat roofed spring house with retaining wall to the west and east and spring overflow to the north. The stone portion is of rough coursed, quarried limestone with concrete mortar. Metal covers the top of the spring enclosure.
12. **Tenant house, c. 1890, contributing building.** A one-story, frame, four bay (dwvd), late 19th century t-plan residence with asphalt shingled gable roof extended to form a full shed porch on four chamfered posts across the front that faces west. The hall-parlor/T-plan details include board and batten siding, two interior brick chimneys, six light sash windows, decorative barge board trim, stone foundation, screen doors with spooled frieze and a one story shed to the rear. (25' by 24' with 6' porch)
13. **Summer gardens, c.1900, contributing site.** As the tenant road corners and turns east, three garden lots, about one acre each, align the south side of the road. This area contained the summer garden for the main residence.
14. **Tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building.** This residence is identical to tenant house #10, without alterations. This dwelling has six-over-six sash throughout.
15. **Tenant garage/woodshed, c. 1920, contributing building.** Located in the rear yard of house #13, a four bay, early 20th century building of vertical board walls with two side bays open and the center two closed (40' by 12').
16. **Tenant house, c. 1890, contributing building.** A one-story, frame, late 19th century tenant house, similar to building #11 without the Victorian trim details. The building has an asphalt shingled gable roof, two interior chimneys, front gable that

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extends over the 1/2 corner porch, six light sash windows, stone foundation, stone block steps and board and batten exterior walls.

17. Brick tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building. The largest and most ornate of the tenant houses, built about the turn-of-the-century, a one-and-one-half story, common 8-course bond, three bay (wdw) residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, a large, interior brick chimney, front central hip dormer with twin lights, central shed porch over a 1/2 light entry door, six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels and sills, ashlar limestone foundation and a one-story, rear porch with board and batten walls. The yard area contains mature sugar and water maples. 31' by 35' overall.

18. Tenant house garage, c. 1920, contributing building. Located east of house #16, a 12' by 18', single bay garage with gable roof and vertical board boxing.

19. Hip roofed out building, c. 1870s, contributing building. Located in a large hay field/pasture to the south east of the tenant buildings, a 16' by 16' agricultural out building with stone foundation, vertical sawn lumber board boxing, vertical upright frame at corners and mid-wall with horizontal members at sill, mid and plate. The building may have served as a stallion barn as it is within a large, front pasture and near the living areas.

20. Shop, c. 1920, contributing building. The following buildings, #19 through 26 are located east of the tenant houses where the farm road turns 90 degrees to the north from its E-W alignment. This building, used as a shop has a standing seam metal gable roof, vertical board walls, track hung double doors, measures 72' by 30' overall, with notch and nailed construction, open span center with knee bracing along walls and roof truss. Two bins are enclosed in the SW corner. The building interior is otherwise open.

21. Pole shed, post WWII, non-contributing building. Pole shed with eight bents and metal gable roof for machine, hay, and material shelter.

22. Narrow gable shop, c. 1920, contributing building. A 12' by 45', rectangular frame gabled building with asphalt roof shingled, concrete foundation, clapboard siding, four windows on south side (two six-over-six sash and two boarded openings), interior with horizontal tongue and groove walls, exposed roof collars and rafters, appears moved to site and placed on new foundation. Does not appear to have been used for quarters, but for shop, manufacturing area, etc.

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23. Stone loading ramp, c. 1900, contributing structure. East of building 21, a stone loading ramp with grass bank top.

24. Silo, c. 1930s, contributing structure. An early 20th century, abandoned, formed concrete silo with metal bands, about 33' high and 17' exterior diameter (built like double silos of the Simms tenant farm on Spring Station Road.

25. Storage building, post WWII, non-contributing building. Post WWII pole storage building with wire mesh walls and standing seam metal gable roof.

26. Hay Barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A hay barn, with standing seam metal roof, board and batten walls, originally a stable with three 10' square loose boxes along the south end against the west wall, not sectioned into a shop with vehicle storage. Sliding track doors to south, lap notch and nailed construction with notched diagonal wall bracing of 4" material into solid 5" uprights, loft supported with circular sawn 2" by 2" joists, circular sawn.

27. Hog barn/shed, c. 1920-30, contributing building. Board walls, asphalt shingled gable roof, approx. 40' by 12' connected to a small animal pen (hogs) with concrete water trough in the SE corner of the pen.

28. Lacefield tobacco barn, c. 1920-30s, contributing building. A nine-bent, Lacefield barn with 20' center drive, 16' by 12' bays, eight center tiers, doubled 2" by 10" uprights with nailed diagonal bracing, concrete block perimeter foundation, diagonal interior bay bracing, two metal ridge vents, vents in gable ends, full vertical wall vent doors, stripping room to NE, some of which is within the barn and some projecting outside.

29. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The entire 493 acres of Woodburn are counted as one contributing site as the connection that links the historic buildings, structures and sites in a significant, historic agricultural unit. Included within the landscape are interfarm road networks, water ways and ponds, stone outcrops, and vegetation patterns that identify this as a working diversified farm of the Bluegrass.

Sunny Slope (Shipp Farm: WD 139)

The property is the 168 acre Sunny Slope, aka the Shipp Farm, a diversified farm established in central Woodford County in 1791 and currently owned and operated by the sixth generation of Shippes. The property contains nineteen historic resources within a diversified agricultural landscape with land use patterns that

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reflect 19th and 20th century agricultural activities. Included are 16 contributing buildings, one contributing structure and two contributing sites.

1. Main residence, c. 1820, contributing building. The main residence is a one-and-one-half story, rectangular brick masonry, center-passage dwelling built circa 1820 by cabinetmaker/carpenters Richard D and John G. Shipp, sons of the original settler. The main house is listed on the National Register (see form in KHC files).

2. coal house, late 19th c., contributing building. A frame, 10' by 15' coal house with box frame (circular sawn 1" boards of from 6" to 16" width set into grooved sills with mid-wall horizontal tie and rafter plate), metal clad gable roof, concrete pad foundation (probably not original), entry door in the west gable end, and exterior 10" lap siding.

3. privy, late 19th c., contributing building. A 10'6" by 5'6" segregated privy with north wall centered entry opening into a chamber for women and children (two holes with one smaller circumference) and east-facing door opening into single facility chamber. The building rests on an unmortared, fieldstone foundation and is built of vertical, circular sawn, random width planks with a metal gable roof.

4. ice house, mid 19th c., contributing structure. One of the few ice houses remaining in north west Woodford County, 22' diameter, stone foundation that projects from 1' to 18" above grade with frame, conical roof covered with asphalt shingles and topped with a wood finial at the peak. The stone-lined pit is accessed by a gabled vestibule of vertical plank walls with wood stairs leading into the pit. The walls are of coursed stone and reach a depth of over 20'. Machine cut nails hold the upper roof structure.

5. garage/Delco house, c. 1919, contributing building. The building measures 16' by 19' and housed the farm's Delco generator (that supplied electricity prior to rural electricity). According to the owner, it may have served as a buggy house prior to that use. It is presently a two-bay vehicle garage with vertical poplar board walls of random width covered with rolled asphalt attached with wood battens, diagonal interior wall bracing, metal-clad gable roof.

6. chicken roosting house, late 19th c., contributing building. A 12'8" by 16'8" chicken house with random width plank walls joined at base, mid-wall and rafter plate by dimensional lumber. Doors open west to the house, to the north in the gable end and there is

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a window facing east. The interior has roosting rails and nesting boxes.

7. smoke house, late 19th c., contributing building. A 12' by 12'6" out building with N-S metal-clad gable roof, entry door centered on the west wall and opening to the house and weatherboard siding. Construction is of random width vertical plank, joined as the other buildings in the domestic yard area.

8. chicken roost, early 20th c., contributing building. A shed roofed, frame chicken house built of random plank (as others) with six-light window in the east end, entry centered to the north, dimensions 6' by 12'.

9. corn crib, late 19th c., contributing building. The crib is located to the north of the domestic yard area in a barn lot east of the large tobacco barn (#11). Also within this barn lot are the mule barn (#10), well and pump, rock leading ramp and a road that leads to the north, northeast and northwest pastures and fields. The crib measures 28' by 16' overall. Its west wall joins the boundary fence for the front west pasture. The center drive crib is built of vertical 1" by 4" boards with metal mesh interior, concrete slab center floor/drive enclosed with track hung doors. Crib floors are raised, the gable roof has metal covering and the building is currently used for storage.

10. Mule barn, late 19th c., contributing building. The mule barn is located within the north barn lot, measures 27' by 27', and is north of the corn crib. It has a standing seam metal clad, gable roof, circular sawn boxing, corner pad foundation, hinged hay loft doors in the upper east gable and south wall. Six interior mule box stalls have 2/3 height walls of circular sawn planks. The interior frame is of notched mortise and tenon frame with a log sill and joined with square-head nails. The interior has a closed loft with hay racks from the loft in each of the six stalls that measure approx 7' by 10'. Wood grain troughs are below the racks. Doors access beneath each gable end.

11. large tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. This large, early 20th century frame tobacco barn forms the east edge of the north barn lot. Walls are tied into fences around the orchard to the south, pastures to the east and barn lot to the west. The building has vertical board exterior boxing, an asphalt shingled gable roof with N-S gable that extends in hip roofed sheds at the north and south ends and has large projecting gable bays centered in the east and west walls above a transverse drive. The barn is a relatively rare rack barn (tier rails perpendicular to the long walls vs parallel to) of solid 6 by 6" timber uprights

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with notched and nailed frame. Loose box stalls are partitioned in the west shed and movable hay racks of vertical slats are located on the interior. The barn is almost identical in construction, form and plan to the large tobacco barn on Airdrie Farm, to the west. Both barns were probably built by the same people.

12. south tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A more traditional form of tobacco barn located in the south fields of the farm directly west of the Shipp graveyard. It is a six bent barn is 14' center drive and 16' wide by 14'deep bents, notched and nailed timber frame with solid 6" oak uprights, 4" by 4" tier rails, diagonal interior side drive bracing, wood post foundation beneath timbers, hinged vertical louvered wall vents, seven metal ridge vents and a stripping room attached to the north east corner bent on the north side. Although the barn is traditional in form, plan and materials, the gable end facing west to the Aiken Road is highly decorative with fishscale wood shingles in the end, a full shed porch with gable pediment, and diagonally applied tongue and groove boarding to the front wall surface and the double doors.

13. cistern, early 20th c., contributing building. A concrete, banded cistern is located to the southeast of tobacco barn #12, built about the time of the barn.

14. west tenant house, early 20th c., contributing building. A frame tenant house oriented north along a road that marks the farm's south boundary and is the original historic road that accessed Cane Springs Farm directly east. Further east along the road is the farm's second tenant house. This building is a one story, two bay front with asphalt gable roof, interior brick chimney, clapboard siding, three by porch on four square posts, shed across the rear and boarded windows.

15. east tenant house, early 20th c., contributing building. East of house #14 at the end of the farm's south boundary road (where the road turns south to access the adjoining farm to the south). It is a one-story, t-plan with two interior brick chimneys, clapboard walls, boarded windows and shed porch. Both tenant houses are associated with the Shipp's early 20th century tobacco seed business.

16. four-stall stable, 3/4 19th c., contributing building. The only remaining horse barn of six that originally stood in this front pasture to the southwest of the main residence. The building measures roughly 25' by 25' with corner post foundation, circular sawn board partition walls, solid corner post uprights to mid-wall topped with double uprights to the loft; board and batten exterior,

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metal gable roof. The building is rarely used and is in poor condition.

17. Shipp cemetery, c.1830, contributing site. The Shipp family cemetery enclosed with a wire fence containing the marked graves of Richard D. and John C. Shipp the builders of the residence and Sarah Shipp among others not legible.

18. north tobacco barn , early 20th c., contributing building An eight bent Lacefield barn with 20' center drive, 12' by 12' bays, solid, 10" timber u[r]ights with nailed and notched frame. Vertical exterior boxing with vertical wall vents.

Parrish Farm (WD 234)

The property is a diversified farm of 107 acres with buildings that date from the mid-19th through the mid-20th century. The farm is located on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike at the west end of the Old Frankfort Pike Rural Historic District. The property contains five contributing buildings and one contributing site.

1. Residence, c. 1870s, contributing building. A late 19th century, frame, one-and-one-half story, three bay, vernacular, T-plan residence with stone foundation, wide metal replacement siding, some new single light sash and original two-over-two, vertically divided sash. The two bay front porch is supported on Tuscan columns with a dentil eave. The entry is a two-light, paneled door. The house faces north to the old Frankfort Pike. Domestic out buildings are to the south, rear and agricultural buildings are to the west and far south.

2. Garage, early 20th c., contributing building. A small garage with standing seam metal gable roof, loft, board and batten siding, open to the east, of box frame with horizontal bracing, interior ladder to the loft and no chimney (14' by 18').

3. Shed/meat house, early 20th c., contributing building. A combination shed and converted meat house with board and batten siding, different gable roof heights and seamed metal roofing. The larger, west portion is a story and one-half high with door facing north, a six light sash in the gable end. The one-story portion to the east has a single six light sash to the north (facing house) entry in the east end. The foundation appears to be corner, limestone pads.

4. West tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. To the west of the residence, south of the Old Frankfort Pike, a four bent tobacco barn with 16' center drive, 12' bays, vertical wall

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vents, three metal ridge vents, and standing seam metal roof.

5. South tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. Located in the field south of the residence, a barn similar to barn 4, with 5 bents and solid timber construction.

6. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The 107 acres of the Parrish farm effectively join the buildings of the property in an historic agricultural setting with the divisions, road ways, water features and vegetation that contribute to the overall understanding of the historic activities at the farm.

Hume House (WD 235)

The Hume House is situated on 40 agriculturally zoned acres with some diversified farming of the land. It contains one contributing building, two non-contributing buildings, and one contributing site.

1. Hume house, c. 1930, contributing building. An unusual, stone masonry Bungalow inspired, early 20th century vernacular residence with 3-over-1 sash and 3-light fixed windows; asphalt shingled gable roof with exposed purlins; curved eave board trim; a large hip dormer with exposed rafters and asbestos shingled walls in the front, north roof; a full, storm window enclosed front porch with shed roof and battered corner columns. The foundation of the porch is of different stone work than the remainder of the house, with squared mortar bed.

2. Garage, post WWII, non-contributing building. A two-story, post WWII garage with concrete block base and a framed second floor.

3. Tenant house, c. 1950, non-contributing building. A frame tenant house with wide siding, gable roof and sash windows.

4. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. 40 acres of zoned agricultural land surrounding the residence.

Airdrie (WD 243)

Airdrie contains 650 acres of the original 2,000 acre Hugh Mercer survey purchased by Robert Alexander from Mercer's heirs in 1790. Although part of the estate left the family during the 19th century, direct heirs presently have regained the entire historic acreage and added to that sum. This section, known as Airdrie, contains the c.1903 W.E. Simms residence, an impressive Colonial Revival mansion and a number of tenant houses, domestic support buildings and agricultural buildings. One of the most impressive

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features of Airdrie is the c. 1917 landscape of many acres surrounding the domestic areas of the farm designed by noted American landscape architect, Jens Jensen. Joined with Woodburn on the north side of the Old Frankfort Pike, and the three other family-held divisions of Alexander's incredible 19th century estate, Airdrie is part of a rural historic landscape with national importance. The property contains 36 resources including nineteen contributing buildings, thirteen non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures and two contributing sites. (The majority of non-contributing buildings are agricultural buildings that are only considered as such because of post WWII dates of construction and not because of design and material incompatibility.)

1. Stone entry gates, c. 1870, contributing structure. Measuring 75' wide on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike, the gates built by A.J.A. Alexander circa 1866-7 as part of the manor he was planning to build at his death in 1867. The impressive entry includes two, 1/4 circle stone walls with ashlar gate piers with a picked finish and reeded edges. Four piers are topped by pyramidal caps. The entry ties into dry-laid, traditional limestone walls averaging 34" high with battered profile, rubble interior, diagonal coping and some spalling. Across the road, accessing Woodburn (WD 111) is an opposing gate opening in the dry-laid stone fence.

2. Gate house, c. 1867, contributing building. The gate house designed and built to compliment a huge, Gothic Revival manor house that was never built due to A.J.A. Alexander's death. The building is a one-and-one-half story, three bay, brick masonry, Gothic Revival, T-plan residence with fine ashlar water table belt over a rough limestone foundation; Flemish bond walls; cut stone quoins; paired 6-over-8 and 8-over-8 sash windows with stone lintels and sills; an asbestos shingled, steeply gabled roof with three interior chimneys: two paired over the junction of the gable and wing and one centered on the side wing. A shed porch on Tuscan columns extends across the front from the side of the projecting front gable. The front elevation faces east to the entry road and mirrors the west elevation.

3. Stallion barn, early 1970s, non-contributing building. A concrete block stallion barn.

4. Mare barn, early 1970s, non-contributing building. A mare barn built of concrete block.

5. Tenant house, c. 1905, contributing building. A one-story, four bay (wddw) T-O-C tenant house of box-type construction with brick patterned asphalt siding covered by rigid asbestos shingles.

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The dwelling is located off the farm road and has an asphalt shingled gable roof with interior brick chimney flue, six light sash windows, shed porch on square posts and shed rear addition. Fair to poor condition, 24' by 18' with 10' by 8' rear shed.

6. Tenant house with stone veneer, c. 1905, contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, stone veneer, workers dwelling built by the Simms, with asphalt shingled gable roof, wide eave, interior stone chimney and six-light sash windows. Int the NE corner is a recessed porch with entry door and stone corner post. the residence is similar to the tenant house at Lanark Farm on the Aiken Road across from Sunny Slope (WD 139). Approximately 46' by 32'.

7. Mobile home, non-contributing building.

8. Log Cabin, post WWII, non-contributing building. A 44' by 22' log cabin with full front porch, built of machined square logs with lap notching, concrete chinking, and asphalt shingled gable roof, two stone end chimneys and three bay front and stone veneer shed room addition to the west end and shed roof over the cellar access.

9. Tenant house, c. 1905, contributing building. Located at end of lane and built by the Simms. A one-and-one-half-story, brick residence built on the basic form and plan of residence #6, with the addition of a frame shed to the rear and a gable connector to the south end with a larger, two-bay, gable roofed room with chimney. The residence has a poured concrete foundation, brick quoins at corners, jack arches of header/stretchers with header sills and measures 46' by 34' in the main section with a 10' by 15' frame rear shed, 12' connector and 20' by 15' side ell room.

10. Garage, c. 1920, contributing building. Built sometime later than the guest house nearby, a 20' by 20', two-bay, frame garage with asphalt shingled gable roof, board and batten siding, poured concrete foundation, six light windows and large, hinged doors. The garage is associated with #11, the guest house to the north.

11. Guest cottage, c. 1905, contributing building. Designed to compliment the Simms residence and probably built by R.W. Lacefield and sons, a one-story guest cottage of frame construction with brick veneer, with the central block measuring 54' by 24' wrapped with open porches on four sides that include a 25' by 8' front porch, an 8'6" by 20' north side porch, a 24'6" by 8' rear porch and an 8' by 10' southwest rear corner porch. The cottage is built with the same materials and designed in the manner of the main house and garage/dormitory #12. It has a slate tiled hip roof over the five bay main block with sheds over the porches and hip over a slightly recessed, single bay ell to the south side. Details

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include 1/2 round roof vents centered in front and back roof plane, exposed decorative rafters beneath extended eaves, six-over-six sash windows with header sills and gauged lintels of staggered soldier bricks, ashlar stone foundation, 15-light central entry with 5-light side lights, brick corner quoins and a very slight flare of the roof at eave. The porches are supported by Tuscan columns with entasis and decorative neo-classical (slight Chinosoirre) railings.

12. Garage/dormitory, c. 1905, contributing building. A large, multi-bay maintenance garage joined with a living quarters. The building is an "L" shape, built with design and material details that relate to the main house and residences #9 and #11. The main block is on an basically N-S axis and contains four vehicle bays and some living areas. The bay doors face NE to the main residence (through trees, garden area, etc.). On an E-W axis is the dwelling portion, with similar details to building #11. The whole has a hip roof with slate tile covering flared eave, exposed decorative rafters, semi-circular wood attic vents, with chimneys piercing the peaks of both sections. The building is of Flemish bond with header sills and gauged soldier lintels, has six-light sash and 8-light casement windows with louvered shutters, corner quoins, and a water table of a double header and soldier belt. The front of the main block features a symmetrical facade of two, projecting hip roofed blocks with three windows flanking four vehicle bays with curved roof vents above. Solid bay doors are of tongue-and-groove with paired six-light panels. The front of the residential wing faces northwest, with a four bay (wwdw) front, Tuscan columns supporting the porch with railing identical to that of #11. (100' by 34' with 35' by 26' quarters attached.

13. Vehicle shed, post WWI, non-contributing building. A frame, vehicle shed with wood shingled gable roof, four, hinged bay doors, concrete pad foundation, board and batten siding. (41' by 18').

14. Single garage, c. 1905, contributing building. A one-bay garage measuring 29'6" by 20', with design and material details similar to the main house and other designed buildings. The garage is built in Flemish bond with asphalt shingle hip roof, chimney stack, exposed rafters and extended eave, sliding bay doors with six-light panels above tongue and groove bases. The private garage is locate southwest of the large garage/dormitory, #12.

15. Small stable, c. 1900, contributing building. A five bent, drive through stable, measuring 36' by 71' with eleven loose box stalls and one feed room/office. The building has an open loft over 1/2 of the drive, built with 8" by 6" timber uprights with

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nail spiked frame, knee bracing and queen post trusses in the loft. Drive walls are of 1" by 4" upper slats over tongue-and-groove solid lower walls. The exterior features shed roof louvered dormers, hip roof with asphalt shingle covering and board-and-batten walls.

16. On line stable, c. 1900, contributing building. Connected via a shed to stable #15, a narrow, rectangular stable with five stalls, asphalt shingled gable roof, board and batten walls, cross-braced, divided doors with shuttered windows opposite within stalls. The building measures 50' by 16' overall and is similar to the stable at the corner of Steele Pike and Old Frankfort Pike on the Canewood (WD 241).

17. run in shed, c. 1970, non-contributing building. Modern run in shed located in the field west of barns 15 and 16.

18. Tobacco/horse barn, early 20th c., contributing building. Located in the central acreage of the property, at the beginning of the primarily agricultural portion of the farm, the front area being residential, natural, supportive infrastructure and equine in nature. A 12 bent barn with 8' by 6' timber frame, nailed and notch construction, cross bracing above the 20' wide drive, 5-6 center tier height, hay loft above side loose box stalls with solid tongue-and-groove lower walls and metal bar tops, sliding drive doors with cross bracing beneath multi-light panels, loose exterior boxing and metal gable roof. A pre WW2 tobacco barn in good condition.

19. Tenant house, late 19th c., contributing building. Similar to tenant house #3, sited on a high point with out buildings, a one-story, frame, four-bay dwelling (wddw) possibly box construction with asbestos siding, two-light sash window, central brick flue and faced north with a two bay porch on three square wood columns. Measures 30' by 15'.

20. Run-in/stable, c. 1900, contributing building. A three bent, run-in with wood shingled hip roof, gable dormer to west, vertical board boxing, built c. T-O-C, possibly with the south wall removed, 28' by 12'.

21. Smoke house/shed, early 20th c., contributing building. Located in the rear yard of tenant house #19, a 10' by 12' out building with vertical board walls, asphalt shingled gable roof and cantilevered roof/porch extension to the east.

22. Vehicle shed, post WWII, non-contributing building. A new concrete block shed/shop with metal shed roof, open to the south and measuring about 50' by 25'.

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23. Machine shed, post WWII, non-contributing building. A new, box frame shed open to the south with four bays and east bay open to the east with corrugated metal roof.

24. Small office, c. 1970, non-contributing building. A recent office with battened plywood walls, six light sash windows and asphalt shingled gable roof.

25. Run-in shed, c. 1975, non-contributing building. A new run-in shed with four bays; two-to west and two to east with north-south gable.

26. Pond with stone retaining wall, contributing site. Located northwest of a turn in the farm road, a large, spring fed pond with dry-laid stone wall on the southwest side, next to the road shoulder.

27. Tobacco barn with stripping room, c. 1950, non-contributing building. A tobacco barn with eight bents, solid 8" by 6" uprights with cross braced center, 18" drive, 14' by 12' bays, three through drives, all with sliding doors, 4-5 center tier rails, concrete block stripping room centered off the north wall (photo 18:19).

28. Dog trot log house, c. 1800, contributing building. A one-and-one half story, three bay, dog trot log dwelling with clapboard siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, stone end chimneys, six light sash windows with simple trim, stone foundation and frame shed addition across the full rear of the house.

29. Corn crib, post WWII, non-contributing building. Located near the log house, a center drive corn crib with slat walls, low, metal gable roof, 1" by 4" slats, poured concrete foundation, measuring 32' by 24'.

30. Rack tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. Very similar to the rack tobacco barn at Sunny Slope, (WD 139) a ten-bent, four bay barn with narrow shed bays on each end. The building has a nailed lap notch structure with 6" by 8" uprights, drives through the end bays, two center bays without drives, two entries (an possibly more) on the south side, vertical vents on exterior walls, large gable roof with sheds that wrap four sides and extend to cover the bays, with two, monitor type dormers. Side bays are 12' and center bays measure 14' square. The exterior has vertical board boxing, large intersecting dormers and lower shed monitors.

31. Tobacco barn, c. 1970, non-contributing building. An eight bent tobacco barn with three through drives, 8" by 6" timber uprights, nailed frame standing seam metal roof and vertical boxing with full wall vents.

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32. Fifteen bent barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A large, 15 bent barn, probably built by the Lacefields of Midway, of laminated 2" by 10' uprights with 20' center drive, 12' by 14' bays, vertical vent doors, metal ridge vents.

33. Concrete silo, early 20th c., contributing structure. Located across from barn 32, an open silo with some of the unloading mechanism in place, pre formed and banded.

34. Tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A fourteen bent tobacco barn of laminated 2" by 10" uprights, bolted. A 16' center drive, 12' by 14' bays, log pad foundation, diagonal side bay bracing, 6-7 center tiers, metal gable roof, vertical wall vents, stripping room attached to the east side with gable roof and board and batten walls.

35. Jensen Landscape, c.1917, contributing site. The Jensen landscape surrounding the residential area includes formal cutting and kitchen gardens as well as acres of native vegetation areas that Jensen was so famous for. Included within Jensen's plan are a winding drive with open areas where light filters through the forest canopy and closed areas; rock-lined pool; vistas to and from the main house, and orchard. Although the Simms house was built c. 1903, Jensen was not called upon to design this landscape until after a violent storm devastated the existing landscape (interview with Elizabeth Jones, property owner).

36. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The farm acreage effectively joins the buildings, structures and sites of the property in an agricultural setting with the divisions, road ways, water features and vegetation that contribute to the overall understanding of the historic activities at the farm.

Benderton (Woodburn Annex: WD 242)

The property is 485 acres of Woodburn, the Alexander estate that borders the Woodlake Road (Hwy.1685) and Old Frankfort Pike. On this farm are contained the best examples of savanna woodlands that exist in the northern portions of Woodford County, including the "Sale Woods", the place where Alexander held his annual stock sales that attracted buyers from throughout America and abroad. Also contained in this acreage is the Woodburn school, established by the Alexanders for children of farm employees and other area children. Although there are no main residences here, there are two tenant houses from the turn-of-the century, built about the time of the tenant houses on WD 111, the portion of Woodburn to the southeast. The majority of this acreage is bounded by stone

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fencing, although there are no lengths of stone fencing within the farm. The acreage is divided into pastures (among the woods) and cultivated ground, with an array of agricultural buildings that contribute to the understanding and significance of this famous farm. The property was named Benderton after an English ancestral home and contains fifteen resources including eleven contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure and two contributing sites.

1. Woodburn School, c. 1890, contributing building. Built at the turn-of-the-century, a tall, one-story Bungalow-inspired residential scale building with asphalt shingled gable roof with extended, open eave with exposed, decorative rafters and small gable vents to the N and W. The building has a random coursed, rough limestone ashlar foundation with raised mortar bed, 4-over-4 light sash windows with simple hood molds, wide lap board siding, centered front entry beneath a shed porch with gable pediment and battered square columns on stone piers. The building is presently divided into three rooms to the right of the entry and one large room to the left. The present occupants said the large room was divided into two separate rooms. A hip wing to the east side was apparently the teacher's apartment with two rooms, tall ceilings, and poured concrete basement.

2. Tenant house, early 20th c., contributing building. A one-story, three bay, frame residence with asphalt shingled hip roof with two projecting front gable bays with centered front shed porch between. Walls are of replacement vinyl siding with 6-over-6 sash, beveled edge concrete block foundation.

3. Machine shop, pre-WWII, contributing building. Built like the shop at Woodburn (WD 111), with open, braced roof, 6" square vertical timbers, divided into 5 bents with diagonal bracing along walls, vertical boxing with battens, poured concrete perimeter foundation, three south bents enclosed with close boards for a loft above. 12' drive, 70' by 35' overall, with cattle pens and ramp with poured concrete base located to the west.

4. Meat house/shed, early 20th c., contributing building. NE of the tenant house, a tall, frame building with asphalt shingled gable roof, board and batten siding entry in the north end of the west wall, with concrete foundation, 14' by 20'.

5. Corn crib, early 20th c., contributing building. A long, rectangular crib with standing seam metal shed roof, concrete block foundation board and batten walls, entry to the west, 71' by 12' with interior of 2" by 4" frame sheathed with wire mesh and 1" by 4" horizontal gaped boards on the outside.

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6. Hay barn with silo, early 20th c., contributing building. A large, gambrel roofed hay barn that measures 150' by 62' overall with 12 bents and shorter bents at each end, five bays wide, built of solid 8" timbers with metal roofing, clapboard siding, poured concrete foundation, four light sash in the gambrel ends, board doors in each end bay and a large mow door for the hay rake track in the center of the west gable. The lower north wall is lined with stock pens/stalls of vertical, spaced 2 by 4 uprights with wood troughs, small windows, probably used for cattle (walls too low for horses). The upper loft is incredibly spacious with large, 6' square openings spaced along the tongue and groove floor to drop hay to the lower floor. At the east end is a poured concrete silo, without roof, 18' in diameter, attached via a 22'6" room with asphalt shingled gable roof punched with skylights to the north side, and concrete foundation. Adjacent to the NE of the barn is a formed concrete water trough.

7. Corn crib, early 20th c., contributing building. A corn crib, unused in poor condition with asphalt shingled gable roof, 1" by 4" horizontal slat wall surfaces on frame timber sill and corner post frame on stone corner pad foundation.

8. Stable, post WWII, non-contributing building. A stable with board and batten exterior walls, ten loose box stalls, closed loft, gable roof.

9. 12 bent tobacco barn, c. WWI, contributing building. A 12 bent barn built located southeast of the tenant area near the woodlands, with solid 8" timber uprights with lap notch and spike nailed frame, diagonal interior bay bracing, 6 center tiers, 18' center drive, 13' by 11' bays, wood piers with concrete pad foundation.

10. 9 bent tobacco barn, c. WWI, contributing building. Located north of the woodland pasture on the highest point of gradually sloping knoll in the center of the field. The barn is unusually well ventilated with concrete perimeter foundation, lower hinged horizontal wall vents plus vertical wall vents and vents doors in the gable end. Built of both solid 6" timbers to the height of the eave and doubled 2" by 10" uprights; with the solid posts appearing to be later brace posts. Both types are founded on poured concrete pads with metal straps. The barn has an 18' drive, 14' by 12' bays, diagonal interior side bay bracing, cross bracing in the drive, 7 center tiers, continuous roof vent, track hung doors and standing seam metal roof.

11. 16 bent tobacco barn, pre-WWII, contributing building. A very large tobacco barn located in the northeast area of the farm with stripping room attached. The barn has a 19' enter drive, 12'

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square bays, is built of doubled 2" by 10" bolted uprights with interior bay diagonal bracing, partial poured concrete foundation, 7 to 8 center tiers, steep gable clad with seamed metal. The stripping room measures 14' by 25' with board and batten siding, standing seam shed roof and brick flue, attached to the north side of the west end wall.

12. Spring Station tenant house, early 20th c., contributing building. Addressing Spring Station Road to the north, a one-story turn-of-the-century, frame, symmetrical 5-bay, Bungalow residence built on a cross plan with compound hip asphalt shingled roof over the center, three-bay block and extending over the side, single bay wings. The house has one central brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows, clapboard siding, a random ashlar foundation beneath the main block, stone piers beneath the central porch, and concrete block beneath the side wings. A hip porch on turned columns with bracketed eave projects above the two front entry doors. The house is in poor condition but has good design and material integrity.

13. Stone fences, mid-19th c., contributing structure. This portion of Woodburn displays some of the longest length of rock fence in the northeast area of Woodford County and bounds the farm on the south, west and 1/2 of the north sides. (The east boundary is not stone fenced since that boundary adjoins another portion of the original Woodburn (WD 111). By section:

Along Old Frankfort Pike, from the Woodlake Road east over two miles along the entire frontage of this farm and Woodburn. The fence is in generally very good condition, very regular, about 4' above grade of rough quarried, battered limestone with center infill and vertical coping.

Along Woodlake Road south of the entry to the school and other buildings, the fence reaches a height of 5' above grade in some area, is generally built of large (4" by 12") stones, rough quarried, battered, center infill, vertical coping of triangular shapes that point to the center (also with infill), some full (6) and partial (4) collapses along this road were trees have fallen across. Average height 4' with 32" base tapering to 20" top. This fence forms the west boundary to the Sale Woods.

Along Woodlake Road north of the entry. Generally built of narrower rock than the portion above with a good to excellent stretch from the entry to Spring Station. Also up to 5' high above grade, averaging 4'3". Of fine laid, rectangular quarried stone with coping, some of the most precise dry laid bonding observed in the area with only one partial breach by a tree.

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14. Sale Woods, contributing site. Located in the southwest corner of the farm, a savannah remnant in very good condition in comparison to other examples of the property within the region. With species of oak, ash, walnut, and other hardwoods, the dry-laid stone fence that forms the south and west edges of the woods enhances the setting and feeling. The woods continues in the north-easterly direction through the center of the farm with extensive woods covering perhaps 1/3 to 1/2 of the total farm acreage.

15. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The remaining 485 acres not individually identified contribute to the overall integrity of the property as a well maintained diversified agricultural landscape.

Canewood (Alexander-Gratz Farm: WD 241)

The property is located southeast of the intersection of Steele Road on the Old Frankfort Pike on gently rolling terrain with Beals Run, a tributary of the South Elkhorn, running south to north through the mid-section of the farm. The land slopes from 850' to 810' from both east and west inward, toward the drainage. The main residence, of brick masonry, rests on a hillside near the center of the farm, west of the creek. An older residence, originally a hall-parlor stone dwelling, remodeled in the early 20th century, is located near the intersection of Steele Road and the Old Frankfort Pike. The front (north) and east acreage of the farm, contains the buildings, pastures and paddocks of Airdrie Stud, established in the early 1970s as a Thoroughbred farm. The owners maintain the rear and west portions of the farm as a traditional agricultural enterprise, raising beef cattle, tobacco, hay and corn. The property contains eight contributing buildings, five non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures and two contributing sites.

1. Main residence, c. 1820, contributing building. The main residence is presently used as the office for the farm. It is reached by a road that winds through old trees and crosses Beals Run before climbing to the house site. The residence is a one-and-one-half story, five bay, brick masonry dwelling, built on a center passage, double pile plan c. 1820 for original owner, Regis Alexander, brother of Robert Alexander, the founder of Woodburn to the immediate north and east. The house is attributed to the Shipp

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brothers of Sunny Slope (also in the district). It has a Flemish bond front; limestone foundation; standing seam metal covering the hip roof; 19th century shed porch across the front three bays; central gable with Palladian window in the tympanum; twin interior chimneys on each end; and a long, one-story ell. Details include six-over-six light sash with shutters, double leaf paneled entry doors with four light transom and six-light, paneled sidelights. The architrave surrounding the entry features deep fluting with rosette corner blocks. The porch, recently renovated, has elaborate Victorian sandwich brackets, square posts, and a wood deck. The window configuration in the front gable is a six-light sash surmounted by a fan light with radiating mullions and sidelights with overlapping ellipse mullions. All windows have molded sills and pegged architrave. The central three bays are on a slightly projecting plane. The rear ell extends flush with the east wall of the main block with an enclosed shed porch. To the rear is an end chimney and another chimney is located within the ell block. This portion of the dwelling appears to pre-date the front. The ell of common bond brick masonry with nine-over six sash windows.

Each of the four main rooms contains a distinct Federal period mantelpiece with fine details seen in other Shipp work. The front, east room mantle has a broken shelf with reeded edge, horizontal sunburst centered in the frieze and paired colonettes to each side surmounted by vertical sunbursts. Window architraves are squared with mitred molding and paneled reveals and the entry door jamb is reeded. The front, west room mantle is similar, with broken, curved shelf, a frieze defined by three ovals with horizontal reeding, and paired, reeded colonettes surmounted with projecting urns. This room also has reeded panels beneath the windows and an early 20th century bath room framed in from the west wall with original commode and marble vanity. The east rear room mantle has an unbroken, curved shelf with chain relief carved bed mold and deeply reeded pilasters beneath projecting oval sunburst moldings. This room also has a press to the left side of the mantle with upper doors removed. The original lower doors are pegged with beveled, floating panels. Full length reeded pilasters frame the press. The rear west room mantle has a shelf that breaks at the sides over reeded pilasters with gougework "coins" decorating the bed mold beneath the shelf. The door jamb that leads to the stair alcove (leading up) is paneled. This room also has a chair rail. The rooms feature deeply molded door and window architraves with rosette corner blocks. Flooring throughout is original, wide ash planks. The central hall is divided mid-way by an arch that

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springs from slender, doubled colonettes on panel bases and has a molded chair rail. The original details of the rear ell include a large, central fireplace that opens to flanking rooms, wide, low doorways and nine-over-six sash windows with square, pegged architrave.

2. Brick smoke house (garage), c. 1820, contributing building. To the east of the dwelling is a one-story brick masonry smoke house, 19' x 22' with 4' wing wall to the north. It is rectangular, single room, of common bond (11 course) with wood shingled pyramidal hip roof topped by a wood finial, stone foundation, entry in the west side, two framed windows in the north wall (boarded), a pair of track-hung, cross-braced, wood doors that open the east side to a single vehicle bay. The walls have occasionally absent bricks for smoke to have escaped in the east, upper wall. The wall that wings to the north extends the east wall to hold the track for the vehicle door.

3. Stone storage building, c. 1820, contributing building. A one-story, stone masonry storage building measuring 15'9" by 13'6" that has recently been extensively renovated. The stone has been repointed with concrete mortar. It has a wood shingled gable roof with non-original beaded lap siding in the gable ends and a replacement battened door with strap hinges and pegged architrave.

4. Stone barn, c. 1820, contributing building. The stone barn measures 68' by 35' and is built into the slope that trends east to Beals Run with a asphalt shingled gable roof. The sides are divided into six bays with small window openings with recent, circular sawn framing holding diagonally set horizontal wooden bars. The upper, west side has wood boxing in the gable end. The building has been repointed with both concrete and a sand-aggregate mortar, neither assumed to be original.

5. Root cellar, mid-19th c., contributing structure. Located to the rear (south) of the residence, a stone and wood root cellar with 12'6" x 6'6" wood frame portion with wood shingled gable roof, vertical, circular sawn boxing, entry in the north gable end facing the house. The wood portion covers steps that lead down into the cellar, with mounded earth roof and surrounding dry-laid rock retaining wall that measures about 10' by 9' overall.

6. Stone residence, c. 1820, contributing building. Located in the northwest corner of the farm, near the intersection of Steel Road and Old Frankfort Pike. The original form and plan of this stone masonry house, probably built circa 1820 or before, is hall-parlor, one-and-one-half story with a central chimney and first floor facade divided into two, entry bays with no apparent window

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openings. The building was extensively altered in the early 20th century with quasi-Bungalow details that include a full length, shed dormer across the front with three pairs of small windows, supported by six, square, wood posts and a rear shed dormer (facing west) with three pairs of casements, and dormers an overhanging second story frame. One original window is located in the south gable end of the first floor and there is known to be one entry flanked by two window openings in the south room facing east (presently the rear). The lack of windows on the present front, facing west may suggest two possibilities: the original front faced east to the tributary that runs SW to NE to the west of the building; and, it may have been used as field slave quarters as suggested by other properties of this type in the MPL area and through research by Mark Walston suggesting the separation of domestic from field workers with different dwelling places for each (Walston:1985). Old Kentucky Homes and Gardens suggests that this dwelling was used to house slaves that worked in Alexander's rope walk (hemp manufacture) nearby.

7. Old Stable, location of Alexander's Rope Walk, late 19th c., contributing building. The building is located at the intersection of Steele Road and Old Frankfort Pike, northwest of the stone residence (#6). The building is similar in building plan, design and materials to a stable at the Lloyd Farm, Airdrie (WD 243). It measures 78' by 22' overall and is built with reused dimensional lumber, timbers and logs, along with original dimensional materials. To the west is open hay storage, to the east are six box stalls, three to each side without loft. The building has a standing seam metal roof, cross-braced exterior wall "Dutch" stall doors and board and batten finish.

8. Rock frontage fence, mid-19th c., contributing structure. A dry-laid, rock fence begins its western edge here along the Steele Road, corners to the Old Frankfort Pike and extends unbroken along the frontage of the farm. The length along Steele Road is approximately 200 feet and averages 3' in height. It is built consistently of large, quarried rock with infill, a slight batter and a rough row of double coping rocks, two-feet wide at top with occasional tie rocks along the coping. The thick rock slabs used are unlike many others in the area which are usually narrower rectangles. The fence is in overall good condition with one breach along the Steel Road length. Two openings along the Old Frankfort Pike appear to be original as they curve inward and end their courses gracefully. The west entry accesses the stone house and stable (#6 and 7) and the east entry opens to the main drive.

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9. **New metal barn, non-contributing building.** A recently built, metal barn located south of the main residence.
10. **Manager's Residence, non-contributing building.** A recently built, brick veneer, frame, one story residence located southwest of the main residence.
11. **North Tobacco Barn, early 20th c., contributing building.** The barn appears to be a "Lacefield" tobacco barn, built by members of the Lacefield family of Midway, responsible for many similar barns throughout this area of the county. The seven bent, pre-WWII barn is built of double 12" by 2" uprights with bolted and lap notch frame, 8" by 2" cross bracing, seven center tiers, diagonal side bay interior bracing, wood and concrete post pad foundation, bents measure 13' by 11' with a 15' center drive. Two loose box stalls are incorporated into the north bents with tongue-and-groove fronts, solid base fronts and slat top walls. The building has a metal gable roof with six metal roof vents, vertical vent doors in each bay, and track hung, sliding center drive doors.
12. **stallion barn, non-contributing building.** A recently built (about 12 years old) stallion barn of concrete block with cross drives, cross braced, double door entries beneath Palladian-type windows. The east portion contains loose box stalls for holding mares, a preparation area, teaser stall and breeding area. The area to the west contains the loose box stalls for the stallions. Surrounding this building are several wood-plank fenced paddocks containing from two-to-four acres.
- 13, 14. **Mare barns, non-contributing buildings.** Two recently-built, identical mare barns, located along the east side of the farm. The buildings are of concrete block with frame roof, cross-braced drive doors beneath Palladian-type windows.
15. **South Tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building.** This seven bent barn, located at the south boundary of the farm is identical to tobacco barn #11, with the exception of no box stalls in this building.
16. **Woodland pasture, contributing site.** A 47 acre, "L"-shaped field used for cattle grazing contains both tobacco barns, an intermittent tributary of Beals Run, a large pond directly south of barn # 11 and a fairly dense stand of ancient, native hardwoods.
17. **Agricultural landscape, contributing site.** The remaining acres not individually identified contribute to the overall integrity of the property as a well maintained diversified agricultural landscape.

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Blackburn Farm (WD 236)

The property is a 138 acre diversified farm located north of Spring Station Road and south of I-64. The farm buildings are located centrally on the parcel with pasture to the south and west in rolling, karst topography and cultivated fields to the north and east of the building complex. The farm includes a main residence built during the third quarter of the 19th century, a stone root cellar, cistern, site of stone-lined ice house, frame tenant house, carriage house, corn crib, two tobacco barns, one stripping room the foundation remains of a commercial building at the Spring Station intersection and stone boundary fencing. The property contains six buildings, three structures and four sites, all contributing historic resources.

1. Main residence, c. 1875, contributing building. A frame, one-and-one half story, three bay Victorian vernacular residence with Itallianate accents that include very tall, narrow 4-over-6 windows, elaborate sandwich brackets beneath the eaves, and a large centered front gable pierced with an arch-topped sash window. The facade is fronted by a full porch on four Tuscan columns with dentiled frieze. The gable roof has asbestos shingles and two interior brick chimneys and is pierced by a large central gable and to small, flanking gables, each with paired four-light sash windows. The entry features a 3/4 light door with transom and side lights. Other details include clapboard siding, limestone foundation, a single polygonal bay to the east, a large hip dormer in the rear (north) roof plane, a gable-roofed ell with stone foundation and shed rear addition with concrete block foundation. Early 20th century alterations are apparent in the concrete foundation beneath the front porch (supporting 20th c. columns), perhaps the rear dormer, and interior early 20th c. woodwork of composite-Ionic columns that flank enlarged openings to rooms on either side of the central passage. The interior features a dog-leg stair in the rear-half of the central passage, four paneled doors and ash flooring.

2. Stone root cellar, c. 1875, contributing structure. Located in the rear yard behind the house with stone entry steps facing east to the rear ell of the house. The earth mounded cellar is fronted with random ashlar limestone similar to the masonry found in the house foundation.

3. Cistern, c. 1875, contributing structure. Located north of the root cellar, a metal cistern and pump casing.

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4. Ice house site, c. 1875, contributing site. The stone perimeter foundation and depression of the ice house with trees growing within suggesting long term abandonment. About 10' in diameter.

5. Tenant house, c. 1875, contributing building. Located about 150' north of the house and south of the rear drive to the agricultural building area, a one story, rectangular frame dwelling with asphalt shingled gable roof, board and batten siding, an irregular three-bay front with two entries, large hip-roofed porch on three square posts with six-over-six sash, central brick flue, screen doors with intricate spoolwork and a shed addition to the north (rear). 24' by 12' overall.

On line along the west side of the drive leading past the agricultural buildings are a carriage house, corn crib and a tobacco barn.

6. Carriage house, late 19th c., contributing building. A rectangular frame carriage house with box stalls and hay loft. The building has a pyramidal hip roof with asphalt shingles, board and batten siding, gable dormers to each side, an open shed bay to the south that is exposed to the east. Entries are on the east with double hinged doors accessing a vehicle bay, a large pedestrian entry centered below the dormer gable. The building measures 38' by 28' overall.

7. Corn crib, late 19th c., contributing building. In poor condition and partially collapsed, with a metal gable roof, 1" by 3" vertical slat walls and interior framing of dimensional sawn lumber. About 8' by 12' overall.

8. Tobacco barn with stripping room, c. 1942, contributing building. A seven bent tobacco barn built by the Lacefields of Midway with 20' wide center drive and 12' bents, poured concrete perimeter foundation, solid timber uprights with nailed and notch frame, diagonal side drive interior bracing, vertical louvered wall vents, five center tiers, and metal gable roof with five metal ridge vents. The stripping room is attached to the north east corner and has a concrete foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, brick end flue, board and batten siding, measures about 20' square and is accessed through the barn and doors on the east gable end.

9. Tobacco barn, c. 1942, contributing building. The second tobacco barn, located east of barn 8 was also built by the Lacefields and is similar in dimensions, material and structure to that barn. This barn, however contains only 9 bents and has 7 metal turbine vents along the gable ridge.

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10. Stone frontage fence, c. 1875, contributing structure. Quarried (faced) stone boundary fence located along the south and west roadside edges of the farm, with diagonal platter rock coping in good to fair condition. At the farm entry, random rough coursed ashlar stone with crenellated coping curves inward to the drive. The walls average 30" high to the road and are battered with rubble infill. The measure about 18" at top and vary from 24" to 28" at base. Along the south road boundary, the fence reaches above grade heights of 48".

11. Foundation, c. 1880, contributing site. The site is the rough stone perimeter foundation of a commercial store once associated with the railroad station/ U.S. Post Office here at Spring Station.

12. Big Spring Church, c. 1820, contributing site. The stone remains of the Big Spring Church, located above Alexander's Big Spring to the immediate north.

13. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The 138 acres of the diversified Blackburn farm, containing wet and dry areas, quarry sites, divisions of pasture and field and vegetation provide the basis for the agricultural significance and understanding of the farm.

Tenant Farm, south (WD 237)

A traditional diversified farm, with tenant house complex, tobacco barns, stone fences, and landscape patterns of tobacco and cattle production located on 207 acres. The property contains three contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure, one non-contributing structure and one contributing site.

1. Residence, late 19th c., contributing building. A one-and-one half story, L-plan, frame vernacular residence with steep gable roof (asphalt shingled) with extended eaves, clapboard siding, ashlar limestone foundation and irregular, four bay facade (wvdd) with full shed porch on square posts, and four bay, front shed dormer. Details include paired, six light casements in the dormer and six light sash elsewhere with plain board trim. Entries are 1/2 light above paneled base and four panel cross. The domestic yard area is enclosed with a four-board fence. The residents reported that the huge Burr oak in the front yard has been documented as the third largest of the species in Kentucky. In the rear yard is a collapsing gable roof storage building, not counted in this survey (falling down).

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2. **Shed, post WWII, non-contributing building.** A gable roofed shed with roof and walls of corrugated metal, pole construction with four bents open to south and center drive.

3. **Metal silo, post WWII, non-contributing structure.** Metal silo with conical roof, not used with two metal grain bins nearby.

4. **Stable, c. 1900, contributing building.** A turn-of-the-century stable in fair condition with board and batten walls, metal gable roof, five bay front to the south, three loose boxes in the center with double, hinged doors flanked by vehicle bays; 18' by 50'.

5. **Pegged Tobacco barn, c. 1900, contributing building.** Accessed by a drive off the Woodlake Road (Spring Station), a large, 10 bent barn with solid 8" timber uprights, pegged frame with 20' center drive, 14' by 12' bays, six center tier rails, interior side bay diagonal bracing and center cross bracing, concrete perimeter foundation and raised concrete pads beneath uprights, two full vent doors in each bay, ten metal ridge caps, standing seam metal gable roof, stripping room attached to bents 5 & 6 on north side wall with two entries from the barn into room. Stripping room has board and batten walls, shed roof, brick flue.

6. **Stone wall with curved entry, mid 19thc., contributing structure.** A dry laid stone wall with curved entry fronts the farm on the Old Frankfort Pike, graduates from level ha-ha to 3'6" high above grade; of large, quarried stones with center infill, large diagonal coping with tie coping stones about every 4'. 2' wide top batters to 30" base. One breach where car ran into wall November of 1990, is planned to be repaired. A good fence with regular blocks and random courses.

7. **Agricultural landscape, contributing site.** The 207 acres of this farm are counted as one contributing site as the connection linking the historic buildings and structures in a significant, historic agricultural unit.

Simms Tenant Farm (WD 238)

The Simms Tenant Farm, with buildings established near the turn-of-the century, is a traditional, diversified farm, with tenant house, large stock barn with multiple concrete silos, stone fences and landscape patters of tobacco and cattle production. The property contains five buildings, two structures and one site, all contributing resources.

1. **Residence, c. 1905, contributing building.** A one-and-one half story, frame residence with Bungalow inspired form, plan and materials. The building features an irregular four bay front,

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asphalt shingle gable roof with extended eaves, one interior chimney, wide lapboard wall surface and poured concrete foundation. A recessed porch is located beneath the roof in the NE corner with entry. Windows are 6-over-6 sash with flat, molded hoods, plain trim and the entry is a 1/2 lite with three panel base. To the rear in the yard is a chicken coop, collapsing and in poor condition, not counted in this survey.

2. Cattle/tobacco barn with attached silos, c. 1905, contributing building. Perhaps the largest barn in this area of Woodford County, an early 20th century cattle/tobacco barn with 16 bents, clipped gable roof and three formed concrete silos at the west gable end. The barn is built with double, 2" by 10" circular sawn uprights, bolted together with 20' drive, and 12' square bays and a single vertical wall vent on each bay. Three silos are attached to the west end via a frame shed. These silos are of concrete poured in 3' forms; the center silo 20' in diameter and side silos 15' in diameter. Each has a conical concrete roof. The barn exterior roof is part asphalt shingled, part metal clad. The interior features doubled concrete feed troughs extending ten bents from the west on either side of the center drive. In the southeast corner are a set of Fairbanks stock scales, probably still operable. This barn is located on a high point with loading chutes, head gates, holding pens along the south wall and two concrete water troughs on the west side.

3. Corn crib, early 20th c., contributing building. A drive through, double corn crib with concrete block alignment foundation, low metal-clad gable roof, vertical 1" by 4" slat walls, interior upper bin doors, 20 length with 10 1/2' bins and 14' center drive.

4. Concrete cistern, early 20th c., contributing structure. Located above the crib to the southwest, poured into vertical wood form of 1 or 2" by 6" (shadow line of form), no doors, concrete top, appears to be a water trough/pump house.

5. Power building, early 20th c., contributing building. This unusual out building appears to have contained a power source for the barn operation (possibly a Delco house) now with interior workings removed. A box frame, rectangular building with board and batten siding, stone foundation, wood shingled hip roof, doors at east and west ends, openings to south, water lines boxed in on the north side in a shallow, concrete lined box. Original power from this building to the barn detached. 12' by 25'.

6. Tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. Located in fields north of these buildings and accessed off Woodlake Road, a large tobacco barn not surveyed because the gate was locked.

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7. Stone fencing, mid-19th c., contributing structure. Located along the west side of the Woodlake Road, north of the south farm entry to the Spring Station Depot. In fair condition with several breaches, diagonal coping, standing portion is of fine, flat jointed quarried rock with very little if any spall stones. North of the Railroad crossing (where barn #6 is located), the fence is a differently type, without coping, overgrown but in fair condition with some concrete topping, some spalling, less precise edges to the stone and more variation in size.

8. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The 311 acres of this farm contribute to the understanding of the historic activities at the property, joining buildings, structures and sites into a single unit.

Spring Station (WD 239)

Spring Station is a 19th century railroad station, now used as a single dwelling with the freight house abandoned but in fair condition with good integrity. The property contains three contributing buildings.

1. Station house, c. 1880s, contributing building. The building originally housed the Spring Station and Post Office. The main portion is a one-and-one-half story frame rectangle with standing seam metal roof, one-story shed additions to the rear, stone foundation, board and batten walls, six-over-six sash and single light sash replacement windows, and a front shed porch extended across the front with 2/3 of the west enclosed with clapboards and six light sash windows.

2. Freight house, c. 1880s, contributing building. The freight house is located opposite the station on the south side of the tracks, a narrow, rectangular frame building with low, wood shingle gable roof with extended eave supported by decorative knee braces. Narrow board and batten siding covers the walls. The building is built on a raised foundation with freight doors facing the tracks but without the usual freight platform.

3. Barn, c. 1900, contributing building. Located behind the station to the north, in the rear yard area is a frame barn with metal gable roof, sheds to the north and south, vertical board walls, several odd-sized hinged doors, loft door.

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Southern Pacific Headquarters (WD 240)

The property includes one contributing building on less than one acre, immediately adjacent to Spring Station on the L&N railroad. A one-story, frame, five bay, rectangular residential type, Victorian vernacular building with replacement siding, concrete over original limestone foundation, six-over-six sash window, brick end chimneys with 1/2 shoulders, a rear one story ell, full front porch beneath the extended gable roof, supported by six square posts.

Burdette-McCabe Farm

The Burdette-McCabe Farm, established in 1870 by original owner, Mary Elizabeth Harper Burdette, a widow, hired Joe Bailey, a black man from Midway to build the residence. The 123 acre diversified farm is located within a classic Karst topography of sinks and springs. The front of the farm is devoted to pasture with the entry drive extending from the Midway Road west through a woodland pasture remnant. The farm takes a rectangular shape with narrow east end fronting the road. The residence and agricultural buildings are located within the front 1/3 of the farm with tillable ground and pastures completing the rear portion of the acreage. Fields and pastures are divided into rectangles with tree-lined wire fences marking both interior and exterior boundaries. The property contains eight contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure and one contributing site.

1. main residence, c. 1870, contributing building A two-story, three bay, frame, mid-19th century vernacular residence that takes stylistic note from both the Greek Revival and the Victorian. The T-plan interior features shouldered architraves, early 20th century narrow strip flooring (assumed over original wider wood floors), black faux-marble mantle in the front south room and a center hall stair with heavy newel and turned balustrade. The exterior has a asphalt shingle gable roof, two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, rigid asphalt siding (probably covering original clapboard), a random-coursed, rough ashlar limestone foundation and tall vertical window sash of 2-over-2 configuration. Flat, dentilled hood molds top windows and entry door. Exterior details reveal the transition between the Greek Revival and Victorian Italianate with the elaborate door and window hoods, door architrave with raised chevron side panels, and projecting front

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bay. The single bay front porch appears to date to the early 20th century with Tuscan columns and dentiled frieze. To the north side is an extended wing that appears to be older than the two-story portion with gable roof, ashlar foundation and paired 4 over 4 sash windows. Asphalt siding obscures original details/ To the rear are an asymmetrical grouping of one-story projecting gable and enclosed porch area with shed roof, multi-light sash windows and brick pier foundation with infill.

2. workers cabin, c. 1870, contributing building. The two-room cabin is located in the rear yard area behind the main residence. A four-bay (w-d-d-w), two room with loft frame cabin with standing seam metal roof, original board and batten siding, six light sash windows, corner stacked stone foundation, vertical box construction of wide, random width planks, stone north end chimney with early plain mantle that suggests antebellum construction, one remaining Victorian post from a later porch: an elaborate wood post with raised base panel, chamfering and curved bracket. Interior ceiling joists are flat sawn 2" by 6" at 18" on center. Siding is applied with wire nails.

3. garage, early 20th c., contributing building. Located north of the cabin, an early 20th century, two bay frame garage with standing seam metal gable roof measuring roughly 23' by 20' with vertical, circular sawn plant interior walls sheathed with exterior clapboard. The bays are fronted with track hung, solid wood doors.

4. manager's house, c. 1945, contributing building. The farm manager's house measures approximately 20' by 40' with an asphalt shingled gable roof, wide siding, concrete foundation, three-over-one sash windows a shed porch over the entry and single brick flue.

5. manager's garage, c. 1945, contributing building. A single bay garage with metal gable roof, vertical board walls, hinged doors, and measuring 12' by 18'.

6. north tobacco barn, c., 1940, contributing building. A six bent tobacco barn possibly built by members of the Midway building family of Lacefields, located west of the residence with standing seam metal roof, five metal ridge turbines, vertical wall vents, track hung center drive doors, doubled, 2" by 10" uprights joined with bolts, interior side drive bracing, 7-8 center tier rails, 14' center drive, 12' square bents and wood post foundation.

7. stripping room, early 20th c., contributing building. A stripping room located south of barn #6 across the farm drive that continues due south. The building has board and batten siding, metal gable roof, entry in the west gable end, six light windows along the north wall and measures 12' by 24'.

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8. corn bin, post WWII, non-contributing building A metal corn bin with conical roof on concrete pad foundation.

9. south tobacco barn, c. 1940, contributing building Very similar to barn #6, circa 1940, also possibly built by the Lacefields with eight bents, bolted frame structure and other details like the previous barn. A contemporary stripping room is attached to the west with board and batten siding and brick chimney flue. A new concrete block stripping room is attached to a single bay shed on the east wall of the barn.

10. Stone fence entry, c. 1870s, contributing structure. A limestone rock fence creates two quarter-circle wings that flank the drive accessing the farm from the west side of the Midway Road. The fence is built with mortar, has a squared coping, and terminates at the entry drive with squared, ashlar piers topped with battlemented caps.

11. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. 123 acres that contribute to the overall integrity and significance of this diversified farm, with field and pasture division, savanna remnants etc.

Cane Springs (Kinkead-Swope Farm: WD 263)

Cane Springs Farm, located on the Midway-Versailles Pike contains a variety of historic agricultural and domestic buildings and structures from the late 18th through the early 20th century. The 224 acre agricultural landscape contains the organizational patterns of a diversified farm with historic road networks, field patterns and building complexes that work with the land contours and natural resources extant on the farm. The property contains ten contributing buildings, two non-contributing buildings, three contributing structures and two contributing sites.

1. main residence, c. 1789 and 1858, contributing building. The main residence is actually a series of three units, built in succession from the rear to the front. The present rear ell contains the oldest dwelling areas, a one-story, single pen log dwelling (C.1789) and a one-and-one-half story, double pen log dwelling (perhaps built soon after the single room log as a center passage or dog trot configuration.) The front, now main portion, built in 1858 by a descendent of the original owner, is a two-story, center-passage, brick masonry, single pile, symmetrical three bay, Italianate dwelling with low hip roof, projecting central entry bay with elaborate porch and projecting side bays. This portion has a random-coursed, mortared limestone foundation

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with slightly projecting water table and full basement accessed to the north rear; walls of Flemish bond; tall six-over nine sash windows down and six-over-six up; elaborate metal bracketed window hood molds and projecting, bracketed eave. A one-story porch fronts the central, two-story projecting bay. Shadow lines reveal the porch originally extended across the entire front facade. The flat roofed porch is supported by chamfered posts with elaborate brackets. The entry is recessed behind projecting, polygonal wing walls that support a Gothic arch. The interior of this Italianate portion maintains excellent integrity. Currently being renovated, wall papers from the late 19th century were removed (photographs of some papers were taken, but the surfaces were in overall poor condition and were not salvaged.) All wood trim is cherry and none has been painted. All floors are of ash and doors are both cross-paneled and four-panel design. The first floor has 14' ceilings and features an 11' by 24' center hall with chair rail and gently-rising, dog-leg stair with curvilinear riser relief, turned newel and balusters. Eleven foot windows are placed at floor level and covered with original, unpainted cherry louvered shutters. Four fireplace mantles are metal with marbleizing over black ground. Baseboards are 14".

The second oldest portion of the residence is the one-and-one half story area of the ell that abuts the brick portion described above. The roughly east-west gable roof axis is covered with seamed metal and has two end chimneys (the flue of the chimney that abuts the brick section has been removed). Foundation is limestone. It is unknown whether the three-bay dwelling was originally a dog trot or center-passage configuration. The plan indicates which interior walls are known to extend through the second floor. Windows are six-over-six sash with central paneled entry with transom and full porches extend across both facades with the east porch fully enclosed. Vinyl siding covers the exterior, but sections of original, beaded weatherboarding in the north gable end were identified in the attic where the log portion abuts the brick. The attic is accessed by an enclosed stair and is finished with rough flooring. Adzed rafters (4" by 3" and spaced 18" on center) are lapped joined with pegs with half-dovetail, pegged collars. Rooms are identified by number in the floor plan and details that correspond to each include: #2, chair rail, Federal mantle with reeded pilasters and broken shelf, mitered window architrave and partition wall dividing from hall; #3, plain, flat surfaced Greek Revival fireplace mantle; #4 center hall, chair rail, open stair with square spindles and curvilinear riser relief design. A hole

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in the ceiling in the room above #3 revealed finished, beaded joists, suggesting an original ceiling with exposed rafters. The oldest portion of the house is a single cell, short one-and-one-half story log room with limestone foundation and full basement reached by south end wall access. ~~standing~~ seam metal gable roof and shares the stone and brick chimney with room #2. New interior drywall covers the hewn logs that were originally chinked with stone and an aggregate mud mixture. The two bay cell has a narrow cabinet to the side of the chimney with breakfront cornice and gougework patterned frieze and two, paneled doors. Hand split lathe is visible in the upper rooms of both log sections, anchored on the diagonal and covered with hair plaster.

2. kitchen, early 19th c., contributing building. The out building located nearest the house and the only one within the present fenced area of the domestic yard is a one-and-one-half story, sawn frame kitchen/quarter measuring 15' by 16' with cut stone foundation, box frame of 4" by 4" uprights set into sill with diagonal corner bracing and covered with weatherboarding. A stone, west end wall chimney has a brick flue (brick similar or same as brick used in house), simple, shouldered Greek Revival mantle and gauged stone arch. The steeply angled gable roof with seamed metal covering has half-round barge board trim similar to other trim on contemporary out buildings on the farm. Windows, boarded, are located in the North wall and east gable end in the loft area. An open stair in the SE corner accesses the loft.

3. concrete block building, post WWII, non-contributing building. A modern, 26' by 50' concrete block garage/shop with two bays and gable roof.

4. privy, c. 1860, contributing building. A sawn frame privy, built about the time of the brick residence with metal gable roof, clapboard siding, corner stone foundation, half-found barge board trim, entry in the gable end and two, multi-paned windows in the side walls. The 10' by 8' building has a raised seating platform with four toilet holes, each with beveled top, and plaster walls. One of the holes is scaled for a child.

5. chicken coop, early 20th c., contributing building. A 7' by 14', sawn frame coop with seamed metal roofing and siding, overhang gable roost area to the west and door beneath. Building is locked.

6. saddle bag log quarters, c. 1800, contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, square hewn, saddle notched double pen, saddle bag log quarter with cut, coursed stone foundation, center stone chimney with two relieving arches, some rock and concrete/clay infill between logs, standing seam metal roof with

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remnants of half-round barge board remaining on north wall (identical to kitchen and privy trim.) The building probably dates to the mid-19th century and may have housed two families, one in each side. Stairs to the upper lofts (that do not join) are missing, but are indicated by openings in the ceiling. The interior was originally plastered with closets set besides the chimneys.

7. large corn crib, early 20th c., contributing building. A frame corn crib with concrete post and wood post foundation, metal clad gable roof, three hatch doors along the south wall, a gable end door, vertical 2' by 4" vertical slat walls, gaped with mesh inside and nailed to box frame with mid wall ties.

8. small corn crib, early 20th c., contributing building. A frame corn crib built with material and structure like that of #7 with timber post foundation.

9. stable, late 19th c., contributing building. A sawn frame horse/mule stable with center drive, metal gable roof, circular-sawn boxing, track-hung doors in each gable end and doors to loft in gable ends. The interior features eight stall areas (two enclosed with solid board walls for harness equipment and grain), a closed loft reached by wall ladder, loose boxes with front half-wall partitions with slats above and slat hay mangers accessed by chutes in loft floor. Boxes measure 9' by 9 1/2' with an 11'6" center drive.

10. stone stable, c. 1800, contributing building. A 20' by 30', stone, banked stable or barn with upper, mid-19th century frame room that has a metal gable and clapboard siding. Access to the upper area is gained through two doors in the north gable end and a single hinged entry in the south wall. The lower stone portion has a transverse dive with 8' opening, hewn timber sill and is fully open. The floor of the upper structure rests on of vertical sawn 2" by 12" joists, 18" on center.

11. spring house complex, c 1790s, contributing structure. The spring complex faces north across the valley of an east-west trending drainage, toward the residence. The spring flows from the hillside and is sheltered by a fine-laid, quarried stone structure with a flat roof and two chambers, assumed to have been for wet and dry areas. Stone retaining walls extend to the west and east, forming an outflow and pond area, now silted in. The top of the retaining wall slopes with the hillside contour and has coping slabs up to 2' by 4'. The overall dimensions of this unique spring complex are 40' by 40'.

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12. cave spring, contributing site. The spring described above travels several hundred feet above ground in a northeast direction before disappearing into a cave. Rock walls retain the north east wall of the cave area. Large Sycamore and Cedar trees mark the area and a ford is located about 100' above (west of) the cave.

13. rock fence above spring, early 19th c., contributing structure. A battered, dry laid limestone, quarried rock fence reaches heights of 4 to 5', with diagonal coping, extends 350' in an east-west direction and separates the hilly, spring area from the cultivated fields above to the south. The fence is in poor condition overall with very little centerinfill, not much spalling and frequent tie stones. It tapers from 20" top to 28" bottom width and has several areas where the wall has been completely breached. At the west end, there is offset gap for a gate of 12' with the stone beginning again 12' to the south. The fence apparently originally continued further west (indicated by tree line, stone remnants and present wire fence). The indistinct ruts of an old road bed climb the hill in an east-west direction from the stone barn to the gap.

14. tobacco barn with stripping room, early 20th c., contributing building. One of two tobacco barns located in the west area of cultivated fields. An eight bent, timber frame barn with 9" uptight timbers, nail and notched frame, cross center bracing, 16' center drive, 14' between bents with 12' depths, seven center tiers, 4" tier rails, full height louvered wall vents, and track-hung drive doors. A stripping room measuring 19'6" by 14' is attached to the northeast corner of the barn, with board and batten walls, metal gable roof, brick chimney flue in the west gable end.

15. rock fence/haha wall, early 19th c., contributing structure. The longest stretch of stone fence on the farm, in very good condition. This 1000' length of fence parallel the original entry to the farm, from the Aiken Road to the northwest and retained the original orchard/garden area (indicated on the site plan). The fence is built like fence #13 but is in very good condition. It corners near the west boundary of the farm and a gap similar to that of fence #13 is located where the fence corners.

16. modern tobacco barn, post WWII, non-contributing building. A tobacco barn with low gable roof, three drives, each accessed by hinged doors, six bents and framed on round poles. Measurements across are 14'6", 15', 14'6" with 13' bents and four center tier rails.

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17. Agricultural landscape., contributing site. The 224 acres of Cave Spring contribute to the understanding and significance of the farm. This acreage includes some of the most pronounced features of the Roaring Spring piracy as documented by Jillson in 1942.

Rogers-Hedden Farm (WD 264)

The Rogers-Hedden Farm is a 199 acre, diversified farm of the inner Bluegrass, in Woodford County in the Big Sink geologic area. The farm was established during settlement, probably prior to 1800 and contains the buildings, structures, sites and landscape features and patterns that illustrate the themes of agriculture, small-scaled settlement industry, and architecture from periods spanning from c.1800 through World War II. The present owners descend from the original owners. The property contains a total of 22 resources located in three complexes on the north and south sides of Hedden Road. Two tenant house complexes are located on the north side of the road. All but two of the material resources of the farm, on both sides of Hedden Road, contribute to the integrity and significance of the site. The property contains eighteen contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure, one non-contributing structure and one contributing site.

1. Main residence, c. 1800 through 1900, contributing building. The original form and plan of this frame residence is somewhat mysterious, as renovations and additions over the years have obscured original materials on both interior and exterior. From the front, the house presents a Gothic Revival inspired, two-story, three bay front with a one-story single bay lateral wing to the east. The house is sited on a level area above the hollow/drainage of a spring to the southwest. Material details include replacement asbestos siding; narrow, paired 4-over-4 sash windows with deeply molded, square architrave; limestone foundation; and three end chimneys (front block and side ell). Most Revival design details are included in the central bay, with a gable pediment with elaborate tracery verge board trim and shouldered lintels above the gable end windows that have transom and sidelights. Similarly, the central entry features a four-paneled door flanked by three vertically-divided sidelights and transom light. The entry is covered by an early 20th century hip porch with slender Tuscan columns. Original pegged shutters are at all front windows. The rear portion includes a large, one-and-one-half story brick ell with massive brick south end

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chimney. The owner reported that his father rebuilt this section from a 1 1/2 to a one-story section by raising the floor level and removing the loft area in the mid-20th century. The ell is built with various common bonds of 5, 6, and 7 courses, has 6-over-6 sash windows, and enclosed shed porches to the east and west sides. The interior suggests some of the house's evolution. The central dining room, behind the center passage front contains the building's oldest woodwork: doors of five horizontal rectangular panels and pegged construction, low (9') ceilings, and a door that leads to the east outside. The front block interior includes features from the home's earliest date, from the Gothic remodel and from the final, 20th century remodel. Chronologically, these include a handsome, painted six-panel press in the NE corner of the east room, 12" baseboard with simple top bead edge and square, mitred window architrave. The center hall features a dog leg stair with square cherry balustrade and open, unadorned stringer. The majority of door and window frames bear shouldered architraves from the Gothic remodel. Finally, from the early 20th century are narrow, strip maple flooring and a Classical Revival mantle with mirrored breakfront, columns and colored tile firebox surround with decorative metal shield.

2. Meat house, early 20th c., contributing building. A one-story, frame weatherboarded meat house with asphalt shingled gable roof, and stone, corner pad foundation. 11'3" by 12'9".

3. Storage building, early 20th c., contributing building. A one-story, frame storage building with concrete perimeter foundation, dirt floor, board and batten siding and hip roof with dormer and asphalt shingle covering. 12' by 12'3".

4. Brooder house, c. 1920, contributing building. A brooder house with concrete foundation, dirt floor, board and batten siding, dimensional lumber frame and shed roof. Interior nest boxes are lined along the south wall, roost posts graduate up the west end of the building and windows and entry face east. 18' by 16'.

5. Chicken coop, c. 1920, contributing building. A small chicken coop with board and batten siding, rolled asphalt shed roof, windows to south, and east and entry to the north, facing the house. 8' by 10'6".

6. Spring house/industrial building, 1842, contributing building. The building was surveyed in 1982 by Carolyn Murray-Wooley and is in deteriorated condition, the north and part of the west wall having collapsed in the past decade. The lower portion is the spring house, enclosing the spring that emerges from the bank in the northeast corner of the building. The upper portion featured

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a large bay opening in the south gable end and another large opening in the east, upper wall. Because the building is banked into the southwest slope, the east upper wall is near grade of the domestic yard. The stone building has a double wall construction with infill of stone, mud, and mortar. Of not was a date stone, located in the north gable end wall incised with "W.B. (or R?) 1842. 51'3" by 18'.

7. Quarters, early 1800s, contributing building. A one-story, six-course, brick masonry double quarters with entries that face east to the house and windows that face west. The building has a standing seam metal gable roof, boxed log plate and original rafters, end chimney, one original battened door and one replacement early 20th century door. Access was not gained to the interior. Other details include an attic door located in the north gable end, small, 6-over-6 sash, and random coursed, limestone block foundation. The building is constructed into the southeast trending slope. 36'9" by 18'5".

8. Gas house, early 20th c., contributing building. A gas/oil house with rolled asphalt covering the hip roof, board and batten siding, shed attached to west with vertical board siding, no apparent foundation.

9. Shop, c. 1930, contributing building. A large, two-story, frame shop measuring 51' by 23'6" with a 15' by 23'6" pole shed attached to the west side. The low gable roof is covered with metal, board and batten siding, drive through N-S track hung vehicle doors in center of building and shop area to east end.

10. Privy, early 20th c., contributing building. A single seat privy with shed roof, vertical board boxing. 4' by 5'.

11. Implement shed, post WWI, non-contributing building. Located at the west end of the barn lot, a ten bent shed with standing seam metal gable roof, open to east, seamed metal siding, pole construction, gravel floor, the only post WWII building.

12. Gambrel barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A barn that dates to the farm's era of dairying. A banked, three story frame barn with upper hay loft, mid floor with stalls, hay racks, and center drive (at grade to the north), and lower level open to the south with poured concrete foundation. This is an excellent working barn of the early 20th century with box stalls for draft animals, and partially closed upper loft. 72' by 35'.

13. Brick garage, early 1800s, contributing building. This building dates to the early establishment of the farm, but its original function is unknown. The original portion measures 17'6" square with a 2'8" concrete block front addition to make the

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building deep enough to shelter a car. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof, no windows or chimney and a stone perimeter foundation.

14. Tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A ten bent, tobacco barn with 16' center drive, 14' by 12' bays nailed and lap-dovetail notch frame, solid timber uprights, six center tier rails, two full-length wall vents in each bent, five metal roof vents and a concrete perimeter foundation.

15. rock fence, early 19th c., contributing structure. Interesting as one of the only remaining examples of rock fencing defining domestic and agricultural building areas (as opposed to farm boundary fencing). A linear pattern of dry-laid rock fence connecting the brick quarter to the stone spring house/industrial building and other areas.

Buildings 15-17 are located on the north side of Hedden Road, east of this complex.

16. Tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, hall-parlor, turn of the century frame tenant house with four bay front (wddw), clapboard siding, concrete block foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, front shed porch on posts, central brick flue, six light sash windows, a one-story rear ell with block-patterned metal siding, center chimney flue, and shed porch to the east. In the rear yard are two minor buildings in poor condition: a privy with vertical board walls and shed roof, and a board shed with tongue-and-groove board walls.

17. Gambrel barn with stripping room, early 20th c., contributing building. A gambrel roofed tobacco barn with concrete foundation, standing seam metal roof, three vertical vents in the gambrel ends and paired vents in each bent; four bents with 20' center drive, 14' by 12' bays, lap notch and bolted frame. The stripping room is attached to the east with standing seam metal roof, metal siding and brick end flue.

18. Silo, post WWII, non-contributing structure. A metal-banded, poured concrete silo with metal roof. Located near the barn and built after WWII.

Buildings 19-21 are located north of the main complex on the east side of the Hedden Road.

19. Tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, frame, hall-parlor tenant house without plumbing (fire hydrant in the yard and privy in back, the house is vacant). The building is possibly of box construction on a partial, limestone foundation with kitchen shed addition, two brick flues, shed porch

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over the main entry, clapboard siding, six light sash windows and paneled pine doors.

20. Garage/woodshed, early 20th c., contributing building. Located behind (east) the house, with vertical board walls, hinged vehicle bay doors to the north side of the west wall and an entry door in the south side of the west wall that faces the house.

21. Privy, early 20th c., contributing building. Vertical board siding, door to north, shed roof, single.

22. Agricultural landscape. The 199 acres of the Rogers-Hedden farm are important to the understanding and significance of the historic property. Included within the acres are the features of a distinct karst topography, vegetation patterns, inter farm road networks and field and pasture patterns. Especially interesting on this farm, is the location of the two tenant farm complexes.

Davis Farm (Benjamin Wilson House: WD 265, WD 136)

The Davis Farm is an historic, diversified farm of the inner bluegrass with the majority of buildings dating to the 1920s and 1930s. All have good integrity and are located within an agricultural landscape that displays the land use patterns typical of such an enterprise. Together, the farm contains 13 buildings, 4 structures, and 2 sites, all but one building contributing.

1. Main house, c. 1925, contributing building. A two-story, frame, American Foursquare residence with scored brick veneer, three bay front, clay tile gable roof, two brick chimney, centered front shed dormer with nine light casement windows, exposed rafter ends. The finely-laid limestone ashlar foundation has a square raised mortar bed. Other features of the residence built by members of the Midway family of builders, the Lacefields, include square ashlar columns supporting a full shed porch with dentil band along the frieze; upper fenestration of three paired six-over-one sash with concrete sills over the main level that has a central entry and large, ten-over one light sash. To the rear, north is an entry porch with shed roof. The building is in excellent condition and has no alterations.

2. garage, c. 1925, contributing building, a two bay, stone garage located northeast of the residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, random ashlar walls, eight-light, metal frame windows, paneled overhead doors and exterior dimensions of 25' by 25'.

3. chicken coop, c. 1925, contributing building. A shed roofed chicken house that fronts to the south with board and batten exterior, asphalt shingled roof, three bays of six light sash

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windows and central entry to the south. Located in the rear yard area and vacant.

4. crib/granary, 1920s, contributing building, measuring 40' by 10', a rectangular, gable roofed agricultural building of sawn frame construction with random width, 1", vertical board sheathing over interior mesh walls. Supported by a metal I beam (probably railroad trestle), upper bin doors with hopper hinges and pedestrian entry in the north gable end.

5. loading ramp, 1920s, contributing structure, located between the granary and gambrel barn (#6) is a stock loading ramp with stone foundation, part of a stock pen area

6. Gambrel mule barn, 1929, contributing. Built by the Lacefields to shelter two year old mules while being broke to harness. The Davises broke and sold about 7 or 9 mules per year and also kept their driving horse in this barn. It is a highly-functional barn with two drives, each accessed by large, hinged doors. The roof is supported by a king post timber frame with 10" by 10" uprights, flat notched and spike nailed. The hay loft floor is supported with 6" by 10" joists; hay racks above feed troughs align both long walls and hay is dropped from openings in the loft floor. The building has a concrete foundation, and measures 40' by 60' overall interior dimensions.

7. milk barn, c. 1920s, contributing building. To house the farm's dairy cows with three stalls, standing seam metal gable roof, vertical, flat sawn exterior boxing, hay mow door in south gable end, entries in south and east walls, random limestone foundation with concrete pointing, measuring 18' by 20' overall. The interior features three small stalls with rough, horizontal board dividers, each stall with a hay manger. A small crib is framed into the northeast corner.

8. spring, c, 1920s, contributing structure. With poured concrete surround and cover, located in the pasture to the northeast of the mule and milk barns.

9. tenant house, early 1900s, contributing building. Located on the rear 1/2 of the property. The owner indicated the house is of box wall construction with original battens beneath the circa 1948 asbestos shingle exterior. One-and-one-half story, frame, two-room, four bay (w-d-d-w) residence located on the north side of the lane that accesses the rear areas of the farm. This vacant building has a standing seam metal gable roof with center brick flue, asbestos siding, limestone foundation, gable porch over entries (two- five panel doors), six light sash and a one-story shed to the rear. Measures 30' by 24' overall.

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10. **tenant shed, c. 1920s, contributing building.** Located south east of the tenant house on the south side of the farm lane, in very poor condition with vertical board siding, metal roof and open bay to the north.
11. **concrete bridge, c. 1930s, contributing structure,** poured formed concrete crossing Lee Branch, single lane.
12. **spring and possible pump housing, c. 1930s, contributing structure,** enclosed with concrete block, located beneath a tree in the pasture area southwest of the stone residence (WD136). Beneath the spring about 100' is a round, concrete stock watering tank.
13. **WD 136, stone residence, c, 1810, contributing building.** National Register listed as part of Stone Buildings Multiple Resource nomination, C.M. Wooley, 1982 on file at KHC.
14. **stock barn, post WWII, non-contributing building,** pole barn/shed open to east, located on hilltop to the east of the stone residence and above the spring and ledge quarry #13
15. **spring and ledge quarry, early 19th c., contributing site,** located on an northeast-facing hill side, about 300' E-NE of the stone house, and possibly the quarry from which stone was taken for the house, although now quite filled with overburden. A concrete water tank is located below the spring.
16. **tobacco barn, 1936, contributing building** (black barn) with stripping room, built by R.W. Lacefield to replace another barn at this location that was blown down. The building is of solid 8" upright timbers, ten bents, 20' center drive, 12' by 12' bents, built of spike nail and lap notched construction, posts embedded in concrete. Stripping room has board and batten walls, metal shed roof, measures 20' by 10', poured concrete foundation and is attached to the NE corner of the barn.
17. **tobacco barn, 1932, contributing building,** (white barn) also replaced an older barn at this location. The first barn had a N-S axis and the owners had this barn built with an E-W axis to catch prevailing winds for better curing. Seven bents, 18' drive, solid timber uprights with nailed and notched frame.
18. **Agricultural landscape, contributing site.** The 277 acres of the Davis Farm are an exceptional example of diversified farming activities within a karst topography.
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Nantura Stock Farm Quarters and Horse Cemetery

The property is a 257 acre diversified farm with an agricultural landscape of a tobacco/cattle/hay operation. Although several of the buildings (including the two main residences) are not historic, several buildings, structures and sites do remain from the Harper tenure of the Nantura Stock Farm and are important to the understanding of how 19th century farms like Nantura laid the groundwork for the modern Thoroughbred industry of today. The acres of Nantura included within the Old Frankfort Pike Rural Historic District include the historic resources of the farm and the surrounding landscape. The property contains three buildings, one structure and two sites, all contributing resources.

1. Slave Quarters, early 1800s, contributing building. Located at the rear, north area of the farm, west of the main Harper residence that no longer exists, is this, a one-and-one-half story, three bay, single pile, brick masonry quarter with limestone foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof with one end chimney and one interior chimney that serves the center and north rooms. The building is set on a southwest sloping hillside and is slightly banked into the ground on its east and north sides. The front faces east, to the house, with three entries beneath three attic windows with a full shed porch with standing seam metal covering and square support posts. The porch rafters are of full dimensional sawn lumber, notched to fit into gaps in the masonry. Doors and windows are all replacements in original or near original openings. The masonry is generally six-coursed common bond with a dry laid limestone foundation now with mortar patch. The west side is divided into three regular bays with a 1-over-1 replacement sash in each opening beneath corresponding attic windows. In the north gable end is centered an entry with replacement door, a large, wood lintel and stone steps. The eave is deeply boxed with a diagonal edge.

The first floor interior has been modified and no floor surfaces wood trim or mantles are apparent. The upstairs, however, maintains original plaster, wide board floor, three rooms, and at the end walls, an added tie beam that joins the top ends of the axis walls. This tie beam rests inside the gable end wall by about 5 to 6". The upstairs is reached by an enclosed winder stair from the center room.

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2. Horse cemetery, c, 1887-1893, contributing site. East of the quarter are the marked graves of famous Nantura Thoroughbreds, Longfellow and Ten Broeck. Each grave is marked by a granite obelisk on a square base, about 5' high and 15" on each face. The inscription on the stones is as follows:

LONGFELLOW

The King of the Turf, Brown Horse, Foaled May 10, 1867, Died Nov. 5. 1893, 17 starts 14 times first, King of Racers and King of Stallions

TEN BROECK

Bay Horse, Folded [sic] on Nantura Stock Farm Woodford County Kentucky, June 29, 1872, Died June 23, 1887

Performances	Mile	1.39 3/4
	1 5/8	2.49 1/4
	2 5/8	4.58 1/4
	3	5.26 1/2
	4	7.15 3/4

(It is believed that to this date, Ten Broeck holds the world's record for the four mile heat.)

3. Tenant house, late 19th c., contributing building. Located north of the Old Frankfort Pike and immediately west of the original entrance to Nantura, an irregular five-bay (wddww), one-and-one-half story frame, 19th century tenant house with clapboard siding, asphalt shingled gable roof, two interior chimneys, a stone foundation, one story shed addition to the west side, 1/2 hip porch over the three center bays on replacement posts of both metal and wood in poor condition. Another tenant house very similar in form, plan and material was located north of this house and burned about two years ago.

4. Stone fence and piers, mid-19th c., contributing structure. A random coursed, rough limestone ashlar masonry, mortared fence probably built in the late 19th century with large block coping stones up to 4' by 2' by 6". The fence features a serpentine opening to the tenant house drive with piers at the east end and either side of the drive. The fence measures 150' from the west pier to the west and 55' from the east pier to the east.

5. Lacefield barn, early 1900s, contributing building. One of the older tobacco barns on the farm, the majority having been built since WWII, a ten bent barn with solid 8" timber frame, lap notch

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and nailed structure, 18' drive, 12' by 14' bays, interior side bay diagonal bracing, vertical wall vents, metal gable roof.

6. Agricultural landscape. The acres included within the district contribute to the understanding of the historic activities at Nantura including the trace remains of Harper Lane, the road that originally connected Spring Station Rd. to the north with the Old Frankfort Pike to the south.

Jacob Harper Homestead (Harper tenant farm: WD 274)

The Jacob Harper Homestead is a 157 acre diversified farm in north Woodford County that contains an early 20th century Bungalow residence, garage, meat house, two sheds, tobacco barn with stripping room, and the ruins of a log dwelling with stone end chimney. All but two of the buildings are contributing resources.

1. Residence, early 20th c., contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, three bay, early 20th century, bungalow, frame residence oriented north to Spring Station Road. It has an asphalt shingled gable roof with large, centered gable dormer with three sash windows. The gable extends to a full front porch supported by three square, battered columns on brick piers with square, wood railing. The irregular front features three bays, off-set entry, six-over-two sash windows. The foundation is rusticated concrete block, siding is clapboard with plain, board architrave trim. The rear entry is covered by a one story shed. The residence is in fair condition.

2. Garage, early 20th c., contributing building. An early 20th c. frame garage with asphalt shingled gable roof, open single bay to the east, with vertical board boxing, unpainted, fair-to-poor condition

3. Meat house, early 20th c., contributing building. A frame meat house with board and batten walls, asphalt shingled gable roof, vertical tongue-and-groove door

4,5. Chicken sheds, non-contributing buildings. Two frame chicken sheds in very poor condition (partially collapsing) with shed roofs, random width vertical board siding

6. Shed, early 20th c., contributing building. A four bay machine shed/hay storage building open to the east side with metal gable roof; braced frame construction of dimensional lumber at the sill, mid-wall and plate; four 12' by 14' bays with metal hangars for metal stock gates along the fronts.

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7. Tobacco barn with stripping room, c. WWI, contributing building. Located southeast of the domestic buildings amid cultivated fields, the barn has an east-west axis, with shed extended along the north wall (also used to house tobacco); metal gable roof with three metal caps; seven bents; 12' by 12' bays; 16' center drive; paired 2" by 10" bolted upright frame; wood pier foundation; full vertical vent doors along long walls; stripping room to west with vertical board and batten siding, brick flue, measuring 25' by 14'.

8. Harper log cabin, contributing site. The historic archaeological remains of what is believed to be the Jacob Harper log cabin, with standing stone end chimney, located west of Harper Lane.

9. Agricultural landscape, contributing site.

John Harper Farm (WD 275)

The John Harper Farm is a working, diversified 124 acre farm of the inner bluegrass, located about 1.5 miles southwest of Midway at an elevation of 900', some of the highest ground in the county. The property is located on the east side of Harper Lane. This road originally connected the Old Frankfort Pike to the south with Spring Station Road to the north and the Harper family owned most or all of the land on either side of the road. The N-S axis of the road now terminates where the farm drive turns east to the house, north of the graveyard. The property contains four buildings two structures and three sites, all contributing with the exception of two of the buildings.

1. Residence, c. 1860, contributing building. A two-story, five bay, brick masonry, center passage plan residence built near the end of the antebellum era. The details of the building's architecture, most notably the scale and proportion, are somewhat unusual, but the craftsmanship is excellent. The building front is articulated by a series of brick pilasters that divide the facade into five, roughly equal bays. The central entry is defined with a gable pediment; a replacement 6-light sash window and asbestos shingle infill in the second floor and portico with flat roof fronting the entry: a paneled door with sidelights. Other details include tall, six-light sash windows with flat stone sills and lintels, interior end chimneys, limestone foundation with water table that follows the slight projecting of the piers, and an original, two-story brick ell with piered double gallery facing south that is now enclosed. Off the ell is a modern, concrete

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block and metal carport. Two cisterns are located in the yard area.

2. Shop, mid-1970s, non-contributing building. A 40' x 29' frame shop with concrete foundation, plywood siding and gable roof.

3. New tobacco barn, c. 1980s, non-contributing building. A very recently built, 11 bent tobacco barn with stripping room attached.

4. Old tobacco barn, pre WWII, contributing building. A five bent tobacco barn, with double 2"x10" upright supports set on concrete pads with lap notch and bolted frame. The interior has 6-7 center tier rails, 18' center drive, 12' bents with 14' side bays, diagonal interior bracing, a poured concrete foundation beneath some of the wall, track -hung doors, metal gable roof, loose board sheathing and a single, full-length vertical vent door in each bay.

5. Windmill, early 20th c, contributing structure. The structure is a non-functioning windmill with fabricated metal truss frame, no apparent labels indicating the manufacture, placed above and around a ported concrete well casing with a concrete water tank directly east. Windmills are extremely rare in Woodford County. Only one other is known to exist in this area; on the south side of Old Frankfort Pike just east of Duckers crossing.

6. Silo, early 20th c., contributing structure. The structure is an abandoned silo built of vertical, banded concrete blocks, about 18' in diameter, unloader doors intact and no roof.

7. Harper Lane roadbed, contributing site. The site is the abandoned Harpers Lane, originally a road that ran north-south through the Harper farm lands. It is assumed that after portions of the farm went out of family ownership that the south section of the road was abandoned.

8. Harper Cemetery, mid 19th c., contributing site. The site is the abandoned cemetery of the Jacob Harper family and descendants. The area measures roughly 10' by 50' and is enclosed by a board fence. It shoulders the east side of the abandoned road and most of the area is grown up with trees and brushy vegetation. Below is a partial list of gravestones readily visible.

Adam Harper Jr. b. April 19, 1800 d. Nov. 21, 1864

Elizabeth Harper May 7, 1795 d. Sept. 22, 1871

E.H. footstone

Adam H, Harper Dec. 25, 1760 d. Sept 22, 1854

John Harper

Lewis Harper b. Aug. 30, 1804 d. Sept 15, 1839

John L. Harper son of L & EB Harper May 1839 d. Feb. 18, 1840

John Harper b. July 19, 1803 d. Aug. 19, 1874

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W.D. Harper (date illegible)

Esther L. Harper July 27, 1828 d. Mar. 23, 1830 Daughter of WD and AL Harper

Jacob Harper

9. Agricultural landscape, contributing site. The Harper farm landscape contributes to the understanding of historic activities at this diversified farm established from an earlier family farm in the mid-19th c.

Blackburn's Fort (Withrow-Fishback Farm: WD 277)

Blackburn's Fort is a diversified farm of 325 acres located north of the Old Frankfort Pike in north-central Woodford County. The acreage is gently rolling and well drained. Spring-fed streams that originate within the western reaches of the farm flow into Beals Run near the farm's eastern edge. The farm is divided east-to-west and partially bounded by the Louisville and Nashville RR tracks. The farm acreage is divided into areas of cultivated fields and pasture. Remnants of woodland pastures are located in the northwest and southwest fields. The farm contains 15 buildings two structures and four sites, with all but one building considered a contributing resource.

1. Main residence, c. 1890, contributing building. Built by relatives of the present owners, the main residence is probably located over the site of the original dwelling which is supposed to have burned. A two-story, sawn frame, late 19th century vernacular residence built on a modified T-plan with both Victorian and Classical stylistic details. The front is divided into three main bays with a projecting gabled bay pierced by twin sash windows. Material and design elements include an asphalt shingled hip and gable roof with gable returns and gable attic dormer, two corbeled brick chimneys, single light sash windows, coursed ashlar foundation with raised mortar bed, clapboard siding, imbricated gable end, and a two-bay hip-roofed porch with turned posts and elliptical frieze with fan relief decoration. A rear, one-story ell has an enclosed porch to the west side with six light sash windows and a cistern pump casing is located northwest of the house.

2. Garage, early 20th c., contributing building. An early 20th century frame garage with board and batten siding, track-hung double garage bay doors facing south, poured concrete foundation and asphalt shingled gable roof.

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3. Brick tenant house, c. 1850s, contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, center passage, brick masonry, antebellum tenant house (possibly originally a slave quarter) located to the rear (north) of the residence within the domestic yard and garden area. The building is presently vacant but in good condition with six-course common bond walls, a rough, limestone ashlar foundation, and three-bay facade. A gable pediment in the central bay tops a 9/9 sash window and a plain, frame shed porch fronting the cross paneled door. Lower windows are 9/6 sash down with 9-light casements up. Twin corbelled chimneys flank the center passage, and verge boards decorated the eaves. A one-story frame rear ell has board and batten walls, brick chimney flue, cross paneled entry and 6/6 sash windows.

4. Corn crib/shed, early 20th c., contributing building. An early 20th century corn crib/machine and hay shed built on a north-south axis with crib to the west, center open drive for machine parking/storage, and four bent hay storage shed to east. The hay shed is built of vertical log poles and the crib is of milled lumber with vertical crib slats lined with wire mesh.

5. Machine shed, pre WWII, contributing building. A farm machine shed open to the east with five bays, asphalt shingled roof, box frame construction with mid wall ties and vertical board boxing and a board and batted exterior finish.

6. Stable, late 19th c., contributing building. A stable for work animals with asphalt shingled gable roof, board and batten exterior, full-length shed to east side, track hung center drive doors, five stalls on either side of the center drive partitioned with upper walls open. The east shed has a continuous wood hay rack along the interior wall.

7. Metal shop, recent, non-contributing building. A modern, metal shop on concrete slab

8. Tobacco barn with stripping room, pre WWII, contributing building. Located north of the buildings in the barn lot area described above, an eight bent barn with double 2" x 12" upright frame with diagonal interior bent bracing and center cross bracing, six center tiers, solid 4" tier rails, metal roof with three metal ridge vents, and stripping room attached to the north west outside wall with board and batten siding, concrete poured foundation, brick end flue to the west and asphalt shingled gable roof. The barn bents measure 12' x 12' con center and the stripping room is 20' by 12'.

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9. Smoke house, early 19th c., contributing building. A smoke house built of hewn logs, located north of the residence in the rear yard area with north-south axis, asphalt shingled gable (a 20th century roof frame), single door centered on east wall and six-light window on south wall, dirt floor, concrete, brick and rock chinking between hewn logs. The building may have been used as a slave quarter, but there is not nor does there appear to have been a chimney. 12' x12'.

10. chicken coop, early 20th c., contributing building. A partially collapsed, frame chicken coop with board and batten siding, asbestos shingle gable roof with square, vented cupola on ridge, measuring 29' x 10' overall. An abandoned privy is located directly north of the coop with shed roof, tongue and groove walls.

11. Blackburn cemetery, contributing site. A well-preserved family cemetery, enclosed with a stone wall of quarried limestone with slight batter to walls, diagonal coping on east, west and north walls and large (approximately 2' x4') slabs topping south wall, where a style is placed central along the wall. The walls average 3'9" in height with little spalling, and center rubble fill, in good condition except for a breach in the north wall. Overall measurements are roughly 72' square. Within the walls are five large and four small crypts, each size in a row; several small granite stones (most not legible or turned over) and some foot stones. The largest marker is a carved and polished, battered obelisk with cap and base to William Eliza Branham 7-26-1810 / 8-16-1855 and his infant son, George, 5-31-1847 / 7-3-1847. Other legible graves are those of:

Churchill D. son of William M. and Prue Ringo, D.8-30-1846, 11 mo. and 3 days

Dr. C.J. Blackburn and wife Eleanor M. (nd)

Prudence Bury b. 10-7-1751 (?) married to George Blackburn 12 Oct 1771, d. June 11, 1836 (crypt)

Elizabeth Blackburn (crypt)

Jonathan Blackburn (crypt)

other crypts not legible without rubbings

12. tobacco barn, early 20th c., contributing building. A seven bent tobacco barn with solid 8" timber frame, nail and notch construction, solid 4' timber rails, concrete post bases, vertical vent doors, cross braced center drive and diagonal side bent bracing, five center tiers, seamed metal roof and seven metal turbine ridge vents. Bents measure 12' o.c.

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13. Blackburn's Fort, c. 1790s, contributing site. Farm traditions identifies this as the "fort" probably that one identified by Railey as being located "one-mile below Spring Station". An unusual limestone cavern located quite close to the east of the main residence. Quarried limestone walls form an approximate 25' square and form bearing walls from 12 to 15' deep into the opening. Below the coursed walls, limestone ledges extend another 15 to 20' before ending in a cavern. The west stone wall is caving.

14. stone bridge, late 19th c., contributing structure. A quarried stone arch bridge that crosses the creek in front of the house, about 12' x 10' wide.

15. stone fence, pre Civil War, contributing structure. A quarried rock fence with diagonal coping, slight batter, well-laid with little spalling. The fence is cut off to the east where it meets the curve of the railroad bed.

16. ledge quarry, contributing site. An abandoned ledge quarry located north of the entry drive on the north side of the railroad.

17. one-story tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building. The smallest of three, turn of the century tenant houses on the farm, originally a one story, two room, box frame dwelling with board and batten siding, corner post foundation, asphalt shingled gable roof, six over six sash windows and two interior brick chimney flues. Additions to the original configuration include a room to the west and two shed rooms to the north (rear).

18. tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building. One of two, 1 1/2 story tenant houses, this is to the west of the farm and has a one-bay garage with metal siding associated with it. The building is of box frame construction siding, six light sash windows, one interior brick chimney flue, shed to the north side, asphalt gabled roof, new poured concrete foundation and bath addition to the west.

19. Large tobacco barn with stripping room, c. WWI, contributing building. The largest of the farm's three tobacco barns, with 10 bents, double 2"x 12" uprights, center cross bracing, and side drive bracing, 4" tier rails, six center tier height, wood post foundation, vertical vent doors, seamed metal roof with four metal vent caps, bents measure 12' square o.c.. A 12' x 20' stripping room with board and batten walls and asphalt gable roof is attached to the northeast.

20. tenant house, c. 1900, contributing building. A 1 1/2 story tenant house identical in form, plan and materials to building 18. This house is located in the southeast corner of the farm at the intersection of the Old Frankfort Pike and Steele Pike. The building may have possibly been a toll gate house at one time,

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although historic maps do not indicate this.

21. Agricultural landscape. Contributing site.

Mc Gratt House (Alexander's Mill House: WD 278)

The McGratt House (1877), is associated with Alexander's Mill, built at Alexander's Big Spring to the west and operated by Augustus Weisenberger. The mill burned in the 1860s and Weisenberger left this site for Craigs Mill at the Woodford Scott County line on the South Elkhorn. The property contains four contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and one contributing structure.

1. Residence, mid-19th c., contributing building. A one-and-one-half story dwelling with original hall-parlor facing north and south having end stone chimneys and a 19th century ell to the north with brick chimney and limestone foundation. To the south side is a TOC ell with single light sash windows, concrete block foundation beneath a shed enclosed porch with entry. The entire of the house is sided with "pressed stone", stone masonry panels in an ashlar pattern.

2. Stone fence and entry gates, early-to-mid 19th c., contributing structure. Stone fence that runs along the east side of the road is dry-laid, random-sized rectangular quarried rock with slight batter, diagonal coping and two entry piers of ashlar masonry with large, square stone caps that project slightly over the pier sides. Other buildings observed behind (east) of the house and south of the Interstate include: a concrete block two-bay, post WWII garage with gable roof, a pre WWII tobacco barn, early 20th c. stable, and domestic shed.

Alexander's Mill Site (WD 280)

1. Mill site, contributing site, c. 1850-1877. The property is the site of Alexander's Mill, with cultural artifacts located on both sides of Beall's Run, near the confluence with Alexander's Big Spring. Large stone slabs, delineating the foundation remains of the mill house, stone abutments of the mill dam, remnants of the mill race are the historic archaeological remains of the mid-19th century mill site.

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The Big Sink Rural Historic District is historically and architecturally significant on levels ranging from local through national importance, depending upon the specific resource and represented theme. Historic themes represented by cultural resources include agriculture, architecture, exploration and settlement, commerce, transportation, religion, education, manufacturing, ethnic history, society and politics and landscape architecture from c. 1775 through c. 1945. These themes, respective property types, statements of significance and registration requirements were established in the Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford County Multiple Property Form. The district contains the buildings, structures and sites, contained within a predominantly agricultural landscape, that convey the history of a distinct area in the central, Bluegrass region of Kentucky. A strong tradition of long term family farm tenure, commitment to the conservation of an agricultural economy, incredibly rich and well-watered soils, and a geology unique within the region, single out the Big Sink Rural Historic District as an exceptionally significant rural resource. Although the representative material culture of some historic themes is more numerous and encompassing than others (such as agricultural resources as compared to educational resources), it is the combination of these representative resources that gives the Big Sink District its distinct character as a long-standing rural community of the Bluegrass region. Many of the individual farm properties contain buildings, structures, sites and landscapes from the settlement through the pre World War II period. These combinations suggest the ongoing transformation of both the built and natural environment over generations of occupation.

The significance of the Big Sink Rural Historic District derives not only from the exceptional wealth of historic material culture contained within its border, but from individual achievements and pivotal events that transpired here over an historic period of 165 years. The significance of the District emerges through an understanding of both the history of the individual properties and of the economic, social and political ways and interactions among the residents of this strong agrarian community. Several individuals from the Big Sink country held political positions at local, state and national levels of authority throughout the period of significance.

The prominent economic status held by several individuals of the district often owed to a tradition of extended family farm

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tenure with property passing down through generations, sometimes augmented by inherited wealth. This legacy enabled several farms to achieve national reputations for distinguished livestock. The history of these farms and their owners enrich the significance of the District and add contextual meaning to the historic resources.

Twenty-six properties are included within the boundaries of the Big Sink Rural Historic District as follows:

Stonewall Farm / Coleman-Viley Farm / WD 106
 Woodburn / WD 111
 Benjamin Wilson House / WD 136 (previously NR listed)
 Sunny Slope Farm / WD 139 (house only, previously NR listed)
 Hedden Spring House / WD 150 (part of Rogers-Hedden Farm / WD 264)
 Big Spring Baptist Church / WD 154
 Mrs. Parrish Farm / WD 234
 Hume Stone House / WD 235
 Luke Blackburn Farm / WD 236
 Simms Tenant Farm, south / WD 237
 Simms Tenant Farm, north / WD 238
 Spring Station / WD 239
 Southern Pacific Headquarters / WD 240
 Canewood / Alexander-Gratz House / WD 241
 Woodburn (west) / Benderton / WD 242
 Airdrie / WD 243
 Nantura / WD 244
 McCabe Farm / WD 262
 Cane Springs / Swope Farm / WD 263
 Rogers-Hedden Farm / WD 264
 J.S. Davis Farm / WD 265
 Jacob Harper Farm / WD 274
 John Harper Farm / WD 275
 Blackburn's Fort / WD 277
 Weisenberger / McGratt House / WD 278
 Alexander's Mill / WD 280

The twenty-six properties included within the boundaries of the Big Sink Rural Historic District encompasses 4,644 acres and contains 182 contributing buildings, 33 contributing structures, 44 contributing sites, 41 non-contributing buildings, 2 non-contributing structures and no non-contributing sites for a total of 259 contributing and 43 non-contributing resources.

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Early Rural Settlement in Big Sink Country: 1774-1820

Exploration and Settlement

The major events linked to exploration and early settlement of the Big Sink area included the surveying of large parcels of land into tracts by individuals such as Hancock Taylor, John Floyd and James Duncan, and the establishment of stations and forts in outlying areas. Many of the survey lines established by Hancock Taylor during his 1774 survey of the area persist today on the rural landscape. The boundary between Woodburn (WD 111) and Nantura (WD 244) originally divided the Mercer and Lewis tracts while portions of Aiken Road, Hedden Road, Spring Station Road, and Midway Pike (U.S. 62), among other potential alignments, probably trace origins to property survey lines (see **Figure 2**). These cultural remains denote significant links between today's landscape and the earliest patterns of anglo activity in the Big Sink area.

The historic context of stations and forts in the Bluegrass region has been proposed by O'Malley (1987) through extensive primary and secondary source documentation. Some sites of the type have been located on topographic maps within the region with a few examined through archaeological survey. Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), only generally located by O'Malley, is the only known settlement station site in this area of Woodford County. It is an important example of the property type, with cultural remains that include a deep, rock lined subterranean chamber. The site is significant for its ability to answer questions about early settlement as defined in the North West Woodford County MPL.

Agriculture

Agricultural activities dominated the rural landscape from the late 1790s through c. 1820 in north Woodford County. In the Big Sink Rural Historic District, surviving resources that illustrate early agricultural activities include individual farm buildings and farm complexes with domestic dwellings, spring houses, meat houses, slave houses and quarters, barns and the formative patterns of building layout and farm plan relative to natural and topographic features. Resources that retain integrity and qualify as contributing to the district include Woodburn (WD 111) with stone slave quarter and spring house (photo 40); Sunny Slope (WD 139) with period dwelling centered on a prehistoric fortification site (photo 23); Canewood (WD 241) with period dwelling, root cellar, stone domestic support buildings and stone barn (photos 35, 36,

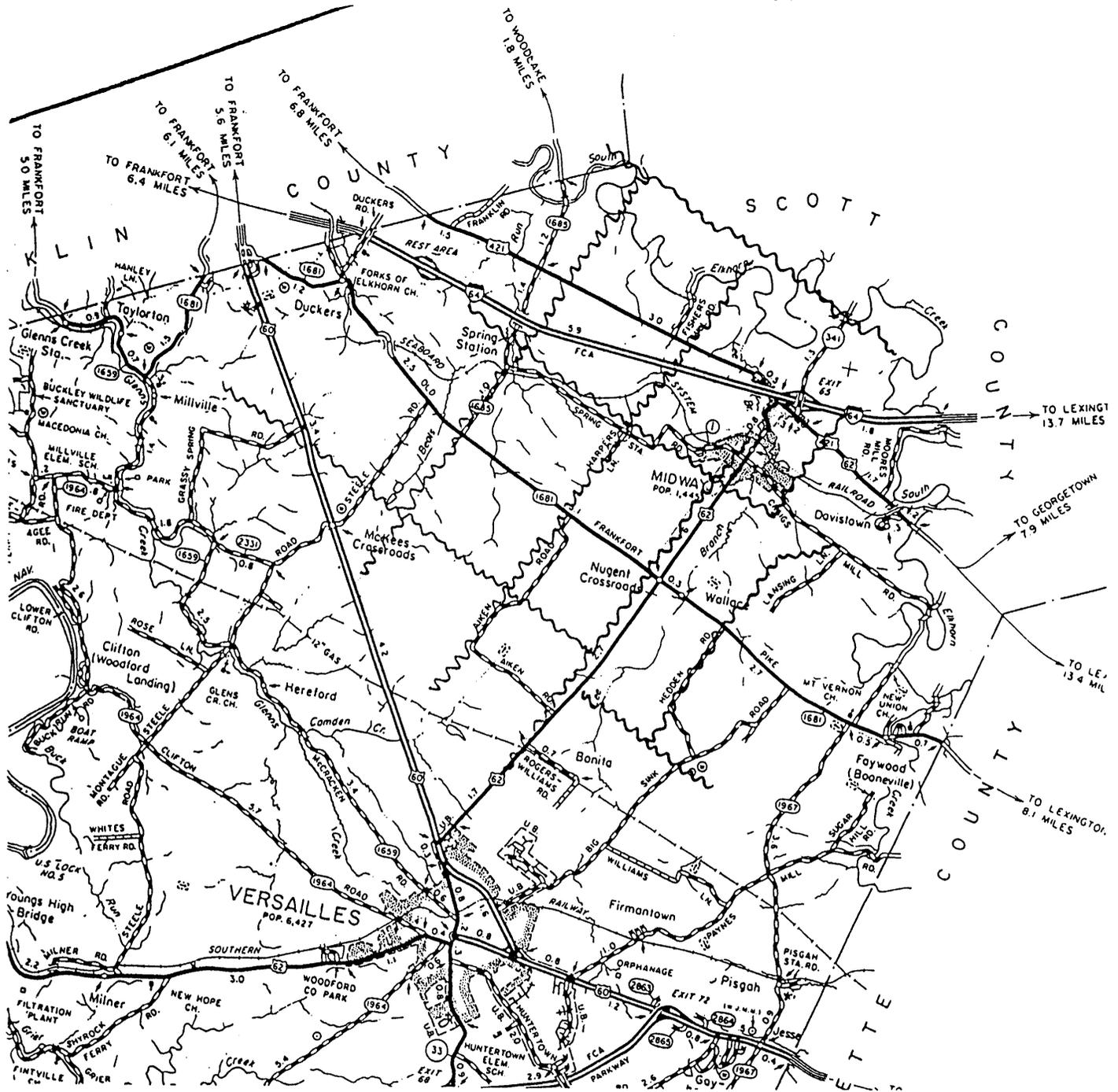


FIGURE 2.

~~~~~ APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SURVEY LINE

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37); Cane Springs (WD 263) with two log dwellings, kitchen/servant house, spring house, stone stable and log slave quarter (photos 13-18, 20), and Blackburn's Fort (WD 277) with station site described previously, log meat house, and family cemetery (photo 53).

An excellent example of the agricultural complex type is offered by Cane Springs, (WD 263, the Kinkead-Swope Farm, est. c.1789). The farm contains a notable group of late 18th-to-early 19th century farm buildings situated within a pronounced Karst topography. The domestic and agricultural building area and spring-fed water way are divided from field and pasture areas with rock fence alignments. The surviving buildings, structures and sites from the period include a c. 1790 log single pen dwelling with c. 1810 hall-parlor addition; detached servant house/kitchen; saddlebag log quarter; orchard or garden area partially bounded by a rock ha-ha wall; farm road alongside the ha-ha wall that connects this farm to Sunny Slope to the immediate west; spring house, and a stone barn/granary. These improvements line along or are perpendicular to a north axis road that follows a ridge line. (Improvements with later historic dates of construction maintain this axial plan and include a privy, two frame cribs and stock barn.) Below the house and buildings is the spring, spring house and a remarkable sinking spring, one of the Big Sink phenomena identified by Jillson. Two other Karst features, a circular depression and a rectangular sink are located to the east and west of the farm building complex. The original owner, William Kinkead, emigrated to Woodford County in 1790 from Calf Pastures, Virginia. Kinkead was one of the 68% of Woodford County tithables that owned between 100 and 400 acres of land and established his farmstead with the help of never more than five slaves during his tenure (Woodford County Tax Assessments: 1805, 1817).

Northwest of Kinkead's Cane Springs, Robert A. Alexander, established his farm, Woodburn. Today, that farm and its landscape retain material evidence from Alexander's 36 years of occupation. Alexander, a Scotsman, purchased part of the 2,000 acre Hugh Mercer survey tract from Mercer's heirs in 1790. He devoted much attention to the estate, although he chose to reside mainly in Frankfort, Kentucky's capitol to the northwest. Alexander gained political distinction as one of the first state senators from Woodford County, as a charter member of the Kentucky River Navigation Company and as the president for the First Bank of Kentucky from 1802 through 1820. He retired 1820, and returned to Woodburn with his family including children, Robert Aitcheson (R.A.), Alexander John II (A.J.A.), and Mary Belle (Woodford County

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Historical Society:n.d.). By his death in 1826, Woodburn's holdings had decreased to 921 acres, although the estate still figured in the small minority of farms that contained over 400 acres. Most of the buildings that date to Robert Alexander's tenure are located here, on Woodburn, and at Lanark Farm on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike (WD 144, not included in the Big Sink Historic District due to owner objection, not because of loss of integrity). Although Alexander was socially and politically prominent, the early agricultural buildings at Woodburn are not conspicuous in materials, function or design. Rather, these agricultural buildings are near equivalents to other buildings and structure of the type found on other farms elsewhere in the district.

The examples at Cane Springs and Woodburn reveal how agricultural resources contribute to the significance in the Big Sink District. Other resources of the type contribute no less to the district's significance and integrity.

**Domestic Architecture**

Contributing domestic architectural resources from the era include the dwellings at Stonewall (WD 105) a brick hall-parlor house, later relegated to rear ell status; the Benjamin Wilson House (WD 136, photo 5) a stone, center passage dwelling; Sunny Slope (WD 139, photo 23) a brick, center passage dwelling; Canewood (WD 241, photos 34,35) a double-pile, center passage dwelling; at Cane Springs (WD 263, photo 18) a one-story, single pen log dwelling with an attached two-story log center passage dwelling; and at Airdrie (WD 243) a log dog-trot dwelling and a stone hall-parlor dwelling (that may have been originally or later used as a slave quarter). These resources maintain good physical integrity and are significant under criterion A, B, and/or C as explained in the North West Woodford County MPL and following.

The earliest of settlement era dwellings that survive in the district are of log and stone with single room, hall-parlor and dogtrot plans and include resources at Cane Springs, Stonewall and Airdrie. The interiors of these dwellings lack elaborate trim and moldings, large built in cupboards or elaborate mantles. No single cell, hall-parlor or dog-trot configurations are used today as the main houses of farms. Two examples became the rear ells of later, larger dwellings, and two other examples are used as tenant houses.

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Dwellings built later during the era represent the "transformation" of domestic building plans identified by Rhys Isaacs (1982). The Benjamin Wilson House, Sunny Slope, and Canewood display stone and brick construction, center passage plans, and elaborate interior design details such as reeded moldings, paneling and carved mantles and suggest a willingness on the part of the owner to build a home that provided design and material amenities beyond basic necessity. All, with the exception of the Benjamin Wilson House, survive as the main dwellings of farms. Distinctions of relative wealth and position were not manifest in the physical characteristics of settlement period agricultural buildings that survive in the district with integrity. However, these surviving domestic architectural examples may suggest to us, through design, materials and workmanship, setting and locations, the relative prosperity of the owner at time of construction.

Sunny Slope and Canewood were both built by brothers Richard D. and John G. Shipp, the sons of settlers from Caroline County, Virginia (Darnell:1946,258). The Shipp's built the house at Sunny Slope in 1820 near the site of their parent's cabin of c. 1792 (no longer extant). The one-and-one-half story, center passage home features an elaborate entry with fan and side lights topped by a pedimented portico with Palladian window. Interior details include elaborate mantles with paired colonettes, reeding and breakfront entablatures; door and window frames with corner rosette blocks and fluted trim, and reeded panels beneath windows. The Shipp's were known as both builder/carpenters and furniture makers. In addition to Sunny Slope, they are attributed with building Canewood for Robert A. Alexander's half-brother, John Regis Alexander. Alexander called his estate "Roslins", and, two years after building the house, established a hemp factory near the house at the junction of Steele Pike and Old Frankfort Pike. The interior details of the four major rooms of Alexander's single-story, double-pile, center passage dwelling are no less elaborate than examples in the Shipp house. These two houses bear striking similarities in their front elevations and both display elaborate interior woodwork. In light of this information, it is possible that the Shipp's may also have been responsible for the c. 1830 dwellings at Stonewall (WD 105, also in the district) and at the Wallace-Alford Farmstead (WD 254, individually nominated under this MPL). In form, plan and interior and exterior design, these four homes present striking similarities, each was built for a locally prominent agriculturalist, and are all located within a fairly close proximity of Sunny Slope. (Photographs that illustrate these

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physical similarities are numbered 10, 23, 34. See the Wallace-Alford nomination for photographs of that residence.)

**Religion**

The theme of religion during the settlement era is illustrated in the ruins of the Big Spring Baptist Church, established in 1812 (WD 154), and in various family burial plots on various farms of the district. The Big Spring Church site is historically significant under criteria A, for its social and religious association with the "Traveling Church". The Church was comprised of Baptists who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in search of better lands and religious freedom. Their activities extended throughout the region, in establishing congregations and building churches. Although a ruin, the Big Spring Church meets the registration requirements and is significant as the sole remaining historic site associated with the earliest social and religious Baptist activities in the area.

Family burial plots are located at Sunny Slope (WD 139), Airdrie (WD 243), Nantura (WD 244) and Blackburn's Fort (WD 277). It is possible that unmarked graveyards are located elsewhere in the district. These plots, surrounded by rock walls or other fencing contain a variety of headstones and crypts, and are or were located near contemporary domestic farm buildings. They are significant under criterion A, as early manifestations of social history, religion and landscape architecture.

**Ethnic History**

Resources at Woodburn (WD 111, photo 40), Hedden Farm (WD 264, photo 1), Canewood (WD 243), Nantura (WD 244, photos 27, 28) and Cane Springs (WD 263) represent the theme of ethnic history in the district. These slave houses and quarters meet registration requirements for integrity and are significant under Criterion A, as examples of the sole property type identified with the slave culture of the settlement era. In any number of ways, as identified in the North West Woodford MPL, they contribute to the understanding of this regional historic theme.

The buildings are both slave houses that are believed to have primarily sheltered domestic slaves and possibly served as kitchens; and slave quarters: multi-room dwellings that housed several slaves, possibly in familial arrangements. Through the locations and plans of the quarters, they are believed to have been

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the dwellings of slaves who labored more in farming and less in domestic activities. Houses are located at Woodburn, Hedden Farm, and Cane Springs, while buildings that appear to be quarters are part of Canewood (stone hall-parlor dwelling near Steele Pike), and Nantura (story-and-one-half, three-room plan located away from the original home site).

**Transportation**

As the patterns established by early area surveys have left an indelible imprint on the modern landscape, so also have several minor roads left their mark. In the Big Sink Rural Historic District, traces of settlement roads survive at Nantura (WD 244), Sunny Slope (WD 139), and Cane Springs (WD 139, photo 21). Farm roads at other properties such as Woodburn, probably also date to settlement. These landscape features are significant under criterion A, as surviving examples of past transportation routes and contribute to our understanding of the siting of roads during the era, their physical attributes, and of changing patterns in transportation networks over time.

**Antebellum Prosperity and the Farmer's Age In Big Sink County****1821-1865****Agriculture**

During the antebellum years, Woodford County enjoyed agricultural prosperity equal to any county in the Commonwealth. Ten of the fifteen farms within the District contain buildings, structures and sites that are significant under Criterion A as examples of agricultural property types that include corn cribs, granaries, stock barns, buggy houses, meat houses, rock fences, woodland pastures and inter-farm circulation networks. Many patterns of buildings, fields, woodlands, inter-farm transportation networks and boundaries established during settlement were confirmed through agricultural activities during the antebellum.

Statistics concerning the value, percent of improvements, and sizes of Woodford County's antebellum farms are presented in the North West Woodford County MPL. In review, the median per farm value of Woodford County's 512 farms in 1850 totaled \$12,973.00, with 68% of the 512 farms counting between 100 and 500 acres and 5% above 500 acres (United States Agricultural Census:1850). Farms

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of the Big Sink Rural Historic District that contain antebellum resources are significant cultural artifacts that illustrate these county statistics.

For example, within the District, Adam Harper purchased parts of Woodburn from Alexander and amassed 1,102 acres of first class land by 1850 with a reported farm value (not including machinery) of \$56,120.00. The value placed on Woodburn, although still above the county average, was \$15,350.00 including mostly land on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike. Canewood (WD 242), established by John Regis Alexander, had been purchased by prosperous Lexington businessman/merchant, Benjamin Gratz. Upon Gratz' death, his son Michael B. Gratz obtained the 400 acre farm through his father's estate. In 1850, Canewood was valued at \$30,000.00 (United States:1853).

Although these farms exceeded the county average in value and size, many more farms in this area of the Big Sink were typical of the vast 68% of farms within the county. Richard D. Shipp (the carpenter/builder and owner) of Sunny Slope, valued his 150 acre farm at \$7,500.00. John Kinkead's Cane Springs (the Kinkead-Swope Farm WD 263) contained 182 acres and was assessed at \$9,100.00. George Rogers (WD 264, Rogers-Hedden Farm), owned 167 acres valued at \$8,350.00. This information suggests that these farms, with values below the county median, were probably considered "middle class" or "middling" farms. Today, these farms and their improvements are primarily viewed as agricultural properties with above average value. The main dwellings are admired for their historic and architectural integrity and rarity. Regardless of contemporary opinion concerning these resources, what is important to understand is that these "middling" farms, when joined in a District by farms like Woodburn and Canewood, present a cross-section of agricultural antebellum resources, typical of the county in their day.

The individual histories of the farms and their owners are able to reveal basic information concerning agricultural, social and economic activities during the antebellum. In general, agricultural statistics reveal that most farm owners placed a limited value of \$200.00 and less on agricultural machinery. The majority of farms supported limited numbers of horses, asses and mules, with a variety of cattle, sheep and swine. Most raised wheat, rye, Indian corn, and oats. Adam Harper, Alexander and Gratz, three "wealthy" farmers did not grow hemp on their

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properties, while Shipp and Kinkead grew 2 and 8 tons respectively (United States: 1850).

During the antebellum, farmers probably sought to better their livestock bloodlines and improve crop yields. What information they gained concerning agricultural practice was probably by word-of-mouth, as popular agricultural literature was not common during most of the era. Farmers of north Woodford County however, probably benefited from the actions of Alexander, Harper, Buford, Viley, and other successful area farmers. For example, in the early 1830s, Robert Aitcheson Alexander (R.A.), the oldest son of Robert Alexander, had traveled to England at the request of his bachelor uncle, Sir William Alexander. There, he attended school and became a British citizen in order to inherit Airdrie, the family estate in Scotland. R.A. inherited Woodburn with his siblings in 1841 and solely inherited his uncle's Airdrie in Scotland the following year. He remained in Scotland, mining Airdrie's ore until 1849, and while there, traveled through England, France and Germany to observe farm management practices. Upon returning to Woodburn after 1849, R.A. determined to make the estate the finest stock farm in America. He bought his sister's and brother's farm shares and adjoining acres that had left the original holdings, bringing Woodburn to 1,900 acres. Robert Aitcheson imported the finest Durham and Aldernay cattle and Southdown sheep, in addition to top stallions and brood mares to Woodburn. From the time of his return from Europe, the estate became the nationally preeminent breeding farm for select livestock as well as Thoroughbred and Standardbred bloodstock. In fact, prior to 1850, the Standardbred was not a distinctive breed and Alexander is attributed with giving the breed authenticity. He purchased Lexington, one of the founding sires of the modern Thoroughbred breed for a then unheard of \$15,000.00 and kept detailed records of the pedigrees of all mares bred to him. His record keeper, Sanders D. Bruce published these records in 1868 as part of volume one of the American Stud Book.

Prior to the Civil War, Alexander held annual auctions on the farm, in what is known as the "Sale Woods" the savanna at the intersection of Old Frankfort Pike and Spring Station Road (WD 242). Here, buyers came to bid on the finest stock available in America, the culls of Alexander's racing stables and livestock herds. Between 1861 and 1865, Woodburn dominated American racing with Norfolk and Asteroid leading the Woodburn stables to continual victories. During the Civil War, Alexander flew the British flag, but that failed to discourage guerilla raiders after 1864, when the

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need for horses became critical. After loosing two of his best Standardbreds, Abdallah and Bay Chief, R.A. sent his valuable stock to Illinois, loading them on cars waiting a Spring Station (WD 239) (Bowmar:1960, Woodford County Historical Society:n.d., Rhodemyre:1981).

There is little doubt that the activities at Woodburn had a positive effect on the agriculture of the immediate area. Through livestock sales, locals were able to better their herds, and from observing activities at Woodburn, new methods of agriculture and animal husbandry may well have been disseminated.

**Domestic Architecture**

Dwellings in the Big Sink Rural Historic District that represent the antebellum theme of domestic architecture include the main residences at Woodburn (WD 111), Hedden Farm (WD 264), Cane Springs (WD 263) and the Weisenberger/McGratt House (WD 278), associated with Alexander's Mill. These resources meet the registration requirements of integrity and may be significant under criterion A and/or C for historical and architectural associations.

The main house at Woodburn, on the north side of the Old Frankfort Pike, was built about 1847 Colonel William Buford after purchasing the site from the Alexanders. Different sources claim he named the estate "Tree Hill" and "Free Hill" (Woodford County Historical Society:n.d.; Railey:1938,91). Buford, known as "Col. Billey Buford" by his neighbors, was involved in the raising of cattle, horses and other livestock. The house as built by Buford, was an impressive, five-bay, two-story, double-pile, center passage home of brick featuring interior woodwork and mantles of Greek Revival design. The home displays tradition in plan, form and design, and is a significant example of the surge in building substantial and impressive homes on new and old farms alike during the prosperous antebellum decades.

At Cane Springs, the original single cell log dwelling and story-and-one-half hall-parlor log addition, both built during settlement, were relegated to rear ell status when an impressive Italianate center passage home of brick was built in 1858 (photo 19). The grandly-scaled, two-story home featured cherry interior woodwork throughout, marbelized mantles and 14' high ceilings with 11' sash windows whose sills met the floor. In building this stylish home, Francis Kinkead, grandson of the original farm owner, became part of the trend that was advanced throughout the county;

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the building of new, substantial homes on established, productive farms.

**Transportation**

The establishment of the Lexington & Ohio Railroad through north Woodford County in 1830 affected significant changes on the rural landscape and influenced social and economic spheres throughout the Big Sink area. The L&O established stations at regular intervals along its route including, within the district, Spring Station. (The present buildings at Spring Station were built after the Civil War.) The railroad's alignment also influenced land uses and established structures within the district. For example, at Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), the railroad alignment divided the south 1/3 of the farm from the north 2/3 where all of the farm buildings are located. Undoubtedly, this major structure and the crossing of the farm access road at the tracks influenced how the Blackburn's used the farm acreage. A rock fence within the farm that parallels the raised railroad bed, appears to date to the road's construction. At Spring Station, the Alexander's utilized a siding that connected Woodburn to the railroad. From here, they could ship livestock and horses, as well as catch passenger trains due east or west. These resources are historically significant as examples of the ways that railroads effected both directly and indirectly, agriculture, commerce and society in the district during the antebellum era.

**Commerce and Manufacturing**

The sole manufacturing site located within the Big Sink Rural Historic District (with material remains) is Alexander's Mill (WD 280), established in the 1850s and operated by Augustus Weisenberger. The mill was located on the waters of Alexander's Big Spring, about 1000' northeast of Spring Station where the spring joined Beals Run before disappearing into a huge sink on one of the Simms' tenant farms. The phenomena of spring and sink, with the mill built between them, was reported by Jillson in 1945 as follows:

About the year 1850...Augustus Weisenberger, a German immigrant miller, took up residence in Versailles and shortly thereafter, probably about 1855, built and began the operation of a water powered grist mill above the Great Sink....The foundations of this structure were made of limestone slabrock and these

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old walls, now somewhat broken and dilapidated after the passage of nearly one hundred years may be seen partly in place to day (Jillson:1945, 20-21).

According to Jillson, Weisenberger continued to mill at Alexander's until about 1867, when the effects of gradual deforestation reduced the outflow of Beals Run and the spring. Weisenberger purchased Craig's Mill (east of Midway at the Woodford-Scott County line, NR listed, Bevins:1984) and established his mill there. Alexander's, however did not close as Louis Weisenberger, Augustus' oldest son continued to operate the mill. In May, 1877, Midway's Bluegrass Clipper reported that Alexander's recently rebuilt flour mill, operated by Lewis Weisenberger, had burned. The fire was reportedly set by an arsonist and A.J. Alexander offered a reward of \$500.00 for the conviction of the person(s) responsible (Woodford Sun:5-15-1975, 5-8-75). The mill site, spring, sink and the Weisenberger/McGratt house (WD 278) are significant historical reminders of this 19th century manufacturing activity in the Big Sink area.

Although John Regis Alexander is said to have established a hemp factory on his farm in 1822 at the intersection of the Old Frankfort Pike and Steele Pike [Canewood, WD 241], no above ground remains of that manufacturing activity were located and archaeological testing was not performed at the site (Woodford County files: n.d.).

**National Influences During the Victorian and 20th Century  
in the Big Sink, c.1870-1945**

During the Civil War years, life ways were disrupted, property destroyed, livestock and supplies depleted and widespread chaos effected all of Woodford County's population. Peace brought significant change to the strongly agricultural economy, effected regional transportation systems, and transformed many segments of society.

**Agriculture**

The majority of significant agricultural buildings, structures and sites within the district date to this final period of significance. The effect of light burley tobacco on the landscape is identified by a large number of tobacco barns, stripping rooms and fields dedicated to cultivation of the crop (photo 49). All

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farms within the district contain at least one tobacco barn to illustrate the importance of the crop to the agricultural economy since the turn-of-the-century. Although few farms display buildings related to the raising of blooded livestock, they all contain tobacco-related resources in numbers proportionate to the farm acreage (photo 3, Rogers-Hedden Farm, photo 38, Canewood).

Likewise, tenant houses that date from the late 19th century through the pre-World War II years illustrate the significant changes brought about through emancipation and the rise of tenant farming. For example, the tenant houses along the lane behind the main house at Woodburn (WD 111) are attributed to A.J. Alexander and were built about 1880-85 with some as late as 1900 (photos 41,42). At Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), three tenant houses (two probably built about the turn-of-the-century, reveal the importance of tenant labor to the farm's livelihood (photo 54). On portions of Woodburn heired by the W.E. Simms family, a guest cottage (photo 32) and several tenant houses (photo 30) on the the north and south sides of the Old Frankfort Pike built after the turn-of-the-century, reveal a reiteration of forms, design and materials and suggest, through location and relationship to buildings and farm layout, that some individual tenants may have operated sections of the greater holdings as discrete farm units. Likewise, at the Rogers-Hedden Farm (WD 264, photo 4), Sunny Slope (WD 139), the J.S. Davis Farm (WD 265, photo 7) and the Luke Blackburn Farm (WD 236), tenant houses from the period survive as reminders of changes in the agricultural economy during the period.

Bloodstock activities that initiated the building of specialized horse barns took place on several farms within the district including Stonewall (WD 106), Nantura (WD 244, where a headstone marks the graves of Ten Broeck, Nantura and Longfellow, photo 27), Airdrie (WD 243), and Sunny Slope Farm (WD 139 photo 33,34).

Small stables and stock barns that housed riding and driving horses and working stock (horses and mules) with interior walls and partitions intact, survive infrequently at a rate of less than one-per farm. This is due in part to the shift of farm power from animals to machinery during the end of the period. Corn cribs and granaries survive in similar numbers on farms throughout the district. Complexes that offer exceptional combinations of hay and stock barns, granaries, corn cribs, and other miscellaneous storage buildings include Sunny Slope (WD 139, photos 24, 26, with mule barn, double corn crib with center drive, large stock barn, two

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tobacco barns, two tenant houses and the remains of a stallion barn) and the Rogers-Hedden Farm (WD 264, photo 2, with dairy barn, mule barn, corn crib, tenant house, and two tobacco barns). The buildings that survive from the period at Woodburn (WD 111 and 242, photos 45, 46) and Airdrie (WD 243, photo 48) and other district properties cannot be mentioned here for brevity, but are all identified in the description section of this nomination.

Together, these agricultural buildings are important as representations of new trends in agriculture following the Civil War, as reminders of both past and ongoing farming practices, and as the material culture of a type of life-way that is fast disappearing from the rural landscape.

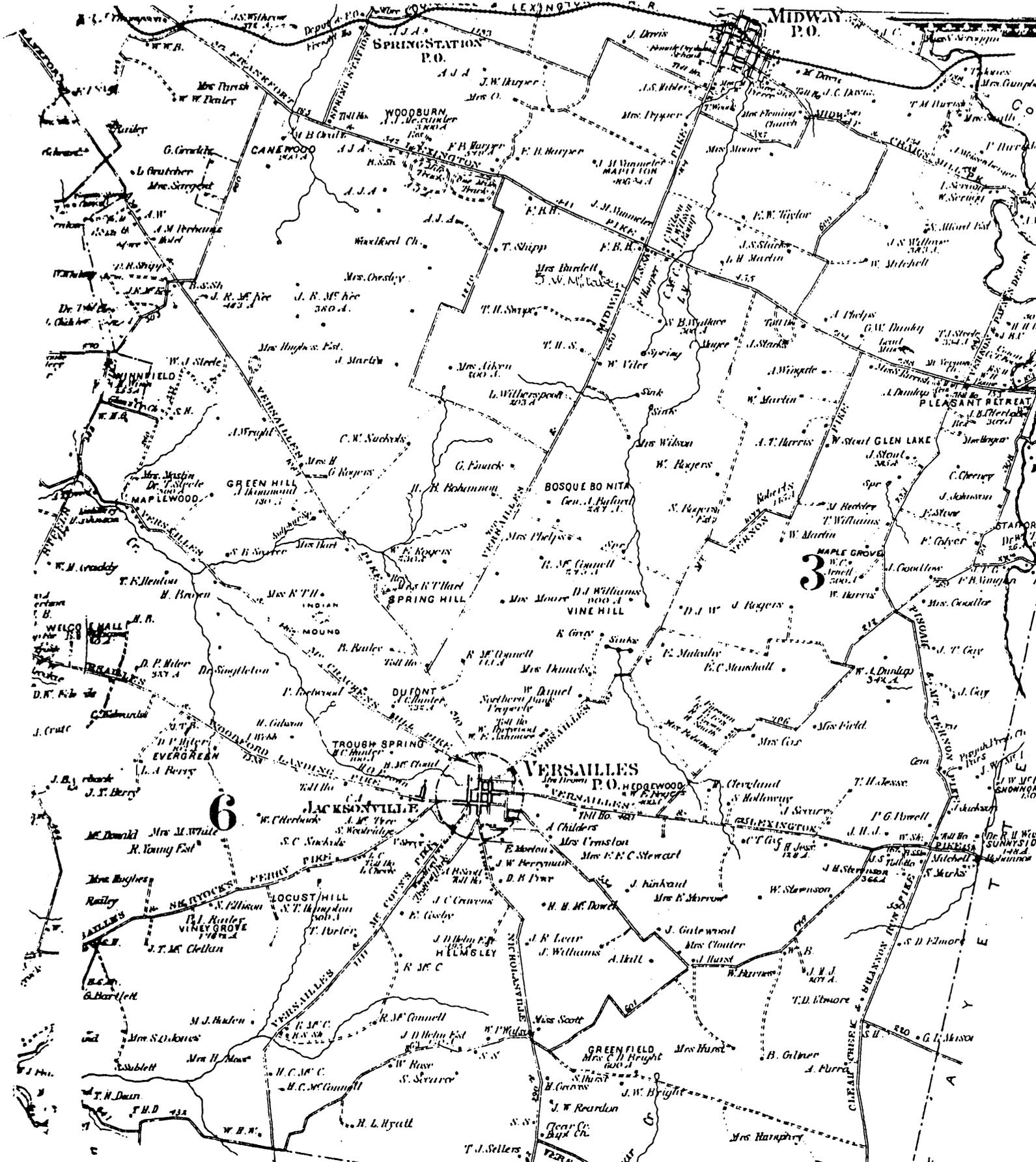
As happened during other periods of significance, the activities and efforts of individuals such as A.J.A. Alexander, the Harpers and Vileys, had significant impact on the history of the area, the region and, in some instances, the nation. Robert Aitcheson (R.A.) Alexander curtailed his breeding and racing activities at Woodburn following the Civil War, although he continued plans to build a magnificent Gothic estate on his holdings. He died in 1867 at age 48, with the drawings for the towered mansion never executed. (The stone entry walls and gatekeepers house, buildings #1 and #2 at Airdrie, WD 243, were built later, according to Alexander's plans, photo 30).

At R.A. Alexander's death, his brother Alexander John A. Alexander (A.J.A.), then in Chicago, inherited Woodburn. With the assistance of local horseman Lucas Broadhead, A.J.A. brought Woodburn once again to national pre-eminence, by foaling an inordinate percentage of classic stakes and cup winners between 1868 and 1880. Broadhead built two training tracks, visible on the 1877 Atlas just east of present day Airdrie on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike. It is here that the time trial system for improving racers originated (see **Figure 3** and also, the National Register nomination for the Lucas Broadhead House, WD 266, part of this MPL.)

From an 1884 article in the Courier Journal, comes the following description of Woodburn's horse facilities at this peak.

"The stabling for the thoroughbreds and trotters is substantial, being planned with a view to comfort and convenience. A large, new structure has been recently erected for foaling boxes, and so arranged that each

FIGURE 3. 1877 ATLAS OF WOODFORD CO.



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broodmare upon the place has a large, roomy stall to herself. The paddocks for the yearlings contain two acres each, and the colts have a single box at night, while the fillies are put in pairs." (Rhodemyre:1981).

The location of Woodburn near Lexington drew some of the world's best brood mares to the area to be bred to Alexander's stock. Equine scholars attribute the surge in "gentlemen farms" established by wealthy easterners in the region after the Civil War to the magnetism of Woodburn and its livestock.

The 1880 Census statistics for Woodburn support this verbal description of the farm's greatness. Alexander reported owning 2,977 acres, with 1116 tilled, 838 in meadow, and 1023 in woodland. The value of the farm and improvements were modestly stated at \$300,000.00, but the enumerator noted at the bottom of the page that the value of Thoroughbred stock alone equaled \$300,000.00 with an added annual revenue of from \$25,000 to 40,000 from private livestock sales. Alexander paid \$6,000.00 in annual wages, thousands more than any of his neighbors, including 2500 weeks of labor by black individuals and 1500 weeks of labor by whites.

The gradual decline of Woodburn's dominance of Thoroughbred breeding and racing began following the death of the horse Lexington in 1875. The private farm sales, held on the fourth Wednesday in June, ceased as Woodburn pooled their stock with that of other Bluegrass farms for spring yearling sales. By 1902, at A.J.A. Alexander's death, all of the farm's equine breeding stock had been sold. The farm divided among his three surviving children, Dr. Alexander John Aitcheson Alexander who inherited Woodburn; Lucy Alexander who married William E. Simms and inherited land on the south side of the Pike containing present Airdrie and Lanark, and Kenneth Deedes Alexander who sold his portion on the south side to the Simms in 1919 (Brewer:1991, Bowmar:1980, Rhodemyre:1981, Woodford County Historical Society Files, n.d.).

The bloodstock activities of both R.A. and A.J.A. Alexander at Woodburn including importation, breeding, training and racing of Standardbred and Thoroughbred horses had a exceptional impact on the establishment, growth and organization of the blooded horse industry in America during the 19th century. No other single farm and family accomplished more toward the establishment of the industry during this period. Although the farm was divested of the majority of its blooded horses by the turn-of-the-century, early

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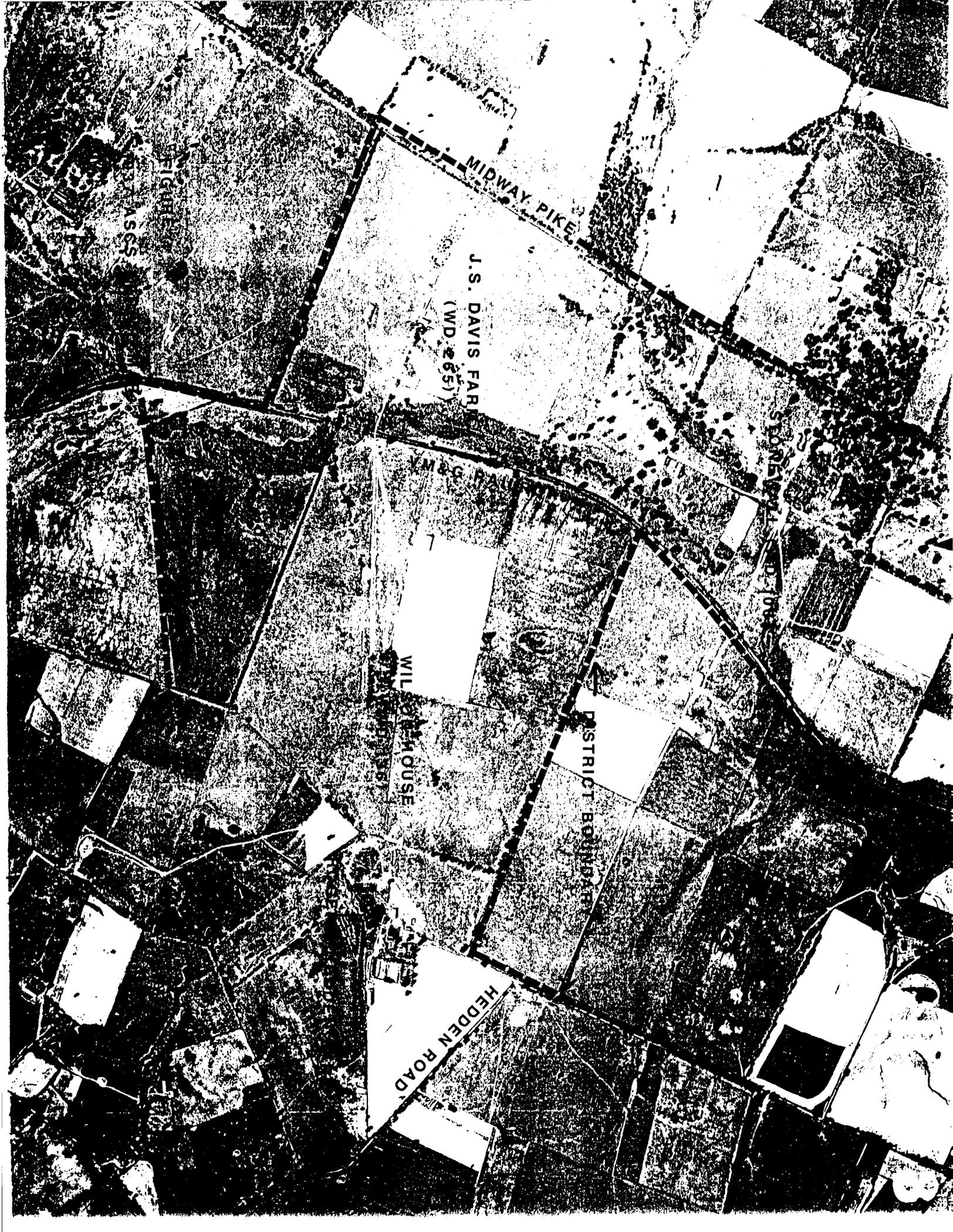
activities were consequential enough that the bloodstock legacy of Woodburn endures to the present.

The results of agricultural activities on the rural landscape through the period culminated in a highly organized pattern of farm building complex, woodland, meadow, pasture, fence lines, water ways and roads. Aerials taken in 1937 by the Soil Conservation Service document these landscape patterns of over 50 years ago and aid in understanding integrity and change since that time (National Archives). **Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7**, compare areas of the Big Sink Rural Historic District in 1937 and 1980, and show how relatively little change has transpired on the landscape within the last 50 years (Kentucky Department of Revenue aerials, Woodford County:1980). The most notable difference is a general decline in the density of savanna woodlands. Other changes include the abandoning of orchards (visible on the 1937 aerials), the building of new structures and the abandonment of the VM&G railroad alignment. This ability to compare the resource from different periods supports the concept that the landscape does indeed, maintain historic integrity of patterns and uses throughout the district.

**Transportation and Commerce**

The buildings at Spring Station were built after 1881, when the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N) purchased the Lexington & Ohio line. The station includes a passenger station / post office on the north and a freight station on the south side of the tracks. These resources are significant under criterion A, as the only remaining railroad station buildings with integrity in north Woodford County and as the buildings of a rural community center, where locals received mail, purchased domestic and farm goods, shared news, caught the trains and shipped and received farm goods, produce and livestock. Directly east of the station, on the northeast corner of Spring Station Road and Woodlake Road, is the foundation remains of a commercial building. Although locals recall a general store here, in 1921, A.R. Linton opened a blacksmith shop at the site (Woodford Sun: 5-8-1975).

An unusual transportation-associated resource is located immediately southeast of the Spring Station buildings; the corporate headquarters of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Although most of the company's rail lines were in the west and the closest rails to Woodford County were in New Orleans, favorable corporate tax laws in Woodford prompted the company to incorporate itself



MIDWAY PIKE

J.S. DAVIS FARM  
(WD 265)

WILSON HOUSE

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

HEDDEN ROAD

FIGURE  
1585

STONE WALL

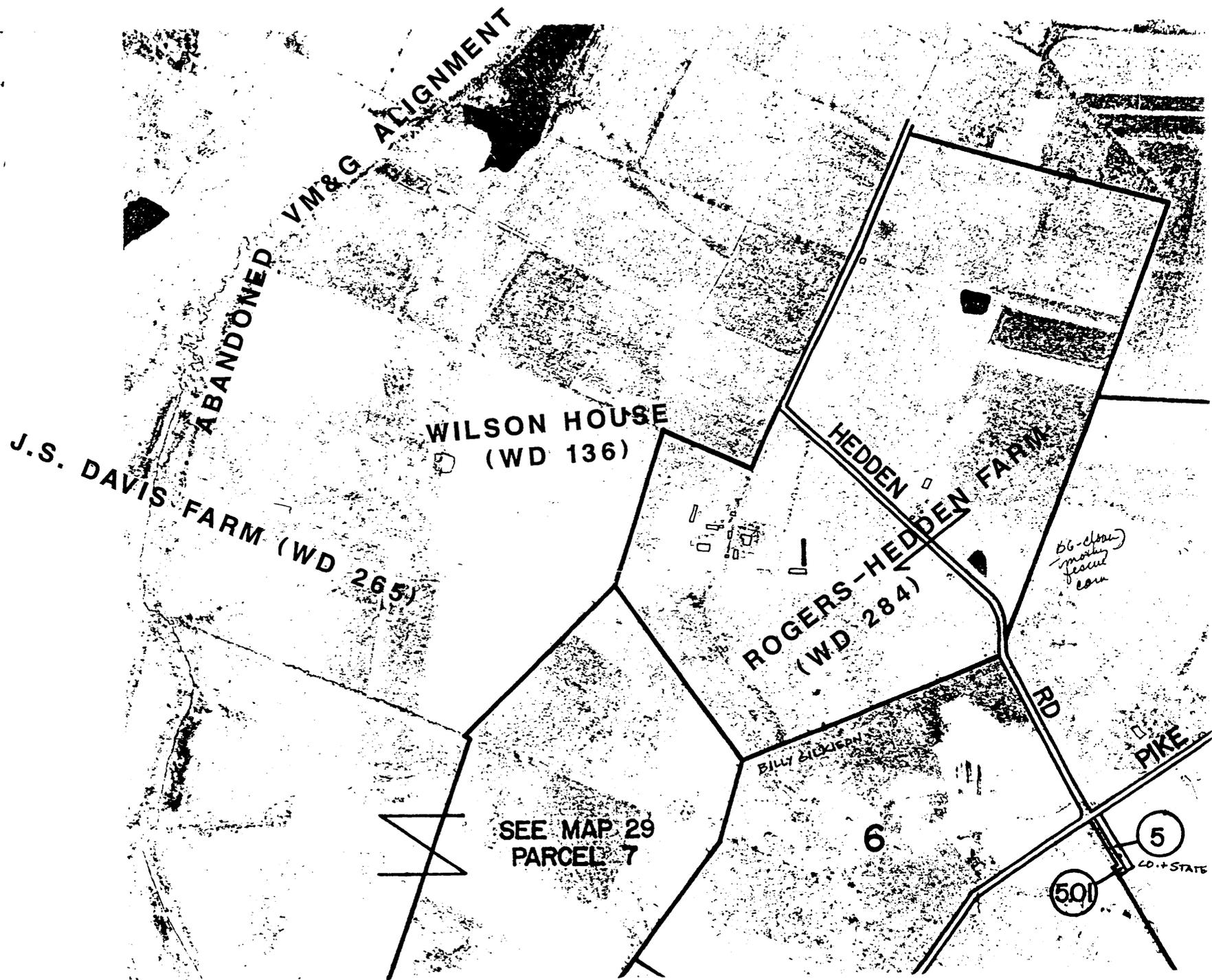


FIGURE 5.

KY. DEPT. OF REVENUE: 1980

FIGURE 6

1937 A.G.S. AERIAL MAP

WIKEN ROAD

SUNNY SLOPE (WD 139)

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

CABE FARM (WD 262)

OLD ROAD

106



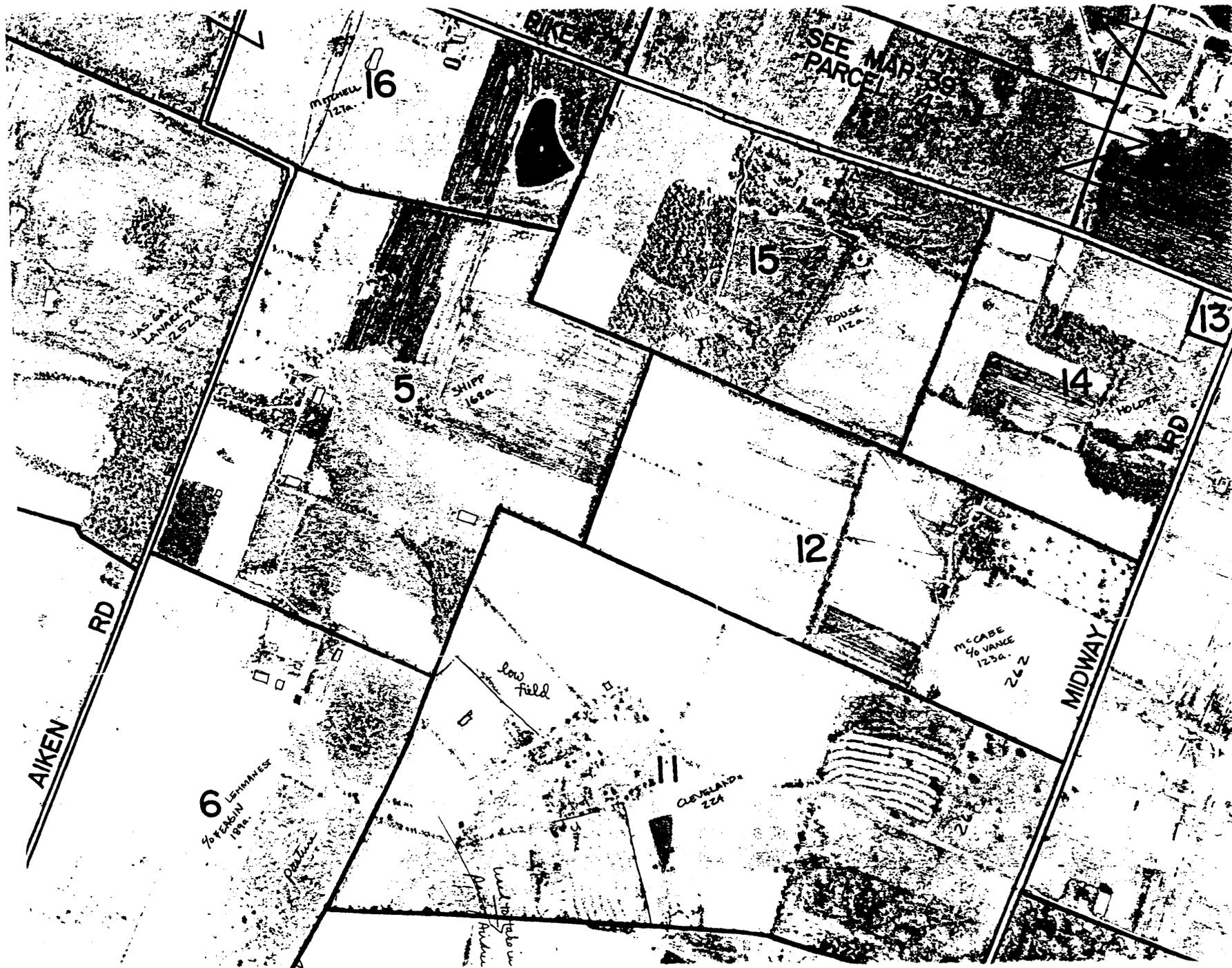


FIGURE 7. (KY. DEPT. OF REVENUE: 1980)



1937 AERIAL  
FIGURE 9

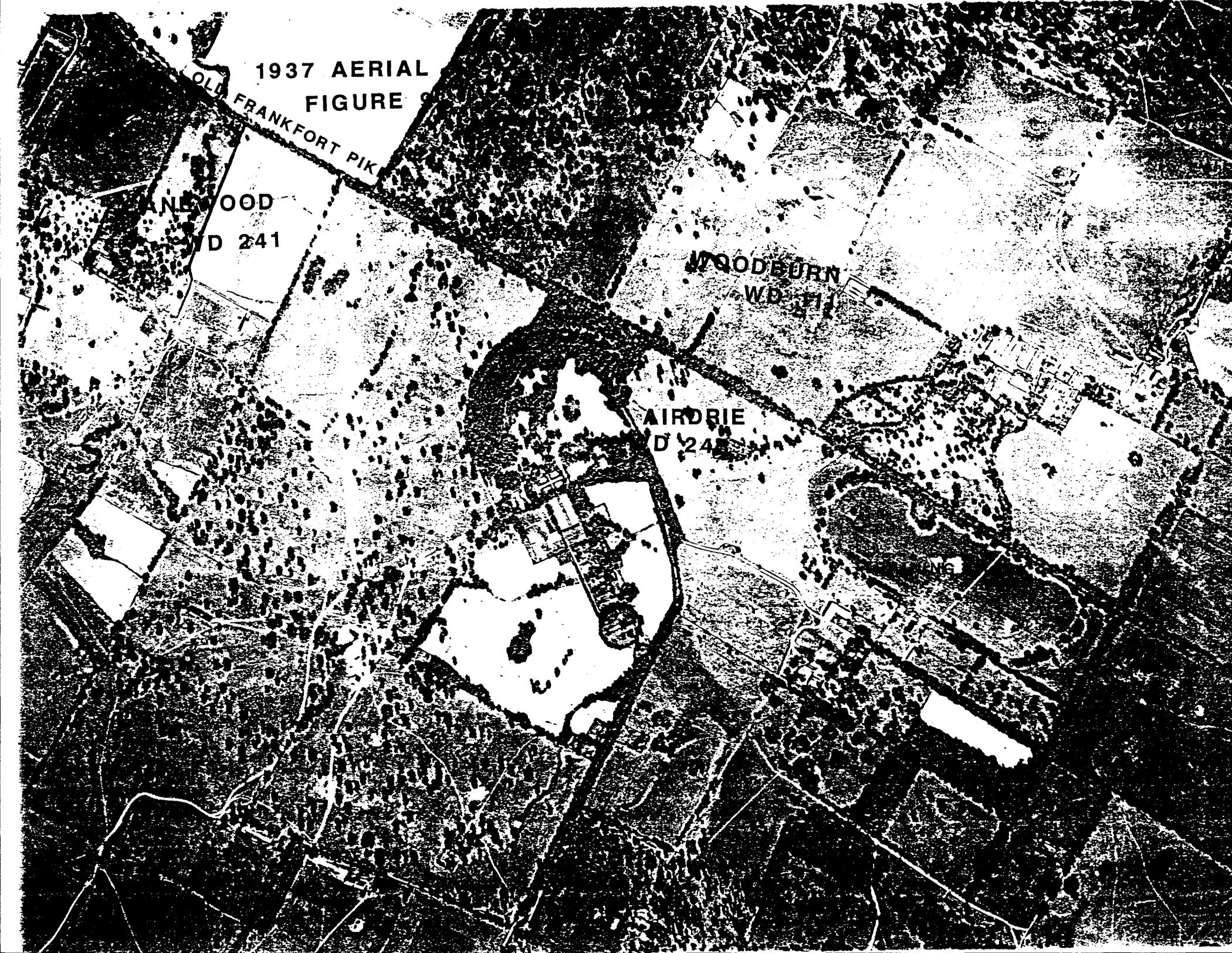
OLD FRANKFORT PIKE

NEWWOOD  
WD 241

WOODBURN  
WD 241

AIRDRIE  
D 241

ING



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here. Each year, a private rail car traveled to Spring Station and the board of directors held their annual meeting in the residential-type building across the tracks from the station (WD 240). From after the Civil War through the first few decades of the 20th century, the Southern Pacific paid a sizeable annual revenue of corporate taxes into the Woodford County treasury. The Southern Pacific headquarters is an unusual and significant historic resource that reveals one of Woodford County's surprising national connections of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A final landscape feature associated with area railroading, is the raised bed of the VM&G, all that remains within the district of this late 19th and early 20th century railroad that connected Versailles, Midway and Georgetown. At the J.C. Davis Farm (WD 258) and at Stonewall (WD 106), the raised bed that supported the tracks remain as the only physical reminders of this important transportation resource in the area, see **Figure 4**. (For additional information on sites associated with the VM&G, see the Wallace Station National Register nomination, included with this MPL).

### Education

The sole educational resource in the Big Sink Rural Historic District is located on a part of Woodburn (now known as Benderton, WD 242), the Woodburn School, photo 43. The school is located within the farm, along an inter-farm road off the Woodlake Road and south of Spring Station. The Woodburn School operated as a public elementary school during the first decades of the 20th century. Dr. A.J.A. Alexander donated the land upon which the school was built, a frame building with two large classrooms and adjoining teacherage (apartment) and an exterior that reveals Craftsman bungalow influences. From Woodford County, Kentucky: The First Two Hundred Years (Munson and Parrish:1989) is taken the reminiscence of Bertha Nichols, teacher at Woodburn School:

I was given a school at Woodburn, a two-room school. Dr. Alexander was the Trustee. He had given a lot on his farm for the school. Hugh Skidmore was my Principal who taught grades five through eight while I taught one through four. Dr. Alexander was interested and helpful, and at Christmas he always gave the tree, decorations and a treat for each of the children. I boarded with the Kloosterman family on the Simms place. The house was well beyond the Simms mansion [probably one of the tenant houses on Airdrie, WD243]. The school... had outdoor toilets and a pump in the yard. In the spring we

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would all go to a field meet in Versailles. Dr. Alexander furnished the truck and his chauffeur, Nat Britton, to drive (ibid,83).

The Woodburn School is historically significant for its ability to provide information about the location and physical characteristics of rural public schools at the turn-of-the-century and about how small rural schools figured as social centers for the surrounding community. It is the only surviving educational resource in the district and the one of two surviving properties of the type in north Woodford County that maintains good physical integrity.

**Domestic Architecture**

Several domestic architectural resources within the Big Sink Rural Historic District are historically and/or architecturally significant under criterion A and C as material representations of an emerging national popular culture of domestic building following the Civil War; as unusual or typical examples of Victorian and early 20th century styles such as the Queen and Princess Anne, Gothic, Classical and Colonial Revivals, and Craftsman Bungalow; and as examples of fine local craftsmanship.

All eight resources that qualify as examples of this property type were new homes or notable additions\alterations to existing homes on long-held family farms. The examples include Woodburn (WD 111), where a major addition and renovation of the 1847 house about 1920 significantly modified both the interior and exterior; and construction of new homes on the Davis Farm (WD 258, on the farm of the Benjamin Wilson House, WD 136), the Hume Farm (WD 235), the Luke Blackburn Farm (WD 236), the Simms House at Airdrie (WD 243), the McCabe Farm (WD 262), Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), and the Parrish Farm (WD 234).

Residences that interpret traditional plans and encase them in popular forms include the Simms House (Colonial Revival center passage built by R.W. Lacefield & Sons of Midway), the renovation and addition at Woodburn (Eclectic Revival center passage), and the Luke Blackburn house (Gothic Revival center passage). Those that illustrate breaks from traditional forms and plans include the asymmetrical Queen Anne residence at Blackburn's Fort, the bungalow-inspired stone veneer house at the Hume Farm, and the Lacefield-built Colonial Revival bungalow at the Davis Farm.

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This wave of main residential building is not surprising considering the equal or greater surge of tenant house construction during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the area. Indeed, most of the farms identified above also contain one or more tenant houses built during the period. At these farms, it is believed that an overall solid diversified agricultural economy, supported by growing revenues from tobacco culture and additional wealth often gained from the sale of pure blooded horses and other livestock, enabled the number of agricultural and domestic improvements of the post Civil War era.

**Landscape Architecture**

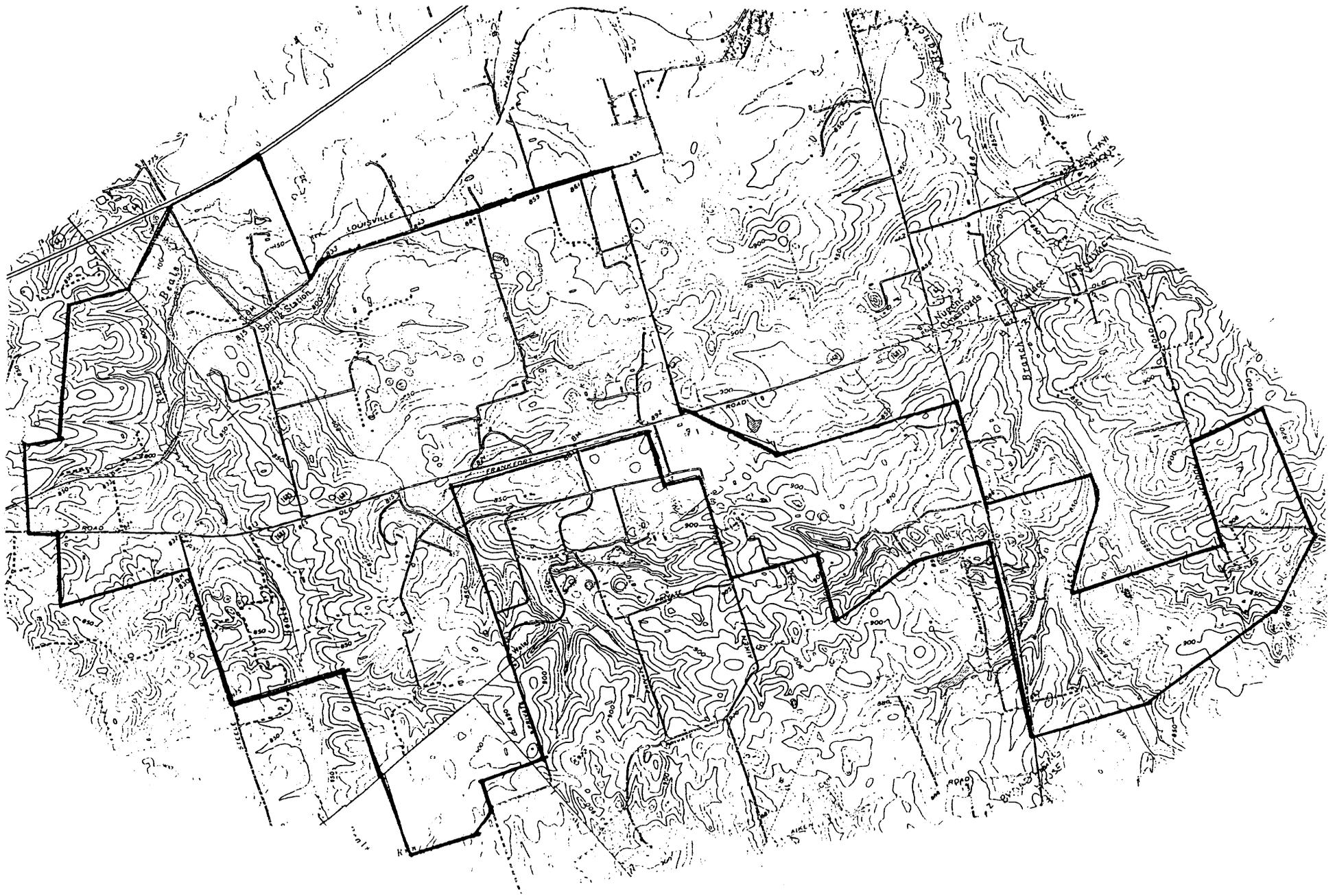
The rural landscape of north west Woodford County offers a wide variety of views including livestock pastures, cultivated fields, tree-enclosed roadways, broad vistas, and woodland pastures. The majority of these scenes are visible from the roads that pass through the area. The designed landscapes within the Big Sink Rural Historic District, however, offer strikingly different environments that are primarily visible from within the farms themselves. As historic resources, the examples are significant under criterion A and C, as important illustrations of landscape design from the late 19th and early 20th century with both national and local levels of significance.

Sometime in the early 1910s, after Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Simms built their Colonial Revival home at Airdrie (WD 243, c. 1906), a violent storm passed through the area, leveling ancient trees and vegetation around the hillside site. The Simms hired Chicago landscape architect, Jens Jensen to design a new landscape for the area of the estate surrounding the house. Looking south to Airdrie from the Old Frankfort Pike today, one sees a single glimpse of the Simms House (photo 29), for immediately behind the rock fence that borders the road, is the dense growth of trees and shrubs as planned by Jensen. Within the landscaped area, a winding drive extends through sun-dappled trees and accesses tenant houses, the guest cottage, garage/dormitory and main house (see **Figure 8**). The separate approach to the house as designed by Jensen curved gracefully up to the south side of the residence. As executed however, the drive ends rather abruptly at the front, west elevation. It is not known why Jensen's plan was not followed in this instance, for in other areas, the plantings arrangements and road alignments appear to conform to his design.

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At Woodburn (WD 111), opposite Airdrie on the north side of the Old Frankfort Pike, the ruins of a large green house with brick walls and raised beds located east of the main house and immediately south of the "gardener's cottage" suggests the scale of grounds work here in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A shrub-enclosed, grass-covered alley between the cottage and the main house, vegetable garden plots north of the house, and extensive tree plantings between the large semi-circle of the front entry drive and the Old Frankfort Pike, reveal a design for the domestic landscape here, although the designer is not known.

It was probably at the turn-of-the-century that the Old Frankfort Pike gained its local moniker, "Shady Lane". A canopy of trees begins to enclose the Pike near the west end of the district. Along the south side, trees shoulder the rock fences at Canewood, Airdrie, (the Simms property), Kenneth Deedes Alexander property (east of Airdrie, now known as Lanark) and beyond. A similar arrangement is mirrored on the north side with the rock fences and mature trees of the Simms tenant farms, Woodburn and Nantura. Aerial photographs from 1937 show an almost unbroken line of trees on both sides of the Pike from Duckers to Wallace Station (see **Figure 9**). Today the trees are much less dense toward these east and west areas, but the vegetation within the district boundaries along "Shady Lane" is comparable to that of 55 years ago.



**THE BIG SINK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES**

SEE MAP 15

DEPT. OF REVENUE AERIAL

FIGURE 10

DR. A.J. ALEXANDER &  
K. BREWER  
1932

SEE MAP 16

12

SALE WOODS

27a hay

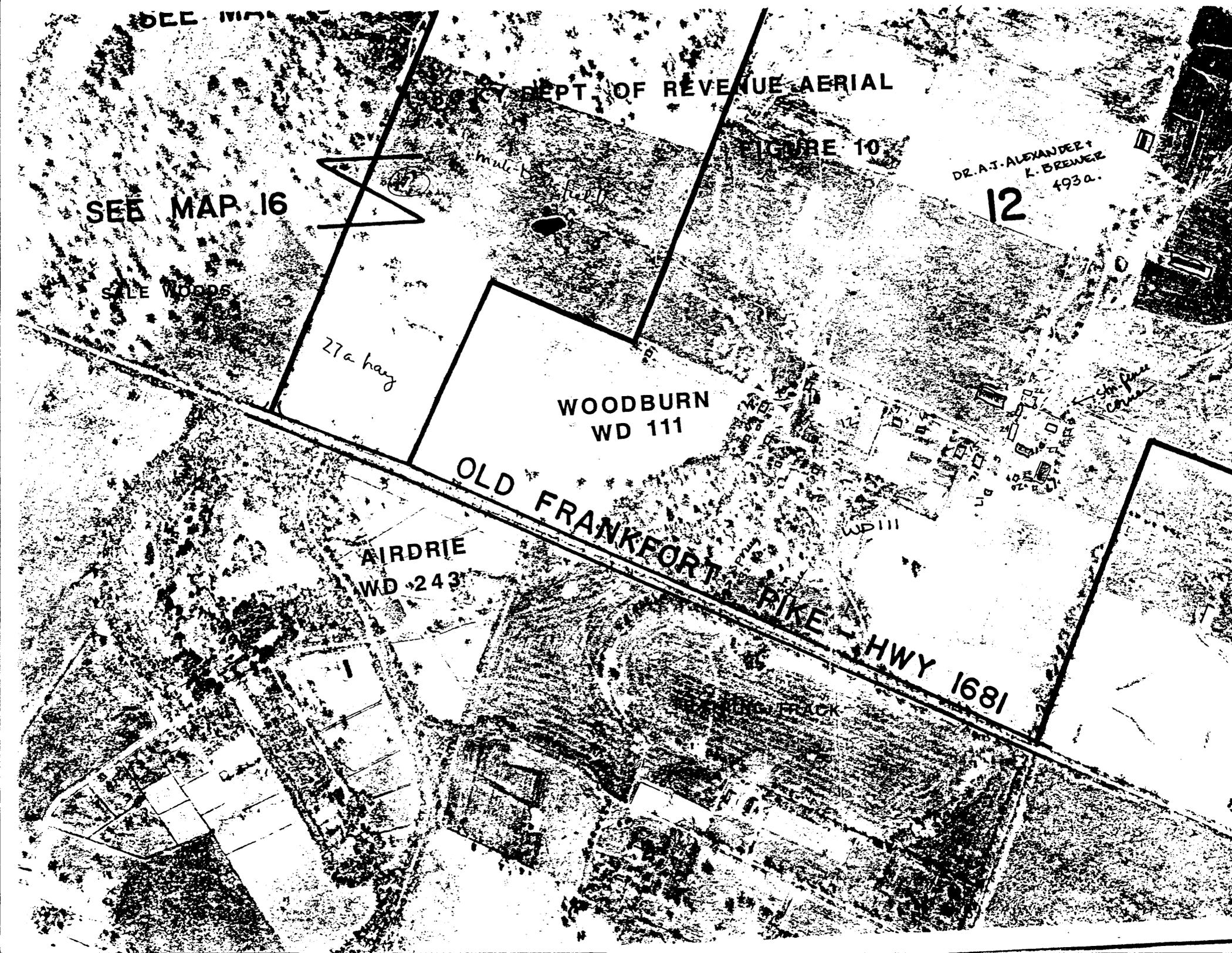
WOODBURN  
WD 111

OLD FRANKFORT PIKE

AIRDRIE  
WD 243

HWY 1681

RAILROAD TRACK



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PHOTO LOG: Big Sink Rural Historic District

Property location: Woodford County, Kentucky.

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date of photograph: 1992

Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council,  
Frankfort, Kentucky

The following photographs include properties in the Big Sink Rural Historic District presented in groups as farm units. The farms are presented in sequence from east to west, beginning with the Rogers-Hedden Farm (WD264) west of the Big Sink Pike.

**Rogers-Hedden Farm (WD 264)**

1. Looking NW to slave quarter, with rock wall extended from south gable end to gate.
2. Looking NE to gambrel stock barn. Lower basement level of stone with threshing floor at grade on north side.
3. Looking SE to tobacco barn (#14)
4. Looking SE to tenant house (#19), typical of early 20th century tenant houses in area.

**Benjamin Wilson House (WD 136) and J.S. Davis Farm (WD 265)**

5. Looking NW to the Benjamin Wilson House (WD 136, NR listed as part of the "Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky MPL", by Carolyn Murray-Wooley). The Wilson house is located midway between the Hedden Road and the Midway Pike on a high ridge between the two roads and is included within the Davis Farm.
6. Looking W-NW from near the Wilson House to the barns and acreage of the Davis Farm. 1936 tobacco barn #16 to right and other barns with metal roofs in distance.
7. Looking NE to early 1900s tenant house to north side of farm lane.
8. Looking E-SE to 1929 gambrel mule barn (#6) on left and 1932 tobacco barn (#17).
9. Looking NE to crib/granary (#4), mule barn (#6) and milk barn (#7).

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**Stonewall Farm / Coleman-Viley House, (WD 106)**

10. Coleman-Viley House, looking south to front (west) and north side.

11. The "stonewall" that lent its name to this farm; looking S-SW on the Midway Pike.

12. South west acreage of Stonewall containing Lee's Branch and sink areas of the Big Sink looking N-NE to stock barn.

**Cane Springs / Kinkead-Swope Farm (WD 263)**

13. Looking north from above spring house across low area to main house on hill. White portions to left are original log pen and log hall-parlor. Connected to the right is the 1850s brick Italiante addition.

14. Looking south to the spring house, an unusual example of the type, with spring emerging from left side.

15. Looking northeast to slave house/kitchen (left) and log portion of main residence (white building on right).

16. Looking southwest to small corn crib (#8) and stone stable (#10).

17. Looking northeast from near stable #9 along farm drive toward house, with large and small corn cribs in foreground, log slave quarter (#6) in distance to right and kitchen/slave house in far distance.

18. Looking southeast to rear log portions of residence. First single pen log is to right and center hall is to left.

19. Looking N-NW to front of c. 1854 Italiante front of main residence. Note to left, rear log portions with siding.

20. Sinking spring and cave (#12) identified by Jillson and other local sources, located southeast of the main residence. The spring emerges from the spring house to the south west and submerges at this cave.

21. Rock fence/ha-ha wall, #15, looking southeast toward tobacco barn #14.

22. Looking S-SW from area of modern tobacco barn toward main house.

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**Sunny Slope / Shipp Farm (WD 139)**

23. Main residence, looking east.
24. South tobacco barn, #12, looking SE to shingled, west gable end. Family cemetery is behind cistern among trees to rear of barn.
25. Domestic out buildings immediately north of the house: from left (rear) to right are the privy (33), coal house (#2), and ice house (#4).
26. Looking S-SW from north area of barn lot located NE of the domestic buildings, large tobacco barn #11 to left.

**Nantura Stock Farm (WD 244)**

27. Looking E-SE to gravestones in horse cemetery with slave quarter in distance.
28. Detail of east wall of slave quarter

**Airdrie (W.E. Simms Farm, WD 243)**

29. Looking uphill from inter-farm road SW toward the Simms House (main residence) through Jensen landscape area.
30. Gate house #2, looking west
31. One of the tenant houses on Airdrie built in the early 20th century.
32. Guest cottage (#11) looking north to front from farm road within Jensen landscaped area.
33. Small stable and on-line stable (# 15 and 16), looking east
34. Interior of one of the lap-notched tobacco barns at Airdrie renovated to also shelter Thoroughbred horses. Absence of tier rails indicates barn is not longer used to house tobacco.

**Canewood / Alexander/Gratz Farm (WD 241)**

35. Main residence, built for John Regis Alexander, perhaps by the Shipp brothers. Looking S-SW to front.
36. Interior mantle, front, west room, one of four unique mantels in the four downstairs main rooms.

37. Stone barn #4, looking N-NW. Main house is in distance on hill.

38. Tobacco barn #15, south tobacco barn taken from within the south reaches of the woodland pasture #16.

39. Detail of rock fence surrounding Woodburn

**Woodburn (WD 111)**

40. Lane that extends through area of late 19th and early 20th century farm worker's housing. To right is stone dwelling (#8), possibly originally a slave quarter, looking N-NE.

41. Tenant house #7, c.1890 looking west.

42. Tenant house #10, c.1900, also located along farm lane, looking SW.

43. Looking S-SW on Woodlake Road with rock fences on either side. To left is one of the Simms Tenant farms, c. 1900 and to the left is Woodburn Annex (Benderton).

**Benderton /Woodburn Annex (WD 242)**

44. Woodburn School. Looking south to school now used as a residence. The teacherage wing is to the opposite wall of the building.

45. Tenant house (#2) with large, gambrel hay barn and silo (#6) in distance.

46. Looking S-SW to hay barn #6 from pasture area.

47. Woodland pasture in the north area of the farm, one of the most extensive and densely vegetated woodlands remaining in this part of the county.

**Simms Tenant Farm North (WD 238)**

48. The large cattle feed barn with triple silos on the Simms Tenant farm, # 2, looking S-SE

49. Tobacco and farm road on Woodburn Annex

50. Woodlake Road

**Spring Station (WD 239) and Southern Pacific Headquarters (WD 240)**

51. Spring Station to left beyond railroad tracks and Southern Pacific building to left, looking N-NE

**Blackburn Farm (WD 236)**

52. Main house looking N-NE

**Blackburn's Fort (WD 277)**

53. Looking E-Se from rock fence surrounding family cemetery to brick servant's house with log smoke house to right.

54. Tenant house (one of two tenant houses built on same plan).

**Hume House (WD 235)**

55. Early 20th century stone residence, west side looking east.