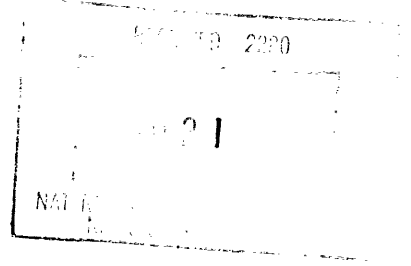


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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name **Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville Turnpike Rural Historic District**
other names/site number See table in Description for Site numbers

2. Location

street & number US 68 not for publication N/A
city or town Harrodsburg N/A
state Kentucky code KY county Mercer code 167 zip 40330

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, SHPO / Executive Director 11-21-02
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Office/ Kentucky Heritage Council

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register Danielle J. Vivic
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____
Signature Date of Action October 23, 2003

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> 162 </u>	<u> 124 </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> 18 </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> 110 </u>	<u> 92 </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> 0 </u>	<u> 1 </u> objects
		<u> 290 </u>	<u> 217 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 179

This total includes: 56 buildings, 28 sites, and 95 structures

Name of related multiple property listing NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions Domestic/Single Dwelling, Domestic/Multiple Dwelling, Agricultural, Religious/Facility, Industrial

Current Functions Domestic/Single Dwelling Domestic/Multiple Dwelling, Agricultural, Religious/Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification Federal, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Classic Revival, Craftsmen, American Foursquare

Materials foundation Stone, Poured Concrete, Concrete block, Wood post, Brick
 roof Asphalt, Metal, Concrete, Wood Shingle
 walls Weatherboard, Brick, Stone, Metal, Concrete, Asbestos,

Vinyl

other

Narrative Description (begins p. 7-1)

8. Statement of Significance: Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

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

Areas of Significance AGRICULTURE, RELIGION, TRANSPORTATION, SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance 1790-1950
 Significant Dates 1910
 Significant Person N/A
 Cultural Affiliation N/A
 Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (begins p. 8-1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS)	Primary Location of Additional Data
<input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government
	<input type="checkbox"/> University
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____	
Name of repository: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kentucky Heritage Council _____	

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ___ Approx. 10726 acres ___

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing	Quad Name
Coordinate 1:	16	691 000	4183 520	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 2:	16	692 290	4186 960	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 3:	16	694 000	4188 350	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 4:	16	696 820	4187 140	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 5:	16	696 060	4191 140	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 6:	16	698 260	4190 300	Wilmore
Coordinate 7:	16	700 320	4189 550	Wilmore
Coordinate 8:	16	699 850	4185 930	Wilmore
Coordinate 9:	16	697 270	4185 460	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 10:	16	694 430	4184 650	Harrodsburg
Coordinate 11:	16	692 760	4183 200	Harrodsburg

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification (see p. 10-1)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John S. Lewis
 Organization Lewis Raymer Consulting date 8-8-02
 street & number Box 6750 telephone (607) 256-8624
 city or town Ithaca state KY zip code 14851

Property Owner

name _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Narrative Description of the Overall District

The proposed district lies within the Inner Bluegrass region in eastern Mercer County between Harrodsburg and the Kentucky River. The eastern portion of the district is next to high palisades along the river and consists of rolling hills broken by streams and creeks. The western section is very flat tableland that contains some of the richest farmland in the Bluegrass. The district is united by the US 68 corridor, which was once part of the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike. This road served as a national postal route during the nineteenth century. Most of the district consists of Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill property and properties along both sides of an approximately five-mile corridor along US 68 from the eastern edge of Pleasant Hill to near the US 127 Bypass around Harrodsburg. There are also some additional properties on the western side of KY 33 south of Pleasant Hill that were once Shaker land or farms with close Shaker connections, plus two additional farms along Curry Road and Handy Pike.

The non-profit corporation, Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, owns about 3,500 acres in northeastern end of the proposed district. Pleasant Hill comprises about 40% of the total area of the proposed district. Established in 1961 to preserve the Shaker buildings and legacy, this corporation acquired 2,200 of former Shaker land and received National Landmark designation for the village. In 1968, the State of Kentucky built a bypass for US 68 around the village to restore the village to its nineteenth-century appearance. The corporation later purchased approximately 1,300 acres of additional Shaker land and currently operates one of the finest historic village museums in the nation, as well as a conference center, farm and nature preserve.

The historic spatial form and structure of Pleasant Hill remains largely intact and readily apparent to the visitor. The core village consists of twenty-seven historic Shaker buildings and twenty-three Shaker structures, plus five farm buildings and structures from the early-twentieth century that have been adapted for agricultural and interpretive use. There are also seventeen modern maintenance, administrative, farming and interpretive structures and buildings. Five outlying areas contain additional historic Shaker buildings or ruins. The North Lot has a dwelling house, several Shaker structures and ruins of historic buildings, plus a farm building from the early-twentieth century. The West Lot has a Shaker dwelling, washhouse, and timber farm barn, a large mid-twentieth-century agricultural complex, and a couple of modern support buildings. The tanyard still contains a Shaker dwelling house, springhouse and some foundations. A heavy timber frame Shaker barn and old foundations of a dwelling house and warehouses are at the old Shaker ferry on the Kentucky River. The circa-1864 turnpike cut out of the stone palisades by the Shakers to connect the village to the ferry remains essentially the same except for a layer of asphalt. Visible ruins are all that is left of the fifth outlying area, the mill sites along Shawnee Run.

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Most of Pleasant Hill property, however, is wide-open farmland. Large fields stand between the core village and outlying farmsteads. Twenty-five to thirty miles of nineteenth-century rock walls mark most of the historic fencerows, including two fully enclosed paddocks and one very large enclosed field. Pleasant Hill land also includes five farmsteads that illustrate the turn-of-the-century development that occurred when the Shaker community was forced to sell its land. A couple of the farmsteads are well hidden from the public roads, but the others can be seen from KY 33. All contain pre-1950 dwellings and a combination of contributing and non-contributing agricultural buildings and structures in addition to open farmland and rock fences. Pleasant Hill also has a couple of post-1950 houses along KY 33 and a few twentieth-century barns scattered throughout the open fields.

Traveling southwest from the village along US 68, the rolling landscape continues for about a couple of miles before it opens up into rich tableland. This portion of the district is mostly open land with active farms. It contains one large and one small thoroughbred farm, parts of two saddlebred farms, and a dairy. The rest of the district farms raise mostly a combination of beef cattle and tobacco, although burley production is rapidly dying. Several farms also have pleasure horses or a small number of standardbreds, but should not be considered horse farms. Currently this part of the district contains very few dwellings that are not connected to larger farms, but the district will be under increasing development pressures in the coming years.

Outside of Pleasant Hill, the district best reflects 1880-1930 development. In addition to reflecting the impact of national and regional trends, this development shows the impact of the decline of the Shaker community, the subsequent sale of their land, and the conversion of the turnpike into a public highway. The remaining dwellings consist of large houses that reflect the fashionable styles of the period, smaller vernacular houses, earlier structures incased in later additions, and houses built on older foundations or near the site of older houses. Most of the larger, more stylish houses were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century by upper-middle class farmers or immigrating professionals who were retiring to the country. For the most part, these larger stylish houses are closer to Harrodsburg and stand facing the road. The lie between 750 and 2,500 feet from the road. Most of the more modest farm and tenant houses also face the road and lie between 250 and 500 feet from the highway. The smaller farmhouses are, for the most part, on the more rolling land that lies closer to Pleasant Hill. Almost all the dwellings are clearly visible from the road. There are, however, a few late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth-century house sites with very nice settings along Shawnee Run that are hidden from the road by the contour of the land. They did not face the road. During the twentieth century, they were either abandoned or replaced with more modest houses. Although some of the current landholdings are larger, the farmstead placements reflect the average 150-to-300-acre farms of the 1880-1930 period. There are also

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five dwellings with farmsteads on one-to-five-acre lots that have been cut off from larger farms, but they also reflect the landholding patterns from the 1880-1930 period.

Almost all the farms contain a mixture of historically significant and modern barns and agricultural outbuildings. Collectively they reveal the unique nature of Mercer County agriculture, especially when compared to the barns found in other rural historic districts in the Bluegrass. This area has a much lower percentage of barns used solely for tobacco than other historic districts in the Inner Bluegrass. As for mixed-use barns, the district has more original tobacco barns that have been stalled off for stock, than stock barn with added tier rails. This is a strong indication that tobacco was less importance in Mercer County than in the rest of the Bluegrass, which is confirmed by census records. Several of the district's stock barns have some interesting and unusual characteristics like the remnants of a gas lighting system, a hay track (very rare in Kentucky) and some odd arrangements of cattle shoots and stalls. This district also has an unusually high number of barns with haylofts in a wide variety of shapes and treatments. Most are relatively small. All are fully capable of storing the five to twenty tons of loose hay that most medium to large farms produced. In addition to interesting barns, the proposed district has a number of other historically significant agricultural outbuildings including carriage houses, meat houses, poultry houses, springhouses and workshops. The historic fields remain largely intact and contain interesting features like drainage tile. The district still has around 25-30 miles of rock fence. Most of the rock fence is on Pleasant Hill land, but a significant amount is spread throughout the district.

All these farms have evolved and developed as agricultural technology has changed. Thus most have built a number of modern buildings and structures to keep their operations up-to-date. While this may give the proposed district a relatively high number of non-contributing resources, the historical context remains essentially the same. As it has been since the early days of European-American settlement, the district is still an agricultural landscape of primarily medium-sized farms with a few larger farms. Outside of the museum and conference areas, the Pleasant Hill land is also used for agricultural purposes.

Traveling west along US 68 toward Harrodsburg from the western boundary of Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, the first farm of the north (right) side of the road contains a circa-1860 house with open farmland, extensive nineteenth-century rock fence, and a nice collection of barns and outbuildings from the early- and late-twentieth centuries. The next farm has two circa-1930 vernacular farmhouses, a couple of barns and extensive outbuildings from the same period. This property is not included in the proposed district due to the owner's opposition and out inability to survey the farm. Nevertheless, the property would qualify for listing and visually appears to be part of the district. The last farm before Sexton Lane contains five acres, a small, circa-1900 vernacular houses and a collection of farm buildings

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from the early- and mid-twentieth century. Maps and census records indicate that it has been a small farm for least 150 years.

On the south side of the road is a 1958 brick church and parsonage. Next is an old farmstead with a circa- 1940 vernacular house. Shawnee Run flows along the farm's eastern boundary and through the back of the farm. There is a stone mill dam that is either from the late-eighteenth-century Taylor Mill or an early-nineteenth-century Shaker mill. The farm also contains the Taylor family cemetery from the early-nineteenth century and a couple of barns and outbuildings from the early- and mid-twentieth centuries. Three Lane Farm, the next property on the south side of US 68 lies across from Sexton Lane and beside Chatham Road. The house possibly began as a circa-1850, hall-parlor plan facing southwest toward Chatham Road. Shortly after the turnpike became a public road at the beginning of the twentieth century, a two-story addition with colonial revival and neo-classical detailing changed the orientation of the house to face US 68. This farm also has two early-twentieth-century barns, carriage house, meat house, chicken house and rock fencing, plus several mid- and late-twentieth century barns.

From Sexton Lane past Chatham Lane to Philips Lane the landscape remains hilly and Shawnee Run moves back near the road. On a rise across from Philips Lane sits the farmstead of Fairview. In 1880 it was the largest farm in Mercer County outside of Pleasant Hill. This property was once the homeplace of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter and it still contains his circa-1800, two-room, log residence, plus the remnant of an early woodland savannah. The family graveyard is across the road on Shawnee Farm. Fairview's main residence is a large Gothic Revival house that was started circa 1850 and received several additions and renovations before 1900. It is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The farm also contains a nineteenth-century meat house with Gothic Revival detailing as well as several historically significant and modern barns and outbuildings.

Directly across from Fairview is a fashionable, 1928, two-story, brick, American Foursquare house with craftsman detailing. It has a small collection of outbuildings from the same period as well as a contributing tobacco barn. Also across from Fairview and separated by Bonta Lane are two craftsman-style cottages. The one-story was built circa 1920 and the one-and-a-half story in 1925. Both have mid-century rear additions and small collections of historic and non-contributing barns and outbuildings. Behind this row of small farms is Shawnee Farm, a large thoroughbred operation that produced the 1980 Derby winner, Genuine Risk. This is also the farm that was purchased, by Col. Jack Chinn with the purse from the first Derby winner, Leonatus. For the most part it looks like a modern Bluegrass horse farm with a large main house, tenant houses, large horse barns, internal asphalt farm roads, and manicured paddocks enclosed by plank fencing. This property also has the

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Slaughter gravesite and some historic buildings dating to the time it was a dairy and a prosperous general farm.

To the west of Fairview on the south side of US 68 is the Stephen Bailey Farm. This property is on very gently rolling land that was once an 80-acre woodlot on Fairview. In 1900, the lot was sold, cleared and a brand new farm created. It contains an asymmetrical Queen Anne house with gingerbread detailing that is largely intact except for replacement windows. The farm has a barn, coalhouse, smokehouse, and garage house built shortly after the main house. It also has a very extensive array of buildings that collectively form an excellent illustration of changing agricultural strategies from 1920s through the 1990s. The next farm to the west is a small tenant farm that contains a very early farm site. The main farmstead is hidden from the road by a rise, although a small tenant house is visible. The old house is gone, but there is still a graveyard and a stone ancillary building that may date to the late-eighteenth century. The farm also contains a dairy barn, tobacco barn, tenant house, and chicken house from circa 1900 to 1930. A small lot with a 1980s brick range house has been carved out near the road.

Continuing west along US 68, the land becomes very flat and the farms are larger. The layout of the farmsteads and historic development is clearly visible from a distance. On the north side of the road, the first farm after Shawnee Farm is Eastland Farm. This property has a 1940 neo-classical house and tobacco barns from the same period. Continuing across Curry Lane on the north side of US 68 is Baxter House. The original house was a circa-1825, double-pen, log dwelling, which was later used by Shaker tenants. In 1913, it was converted to a classic American Foursquare house, and is now used as a bed and breakfast. The adjoining farm contains a circa-1890 barn, circa-1920 scale house, circa-1950 garage and circa-1980 tobacco barn as well as some rock fencing. During the 1920s ceramic drainage tile was installed in the fields on both sides of Curry Lane.

Freeman Acres is the next farm to the west of Baxter House on the north side of US 68. It has a large 1904 house with Neo-classical and Queen Anne styling and late-twentieth century additions. It also has an extensive array of tenant houses, barns and outbuildings. These include an early-twentieth-century dairy complex, tobacco barns, a more recent beef operation and open pastures. The Ison Farm, one of the few active dairy operations left in the county, is the last property on the north side of US 68. It has a 1940s Colonial Revival house that sits on the site of a nineteenth-century dwelling. The root cellar and cistern are still there as well as the early-twentieth-century dairy complex, tobacco barns and an adjoining early-twentieth-century tenant complex. On the back side of the farm out of view from US 68 and closer to Warwick Road are a small wood lot and an abandoned house site.

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Behind the old Baxter Farm and Freeman Acres, and fronting Curry Lane is Wildwood, which is now part of the approximately 5,000-acre Anderson Circle (Angus) Farm. The brick Italianate house, which is listed on the National Register as part of a multiple resource area, was built circa 1870 by W. W. Goddard, one of the county's more notorious and colorful characters. The farmstead also contains an early-nineteenth-century log cabin and a circa-1900 century barn, but most of the extensive outbuildings of a large cattle operation date to the second half of the twentieth century. A modern brick residence also stands near Curry Lane.

The tableland on the south side of US 68 contains three farmsteads. The first farm had a late-nineteenth century Italianate dwelling that was demolished in 1999, but it still contains two interesting, circa-1900 barns plus other outbuildings. The second farm at the northern corner of US 68 and Handy Pike is the site of the Abraham Chaplin's farm. He was part of James Harrod's original party that settled the county, and the family cemetery is still there. The current house is a circa-1900, Queen Anne with neo-classical detailing. Much of the farm complex has been removed in recent years, but a mule barn and buggy house from circa 1900 still remain. The farm also has several mid- and late-twentieth-barns, sheds and grain bins used in a beef cattle operation. Across Handy Pike is the Davis Farm, one of the most successful saddlebred operations in the country. The house is a circa-1840, frame vernacular dwelling that has been renovated to the point where none of the original exterior character is visible. The original interior, however, has been superbly renovated. There is an extensive array of tenant houses, barns, sheds and run-in sheds. Most of the newer buildings behind the main house are excluded from the district.

The proposed district also contains a section of the rolling landscape south of Pleasant Hill along KY 33, Chatham Road and Balden Lane. Much of this area was owned by the Shakers and then became small farms in the early-twentieth century. Other sections were owned by the Taylor and Vivion family who had close relationships with Pleasant Hill. With the breakup of the village, several circa-100-acre farms and turn-of-the-century houses were also built on former Shaker land along Route 33 just south of the village, including those currently owned by Pleasant Hill discussed above. All the corresponding farmsteads contain a complex of barns and outbuildings that date to early- through late-twentieth century, plus some rock fencing that dates to the nineteenth. Several farms with houses built from 1930 to 1950 with outbuildings from the same period stand along this road as well. There are also three residential houses on small lots that were built between 1960 and 1980, plus a small horse farm with mostly non-contributing barns and structures.

The north side of Chatham Lane mostly contains the backside of farms that front on KY 33 and US 68, plus a small farm with a mixture of historic and non-contributing buildings. A small portion of the south side of Chatham Lane has been carved into

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approximately ten-acre lots with a mixture of old and new buildings. The farm, Bachelor's Barter, occupies most of the south side of Chatham Lane to Balden Lane. It contains the original 1790 Taylor House that was expanded during the early nineteenth century, plus two late-eighteenth-century log houses that were moved from different locations and renovated into modern dwellings. It also has an 1888 stock barn that has been adapted for horses, a circa-1790 springhouse, a mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn, plus several non-contributing run-in sheds, garages, sheds and offices.

The final part of the district to be described lies along the west side of Balden Lane south of US 68. Here a small farm contains an empty early-twentieth century dwelling, a circa-1960 brick house, one mid-century tobacco barn and a few contributing sheds, plus a large array of small houses for single roosters. Finally, a small circa-1900 house and accompanying outbuildings, is located near the springhead of Shaker Run on the east side of Balden Lane south of Bachelor's Barter Farm.

Despite the description of all the buildings, the overall visual impression of the proposed district is mainly open farmland. On the tops of the rolling hills in the eastern section, the viewer can see the farmsteads laid out on other hilltops across the fields and streams. In the western section, the farms are not as visible from a distance, but appear more as stately rows of farms lay out along the old turnpike route. The layout of the roads, open landscape, fence rows and rock walls, spatial relationship between houses and the extensive collection of farms buildings provide one of the best insights into the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century agricultural landscapes in the entire Bluegrass. Furthermore, it reveals the impact of the Shakers on their surrounding neighborhood as well as overall development patterns in the Bluegrass. Truly this is a district worthy of recognition on the National Register of Historic Places, and for all the preservation efforts that can be marshaled in saving this agricultural landscape.

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.001	Center Family House	1824	stone	stone	wood shakes
1.002	Farm Deacon Shop	1809	stone	stone	wood shakes
1.003	Dwelling Foundation	1812	stone	gone	gone
1.004	Well	c. 1815	stone	not applicable	not applicable
1.005	Cistern	1850	stone	stone	stone
1.006	Water House	1833	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.007	Brethern Wash House	1860	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.008	Wash Shed Foundation	1849	stone	gone	gone
1.009	Cistern	1829	stone	stone	stone
1.010	Wash House	c. 1829	stone	gone	gone
1.011	Cistern	1855	brick	brick	brick
1.012	Beef Gallows	1882	log	log	not applicable
1.013	Blacksmith Shop	1843	stone	gone	gone
1.014	Scale House	1875	stone	vertical board	wood shakes
1.015	Ministry's Workshop	c. 1812	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.016	Privy	1858	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.017	Old Stone Shop	1811	stone	stone	wood shakes
1.018	Cistern	19th century	brick	brick	not applicable
1.019	Well	c. 1825	stone	stone	not applicable
1.020	West Family House	1821	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.021	West Family Sisters	1844	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.022	Preserve Shop	1859	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.023	West Family Wash	1842	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.024	Dry House	1862	stone	brick	standing seam metal
1.025	Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.026	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.027	Public Bathrooms	c. 1990	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.028	Ticket Booth	c. 1970	stone	board and batten	raised-seam metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.029	Y Blacksmith's Shop	1815	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.030	N Information Pavilion	c. 1995	poured concrete	none	raised-seam metal
1.031	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.032	N Electrical Substation	c. 1960	poured concrete	not applicable	not applicable
1.033	N Shipping and	c. 1980	poured concrete	weatherboard	raised-seam metal
1.034	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.035	N Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.036	N Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.037	Y Old Turnpike	1837	stone	not applicable	not applicable
1.038	Y North-South Road	1837	stone	not applicable	not applicable
1.039	Y Barn	mid-20th century	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.040	Y Carriage House	mid-19th century	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.041	N Utility Building	c. 1970	poured concrete	board and batten	wood shakes
1.042	Y Meeting House	1820	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.043	Y Ministry's Workshop	1820	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.044	Y Cistern	c. 1820	brick	brick	brick
1.045	Y Trustees' Office	1839	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.046	Y Post Office	1848	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.047	Y Cistern	c. 1841	brick	brick	brick
1.048	Y Well	1844	brick	brick	poured concrete
1.049	N Utility Shed	c. 1990	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.050	N Rock Fence	c. 1990	stone	stone	not applicable
1.051	N Administrative Office	c. 1988	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.052	N Utility Shed	c. 1990	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.053	N Rock Fence	c. 1990	stone	stone	not applicable
1.054	Y Spring House	early-20th century	stone	stone	wood shakes
1.055	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.056	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.057	Cistern	1854	brick	brick	brick
1.058	Barn	early-20th century	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.059	Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.060	Equipment Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.061	Cistern	mid-20th	unknown	unknown	poured concrete
1.062	Cistern	ante-1854	brick	brick	poured concrete
1.063	Barn Foundation	ante-1835	stone pillars	gone	gone
1.064	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.065	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.066	Spring House	19th century	stone	stone	wood shakes
1.067	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.068	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.069	Dwelling Foundation	1809	stone	gone	gone
1.070	Shop Foundation	1823	stone	gone	gone
1.071	East Family House	1817	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.072	Sisters' Shop	1855	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.073	Well	1851	stone	stone	poured concrete
1.074	Cooper's Shop	1847	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.075	Broom Shop	c. 1820	stone	not applicable	not applicable
1.076	Cistern	c. 1900	brick	brick	poured concrete
1.077	Wash House	c. 1835	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.078	Broom Shop	c. 1820	stone	gone	gone
1.079	Foundation	19th century	stone	gone	gone
1.080	Brethern's Shop	1845	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.081	Interpretive Station	c. 1990	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.082	Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.083	Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.084	Graveyard	1811	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.085	Y Corn Crib	1854	stone	vertical board	wood shakes
1.086	Y Sheep Barn	mid-20th century	concrete block	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.087	N Shop	c. 1980	concrete block	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.088	N Utility House	c. 1980	poured concrete	board and batten	wood shakes
1.089	N Shed	c. 1980	poured concrete	board and batten	asphalt shingles
1.090	Y Barn	19th century	stone	vertical board	wood shakes
1.091	N Shed	c. 1980	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.092	N Equipment Shed	c. 1980	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.093	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.094	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.095	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.096	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.097	Y Barn	early-20th century	stone	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.098	Y Shed	early-20th century	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.099	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.100	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.101	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.102	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.103	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.104	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.105	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.106	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.107	Y Tanyard Shop	1823	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.108	Y Foundation	1832	stone/poured con.	gone	gone
1.109	Y Spring House	1831	stone	stone/poured con.	raised-seam metal
1.110	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.111	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.112	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.113	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.114	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.115	Y Barn	early-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	asphalt shingles
1.116	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.117	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.118	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.119	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.120	N Barn	c. 1970	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.121	Y Scale House	c. 1930	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.122	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.123	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.124	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.125	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.126	Y North Lot House	1816	stone	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.127	N Mechanical Room	c. 1978	poured concrete	board and batten	wood shakes
1.128	Y Foundation	19th century	stone	gone	gone
1.129	Y Cistern	19th century	brick	brick	poured concrete
1.130	Y Wash House	19th century	stone	gone	gone
1.131	Y Well	c. 1816	stone	stone	stone
1.132	Y Cistern	19th century	brick	brick	poured concrete
1.133	Y Ice House Foundation	c. 1860	stone	gone	gone
1.134	Y Dry House Foundation	c. 1840	stone	gone	gone
1.135	Y House Foundation	1831	stone	gone	gone
1.136	N Barn	c. 1970	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.137	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.138	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.139	Y Road Bed	c. 1860	asphalt	stone	not applicable
1.140	Y Warehouse Foundation	1862	stone	gone	gone

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.141	Y Stable	1862	stone	vertical board	wood shakes
1.142	Y Cistern	19th century	brick	brick	poured concrete
1.143	Y House Foundation	1864	stone	gone	gone
1.144	Y Ferry Landing	1864	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
1.145	N Rock Fence	c. 1970	stone	stone	not applicable
1.146	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.147	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.148	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.149	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.150	N Rock Fence	c. 1970	stone	stone	not applicable
1.151	N Rock Fence	c. 1970	stone	stone	not applicable
1.152	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.153	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.154	Y Turnpike Road Bed	1834	asphalt	not applicable	not applicable
1.155	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.156	Y Oil Mill	1839	stone	stone	gone
1.157	Y Grist Mill	1839	stone	stone	gone
1.158	Y Mill Trace	1819	stone	stone	not applicable
1.159	Y House Foundation	c. 1885	stone	gone	gone
1.160	Y Kissing Bridge	early-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
1.161	Y Spring House	early-20th century	stone	stone	stone
1.162	Y Stone Mill Dam	c. 1820	stone	stone	not applicable
1.163	Y Stone Quarry	early-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.164	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.165	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.166	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.167	Y Stone Quarry	early-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.168	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.169	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.170	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.171	Y West Lot House	1826	stone	stone	wood shakes
1.172	Y Stable	c. 1830	poured concrete	vertical board	wood shakes
1.173	Y Spring House	c. 1915	stone	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.174	Y Wash House	c. 1850	stone	brick	wood shakes
1.175	Y Fulling Mill	1822	stone	gone	gone
1.176	N Caretaker's House	1991	poured concrete	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.177	N Garage	1991	poured concrete	weatherboard	wood shakes
1.178	N Rock Fence	late-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.179	N Tobacco Barn	c. 1980	none	metal	metal
1.180	N Equipment Shed	c. 1980	none	metal	metal
1.181	N Run-in Shed	c. 1995	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.182	Y Barn	c. 1940	concrete block	vertical board	corrugated metal
1.183	N Feeding Shed	c. 1970	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.184	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1940	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.185	Y Stock Barn	c. 1920	stone & concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.186	Y Shed	c. 1930	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.187	Y House	late-19th century	stone	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles
1.188	Y Shed	early-20th century	stone pillars	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.189	Y Chicken House	mid-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.190	Y Spring House	19th century	stone	stone	gone
1.191	N Pump House	late-20th century	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
1.192	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1950	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.193	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1950	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.194	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.195	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.196	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.197	N Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.198	N Rock Fence	c. 1970	stone	stone	not applicable
1.199	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.200	Y Barn	late-19th century	stone	vertical board	corrugated metal
1.201	Y Silo	c. 1950	poured concrete	concrete stave	gone
1.202	Y House	late-19th century	stone	asbestos shingles	asphalt shingles
1.203	Y Cistern	mid-20th century	unknown	concrete block	poured concrete
1.204	Y Root Cellar	late-19th century	stone	stone/block	stone/asphalt shingles
1.205	Y Garage	c. 1945	concrete block	asbestos shingles	asphalt shingles
1.206	Y Meathouse	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	asphalt shingles
1.207	Y Shop	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.208	Y Shed	c. 1930	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.209	N Office	c. 1990	stone	stucco	asphalt shingles
1.210	N Shed	mid-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	corrugated metal
1.211	N Shed	c. 1960	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
1.212	N Grain Bin	c. 1985	poured concrete	corrugated metal	corrugated metal
1.213	Y Cistern	mid-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
1.214	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1930	poured concrete	vertical board	corrugated metal
1.215	N Rock Fence	c. 1980	stone	stone	not applicable
1.216	N Rock Fence	c. 1980	stone	stone	not applicable
1.217	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.218	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.219	Y Mt. Sinai Plain	1842	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
1.220	Y House	c. 1940	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
1.221	Y Shed	c. 1950	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.222	Y Garage	c. 1950	wood posts	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
1.223	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.224	N House	c. 1965	concrete block	stone	asphalt shingles

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.225	N House	c. 1965	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
1.226	N Garage	c. 1980	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
1.227	Y House	c. 1940	poured concrete	asbestos shingles	asphalt shingles
1.228	N Garage	c. 1950	unknown	board and batten	raised-seam metal
1.229	N Stripping Room	c. 1970	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
1.230	Y Barn	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.231	N Barn	c. 1970	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.232	N Silo	c. 1970	poured concrete	concrete staves	gone
1.233	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.234	Y Spillway	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.235	N Barn	c. 1970	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.236	Y Barn	c. 1950	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.237	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.238	Y Barn	c. 1920	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.239	Y House	early-20th century	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
1.240	Y Privy	mid-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.241	Y Hog Pen	mid-20th century	wood posts	raised-seam metal	metal
1.242	Y Spring House	19th century	stone	concrete block	raised-seam metal
1.243	Y Retaining Wall	mid-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.244	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.245	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.246	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.247	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.248	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.249	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.250	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.251	N Rock Fence	c. 1990	stone	stone	not applicable
1.252	Y Print Shop Ruins	1846	stone	stone	gone

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
1.253	N Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
1.254	N Run-in Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
2.01	Y Barn	c. 1950	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
2.02	Y Tenant House	c. 1945	poured concrete	asbestos shingles	asphalt shingles
2.03	Y Shop	c. 1950	concrete block	verticle board/raised	raised-seam metal
2.04	N Cattle Barn	c. 1970	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
2.05	N Silo	c. 1970	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal
2.06	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1940	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
2.07	Y Corn Crib/Hog Pen	c. 1950	concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
2.08	Y Spring House	c. 1940	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
2.09	Y Stock Barn	c. 1930	wood posts	vertical board	corrugated metal
2.10	Y chicken house	c. 1950	none	corrugated metal	corrugated metal
2.11	Y chicken house	c. 1950	none	corrugated metal	corrugated metal
2.12	Y chicken house	c. 1950	none	corrugated metal	corrugated metal
2.13	N Tenant House	c. 1930	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
2.14	Y Privy	mid-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
2.15	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.16	Y Silo	c. 1950	poured concrete	concrete staves	gone
3.01	Y House	c. 1850	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
3.02	Y Shed	early-20th century	wood posts	board and batten	rolled asphalt
3.03	N Shop	late-20th century	unknown	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
3.04	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
3.05	Y Water Trough	mid-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
3.06	Y Cistern	mid-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
3.07	Y Loading Chute	mid-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
3.08	N Equipment Shed	late-20th century	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
3.09	N Silo	mid-20th century	concrete block	concrete staves	gone
3.10	N Silo	late-20th century	concrete block	concrete staves	metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
3.11	N Silo	late-20th century	concrete block	concrete staves	metal
3.12	N Barn	late-20th century	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
3.13	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
3.14	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
3.15	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
4.1	N Baptist Church	1965	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
4.2	N Parsonage	1965	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
5.01	Y House	1948	stone/poured	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles
5.02	Y Taylor Cemetary	1831	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
5.03	Y Rock Wall	c. 1840	stone	stone	not applicable
5.04	Y Slave Cemetary	antebellum	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
5.05	Y Garage	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	asphalt shingles
5.06	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1948	poured concrete	vertical board	asphalt shingles
5.07	Y Stripping Room	mid-20th century	poured concrete	board and batten	rolled asphalt
5.08	Y Stock Barn	c. 1890	stone/poured	vertical board/board	raised-seam metal
5.09	N Shed	mid-20th century	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
5.10	Y Foundation	19th century	stone	gone	gone
5.11	Y Spring House	19th century	stone	gone	gone
5.12	Y Mill Dam	early-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
5.13	Y Well	early-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
6.01	Y House	c. 1850	stone/poured	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles
6.02	N Garage	c. 1960	poured concrete	concrete block	asphalt shingles
6.03	Y Meat House	early-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	asphalt shingles
6.04	Y Root Cellar	late-19th century	stone/wood posts	stone/vertical board	unknown/asphalt
6.05	Y Cistern	unknown	unknown	unknown	poured concrete
6.06	Y Cistern Pump	unknown	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
6.07	Y Carriage House	early-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	asphalt shingles
6.08	Y Chicken House	early-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
6.09	Orchard	early-20th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
6.10	Water Trough	late-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
6.11	Stock Barn	c. 1900	stone/poured	board and batten	raised-seam metal
6.12	Stock Barn	c. 1900	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
6.13	Tobacco Barn	c. 1940	concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
6.14	Cistern	c. 1960	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
6.15	Tobacco Barn	c. 1940	wood post	vertical board	raised-seam metal
6.16	Cistern	c. 1940	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
6.17	Tobacco Barn	1974	poured concrete	vertical board	corrugated metal
6.18	Entry gates	c. 1965	stone	stone	not applicable
6.19	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
6.20	Tobacco Barn	mid-20th	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
6.21	Rock Wall	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
7.01	House	c. 1875	stone/poured	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
7.02	Smokehouse	early-20th century	wood posts	metal	asphalt shingles
7.03	Root Cellar	early-20th century	unknown	unknown	unknown
7.04	Buggy House	c. 1900	wood posts	metal	asphalt shingles
7.05	Tool Shed	c. 1900	wood posts	metal	asphalt shingles
7.06	Chicken House	c. 1900	wood posts	metal	raised-seam metal
7.07	Barn	mid-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
7.08	Carriage House	c. 1900	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
7.09	Old Toll Road	late-19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
8.01	House	1918	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
8.02	Meat House	c. 1920	stone pillars	board and batten	asphalt shingles
8.03	Garage	c. 1920	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	asphalt shingles
8.04	Chicken House	c. 1930	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
8.05	Horse Barn	c. 1930	concrete block	board and batten	raised-seam metal
8.06	Silo	c. 1940	poured concrete	poured concrete	gone

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
8.07	Barn	c. 1940	stone/poured	vertical board	raised-seam and
8.08	Stripping Room	c. 1950	poured concrete	board and batten	asphalt shingles
8.09	Privy	mid-20th century	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
8.10	Entry Gates	c. 1920	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
8.11	Rock Wall	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
9.01	Fairview	mid-19th century	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
9.02	Meat House	mid-19th century	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
9.03	Garage	early-20th century	unknown	vertical board	wood shakes
9.04	Shed	early-20th century	stone pillars	board and batten	raised-seam metal
9.05	Slaughter Cabin	early-19th century	stone pillars	log	gone
9.06	Barn	mid-20th century	concrete&wood	vertical board	raised-seam metal
9.07	Mobile Home	c. 1990	concrete block	vinyl siding	raised-seam metal
9.08	Carriage House	early-20th century	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
9.09	Barn	c. 1930	wood	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
9.10	Tobacco Barn	c. 1930	concrete pillars	vertical board	raised-seam metal
9.11	Stripping Room	early-20th century	stone pillars	board and batten	raised-seam metal
9.12	Woodland Pasture	early-19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
9.13	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
9.14	Entry Gates	c. 1900	stone	stone	not applicable
9.15	Rock Wall	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
9.16	Water Gates	early-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
10.01	House	1925	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
10.02	Garage	c. 1957	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
10.03	Cistern and Pump	c. 1925	poured concrete	concrete block	asphalt shingles
10.04	Barn	c. 1925	poured concrete	aluminum siding	aluminum
10.05	Barn	c. 1975	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
10.06	Office	c. 1977	poured concrete	concrete block	raised-seam metal
11.01	Main House	2000	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
11.02	Y Chinn House	early-20th century	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
11.03	N Gate House	1973	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.04	N Grape Cottage	1956	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.05	Y Bluegrass Cottage	1938	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.06	Y Broodmare Barn	1940s	concrete block	brivet siding	asphalt shingles
11.07	N Hay Shed	c. 1990	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.08	N Shed	c. 1990	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.09	Y Colt Barn	c. 1950	poured concrete	vinyle/block	asphalt shingles
11.10	N Spring House	late-20th century	poured concrete	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.11	N Yearling Barn	1988	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.12	N Curry Hill Cottage	1960	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.13	N Garage	late-20th century	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.14	Y Office	c. 1940	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.15	N Filly Barn	1989	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.16	N Hay Barn	c. 1989	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.17	N Wash Room	c. 1989	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.18	N Maintenance Shop	1991	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.19	N Equipment Shed	1991	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
11.20	Y Dairy Cottage	1948	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.21	N Parrot House	1992	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.22	Y Clover Patch Cottage	1946	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.23	N Garage	mid-20th century	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.24	N Waldorf House	1993	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.25	N Spring House	19th century	stone	brick	slate
11.26	N Kennel	late-20th century	unknown	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.27	N Kennel	late-20th century	unknown	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.28	Y Avenue Cottage	1948	unknown	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.29	N Foaling Barn	1995	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
11.30	Straw Barn	c. 1965	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
11.31	Van Barn	c. 1990	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
11.32	Hay Barn	c. 1965	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
11.33	Equipment Shed	1998	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
11.34	Equipment Shed	1998	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
11.35	Training Barn	1998	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.36	Entry Gates	c. 1980	stone	stone	not applicable
11.37	Bed and Biscuit #1	2000	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
11.38	Bed and Biscuit #2	2000	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
11.39	Slaughter Cemetery	1830	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
11.40	Garage	1973	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.41	Utility Building	1988	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.42	Garage	1991	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
11.43	Garage	mid-20th century	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
11.44	Water Tank	mid-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
11.45	Entry Post	mid-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
12.01	House	c. 1920	concrete block	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles
12.02	Cistern	c. 1920	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
12.03	Garage	c. 1930	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
12.04	Pump House	mid-20th century	unknown	concrete block	raised-seam metal
12.05	Workshop	mid-20th	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
12.06	Meat House	mid-20th century	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
12.07	Barn	c. 1920	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
12.08	Tobacco Barn	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
13.01	Stephen Bailey House	1901	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
13.02	Carriage House	c. 1901	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
13.03	Smoke House	c. 1901	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
13.04	Coal House	c. 1901	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
13.05	Turkey Coop	c. 1940	poured concrete	weatherboard	metal
13.07	Garage/Shop	c. 1980	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
13.08	Privy	c. 1930	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
13.09	Equipment Shed	c. 1990	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
13.10	Barn	c. 1900	stone pillars	corrugated metal	raised-seam metal
13.11	Machine Shed	c. 1930	poured concrete	corrugated metal	corrugated metal
13.13	Machine Shed	c. 1995	none	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
13.14	Corn Crib	c. 1995	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.15	Corn Crib	c. 1965	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.16	Corn Crib	c. 1965	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.17	Corn Crib	c. 1965	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.18	Corn Crib	c. 1995	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.19	Corn Crib	c. 1995	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.20	Hog Pen	c. 1960	poured concrete	metal	metal
13.21	Ice House	c. 1910	poured concrete	corrugated metal	asphalt shingles
13.22	Tenant House	19th century	stone	corrugated metal	asphalt shingles
13.23	Equipment Shed	late-20th century	poles	corrugated metal	raised-seam metal
13.24	Barn	c. 1920	concrete block	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
13.25	Water Gates	c. 1930	stone	stone	not applicable
13.26	Silo	c. 1985	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal
13.27	Feed Shed	c. 1985	poles	none	raised-seam metal
13.28	Run-in Shed	c. 1985	poles	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
13.29	Tobacco Barn	c. 1952	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
13.30	Stripping Room	c. 1952	poured concrete	corrugated metal	asphalt shingles
13.31	Entry Gates	c. 1910	stone	stone	not applicable
13.32	Entry Gates	c. 1910	stone	stone	not applicable
13.33	Rock Wall	c. 1900	stone	stone	not applicable
13.34	Hog House	c. 1960	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
13.35	N Hog House	c. 1970	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
13.36	N Hog House	c. 1970	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
14.01	Y Maple Lawn	c. 1850	stone	gone	gone
14.02	Y Cistern	early-20th century	unknown	unknown	gone
14.03	Y Chicken House	mid-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
14.04	Y Handy Grave	19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
14.05	Y Ancillary Building	mid-19th century	stone	stone	raised-seam metal
14.06	Y Foundation	mid-19th century	stone	gone	gone
14.07	Y Foundation	mid-19th century	stone	gone	gone
14.08	Y Stone Wall	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.09	Y Barn	c. 1900	stone/concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
14.10	Y Silo	mid-20th century	poured concrete	concrete staves	gone
14.11	Y Silo	mid-20th century	poured concrete	concrete staves	gone
14.12	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1930	stone and wood	vertical board	raised-seam metal
14.13	Y Stripping Room	c. 1930	unknown	board and batten	raised-seam metal
14.14	Y Entry Gates	c. 1930	stone	stone	not applicable
14.15	Y Tenant House	c. 1930	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
15.1	N House	c. 1980	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
16.1	Y Barn	c. 1880	stone pillars	vertical board	raised-seam metal
16.2	Y Barn	c. 1940	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
16.3	Y Barn	late-19th century	stone pillars	vertical board	raised-seam metal
16.4	Y Spring House	mid-19th century	unknown	concrete block	poured concrete
16.5	Y Entry Gates	mid-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
17.01	Y House	c. 1900	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
17.02	Y Barn	c. 1900	stone/poured	vertical board	asphalt shingles
17.03	Y Barn	c. 1940	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
17.04	N Corn Bin	c. 1996	poured concrete	metal	metal
17.05	Y Chaplin Cemetary	mid-19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
17.05	N Double Corn Crib	c. 1996	poured concrete	metal	metal
17.06	Y Carriage House	c. 1940	concrete block	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
18.1	Y Eastland Farm	1940	poured concrete	brick	slate
18.2	N Pool	c. 1980	poured concrete	not applicable	not applicable
18.3	N Tennis Court	c. 1980	poured concrete	not applicable	not applicable
18.4	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1940	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
18.5	Y Tobacco Barn	mid-20th century	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
18.6	N Pump House	late-20th century	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
18.7	Y Tiled Field	c. 1920	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
18.7	Y Entry Gates	c. 1940	stone	stone	not applicable
19.1	N House	c. 2000	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
20.01	Y Wildwood	c. 1850	stone	brick	asphalt shingles
20.02	Y Cabin	early-19th century	stone	log	raised-seam metal
20.03	Y Hay Barn	c. 1950	concrete block	board and batten	raised-seam metal
20.04	N Corn Crib	c. 1960	poured concrete	horizontal boards	raised-seam metal
20.05	N Shed	c. 1990	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
20.06	N Feed Shed	c. 1990	poured concrete	none	raised-seam metal
20.07	N Shed	c. 1990	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
20.08	N Silo	c. 1990	poured concrete	metal	metal
20.09	N Silo	c. 1990	poured concrete	metal	metal
20.10	N Silo	c. 1990	poured concrete	metal	metal
20.11	Y Barn	c. 1900	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
20.12	Y Garage	c. 1950	concrete block	concrete block	raised-seam metal
20.13	N Corn Bin	c. 1985	poured concrete	metal	metal
20.14	N Corn Bin	c. 1995	poured concrete	metal	metal
20.15	N Corn Bin	c. 2000	poured concrete	metal	metal
20.16	N Shop	c. 1960	concrete block	board and batten	raised-seam metal
20.17	N Silo	c. 1960	concrete block	concrete stave	metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
21.01	Barn	c. 1890	stone/poured	vertical board	raised-seam metal
21.02	Scale House	c. 1910	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
21.03	Tobacco Barn	c. 1985	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
21.04	Entry Gates	c. 1920	stone	stone	not applicable
21.05	Rock Wall	c. 1920	stone	stone	not applicable
21.06	Well	19th century	unknown	unknown	not applicable
21.07	Cistern	mid-20th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
21.08	Garage	mid-20th century	unknown	unknown	unknown
21.09	Chicken House	mid-20th century	unknown	unknown	unknown
21.10	Ruins of Dogtrot	19th century	stone	gone	gone
22.1	Baxter House	c. 1825	stone	brick	asphalt shingles
22.2	Garage	c. 1920	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
22.3	Entry Gates	c. 1920	stone	stone	not applicable
22.4	Rock Fence	c. 1920	stone	stone	not applicable
23.01	Freeman Acres	1904	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
23.02	Smokehouse	c. 1905	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
23.03	Garage	early-20th century	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
23.03	Garage	early-20th century	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
23.04	Equipment Shed	c. 1980	wood posts	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
23.05	Milk Parlor	c. 1950	poured concrete	wood siding	asphalt shingles
23.06	Water Tank	c. 1950	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
23.07	Silo	mid-20th century	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal
23.08	Barn	c. 1940	poured concrete	wood siding	raised-seam metal
23.09	Shed	c. 1940	poured concrete	wood siding	raised-seam metal
23.10	Tenant House	c. 1930	concrete block	vinyl siding	raised-seam metal
23.11	Entry Gates	c. 1950	stone	stone	not applicable
23.12	Tobacco Barn	c. 1930	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.13	Tobacco Barn	mid-20th century	wood post/poured	vertical board	raised-seam metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
23.14	N Stock Barn	late-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.15	Y Stock Barn	early-20th century	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.16	N Silo	mid-20th century	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal
23.17	N Feeding Trough	late-20th century	wood posts	none	raised-seam metal
23.18	Y Tobacco Barn	mid-20th century	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.19	N House	c. 1950	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
23.20	Y Barn	c. 1920	metal posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.21	Y Silo	c. 1950	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal
23.22	Y Ruins of Windmill	c. 1950	poured concrete	gone	gone
23.23	Y Water Tank	mid-20th century	poured concrete	concrete staves	poured concrete
23.24	Y Grain Bin	mid-20th century	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.25	N Tobacco Barn	late-20th century	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
23.26	Y Garage	c. 1950	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
23.27	N Chicken House	c. 1930	concrete block	board and batten	raised-seam metal
23.28	Y Silo	c. 1930	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
24.01	Y Ison House	c. 1940	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
24.02	Y Cistern	early-20th century	unknown	unknown	poured concrete
24.03	Y Root Cellar	19th century	unknown	unknown	unknown
24.04	N Potting Shed	late-20th century	concrete block	fiberglass	fiberglass
24.05	Y Smokehouse	early-20th century	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
24.06	Y Chicken House	early-20th century	unknown	board and batten	raised-seam metal
24.07	Y Garage	c. 1940	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
24.08	Y Shed	c. 1940	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
24.09	N Equipment Shed	c. 1970	none	corrugated metal	raised-seam metal
24.10	N Shop	late-20th century	poured concrete	metal	metal
24.11	Y Dairy Barn	c. 1930	poured concrete	board and batten	raised-seam metal
24.12	N Silo	c. 1960	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal
24.13	Y Silo	c. 1950	poured concrete	poured concrete	metal

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
24.14	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1920	stone	vertical board	raised-seam metal
24.15	Y Entry Gates	mid-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
24.16	Y Tenant House	c. 1930	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
24.17	Y Barn	c. 1930	none	vertical board	asphalt shingles
24.18	Y Equipment Shed	mid-20th century	none	vertical board	corrugated metal
24.19	Y Chicken House	c. 1930	stone pillars	weatherboard	raised-seam metal
24.20	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
24.21	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
24.22	Y House Ruins	19th century	stone	unknown	unknown
24.23	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
25.01	Y House	c. 1870	stone	brick veneer	asphalt shingles
25.02	N Swimming Pool	c. 1980	poured concrete	not applicable	not applicable
25.03	N garage	c. 1960	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
25.04	Y house	c. 1930	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
25.05	N Run-in shed	c. 1990	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles
25.06	N Run-in shed	c. 1970	wood posts	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
25.07	N Run-in shed	c. 1970	wood posts	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
25.08	N Barn	c. 1985	poured concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
25.09	N Tenant House	c. 1980	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
25.10	N Run-in shed	c. 1970	wood posts	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
26.1	N House	late-20th century	unknown	brick	asphalt shingles
26.1	N House	late-20th century	unknown	brick	asphalt shingles
26.2	N Barn	mid-20th century	unknown	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
26.3	N Barn	c. 1995	unknown	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
26.4	N Entry Gates	late-20th	stone	stone	not applicable
26.5	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
26.6	N House	c. 1970	unknown	stone	asphalt shingles
26.7	N House	c. 1980	unknown	brick	asphalt shingles

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
27.01	Y House	late-19th	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
27.02	Y Barn	c. 1900	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
27.03	Y Barn	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
27.05	Y Shed	c. 1950	poured concrete	board and batten	asphalt shingles
27.06	Y Silo	c. 1940	poured concrete	poured concrete	gone
27.07	Y Corn Crib	c. 1950	RR Ties	vertical board	raised-seam metal
27.08	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1930	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
27.09	N Hog House	c. 1960	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
27.10	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	vertical board	not applicable
28.1	N Water Station	c. 1960	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
28.2	N Mobil Home	c. 1980	concrete block	metal	raised-seam metal
28.3	N House	c. 1995	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
28.4	Y Barn	mid-20th	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
28.5	Y House	c. 1930	concrete block	shaped concrete	raised-seam metal
28.6	Y Shed	c. 1950	concrete block	wood siding	asphalt shingles
29.01	Y House	c. 1915	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
29.02	N Pool	c. 1990	unknown	unknown	not applicable
29.03	Y Barn	c. 1900	stone/concrete	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
29.04	N Garage	c. 1990	concrete block	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
29.05	Y Corn Crib	c. 1930	stone pillars	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
29.06	N Goat House	c. 1990	none	corrugated metal	corrugated metal
29.07	N Run-in Shed	c. 1970	wood posts	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
29.08	N Hay Shed	c. 1990	wood posts	raised-seam metal	raised-seam metal
29.09	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1930	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
29.10	Y Barn	c. 1930	poured concrete	vertical board	raised-seam metal
29.11	Y Entry Gates	mid-20th	poured concrete	brick	not applicable
29.12	Y Entry Gates	c. 1920	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
29.13	Y Entry Gates	c. 1920	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable

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	map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
29.14	Y	Entry Gates	c. 1920	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
30.1	N	Mobile Home	c. 1985	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
30.2	Y	Barn	unknown	stone pillars	vertical board	raised-seam metal
30.3	Y	Stripping Room	unknown	unknown	weatherboard	raised-seam metal
30.4	Y	Privy	unknown	unknown	weatherboard	raised-seam metal
30.5	N	Barn	unknown	unknown	weatherboard	raised-seam metal
30.6	N	House	c. 1995	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles
30.7	N	House	c. 1980	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
30.8	N	Storm Cellar	c. 1980	unknown	unknown	unknown
30.9	N	Shed	c. 1985	unknown	wood siding	asphalt shingles
31.1	Y	House	c. 1950	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles
31.2	N	Garage	mid-20th century	poured concrete	horizontal boards	raised-seam metal
31.3	N	Trailer	c. 1980	concrete block	metal	metal
31.4	Y	Barn	c. 1950	concrete pillars	vertical board	raised-seam metal
31.5	N	Barn	late-20th century	concrete block	vertical board	raised-seam metal
31.6	N	Barn	c. 1975	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
32.01	Y	Bachelor's Barter	c. 1790	stone	stone/brick	asphalt shingles
32.02	N	Upper Bachelor	late-18th century	stone	log	wood shakes
32.03	N	House	early-19th century	stone	log	wood shakes
32.04	Y	Spring House	c. 1790	stone	log	wood shakes
32.05	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.06	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.07	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.08	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.09	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.10	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.11	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.12	Y	Gates	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
32.13	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.14	N Water Gates	mid-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.15	N Stone Fence	mid-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.16	Y Barn	1882	stone	board and batten	raised-seam metal
32.17	N Garage	mid-20th century	concrete block	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
32.18	N Guest House	mid-20th century	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
32.19	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.20	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.21	Y Water Gates	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.22	N Stone Fence	late-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.23	N Shed	c. 1990	stone pillars	board and batten	raised-seam metal
32.24	N Walking Bridge	late-20th century	stone pillars	wood span	not applicable
32.25	N Office	c. 1990	poured concrete	weatherboard	wood shakes
32.26	N Office	c. 1990	poured concrete	weatherboard	wood shakes
32.27	Y Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.28	Y Entry Gates	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.29	Y Water Gates	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.30	N Stone Fence	late-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.31	N Garage	late-20th century	poured concrete	weatherboard	wood shakes
32.32	N Stone Fence	late-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.33	N Stone Fence	late-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.34	N Shed	late-20th century	wood posts	board and batten	raised-seam metal
32.35	N Run-in Shed	late-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
32.36	N Run-in Shed	late-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
32.37	N Run-in Shed	late-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
32.38	N Run-in Shed	late-20th century	wood posts	vertical board	raised-seam metal
32.39	N Water Gates	late-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
32.40	Y Barn	mid-20th century	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal

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Lexington, Harrodsburg, and Perryville
Turnpike Rural Historic District

Mercer County, KY

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map #	contributing name	date	current foundation	current wall	current roof
33.1	House	c. 1930	poured concrete	weatherboard/wood	asphalt shingles
33.2	Chicken House	mid-20th century	wood posts	board and batten	corrugated metal
33.3	Cistern	mid-20th century	poured concrete	concrete/brick	poured concrete
33.4	Barn Foundation	c. 1930	poured concrete	gone	gone
33.5	Barn	mid-20th century	unknown	vertical board	raised-seam metal
33.6	House	c. 1970	poured concrete	brick	asphalt shingles
34.1	House	c. 1920	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
34.2	Shed	c. 1920	wood posts	weatherboard	asphalt shingles
34.3	Spring Head	early-20th	stone	stone	not applicable
34.4	Retaining Wall	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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Summary of Significance

The Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike Rural Historic District in eastern Mercer County meets National Register eligibility criterion A and is significant with the historic context of "Agriculture, Transportation and Development Patterns in Mercer County and the Inner Bluegrass, 1775-1950.

An earlier version of this nomination claimed that individual sites within the proposed district also meet criterion B and are historically significant within the context of "Kentucky Political Leaders, 1790-1850," and "National Religious History, 1805-1910." The Keeper of the National Register did not believe the narrative made a strong enough case for criterion B. For this reason, the current form does not request placement on the National Register based on criterion B. Most of the references to the people that appear on this form's earlier version are retained in the "Summary of Significance" because they supplement and reinforce the significance of the historic context of "Agriculture, Transportation and Development Patterns in Mercer County and the Inner Bluegrass, 1775-1950."

The open space, agricultural fields and spatial relationship of dwellings and agricultural outbuildings within this district provide an excellent illustration of important contrasting development patterns within the Inner Bluegrass. In particular, this landscape gives current observers important insights into the historic relationship between Lexington, Harrodsburg and Danville. The district also reflects the influence of the Shaker village of Pleasant Hill. Although this religious community espoused separation from the evils of the world, they maintained important economic and social relations with neighbors and business associates and had a strong influence on the spatial development of their immediate neighborhood. Because their community sat next to the Kentucky River along the path between Harrodsburg and Lexington, the Shakers and their neighbors had a significant impact on regional development during the nineteenth century.

This part of eastern Mercer County contains some of the best, most fertile farmland in the Inner Bluegrass, yet it did not come to be dominated by the top level of Bluegrass gentry as in the similar landscape in Fayette, Bourbon, Woodford, Scott, Jessamine or Boyle Counties. Although Mercer is very much a Bluegrass county in comparison to other parts of the state, its development was different enough to give it a distinctive character. As such, this part of Mercer County provides an example of an alternative route which most of the region did not follow, thereby revealing some of the decisions, values and factors behind the historic development of Bluegrass Region.

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Part of the reason for this district's unique path of development can be credited to the influence of James Harrod and the other early settlers of Mercer County; part can be attributed to the presence of Pleasant Hill, a large and prosperous community of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Coming or "Shakers." This radically egalitarian religious society cast a wide shadow over the nineteenth-century landscape with its awesome buildings, progressive farming practices and approximately 4,500 of land. Another factor is this district's geographic location, sitting near the Kentucky River and bisected by an important antebellum road, but lying across the high palisades from the bulk of the Inner Bluegrass.

The current physical evidence in the district wonderfully illustrates this story. The non-profit corporation of Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, one of the nation's preeminent historic restorations and museums, has superbly preserved much of the Shaker legacy. In 1972, the central village and approximately 2,200 acres of Pleasant Hill was listed as a National Historic Landmark. Since then the corporation has acquired an outlying Shaker farmstead and additional Shaker land. Other private land along US 68 once owned by the Shakers is proposed for inclusion in the district. The only significant piece of Shaker land not included in the district is occupied by the Dix River power plant and is not eligible.

The proposed district already has four additional houses listed on the National Register and several more that would qualify on their own merits. More importantly, the larger collection of houses, barns, outbuildings, fences and fields, and their arrangement across the landscape tell not only the unique story of this part of Mercer County, they shed light on the history of agriculture in the broader Bluegrass region. For example, the date and number of tobacco barns in relationship to stock and multi-purpose barns perfectly illustrate Mercer's stronger adherence to general farming practices and later adoption of an emphasis of burley production. They also illustrate a district that escaped the dominance of the Bluegrass aristocracy and was characterized by prosperous mid-size farms.

The proposed district has some important resources from the period of early settlement and development, (1775-1830). Many of these are Shaker, but there are also other significant non-Shaker dwellings, springhouses, cemeteries, woodland savannahs and roadbeds from this period. Some of these relate to early political leaders like Governors Slaughter and Adair. The district also has important resources from the Antebellum and Reconstruction periods. Again many of these are Shaker, but there are also non-Shaker houses, barns, carriage houses and fences. Many of the district's historic fields date to this period. Outside the Shaker community, however, the most significant resources in the district relate to the late-nineteen and early-twentieth centuries (1880-1930). The current shape of the farms and landscape was established at this time, which also corresponds with the closing of the Shaker community. This district contains an excellent collection of barns and outbuildings that show the history of agriculture at

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that time. Certainly, the visual impact of driving along the old turnpike route, now US 68, gives the viewer one of the best insights into the early-twentieth century of any road in the Bluegrass.

Although there is significant recent development along the edges of the proposed district, within its boundaries remain a high level of historic integrity. Most of the non-contributing buildings and structures are agricultural and represent the ongoing development of historic trends in Mercer County agriculture, rather than significant new departures in land use.

Research Design

Originally, the study area encompassed Mercer County properties along US 68 from near the US 127 bypass around Harrodsburg to near the Kentucky River palisades. The original research focused on three possible themes. The first was Route US 68 as an important historic corridor. The second was the relationship between the Shaker village and its surrounding community. Since this is a rural district, the third focus was to analyze how this area illustrated the general agricultural history of Mercer County and the Inner Bluegrass.

The initial field surveys revealed three distinct sections within the study area as originally conceived. In the center is the Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill. An exquisitely restored and nationally renowned museum and conference center, the current 3,500-acre property includes a core village, several satellite farmsteads, open fields with scattered barns, historic stone fences and roads, and a small number of modern dwellings, barns, stone fences, and administrative and maintenance buildings. To the west, the farms generally focus on horses, beef and tobacco production and have a high level of historic integrity dating to the 1900-1950 period. The area east of Shakertown contains a number of buildings and structures dating to the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, but the level of historic integrity is lower than in the western or central sections. This area is not as fertile and consequently has fewer active farms and more low-density residential development. The route of the main road through this area shifted several times during the past two hundred years and does not play the same organizing role as it does in the area to the west. For these reasons, the decision was made to create a historic district from eligible land that was once Shaker property or that lies the west of the Pleasant Hill along the US 68 corridor.

Areas to the north and south of the US 68 corridor were also briefly examined to determine their eligibility. Parts of these landscapes appear to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register. The historical events and themes that they best illustrate seem to be different. Their inclusion would greatly expand the size of the district and make the nomination unwieldy. The area to the east, north and south will be examined later as a second phase of the project. (See attached map.)

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American Shakers are a very well known and researched nineteenth-century religious movement. Numerous books and articles have been written about them, and the village of Pleasant Hill is already listed on the National Register. At the same time, previous consultants had surveyed the historically significant houses and some of the barns along US 68. For these reasons, I decided to concentrate my research efforts on wills, deeds, tax reports and census records. I intended to discover how the existing landscape and buildings related to the turnpike and the agricultural history of Mercer County.

In the process, I discovered that this area differs from other National Register Rural Historic Districts in the Inner Bluegrass in some interesting and significant ways. Districts used for comparison include the Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford County, Kentucky; the Big Sink, Clifton-McCracken and Pisgah Rural Historic Districts in Woodford County; the Boone Creek and Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic Districts in Clark and Fayette Counties and the Cooper's Run and Stoner Creek Rural Historic District in Bourbon County. As a result, an extensive comparison to other rural historic district became an important part of the research design.

This district illuminates a number of themes well, including the history of agriculture in eastern Mercer County, the history of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century tourism, and the architecture of central Kentucky stock barns. For the sake of brevity and depth, this nomination will focus on three themes. They are:

- Historic development patterns within the Inner Bluegrass of Kentucky;
- The Shakers at Pleasant Hill and their relationship with their surrounding neighborhood; and
- The Lexington-Harrodsburg-Perryville Turnpike as an important transportation route.

Historic Development Patterns Within the Inner Bluegrass of Kentucky

Many scholars assume that the physical characteristics of Inner Bluegrass topography coupled with the political economy of the Early Republic brought the inevitable development of aristocratic Bluegrass culture. The story goes like this. The well-watered loam soils of the Inner Bluegrass are underlain with mineral-rich limestone and include some of the best grazing land in the entire nation. The region also contains excellent land for a wide variety of arable crops. During the middle of the eighteenth century, a wide variety of Americans became aware of the

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Kentucky Bluegrass and began to cast an ardent, covetous eye upon its rich land. The first wave of European settlement coincided with the American Revolution. Single men and families of all socio-economic levels rushed to acquire land. By the early-nineteenth century, however, it became primarily the domain of the Southern gentry. Virginia's system for recording land claims was chaotic. Claims amounted to about two-and-a-half times the available land in Kentucky. Those with the most money, best lawyers and most powerful political connections acquired the most and best land.

The transplanted Southern gentry set about to recreate their own version of the English countryside and landed estates of their heritage. They brought slaves and capital, invested in commerce and industry as well as land, and used their profits to build grand houses and model farms. Lexington became the economic and cultural center of the region. Although it was not a river port, it experienced such a phenomenal growth in wealth and population during the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century that it was favorably compared to Philadelphia. Much of this growth can be attributed to enterprise and capital that the Southern gentry poured into this particular new town.

Thus the wealth and power of the transplanted Southern gentry combined with the rich grazing and arable land led to the development of Bluegrass culture. The wealthiest 2% to 5% of the landowners possessed farms of over 1,000 acres. They built large elegant houses and elaborate model farms. The elites were supported politically and socially by the next tier of 10% to 15% of the landed gentry who owned at least 500 acres. They built large country houses as well, although perhaps not quite as elaborate and elegant. The majority of landowners held 200-500 acres. Slaves comprised 35% to 50% of the population in the core Inner Bluegrass counties of Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott and Woodford. Mercer was the only exception. According to the 1860 census, slaveholders outnumbered farms in most core counties, so even many of the smaller farmers must have also owned at least a few slaves and 50% to 60% of the slaveholders owned five or more slaves. The principal cash crops were hemp and livestock. The wealthy and progressive farmers of the region imported and made major contributions to the bloodlines of American cattle, sheep, and swine. The region was also instrumental in the development of the grain-stock, corn-belt style of agriculture that became the prevailing economy of the Midwest.

Although Mercer contained some of the most fertile farmland in the Inner Bluegrass, it followed a different path. US census records clearly indicate that Mercer had a significantly different socioeconomic profile. Slaves only comprised 24% of the population, less than a third of the families owned any slaves and only 18% of the slaveholders had ten or more. These figures compare to Bourbon County where slaves comprised 46% of the population, nearly two-

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thirds of the families owned slaves and 28% of the slaveholders had ten or more slaves.¹ The value of the average farm in Mercer was \$5,632 as compared to \$20,759 in Bourbon, \$19,438 in Fayette and \$12,823 in Woodford. Only two landowners in Mercer held more than a 1,000 acres and one of them was the Shaker community. This meant the leaders of the county fell within the second tier of Bluegrass gentry and shared more political power with the average. In addition, Mercer does not contain nearly the number of enormously elegant country houses found in other Inner Bluegrass counties.

Lying in the center of Kentucky, Mercer County is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Salt River, which flows south to north. East of the Salt River is part of the Inner Bluegrass; west of the river are the Eden Shale Hills, a very broken landscape of poorer, rocky soil that lies between the Inner and Outer Bluegrass. Generally, the Eden Shale Hills throughout central Kentucky was home to smaller and much poorer farms. This division makes statistical comparisons to other Inner Bluegrass counties difficult. Nevertheless, when compared with other counties that are split between Inner Bluegrass and Eden Shale Hills, Mercer had less of Bluegrass profile with a greater percentage of Bluegrass land. For example, Boyle County, which was part of Mercer until 1842, has a much smaller percentage of Bluegrass land, yet has a larger average farm value, percentage of slave population, and number and size of slave owners. Likewise Harrison County has similar statistics to Mercer, but only a very small percentage of its area lies within the Inner Bluegrass.

Geography alone did not necessarily predetermine that Lexington should become the center of gentry-dominated, Bluegrass culture. At the beginning of European settlement, Harrodsburg and Mercer County had as many advantages as Lexington and Fayette County. The fertility of the land in eastern Mercer County was generally equal to that of Fayette, and Harrodsburg had better access to navigable water than Lexington. Harrodsburg lay near the Salt River and was closer to the slackwater ports on the Kentucky River. Indeed, Harrodsburg was the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, because the first pioneers believed it to be the most favorable spot in the entire region.

Mercer's divergent path began with the first settlers. James Harrod, and the other members of his party who made the first land claims in Mercer did not come from the same elite class that came to dominate the rest of the Bluegrass. On the whole, these early Mercer County settlers did not have the capital resources or political connections needed to establish extensive

¹The U.S. census did not record the number of slaveholders within a single family. Given nineteenth-century laws and customs concerning ownership of property, it safe to assume that few families had more than one slave owner. Thus the numbers of slaveholders as a percentage of families should closely approximate the percentage of families who owned slaves.

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industrial and commercial enterprises or build extravagant houses. The first Mercer County settlers did establish good land claims, however. In the rough and tumble land grab and lawsuits that soon followed settlement, they held on to their land better than Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton or the other earlier settlers who had claims in the rest of the Bluegrass. Certainly, Mercer County attracted members of the eastern gentry, who established large prosperous farms, acquired slaves and became relatively wealthy men. Nevertheless, the county did not have the same concentration of wealth and entrepreneurial spirit as Lexington and other Bluegrass Counties. Mercer presented an alternative path of development for the Bluegrass, one that was less dominated by the wealthy elites and reflected more the aspirations of the common man.

Political developments reflected this different path as well. Harrodsburg did not appear as caught up in the same level of town boosterism that characterized the region during the nineteenth-century. Early on, town fathers did not seek the state capital. They were less aggressive in their promotion of the town's economic development. Later, they let the town's major educational institutions go to Georgetown and Lexington and were less active in the search of railroad links. By contrast, nearby Danville attracted more wealthy elites. They hosted the first state constitutional conventions and actively pursued the state capital. Most of what became the grand estates in early Mercer lay in the area that became Boyle County in 1842. This divergence in economic status and perspective of the different ruling elites may indeed have been one of the principal factors behind the county split.

During the antebellum period, Mercer was the only Inner Bluegrass county that was prominently Democratic as opposed to Whig. Mercer voted about two-thirds Democratic in elections from 1844 to 1852. Led by Henry Clay, the Whigs received the support of most of the Bluegrass gentry and advocated internal improvements and other policies that expanded the economic opportunities of merchants and large farmers. Democrats usually found support among small farmers and others who resented the political and economic power of the Bluegrass elite. Part of the strong Democratic support can be attributed to the large number of small farmers in the western Eden Shale districts of Mercer County, but pro-Whig Bluegrass counties had larger sections of Eden Shale. Mercer's pro-Democratic vote reflected a rejection of the Bluegrass elites and their political culture. If the political economy of an area was largely determined by geographic factors, then eastern Mercer should have been dominated by the Bluegrass elites.

The proposed district is an excellent example of Mercer County's unique development. It contains land claimed by an original member of James Harrod's party as well as the largest nineteenth-century farms in the county. The district also includes the farm of one Kentucky governor and a portion of the farm of another. More importantly, it still has historic resources that reflect this stage of development. These resources include Bachelor's Barter, a fine example of the late-eighteen-century houses built by the second tier of Bluegrass gentry. The district

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contains the double-pen log house of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter. This "modest" dwelling shows an inclination by landowners in Mercer not to emulate the grand houses of the Bluegrass gentry in other counties, even by such a prominent figure as a governor of the state. The district also includes the gravesites of Slaughter and Abraham Chaplin, a member of the original party to settle Harrodsburg. These and other gravesites coupled with some late-eighteenth- and/or early-nineteenth-century stone dependencies, dams and woodland savannahs reveal the shape of the early development in this part of eastern Mercer County. These resources include some Shaker property that will be discussed below.

This proposed rural historic district is particularly significant when compared to others in the Bluegrass. For example, the Big Sink and Pisgah districts in Woodford or the Stoner Creek and Cooper's Run districts in Bourbon have the same rich arable and grazing land, but a much stronger legacy of the large estates and elaborate country houses of the Bluegrass elite. On the other hand the Boone Creek and Middle Reaches of Boone Creek districts in Clark and Fayette have much more rugged and less fertile land than in this proposed district, yet the remaining physical evidence clearly demonstrates a desire to emulate their wealthier neighbors in Fayette and Clark Counties. Collectively these districts listed above, coupled with the proposed district, demonstrate that the gentrified Bluegrass culture that reached its zenith on the eve of the Civil War was not an inevitable consequence of topography.

The Civil War brought dramatic changes throughout the Bluegrass. The turmoil of war and the abolition of slavery altered families' fortunes and land ownership. The transportation revolution gave Midwestern farmers a more competitive position at the expense of Kentucky, and the region entered into a period of slow decline. While the average size of farms slowly grew smaller, the region retained its grand estates, largely due to the continual infusion of outside capital. The Bluegrass remained an attractive place for those industrialists and financiers who wished to become gentlemen farmers. They bought old estates and expanded the grand old houses or built new ones in the latest styles.

Like the rest of the country, the more progressive Bluegrass farmers began to move away from general into more specialized agriculture where farmers concentrated on raising one or two cash commodities instead of a wide range of products. In the late-1880s, the main cash crop dramatically shifted from hemp to burley tobacco. More prosperous farmers continued to build on the region's valuable blooded stock and concentrated on dairy, poultry, hogs, beef or mules. With the continual rise of horse racing, thoroughbreds and standardbreds became more of an interest, especially for the aspiring gentlemen farmers.

The outcome of the war on Mercer County and the proposed district was threefold. First, the pro-Confederate landowners in the district for the most part survived the war. Some become

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successful politicians. They did not, however, prosper during the war and failed to recover their old economic position during Reconstruction. While they were able to remain large landowners, they were generally unable to make extensive capital improvements on their farms. Second, Harrodsburg and Mercer gained the reputation for being somewhat of a violent and lawless area during the Reconstruction era. It was less attractive to outsiders looking to become gentlemen farmers than the farmland centered around Lexington, Versailles and Paris. Third, the war and its aftermath was a further economic blow to Pleasant Hill, which was already in a decline due to their inability to attract many younger men as new members. As their industries declined over the next few decades, the local economy suffered.

Thus during the Reconstruction era, Mercer County continued on a somewhat divergent path from the rest of the Bluegrass. The county experienced the same national market and cultural trends that led the Bluegrass into a primary focus on burley production, the development of a strong horse industry and the continuation of the tradition of Southern gentlemen on large country estates. In Mercer County, however, these trends occurred at a much slower and steadier pace that represented the continued strength of alternative visions. For example, the county was still the primary domain of small and mid-sized farms in the region and had few large farms. According to the 1880 census, it had only 15 farms of 500 or more acres. This compared to 73 in Bourbon, 71 in Clark, 51 in Scott or 35 in Woodford.

An analysis of nineteenth- and early-twentieth- century agricultural records indicate that, in general, Mercer County farmers retained a stronger commitment to general farming. Rather than focusing their efforts on producing large amounts of the most popular cash crop, Mercer farmers as a whole preferred to raise a wider variety of crops and animals. Mercer grew much less hemp and tobacco than any other Bluegrass County. In 1880 it only produced about 10 pounds of tobacco and 30 pounds of hemp per farm. Although tobacco production rose from a meager 1,355 pounds in 1880 to 1,121,300 pounds in 1885, Mercer County farmers responded more slowly to the burley boom than any Bluegrass county except Boyle. In 1900, Mercer still produced less than a 1,000 pounds per farm, while most Bluegrass counties produced between 2,000 and 5,000 pounds per farm. By 1930, Mercer's production of 3,272 pounds per farm was closer to the levels of other counties, but was still at the bottom. At the same time, Mercer grew more hay and a wider variety of grains than other parts of the Bluegrass.²

An examination of individual returns in the 1880 agricultural census indicates that the continued allegiance to general farming remained particularly strong in this part of eastern Mercer County. This occurred even though the farms in the proposed district were large relative

² Statistics compiled from the U.S. Census and John D. Woods, Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture (Frankfort, 1885) quoted in Chinn, p. 363.

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to the rest of the Bluegrass portion of Mercer, and the district's rich tableland made it particularly adaptable to the specialization that was occurring elsewhere. Even the owners of the largest farms in the proposed district did not seek to maximize production on their land. All ran their own operations and did not break up their land into smaller tenant farms for the purpose of increasing profits. They only had herds of 30-40 cattle, 30-50 swine and/or flocks of 40-80 sheep. These were smaller numbers than on large tableland farms just to the south of the district, and much smaller than on the large farms of other Bluegrass counties.³

Mercer did develop some significant horse farms, but their horse industry was simply not on the same scale or league as in Fayette, Bourbon and Woodford Counties. Col. Jack Chinn purchased a farm along the Turnpike with the winnings from the first Kentucky Derby winner, Leonatus. He continued to raise thoroughbreds on the farm, although it became primarily a dairy in the mid-twentieth-century. The farm did produce another Derby winner, Genuine Risk, in 1980 under new ownership and a new name. Nevertheless, standardbreds and saddlebreds were more important in Mercer County. These breeds were more within the means of the prosperous, but less wealthy, mid-sized farmers in this part of the Bluegrass. The Mercer County Fair became one of the most important venues for the judging of saddlebreds. Within the proposed district, Fairview was famous for its trotters while Wildwood, Clifton (established at Pleasant Hill from land brought from the Shakers) and the Ison Farm were particularly important and successful farms in saddlebred history. It is important, however, to remember that this breeding was not on the same scale as the successful modern horse farms. Around 1880 Wildwood and Fairview were only producing two or three well-bred colts per year. The saddlebred tradition continued throughout the twentieth-century, and the district contains a couple of very successful saddlebred farms.

The unique nature of Mercer County agriculture is clearly visible in the proposed district's historical resources. Most of the properties are still working farms that contain a remarkable number of barns and outbuildings dating between 1880 and 1940. Unlike other rural historic districts in the Bluegrass, where horse barns or the ubiquitous three-bay, center-drive, tobacco barn predominate, the barn stock of this area has a much greater percentage of general-purpose stock barns. Because Mercer County farmers placed less emphasis on burley production, this area has a much lower percentage of barns used solely for tobacco than in other historic districts. In its mixed-use barns, the district has more original tobacco barns that have been stalled off for stock, than stock barn with added tier rails. This reflects more the more

³ The individual farm returns for the 1880 U.S. agricultural census matches with 80% of the farms identified on the 1876 D. G. Beers map of the county. These were the basis of the comparison with farms in the rest of Mercer. I also compared them with individual returns from western Woodford and southern Bourbon Counties.

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recent decline in burley production and the rise in profitability of beef cattle. The proposed district also has an unusually high number of barns with haylofts, but fewer silos. This echoes Mercer's role as the leading hay producer of all the Bluegrass counties. Most are relatively small, but fully capable of storing the 5 to 20 tons of loose hay that most medium and large farms produced.

The district is a virtual museum of central Kentucky barn design. The haylofts exhibit a variety of designs. A large number of barns have internal granaries that also display a wide variety of different treatments. A few barns contain some unusual features like gaslights, hay tracks, and uncommon arrangements of loading chutes and stalls. Collectively, they reveal that central Kentucky had much greater variety in the design for stock barns than for tobacco barns. The only notable exception is that there are no hillside or bank barns, which can be found in small numbers in the Bluegrass. The variety of barn design within the district probably reflects a greater commitment to general farming by the local landowners. They retained more of the older stock and general-purpose barns rather than replacing them with newer tobacco barns.

As in other parts of the Bluegrass, farms in this area contain a number of other historically significant agricultural outbuildings including carriage houses, meat houses, poultry houses, springhouses and workshops. Unlike the barns, this collection of outbuildings is more typical of those found elsewhere in the Bluegrass. The historic fields remain largely intact and contain interesting features like drainage tile. The district still has around 25-30 miles of rock fence. Most of this is on Shaker land, but it is spread throughout the district as well. In short, this district still contains many significant farming resources that are worthy of preservation and further study.

Since the Second World War, this area has remained an agriculture district. Currently, most farms continued to focus on livestock, corn and tobacco. While several farms train horses as a sideline, there are only three principal horse farms, one thoroughbred and two saddlebred. The one large exception is Pleasant Hill, which became primarily a tourist attraction. Even here, the majority of the land is still used for raising cattle. To date, there has been only a small amount of isolated residential development.

All these farms have evolved and developed as agricultural technology has changed. Thus they have built a number of modern buildings and structures to keep their operations up to date. While this may give the proposed district a higher number of non-contributing resources, the historical setting remains essentially the same. It is what it has been since the early days of European-American settlement, a principally agricultural area of primarily medium-sized farms with a few larger farms.

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The layout of the roads, open landscape, fence rows and rock walls, spatial relationship between houses and the extensive collection of farms buildings provide one of the best insights into the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century agricultural landscapes in the entire Bluegrass. Furthermore, the differences between this area and other rural historic districts help us to see alternative development patterns for the Bluegrass region based on different political and economic perspectives. Truly this is a district worthy of recognition on the National Register of Historic Places, and for all the preservation efforts that can be marshaled in saving this agricultural landscape.

Shakers and their Relationship with the Surrounding Neighborhood

The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Coming (Shakers) was arguably the most successful separatist religious society in nineteenth-century America and is well known for their architecture, fine furniture, music, technological innovations and belief in celibacy. Shakers set up separate, self-contained communities because they aspired to remove themselves from the evils of the world. Scholars have long been interested in the Shakers' relationship with the world. Much of the research has looked at the continual influence of the greater society on Shakers. There has been less focus on the influence of Shaker communities on the rest of the world, particularly their impact on the immediate surrounding neighborhoods. Pleasant Hill and the adjoining proposed historic district have great historical significance not only for the excellent preservation of Shaker history, but because the Shaker influence on their neighbors is still so readily apparent. The Shakers at Pleasant Hill made the biggest stamp on the landscape in eastern Mercer County and were very influential in the development of the county and its relationship to the rest of the Bluegrass.

The visual impact of Pleasant Hill must have been stunning during the mid-nineteenth century. First gathered in 1805, the village became one of the largest Shaker communities. It had a population of 400 to 500 and owned around 4,500 acres of valuable Bluegrass land. This made them by far the largest landowner and third largest town in Mercer and Boyle County. (The two counties split in 1842.) Pleasant Hill had a post office and the post road from Zanesville, Ohio to Florence, Alabama passed through the village in the form of the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike. There were few buildings in Mercer County that could even compare to the size, fine workmanship and simple beauty of the Shaker dwellings. Completed in 1834, the massive stone Center Family House was as large and imposing as any building in the Bluegrass at that time. The collection of buildings and well maintained yards and fields must have been striking as well. Numerous accounts remarked on the beauty, prosperity and maintenance of the village.

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Although their theology called on believers to separate themselves from the evils of the outside world, the Shakers at Pleasant Hill established strong links with some of their non-believing neighbors. Commerce was a primary motivation. In addition to the turnpike and post office, they, at various times, owned and operated a sawmill, gristmill, fulling mill, oil mill, tanyard, their own turnpike, ferries, river landings and warehouses. They also established a hotel and commercial office to facilitate the business interactions with non-believers.

Because the Shakers controlled much of the commerce in eastern Mercer County, they came to play a similar role as the leading gentry in other Bluegrass counties. Farmers wanting their grain milled or seeking to ship commodities to markets often had to do business with Shakers. Like the Bluegrass gentry, the Shakers were also very progressive farmers. They influenced neighboring farmers by example. During the 1830s, they were leaders in the shift of Bluegrass agriculture from an emphasis on grain into livestock production. They formed partnerships with Henry Clay and other wealthy gentry to import blooded livestock into the Bluegrass, and subsequently export livestock to other parts of the country. Perhaps the only roles of the governing elite that they did not play were as political brokers and informal neighborhood bankers.

The Shakers had a significant impact on their surrounding neighborhood in other ways as well. For their fellow Kentuckians at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Shakers offered a radically different vision of the way to live. Although hierarchical in their internal governance, the Shakers were radically egalitarian and communitarian in their philosophy. They believed in celibacy, equality between the genders and races, and held all their property in common. Such ideas were alien to Kentuckians, but the Shakers' excellent farming and business practices and prosperity must have gained at least a grudging respect from neighbors. One illustration of this respect was the service Shakers gave as judges at county fairs. As business and social relationships developed, non-believing neighbors came to consider and be influenced by individual beliefs without accepting the whole theology.

The exact impact of Pleasant Hill on the surrounding district is somewhat difficult to document or quantify. Nevertheless, we can see clues here and there. First, the fact that Shakers took root here is one indication that Mercer had a different sensibility that would allow a radically egalitarian communal sect to flourish. During the fervor of the Second Great Revival, the Shaker message had fallen on very receptive ears in places like Cane Ridge in Bourbon County and Paint Lick in Garrard. Only here and in Gaspar (South Union) in Logan County were landowners willing to take the drastic step of becoming Shakers. In Mercer County, the Shakers first started to gather around Elisha Thomas's farm on Shawnee Run in 1805 and signed their first covenant in 1806. By the signing of their 1814 covenant, they had established the village of Pleasant Hill. Then and in the following years several significant landowners turned

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all their property over to the Society, thereby surrendering any chance of achieving the more common goal of emulating the Bluegrass gentry.

Certainly at the early stages of their history, the Pleasant Hill Shakers experienced widespread hostility and threats due to their unusual theology and practices, and their growing presence. The families of Shaker members brought property lawsuits against the Society and sought the forcible return of relatives; violent mobs invaded the village and burned barns. The Shakers were also somewhat of a sideshow or tourist attraction. Large crowds came to witness their strange public worship services and marvel at the combination of bizarre theology and simple beauty of the village.

By the 1830s, the Shakers had gained much respect and tolerance from their neighbors, particularly among the more prominent families. Shaker journals record amicable relations with the Taylors and Thompsons, two of the largest landowning families in the neighborhood. Pleasant Hill entered into partnerships with Henry Clay to import blooded stock. During their legal and legislative battles, the Shakers received strong support from the prominent families in the neighborhood.

Prior to the 1830s the Shaker adherence to simple living, hard work, and collective pooling of resources stood in sharp contrast with some of their early neighbors like Gov. John Adair, who built an "extravagant" house⁴ on the western edge of the proposed district. Adair, however, in his effort to keep up with other Bluegrass gentry in the copious consumption of wealth became overextended and was severely compromised during the bank crisis of 1819. The Shakers made their own mistakes but were able to recover through their pooled efforts to easily ride out the depressions of 1819, 1837 and 1857. Adair's family sold their land to pay for debts and moved out of the county, as did other profligate and aspiring gentry. Judging by the remaining historical resources and documents, the wealthy families that remained in the proposed district appear to have chosen simpler displays of wealth. The modest two-room, log house of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter is one example. The stone Taylor-Vivian House is another. This family was one of the larger landowners in the district and had good relations with the Shakers. Perhaps the Shaker example influenced their wealthier neighbors not to seek the aggrandizement and conspicuous consumption of wealth practiced by large landowners in other Bluegrass counties.

⁴ The house burned early in the nineteenth century so its size and style is unknown, but contemporary sources called it extravagant. See the Adair Family Papers, Harrodsburg Historical Society.

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The Shakers influenced their neighbors in other ways as well. Their neighbor William Thompson, with whom they were on good terms, essentially impoverished himself by emancipating seventy slaves and paying for their passage to Liberia.⁵ The Shakers own witness to racial equality may have been influential in his unusual decision. The presence of double front doors and stairways sometimes occurs in Kentucky vernacular architecture elsewhere, but there seems to be a higher concentration in this district as well as in Mercer County. This may reflect an unconscious imitation of the Shaker practice.

Their most profound influence in the proposed district may have come through the purchase, development and later sale of land. Certainly the acquisition of so much land by the Shakers themselves afforded less opportunity for the consolidation of landholdings by others. Their farming practices and emphasis on animal husbandry led to the development of large pastures and fields in their own property. They may have influenced similar development in the neighborhood, leading to increased hay production, and less subsequent interest in burley tobacco.

The decline of Pleasant Hill in the late-nineteenth century and closing the village in 1910 led to a massive land sale in the district. This coincided with the sale and subdivision of the second largest property in the district around the same time. This led to the redevelopment of many of the farms along US 68 and KY 33 in the first two decades of the twentieth century. By this time, the center of Bluegrass cultural and economic activity had long been focused around Lexington and Fayette County. Lying across the Kentucky River, Mercer County became one of the more remote parts of the Inner Bluegrass. As discussed above, property in Mercer County received a lot less interest from outside aspiring "gentlemen" farmers. This allowed the early-twentieth-century redevelopment of this district to follow a more uniform model of an upper-middle-class working farm than the large estates and gentlemen farms found in other rural historic districts in the Bluegrass. It came to have a greater percentage of farms in the 200-to-400-acre range. The houses and farmsteads reflected this status.

Because of the significant and unusual influence of the Shakers, the proposed district developed in an especially distinct manner than did other parts of the Inner Bluegrass, at least as exhibited in other rural historic districts. After the closing of Pleasant Hill, both the legacy and vacuum they left continued the divergent development of the district. Fortunately, much of this history is still visible on the landscape. The non-profit corporation, Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, has excellently preserved the core Shaker village, two outlying Shaker families'

⁵ Chinn, p. 310 quoting information from Notes by the Way on a Journey to the State of Kentucky in 1873 by Henry C Blinn, Canterbury, NH. Collection of The Shaker Museum, Old Chatham, NY.

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farmsteads and most of their original agricultural fields and fences. The corporation has also preserved some of the early-twentieth century development that occurred on original Shaker land. Likewise, the non-Shaker land retains a high level of historical integrity to the early-twentieth century. Visitors can easily see the early-twentieth-century redevelopment. With a minimum amount of supplemental information, they could also see the relationship between the Shakers and their neighbors. The material resources in the proposed district not only tell an interesting story about eastern Mercer County, they greatly enhance the interpretive value of Pleasant Hill, one of the finest historic village museums in the nation.

Transportation and the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike

During the time of the Early Republic, Henry Clay and other advocates of internal improvements aspired to build a network of roads that would link the expanding west to the east and the north to the south. They were particularly interested in building a branch of the National Road from Zanesville, Ohio to New Orleans via Lexington, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; Florence, Alabama; and Natchez, Mississippi. Although Andrew Jackson vetoed federal funding for the project during his first term, the dream did not die. Starting with the long established road from Maysville to Lexington, the Kentucky legislature soon chartered a series of macadamized turnpikes to run along the route and become part of the US post road from Zanesville to Florence.

The next portion of the road was the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike. The prominent Shaker presence largely determined the route through eastern Mercer County. When the state legislature passed the turnpike's charter in 1833, it mandated that the road go through Pleasant Hill. The Shakers built their part of the turnpike right on the east-west axis through the heart of the main village. This east-west axis was laid out along a narrow ridge because its topsoil was deep enough for the Shakers to build large basements under their dwelling houses.

At the passage of the turnpike charter, the rest of the route through eastern Mercer County was much less obvious. Since the days of early settlement there was no clear candidate for the best ferry crossing between Harrodsburg and Lexington. Mundy's, Todd's (Brooklyn) Fulkerson's and Curd's Landings were the principal candidates, but the steep palisades along the eastern border of Mercer made it difficult to get down to the river at all these sites. There were other factors that lead to frequent changes in early roads. Some early landowners were not particularly eager to have the roads cross their farms. Mercer County court records contain a number of surveys to assess the best route from Harrodsburg to various landings as well as petitions to reroute the roads around particular farms. Early owners of the principal ferries naturally wanted the best roads to come their way and competed for the honor. This included the

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Shakers who bought Fulkerson's Ferry in 1817. Between 1780 and 1830, Mundy's and Curd's appear to have been the preferred crossings. Mundy's Landing had the easiest decline to the river on the Jessamine County side, and Curd's Landing was the nearest slackwater port to Danville; Boyle County and southeastern Mercer County. Still, the best route for the turnpike was still open to question.

Ultimately the location of Pleasant Hill eliminated Mundy's Landing from the turnpike route. The terrain between Mundy's and Pleasant Hill was difficult, and linking the two would have also created a very winding and circuitous route between Lexington and Harrodsburg. Todd's Ferry became the selected river crossing instead of Curd's or the Shaker operated ferry at Fulkerson's because a number of subscribers with commercial interest along Indian Creek preferred that route. With its completion in 1837, the turnpike became one of the first macadamized roads in the state and a major U.S. post route.

The Shakers continued to make their presence felt. Within a decade, they purchased land around Curd's Landing and began to cut a new road out of the side of the palisades to their new ferry. This route left the turnpike at the eastern end of the main village and traveled due east. In Jessamine County, the road, known as the Pleasant Hill & Kentucky River Turnpike followed along the present KY 29 until it intersected with the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike, thereby bypassing Todd's Ferry. By 1861, the quality of their work had diverted the US Post and much of the traffic from away from the Lexington-Harrodsburg-Perryville Turnpike near Todd's Ferry. The Shakers also maintained the Old Salt Road (now A. T. Dean Road, that forms part of the eastern boundary of the proposed district) from near their village to Mundy's Landing. They used Mundy's Landing for commerce when the river was too low to make their own landing navigable.

Both of these roads follow their historic alignment. Today A. T. Dean Road is a narrow paved public road for most of its original route until it becomes an internal dirt road on a farm near the river. It still has its historic cuts and embankments. Nineteenth-century dry rock fences still line both sides of the road for a majority of its length. The old Shaker Ferry Road is a private road that has received very little improvement other than a small amount of asphalt paving. The mid-nineteenth-century work of cutting the road out of the palisades is clearly visible. The road is very significant in illustrating the current road construction technique of that era.

According to the 1876 Beers Atlas of Mercer County, the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike corresponds nearly to the present US 68 from the main village at Pleasant Hill to Harrodsburg. There are two exceptions. In part to aid the preservation of Pleasant Hill, a bypass was constructed around the village in the mid-1960s and later extended around Kissing

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Bridge in the mid-1980s. However, the original roadbed with corresponding rock fences is still clearly visible. Second, a curve approximately eight-tenths of a mile northeast of Curry Lane appears to have been smoothed out sometime after 1876.

The original date of this route is unknown. Mercer County Court records indicate that in 1788 Abraham Chaplin objected to the road from Harrodsburg to Todd's Ferry passing through his land. A wide bend in the road between Handy Pike and Curry Lane may have been a response to his request. The bend lies next to his original claim, and there is no topographical reason for it on this tableland. For this reason, this curve probably dates this portion to the eighteenth century.

The section between Chatham Lane and one mile south of Chinn Lane is probably of later origin. At Shawnee Creek, the road diverts from a faint remnant of a reported buffalo trace and cuts between the old home site and graveyard of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter, which is a very odd placement for the Bluegrass. Gov. Slaughter died in 1830 and this section of the turnpike was completed circa-1840. Perhaps the road was rerouted sometime after his death. This section between Chatham Lane and Chinn Lane, has an elevation change of eighty feet in a distance of seven-tenths of a mile, crosses a creek and provides six access points. Perhaps the contemporary turnpike standards as outlined in the "Specifications and Agreement for the Turnpike Road from Lexington, Fayette County to Harrodsburg, Mercer County" dated February 1, 1839 required a change of location from a previous county road. There is no physical evidence that the roadbed has been changed since the completion of the turnpike.

The road still contains much of the same curving alignment, grading, and embankments of the nineteenth-century turnpike. Likewise, a number of properties still have along the road fences, entry gates, water gates, creek embankments and trees that date to the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Collectively, the US 68 corridor through the proposed district is significant as a surviving route of one of more important intrastate routes of the mid-nineteenth century and as a surviving example of Bluegrass turnpikes during the late-nineteenth century.

The turnpike remained a toll road until around the turn-of-the-century when it was acquired by the county and converted into a free public road. This corresponded to a similar development in other parts of the Bluegrass. Farmers began to demand relief from the burden of paying the tolls on the numerous turnpikes throughout the region. This greatly expanded movement and communication within counties, which only increased with the advent of the automobile in the next couple of decades. Before, farmers limited the trips to town to carrying produce to market or only the most essential of business trips. After the roads became public, farm families were more eager to travel to town for shopping and social events. County living

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became more of a premium as some professionals and businessmen chose to live a few miles out of town and commute to work.

That this phenomenon occurred in this proposed district at the same time when so much land came up for sale and redevelopment only enhanced its visual impact on the landscape. A high percentage of the houses along US 68 were built or greatly expanded during the first fifteen years after the road became public. The largest were those closer to Harrodsburg. They represent the homes of upper-middle class or lower-upper class families who wished to live on a Bluegrass farm but have easy access to the county seat. Closer to Shakertown, the farms represent more middle-class farms where the owners are drawing almost all of their income from farm sources. This stretch of US 68 illustrates this early-twentieth century phenomenon as clearly as any in the Bluegrass.

The home of Governor Gabriel Slaughter

The proposed district contains the late-eighteenth-century log home and gravesite of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter. This home is a very modest double pen log dwelling. It is unknown how long Slaughter lived in this cabin or if it was his residence when he became Governor of Kentucky. There is, however, no information or archeological remains of any other dwelling on the farm built before his death in 1830. The fact that a man prominent enough to become governor of the state chose to live in such a modest dwelling for a period of time is further illustration of the lower level of ostentatious wealth found in Mercer County as compared to the rest of the Inner Bluegrass.

Very likely Slaughter was capable of more conspicuous consumption than he pursued. During the settlement period, his father laid claim to more than 20,000 acres in Scott and Mercer Counties. Gabriel's farm in Mercer contained large amounts of excellent land, but he chose to leave sizable portions of it undeveloped. Indeed, one hundred-acre woodlot on prime land was left uncut until it became the Stephen Bailey farm in 1901. The choice to forego full utilization of such productive land, not maximizing farm profits, indicates a less acquisitive spirit than generally occurs among Bluegrass gentry.

Gabriel Slaughter had a very troubled and unsuccessful term of office from 1816 to 1820. Historians of Kentucky politics generally attribute his difficulties to personal bitterness and jealousies over his cabinet appointments. He was elected as Lieutenant Governor. When Governor George Madison died before he could fully organize his government, there was some question as to whether Slaughter became "Governor" or "Acting Governor." This question was exacerbated by changes he made to Madison's cabinet. The historical resources remaining on his farm indicate that divergent socio-economic perspectives may have also been a source of conflict. His more prominent opponents such as John C. Breckinridge were more typical of the wealthy Bluegrass gentry. The home remains as an important resource with which to continue to interpret Mercer County's agrarian past and its influence on Kentucky's politics as practiced by Gabriel Slaughter.

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Interviews

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Francis Keitling Mosley
James Thomas
Terry White

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Boundary Description

The proposed district includes the following property parcels as recorded in the Mercer County Valuation Assessor Office.

55.00-00-036.00	66.00-00-013.00	71.00-00-011.00
56.00-00-020.00	66.00-00-014.00	71.00-00-015.00
56.00-00-043.00	66.00-00-015.00	72.00-00-002.00
56.00-00-044.00	67.00-00-008.00	72.00-00-002.01
56.00-00-044.01	70.00-00-001.00	72.00-00-002.02
56.00-00-044.02	70.00-00-008.00	72.00-00-003.01
56.00-00-044.03	71.00-00-001.00	72.00-00-004.00
56.00-00-044.04	71.00-00-004.00	72.00-00-005.01
66.00-00-007.00	71.00-00-005.00	72.00-00-005.02
66.00-00-008.00	71.00-00-006.00	72.00-00-005.03
66.00-00-009.00	71.00-00-007.00	72.00-00-005.04
66.00-00-010.00	71.00-00-008.00	72.00-00-005.05
66.00-00-011.00	71.00-00-009.00	72.00-00-011.00
66.00-00-012.00	71.00-00-010.00	78.00-00-006.00

The district also includes a portion of 67.00-00-007.00 defined as starting at the southwest corner of Handy Pike and US 68; then proceeding southwest 1,250 feet along the parcel boundary; then proceeds southwest 2,300 feet to the western boundary of the property; then 875 feet northwest along the boundary to US 68; and then northeast along the right-of-way for US 68 to the corner of Handy Pike and US 68.

See attached maps for a graphic outline of the district boundary.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were drawn using the following criteria.

1. Include only land that qualifies under the themes outlined in the statement of significance.
2. Include as many individual properties as qualify along highway US 68 from the Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill west to Stringtown.

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3. Include additional properties north and south of US 68 that have strong links to the Shakers and other themes outlined in the statement of significance.
4. Emphasize land that exhibits historic fields and traditional agricultural practices.
5. As much as possible, include whole parcels of individual tax property.
6. Maintain contiguous boundaries.

The drawing of the district began by including all of the property owned by Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, Inc. Since their listing on the National Register, this non-profit organization has acquired additional land includes all the known existing buildings constructed by Pleasant Hill Shakers, plus large fields with miles of Shaker rock fences.

Land to the east of the Shaker Village probably does qualify for the National Register, but was not included in this nomination because the character of the landscape is different and illustrates different themes than those set out in the statement of significance.

Several farms south of Shaker Village were included for three reasons. First, part of the land was owned by the Shakers or their close associates. In addition to containing a late-nineteenth-century dwelling that is already on the National Register, this area probably has some additional rock fences constructed by the Shakers. This area also has several farms that are excellent example of early-twentieth century development. Including these farms required the inclusion of a small area of recent development, but current intrusion of non-contributing buildings is small.

Almost all of the individual properties along US 68 are strong additions to the proposed district. One farm near the junction of Sexton Road (BB-250) was excluded due to owner refused to let it be resurveyed, although it still adds to the overall visual impact of the district. This exclusion meant that a couple of farms along Sexton Road and Philips Lane were removed from consideration due to the requirement for contiguous boundaries and the presence of new development. Under difference circumstances these farms may have been included.

Shawnee Farm (Map # 11.01), which lies along US 68 and Chinn Lane, is a modern thoroughbred farm with several non-contributing buildings. It was included because it contains the family graveyard of Gov. Gabriel Slaughter, as well as other historic resources and the landscape still informs the viewer about nineteenth-century development patterns and agricultural history.

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Oak Hill is a saddlebred farm that lies in the corner of the district along US 68 and Handy Pike. The main dwelling (BB 229, Map # 25.01) and front 150 feet of farm is included because the location of the nineteenth century house shows the historic pattern of development along the old Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike. The rest of the farm does not have enough integrity from the period of significance and a large number of non-contributing buildings.

The Ison Farm (BB-227, Map #24.01) contains a few tenant dwellings that could possibly be considered the outskirts of the hamlet of Stringtown. These are included in the district because they represent the type of tenant dwellings found on farms in Mercer County during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Although it contains some interesting buildings that qualify for listing on the National Register, Stringtown itself was not included in the proposed district because it represents different themes than outlined in the statement of significance. Stringtown should be considered for nomination on its own merits.

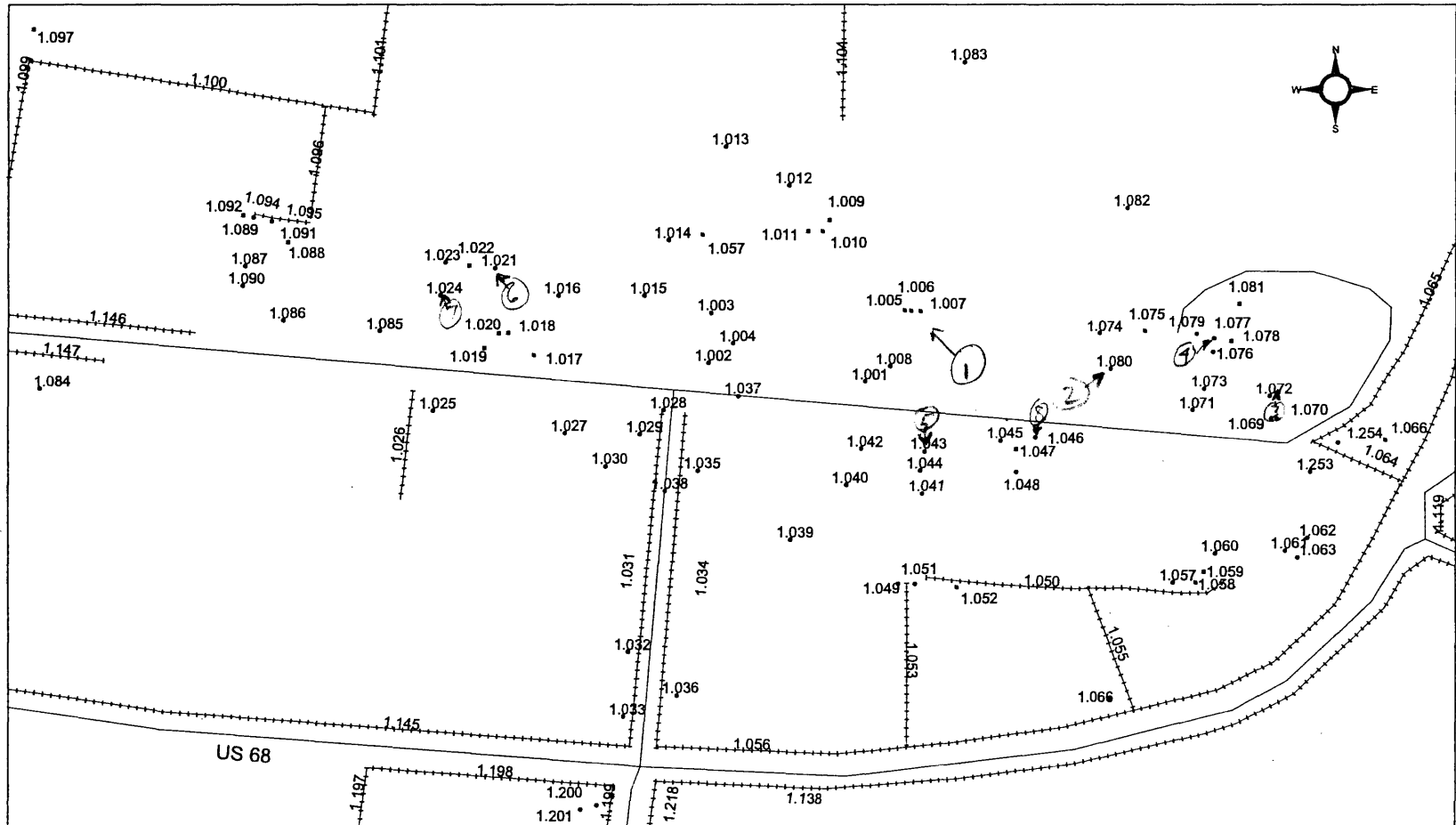
Wildwood (20.01) lies off US 68 along Curry Pike. The main dwelling (BB-237) is already listed on the National Register as part of a multi-resource nomination. Currently Wildwood is part of Anderson Circle Farm, an approximately 5,000-acre Angus Cattle operation. Anderson Circle contains a number of historically significant farmsteads lying north and west of the proposed district. They are probably eligible for listing on the National Register, but were not surveyed due to time and resources. There is also significant modern development between the rest of Anderson Farm and the proposed district. Likewise the Anderson Circle farmsteads may reflect different themes and should be considered for nomination as a separate district. Although its farmstead contains a number of new structures and buildings associated with progressive beef cattle production, Wildwood was included in the proposed district because the location of the main dwelling, fields and wood lots reveal documented late-nineteenth century patterns along the Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike.





The area south of district along Handy Pike has some important historic resources, particularly further south off the road. However, there is too much recent development along Handy Pike and Shawnee Run Lane to be able to draw a contiguous district. The area south of Handy Pike should be studied and considered for nominations as a rural historic district on its own merits.

Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike
Rural Historic District

Insert 1

Center Village of Pleasant Hill

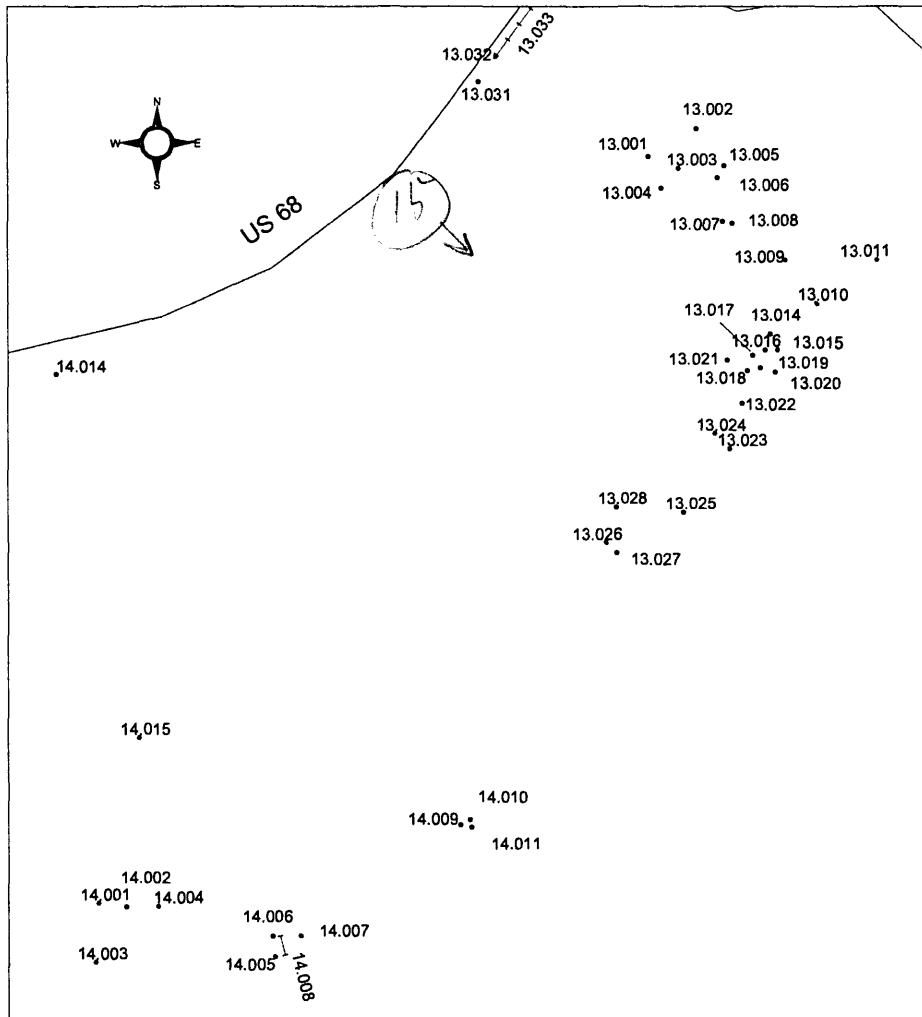


-  Rock Fences
-  Surveyed Resources
-  Roads
-  Insert 1 Boundary

Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike Rural Historic District

Insert 2

Steven Baily Farm and Maplewood

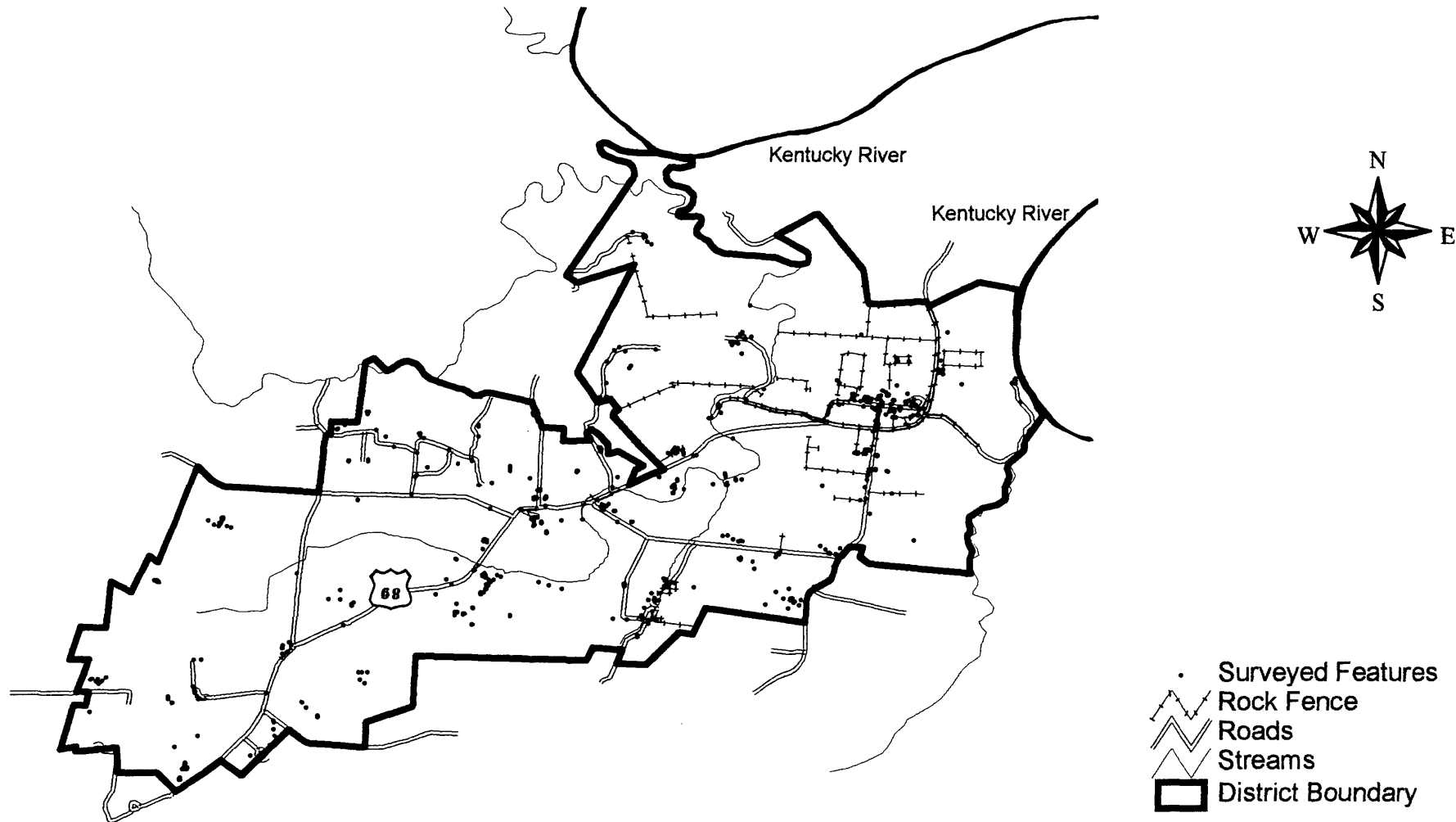


0.05 0 0.05 0.1 0.15 Miles

Scale
1:3,500

- Surveyed Resources
- ⚡ Rock Fences
- ⚡ Highway
- ⚡ Creek
- Insert Boundary

Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike Rural Historic District



3 0 3 Miles

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Rural Historic District, Mercer County, Kentucky

List of Photographs

All the following photographs are in The Lexington, Harrodsburg & Perryville Turnpike Rural Historic District, Mercer County, Kentucky

1. Pleasant Hill Water House and Brethren's Bath House; facing northwest; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
2. Pleasant Hill East Family Brethren's Shop; facing northeast; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
3. Pleasant Hill East Family Sister's Shop; facing north; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
4. Pleasant Hill East Family Wash House; facing northeast; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
5. Pleasant Hill Ministry's Workshop; facing south; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
6. Pleasant Hill West Family Sister's Shop; facing northwest; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
7. Pleasant Hill Dry House; facing northwest; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
8. Pleasant Hill Post Office; facing south; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY

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Rural Historic District, Mercer County, Kentucky

9. Pleasant Hill West Lot Dwelling; facing east; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
10. Pleasant Hill West Lot Wash House; facing southeast; photographer, Diana Ratliff; photographs taken August 2003; Negatives at Shaker Village at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg, KY
11. Pleasant Hill Field; facing northwest; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
12. Hungate Farm, 2887 Lexington Rd., Harrodsburg, KY; facing northwest; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
13. Fairview; 2408 Lexington Rd., Harrodsburg, KY; facing southwest; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
14. House, 2487 Lexington Rd., Harrodsburg, KY; facing north; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
15. Bailey Farm, 2192 Lexington Rd., Harrodsburg, KY; facing southeast; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
16. Baxter House, 1677 Lexington Rd. Harrodsburg, KY; facing northwest; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
17. Freeman Acres, 1561 Lexington Rd. Harrodsburg, KY; facing west; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY
18. Rice Farm, 1543 Lexington Rd. Harrodsburg, KY; facing east; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

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Rural Historic District, Mercer County, Kentucky

19. Tenant Farm, 1225 Lexington Rd. Harrodsburg, KY; facing northwest; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

20. Barn with Haytrack on Patrick Farm, 3256 Shakertown Rd., Harrodsburg, KY; facing southwest; photographer, John Lewis; photographs taken July 2002; Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY