NPS Form 10-900-b
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Pisgah Area of Woodford County, Kentucky

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The Settlement of Pisgah: 1784-1820
Rise of an Agrarian Economy: 1821-1865
Changes in a Southern Agrarian Community: 1866-1918
The Age of Modern Farming: 1919-1945

C. Geographical Data

The surveyed area includes approximately 10,035 acres in east-central Woodford County, within the Inner Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. The boundaries are U.S. Highway 60 (the Lexington-Versailles Road) to the south; the waters of Shannons Run and the South Fork of Elkhorn Creek to the east; the Old Frankfort Pike, the Woodford-Scott County line and South Fork of the Elkhorn to the north; and the Big Sink Road to the west.

☐ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

David L. Morgan — 12-22-88

Signature of certifying official — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Commonwealth of Kentucky

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

for Patrick Andrus — 2/10/89

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register — Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

INTRODUCTION

The multiple property group for the Pisgah area of Woodford County, Kentucky focuses on historic properties that represent four periods of history from 1784 through 1945 within the themes of settlement, agriculture, domestic architecture, transportation, commerce, religion, education, landscape architecture, conservation, social history and Black heritage. Some themes, like agriculture, domestic architecture and transportation, figured importantly in the ongoing evolution of the area and are represented by several resources from each period. Other historic patterns like commerce, religion, education, conservation, social history and Black heritage, did not impose continual change within the community but are no less important to the overall historic context of the rural Pisgah area. As a result, fewer but equally significant resources illustrate the second group of historic patterns. Intensive survey concluded that the above mentioned themes were the most common to area properties, however, survey of historic archaeological properties was not performed.

The primary and secondary identified historic themes are represented by resources during some time periods, yet during other periods, no resources remain to illustrate the theme or historic pattern. The following table clarifies the outline of the Multiple Property Listing by indicating which themes are represented by property types in each era.

Themes Discussed Per Period

1784-1820	1820-1865	1866-1918	1919-1945
Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
Dom. Arch.	Dom. Arch.	Dom. Arch.	Dom. Arch.
Religion		Religion	
Education			Education
Commerce		Commerce	Commerce
Transportation		Transportation	Transporta.
Black History		Black History	
		Conservation	Conservation
Social History			Social Hist.

[X] See continuation sheet

For further clarity, the Multiple Property Documentation sections E and F are organized with section F, Associated Property types immediately following the section E context to which they relate.

The Pisgah area is located in east-central Woodford County, within the region known as the inner Bluegrass. The region is one of the most productive agricultural areas in Kentucky, with fertile loam soils underlain by calcium rich limestone. Since its early settlement, the Bluegrass economy has been strongly based in agriculture. The majority of the region's farms are diversified, family-run operations that raise cattle, tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans and other crops. Some of the older, diversified farms in the study area were divided or combined and adapted to the raising of Throroughbred and gaited horses beginning about twenty-five years ago. These farms generally no longer raise diversified crops, but devote the majority of their acreage to pasture. New single family dwellings have been more recently built on small acreage tracts. These newest properties do not have agricultural associations.

THE SETTLEMENT OF PISGAH: 1784-1820

In the second half of the 18th century, Virginia's western boundaries were expanded beyond the Appalachian Mountains into the territory that would become Kentucky. The transmontane soils, fertile and available, at the tip of the frontier, lured explorers and thousands of emigrants. The first-sought of the new lands were those of the central Bluegrass; a region of loam soils underlain with mineral-rich limestone and fed by springs and streams. Fact and lore mingled in a popular tale of the new Garden of Eden, happy news to Easterners with exhausted home soils or no chance of owning good eastern land through inheritance or purchase. The attraction of fertile new lands, military warrants for those who served in the Revolution, and the ability to purchase land outright persuaded thousands to migrate west.

Soon after the 1779 settling of Lexington in Fayette County, outlying areas were secured for white habitation. One of the first groups to leave behind for good the walls of McConnell's Station (outside of Lexington) in the spring of 1784 was a company of immigrants from the Calf Pastures, an area of Augusta County, near Staunton, Virginia. They had

obtained land in the area now known as Pisgah, twelve miles west of Lexington, bordered to the east by the dependable waters of Shannon's Run and South Elkhorn Creek. The gently rolling landscape held grass, forests and the sinking holes and springs of a Karst topography.

Agriculture

In the settlement Bluegrass, the overwhelming majority of men were employed in agricultural pursuits with their wives, families and slaves working with them in the fields and at home. Subsistence agriculture dominated the economy, and surplus goods were fairly scarce and expensive in the early years of the era. Settlers raised their own grain, vegetables, meat, poultry and fruit, made maple sugar and sorghum. In other parts of Kentucky, years could pass before a farm's production yielded significant amounts of surplus goods for sale. But in the Bluegrass, favorable yields effected a prosperous agricultural economy prior to the end of the settlement period.

Agricultural knowledge and preconceptions, financial abilities, and selection of land were critical ingredients to how settlers first modified the natural landscape. The inner Bluegrass contained some of the most fertile acres in the new Virginia, land that was and still is highly productive. Unlike the pastures that have come to be associated with the central Bluegrass, extensive deciduous forests of valuable hardwoods and canebrakes dominated the settlement vegetation. Fields were opened by girdling, (removing a circumference of bark around the trunk and thus killing the tree), felling, and burning trees. By the end of the settlement period, most acreage, cleared or not was devoted to pasture.* For a few years before they left McConnell's station and moved permanently to the area in 1784, Pisgah's early settlers cleared the new ground and planted corn crops. The first spring at Pisgah found members of the Stevenson, Dunlap, Gay, Armstrong, Elliot, Mc Ilvain, Lockridge, Clark and Hamilton

*Before the land was cleared and fenced, cattle and hogs ranged freely in the woods, hogs with ears notched for identification and cattle cowbelled. Regular small feedings of corn and fodder familiarized the animals with home and hopefully, kept unruly hogs semi-domesticated.

families building shelters for family and stock, clearing more land, cultivating crops and opening sugar camps. (Railey; 1928, 150-2)

From the beginning, Woodford County ranked as one of the top agricultural producers in the state and region. Early settlement agriculture consisted of clearing enough ground to plant corn, the staple crop of all early Kentucky settlers. It provided daily bread and porridge for home use, was the major protein source for livestock, was used in making distilled spirits, and was bartered as legal tender. Whereas corn placed as the staple crop, hemp reigned as the cash crop for both the settlement and antebellum Bluegrass. The weed, grown for the woody fiber in its stalk, was perfectly suited to the rich, limestone soil; slaves, tenants, and farm owners labored in cultivation, harvest, stalk retting, and "breaking" or separating the fiber from the stalk. Most farms enumerated cattle, swine, sheep and horses in early Census counts. Cattle, swine and sheep yielded dependable income, home-produced dairy and meat products, fiber for spinning and weaving, lard for candlemaking, and other by-products. Horses provided farm power and transportation.

The early natural environment, broad historical developments and trends, and some accounts of decisions about the built environment of the settlement Bluegrass have been documented. However, a gap exists in understanding rural demographics and the actual sizes, density and physical makeup of the region's early farms. Federal census and county tax assessments aided this study in determining the frequency and sizes of farms that existed during the period. The 1792 Woodford County Tax Assessments lists all tithables (categorized as white male heads of household with property, although women's names appear in the same column). Tithables' valuated property included total blacks (slaves), blacks under 16, horses, cattle, carriage wheels, ordinaries (tavern licenses), and acres of land. It is apparent from the tax lists that the great majority of tithables were agriculturalists, albeit to varying degrees. Most of the total 779 tithables owned some taxable property, primarily horses and cattle, although less than 62% owned acreage. And, of those land owners, the majority held from 25 to 100 acres. There are noticable gaps between these subsistence acreages to three, four, and five hundred acre parcels, and then again, to significantly larger holdings of 12,000 to 22,000 acres of land. Perhaps half of those who did own

property did not own slaves and the majority of those that did own slaves held from and average of one to five. Even those who owned considerable acreage did not necessarily own large numbers of slaves. For example, in 1792, John Crittenden owned 22,621 acres, the greatest single owner in the county, yet he was taxed on a total of 17 slaves, with nine of them under age 16. Representative of the successful middling farmer were Pisgah area settlers Alexander Dunlap with 200 acres, two slaves, twenty seven horses and thirty three cattle, or Samuel Stevenson with 300 acres, one slave, twelve horses and twelve cattle. Other recognizable names of individuals in the survey area generally owned over 100 acres of land, at least one slave, and several horses and cattle. (Woodford County; 1792)

The county statistics reveal a window to the Bluegrass of 1792, and raise issues not thoroughly understood from the cultural resource data currently available. One significant unknown points to the 38% of tithables that were taxed on livestock and slaves, but did not farm their own acreage. The survival rate of the material culture representing the accommodations of this identified group that farmed others' lands is unknown. It is believed that the majority of surviving settlement period agricultural properties more certainly represent those who owned land, and probably those of higher financial capabilities (like Dunlap and Stevenson). This loss of a significant component of the settlement pattern suggests that a landscape with a period of significance dating exclusively to the settlement period would be improbable.

A further look at tax records reveals patterns of change in property ownership that occurred in Woodford during the following two decades. By 1814, to the categories of taxable property were added: acres of land by rating of first, second and third class; in whose name the property was entered and patented; stud horses; rates of covering (breeding); retail stores; taverns; and the value of land per acre. The names of a few individuals appear several times in the property entry and patent categories, but the owner was often a different person. The 1814 owner apparently purchased the land from the original patentee, one of those noted during earlier assessments as owning thousands of acres. Over 50% of those owning land in 1814 purchased it from an earlier claimant that had obtained the acreage through warrant or purchase (Woodford County; 1814).

The tax assessments propose a full range of tithables living in the study area in 1814. Tenant Mary Hall owned no land, two cows, and owed $20.00 taxes. Martha Mc Clure owned 20 acres of land valued at $12.00 an acre and paid taxes on $720.00 of property. William Hoglin owned 102 acres valued at $10.00 an acre, owned no slaves, two horses, received $90.00 in stud fees and paid taxes on $1900.00 of property. Alexander Dunlap's fortune had grown since 1792, to include a 314 acre farm valued at $18.00 per acre. He owned eight slaves, fourteen horses, and paid taxes on $8,460.00 of property. Samuel Stevenson's prosperity was even greater, with a 500 acre farm valued at $18.00 per acre, eight slaves, nineteen horses, and a property value of $12,667.00. Marquis Calmes, one of the wealthiest farmers in the area, owned only 263 acres valued at $18.00 per acres, but also owned nineteen slaves, thirty six horses, and seventeen stallions. His estate was valued at $32,943.00 (ibid; 1814).

Early Woodford County settlement period tax records suggest three distinct divisions of farm sizes with the majority from 25-100 acres, the second largest number being from 100 to 400 acres, and a very small minority containing thousands of acres. More tithables owned land near the end of the period, as a shift in the average size of farms increased in acreage. The percentages of farm size in Woodford County, like other Bluegrass counties in the antebellum years, would become noticeably lopsided with almost 68% of all farms containing from between 100 and 500 acres, 14% under fifty acres, 13% under 100 acres and 5% over 500 acres. What is significant about the settlement of the Pisgah area is that so many of the area's first property-owning inhabitants secured farms that were larger than the average Kentucky settlement farm, and more consistent with the eventual predominant farm size in antebellum Woodford County.

Documentation that relates the physical attributes of the largest farms of the wealthiest rural class exists, yet no farm complexes of this category have survived intact to the period within the study area. The great majority of yeomanry, the middling farmers that populated the Pisgah area, left few known accounts of the layout of their lands, and the kinds, sizes and materials used for different agricultural buildings and structures. What is known mainly has been gathered from survey and documentation of the surviving agricultural properties in the area.

Critical to the siting of a settlement farm was the availability of fresh water from an abundant-flowing spring. In Pisgah's karst topography of sinking springs and limestone outcroppings, springs were quite numerous. All the surviving settlement dwellings are located very near reliable springs, most of which continue to flow today. Springs were quickly improved with spring houses around the outpour or ledge. The spring houses, built of the limestone surrounding the spring, kept stock from muddying or destroying the source, and provided a cool, safe place for perishable foods (Karl Raitz, interview with the author, June, 1988).

In addition to labor aimed at crop and livestock production, domestic chores and home manufacture also played a significant role in the settlement economy and everyday life, and resulted in properties that illustrate these activities. Without refrigeration, early farm families had to preserve fruits, vegetables and meats for winter consumption. In Kentucky, salt-cured pork proved a common staple. In the fall, hogs were slaughtered, salt cured in large hollow logs and kettles, hung, smoked, and aged in buildings known as meat and/or smoke houses, usually located within the domestic yard area. Because of the pervasive smoke smell, implements and seldom used items were probably stored in the meat houses, but industries like spinning and weaving were performed in other out buildings or within the dwelling, and soap and candle making were done in the kitchen, out of doors, or in cellars that contained a firebox and flue rather than a simple relieving arch (as at WD 87, the Andrew Anderson farm). All examples of meat houses in Pisgah are located in the domestic yard area, indicating that meat curing was a domestic chore and not a barnyard activity. Use of meat houses for their intended purpose did not decline until the 1930's when Rural Electrification brought electricity to rural areas. Today most surviving meat houses are used for storage of non-food items.

Less common survivors of the settlement landscape are ice houses; buildings in which to store ice through summer months and provide cool storage for perishables. Ice houses were built to store ice both above and below grade, although all of Pisgah's examples have pits below grade. The ice houses were built near a rock-lined, spring fed pond, usually with a ramp area where the ice could be removed and hauled to the ice house. The ice was lowered into brick pits, lined with straw for additional insulation. A building above the

pit varied in design and materials to the owners preference. The frequency of ice houses during the the settlement era is not known. Three ice pits or ice houses were documented within the study area.

Domestic Architecture

The most frequent survivals of the settlement landscape are the dwellings built to house the owner and his or her family. Rhys Isaac documented the values of a settlement society in The Transformation of Virginia, which he found to be different than those of later, more permanent and prosperout periods. Since the majority of the Pisgah area's settlers were from Virginia, Isaacs research can shed light upon the nature of society during the settlement period in the study area. Isaacs characterized the activities of society during this initial period as communal: buildings were constructed as a neighborhood effort, travelers were usually treated courteously and welcomed to rest and dine, weddings, births and funerals were cause for community festivity and mourning alike. The church played an extremely important role in monitoring the moral tone of the community.

The candid nature of this society was also reflected in the physical attributes and configurations of dwellings. The hall-parlor arrangement, with immediate entry into one of two living spaces (usually the hall), provided little social control from visitors or within the family unit and enforced a communal style of life. (From a 20th century perspective, these hall-parlor homes provided limited privacy. However, privacy and space may have been perceived quite differently in settlement society and may not have been operative values at all.)

An exacting set of design conventions described where chimneys, doors and windows were placed, and this grammar of folk forms evolved with the maturing society (Isaac,32-3). Many Virginia settlers carried this architectural dialect with them to the Bluegrass, where one of the most common settlement dwelling plans was also, the hall-parlor. Several of Pisgah's early settlers chose the hall-parlor plan for their first dwellings, despite their knowledge of the more spacious and private center passage plan.

The early or original owners who chose hall-parlor plans for their first homes prove to be middling, late 18th century farmers with families, property, and slaves. Many proved an ability to succeed with the building of additions and larger homes in later years. Six examples of the hall-parlor or closely related plans exist within the study area. They include a one and one-half story log building (WD 173) and the only area stone dwelling (WD 145), both associated with early owner Vivion Goodloe of Virginia; a hall-parlor variation in the two room, log saddlebag dwelling of John and Sarah Lockridge Gay (WD 89); a braced timber frame, two story dwelling, possibly associated with a mill owner (WD 174); and the two one and one-half story brick dwellings of Amos Stout (WD 102) and Daniel Williams (WD 96). Although one room dwellings undoubtedly existed in the study area, none have survived in that singular condition. The rear, log room of WD 195, the Steele House may be one example of a single room settlement dwelling enlarged at a later date.

The settlement period in Pisgah witnessed two distinct phases of interior domestic house plans which represent the "transformation" identified by Isaacs. The second phase of dwelling plans evolved from both a need for additional living space and societal changes that created the desire for separate and specialized interior spaces. Churches, schools and meeting halls replace private homes as gathering places as a society develops. Families grow and draw inward and the center passage house, with unheated central passage and doored side chambers, reflects this privacy to the visitor upon entering. The transformation where "individual space was enlarged and protected", and restructured interior spaces revealed changing social attitudes, took place in Virginia over the mid-eighteenth century. The change marks the beginnings of the contemporary notion of individual "privacy". This change was most evident in the middling group of farmers, those with productive land and some slaves. For poor planters, one- and two-room dwellings persisted into the 19th Century (Isaac, 302-5). The central passage plan began to replace and co-mingle with the hall-parlor plan before the end of the settlement era in Pisgah, where middling farmers comprised an important class. Three settlement era center-passage dwellings exist in the study area. The three remaining examples include: WD 104, Buck Pond, the 1785 two-story, braced timber frame home of Col. Thomas Marshall; WD 87, the two story, brick Andrew Anderson house; and WD 177, the two story brick Redd house. At least

one other center passage house from the settlement era is known to have existed within the study area; that of Alexander Dunlap which burned in the 1930's.

What is significant about the building of hall-parlor and center passage houses in settlement Pisgah is that fifty years after the transformation of domestic spatial plans in Virginia, a variation on that progression is traceable in this Bluegrass settlement community. It is predicted that similar shifts transpired in other regional communities. The surviving cultural resources suggest that a settlement society like Pisgah, formed through strong communal experiences and close ties of kinship effected a similar openness in the definition of living spaces. With the conclusion of settlement, the claiming of desirable lands, the beginnings of a surplus economy and establishment of local traditions, specialized spaces for greeting visitors, for dining and for sleeping became more common.

Religion

For the people from Calf Pastures, as for many late 18th Century pilgrims, the church prescribed the social order of the community and was a microcosm of the the community itself. The first year of Pisgah's settlement, Presbyterian minister Reverend Adam Rankin began preaching at houses in the neighborhood. Moses McIlvain's is one remaining of four mentioned. The following year, 1785, as one of the first community activities, a log church was built on land donated by Samuel and Jane Gay Stevenson, settlers from Calf Pastures. In 1812, the log building was razed and replaced with a simple, rectangular stone building. One description pictures that stone church...

> "... with an upper and lower row of windows, according to a plan then much in use, giving this effect. The upper row was to light the galleries which...consisted of a deep end gallery and a long but narrow gallery on either side of the pulpit, extending the entire length of the house. The church had two doors, one on each side of the pulpit, and people entered facing the congregation." (Shewmaker, et.al.;1984, 29).

The last sentence indicates an entry and sitting arrangement quite dissimilar to 20th century church layout.

Early churches played a major role in establishing moral tone in a community. In the Presbyterian church, the minister and Session (appointed members) were empowered to bar church members from communion or from the congregation entirely for inappropriate behavior. Facing peers upon entering church each Sunday could be seen as symbolic of the ongoing consideration of one's actions in the community. (Shewmaker, et al; 1984)

Presbyterianism however, was not the only denomination represented with a house of worship in the community along Shannon's Run. To the north, on the Old Frankfort Pike, Baptist settlers formed the Mt. Vernon Church in 1822. Early settler Branham Dunlap donated one-half acre for the building site with the stipulation that if not used by the Baptists, the sanctuary be opened for any minister to preach when invited by subscribers. Many of the early residents of the north portion of the survey area supported the Baptist church, while the more southerly settlers from Calf Pastures attended Pisgah. Regardless of affiliation, the import of both these churches to the ongoing social and religious history of the community is undeniable. The original churches of both Pisgah and Mt. Vernon were altered or replaced in later years. At Pisgah, the simple, rectangular building was transformed to the Gothic Revival style in the 1860's and, in 1904, a Late Period Revival building replaced the original Mt. Vernon church.

Both Pisgah and Mt. Vernon churches have affiliated cemeteries. A stone wall encloses the Mt. Vernon graveyard at the intersection of the Old Frankfort and Pisgah Pikes; and Pisgah's cemetery, to the north of the church, provides a formal burying place for church members. Within these confines are found the area's most elaborate headstones and the larger area at Pisgah is planted with mature cedars, oak, maple, and sycamore trees. In Kentucky, early settlers more commonly maintained the tradition of family burial plots, which far outnumbered community graveyards.*

*No comprehensive survey of family cemeteries has been undertaken in Woodford County, but professionals familiar with the county's cemetery resources maintain that private burial grounds far outnumber public and ecclesiastical cemeteries (Ron Wells, interview with the author June, 1988).

Historically, these grounds were annually scraped of all grass and weedy vegetation. Traditional southern family cemeteries were indiscriminately located behind the main dwellings on ground that was commonly lay consecrated. A legacy of appropriate plantings included cedar and crepe myrtle. (Stilgoe;1982, 229) Several small plots, once lovingly tended, exist within the study area. Examples are found near the domestic areas at the German Bohannon site, the Redd farm, and the Goodloe farm, among others. These ecclesiastical and private cemeteries are important as enduring reminders to the community and family. The private burial grounds are especially important as examples of social and religious custom toward family and death. They are reminders of kinship, and physically integrated within the farm suggest a comfortable association with death and afterlife.

Whereas church cemeteries and family plots are considered commonplace in central Kentucky, an unusual funerary structure is also located in the Pisgah vicinity. This is the tomb of the Marquis Calmes (Cal-mez'), an early Virginia settler who figured prominently in the settlement of the region. Approved for individual listing on the National Register by the Kentucky Review board in 1973, the tomb is the sole surviving property associated with Calmes, an individual significant in the settlement period of Woodford for his activities in politics, government and agriculture.

Education

Public education for the majority of school aged children in settlement Kentucky ranked extremely low, if at all, on the list of state priorities. Until the close of the antebellum years, state education funds were continually appropriated for other necessities like road improvement. And, until 1849, counties were not required to establish public schools. All early schools were private, established by subscription or sponsored by religious denominations. In the strongly agricultural Bluegrass, the benefits of a formal education were lost to the children of a great number of middling and poor farmers who believed the best lessons were learned in the field (Clark; 1977). For the Bluegrass region as a whole, the attitude prevailed that the majority of children did not need a formal education. Those who perceived the benefits of education, primarily the planter

and aspiring farmer, sent their children to private academies and private schools conducted in early specialized facilities and private homes.

Two such institutions are known to have operated in the Pisgah area during the settlement period. Tradition holds that within years of when the Pisgah Church was established, a school was built on the church grounds. The log constructed "dog-trot" plan, contained one room for the master's quarters and one for lessons. A few years later, in 1794, the Presbytery of Transylvania, meeting at the Pisgah Church, proposed a "grammar school and a public seminary" be built for central Kentuckians. Among the original subscribers to the Kentucky Academy, as it was known, were Aaron Burr ($50.00), and George Washington ($200.00), five signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Jay, and Eben Hazard, Postmaster General, among others. The Academy flourished for several years within the small stone building constructed near the church specifically for its use. Documents relative to the construction of the school building are preserved at Transylvania University and in the Draper Collection at the Wisconsin Historical Society. These documents name locals such as Moses McIlvain, Caleb Wallace, Tunstal Quarles and Pisgah's minister Reverend James Blythe as trustees and rock haulers alike and William and John Poak as the academy builders. The Pisgah Academy building (WD 93) was listed on the National Register as part of the Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky Thematic Resources Nomination in 1983.

A private school at Buck Pond, the home of Col. Thomas Marshall, was first presided over by Marshall and later by his son, Dr. Louis Marshall. This dwelling, also significant within the theme of settlement domestic architecture, illustrates another educational choice for settlers able to afford both tuition and their children's time. A personal account of the early school relates that:

> "Dr. [Louis] Marshall, having been educated in Europe, became one of the best classical scholars of his day, and founded in Woodford County a grammar school at which many Kentuckians distinguished in after years received their education. In this school the sciences were almost ignored, the languages being taught to the exclusion of everything else. The more favored scholars were boarded

in the family of Dr. Marshall and were required to converse at the table in pure Latin." (Clippings File Woodford County Historical Society: Marshall. N.D.)

Commerce

The settlement Bluegrass economy was varied, with a promising beginning for local and regional manufacturing. Commerce was important for the exchange of manufactured goods, produce and stock, but both commerce and manufacturing ranked economically beneath agriculture within the region and the area. The only manufactures that existed in the area were the local grist and sawmills at Paynes Mill near the Fayette County line on the South Elkhorn and at Faywood, also on the South Elkhorn. No above ground or easily recognizable remains from either of these sites survives.

Transportation

Reliable transportation routes were critical to the growth and prosperity of any settlement community. The first dependable roads established in the Bluegrass were regional routes that linked Lexington to county seats and major commercial locations, river ferries and docks, and outer regional sites like Louisville and Cincinnati. To the south and north of Pisgah were the regional east-west connectors of the Lexington Road (present U.S. 60) and the Frankfort Pike. Within a county, secondary routes were "viewed" by residents appointed by the county court. Viewing entailed blazing a trail along the most appropriate route between two predetermined points such as Payne's Mill and the Lexington Road. These new roads connected communities with regional arteries, with local mills, churches and one another. Still more minor routes were the local community connectors, really little more than paths. From the locations of settlement farms and the known locations of early roads, it is believed that the farm location determined the route and not vice-versa. Several area examples support the notion that secondary and minor roads eventually linked farms but other factors, most importantly a reliable spring, dictated the location of an agricultural complex. Today, settlement houses face existing roads, are perpendicular to them, are at odd angles to the right-of-way, or are quite removed from it. Much more consistent is the spatial relationship of the

dwelling to the spring.

Trips to the local grist mill, church, and less occasionally, to Versailles or Nugent's Crossing for supplies required passable circulation networks. The two regional roads that border the study area, Old Frankfort Pike and the Lexington-Versailles Road have prevailed, as have the secondary connectors, Paynes Mill and Pisgah Pike. Sites of abandoned settlement era roads remain within the study area. These sites exemplify the changing needs of transportation and infer changes in area commerce and manufacturing.

The earliest area maps with roads are dated 1856 and 1877. On the former Huett map, the Pisgah Pike did not extend north to the Old Frankfort Pike, but terminated near the junction with Paynes Mill Road. The Paynes Mill Road extended northeast through the survey area, and passed by Paynes' grist mill on the South Fork of the Elkhorn on its route to Fayette County. A road that branched north from Paynes Mill Road, along the present alignment of Sugar Hill Road proceeded to the saw and gristmill complex near the Frankfort Pike and intersected with that road.*

Black History

Without the institution of slavery in Kentucky, the settlement and antebellum Bluegrass economy, and the appearance of the rural landscape would have been quite different. The controlled labor force gave owners more hands with which to work the productive fields of hemp, corn and grain, tend livestock, and process the many home manufactured items. The majority of modifications on the landscape, however, are believed to be slave enabled but not slave

*James Sames, Woodford County historian and discoverer of the Huett map relates that the document is the oldest known county map. He maintains that the above mentioned roads probably were in existence during the settlement period. The Old Frankfort Pike is one of the oldest routes in the Bluegrass, originaly known as the Big Buffalo Road. It was one of the two major buffalo traces in the state, the other crossing north-south through the Bluegrass in another area of Woodford County. (Interview with the author, August, 1988.

instigated. The size and location of cleared fields, the location, materials and design of slave quarters, and other slave-built artifacts were probably determined more by the owner than by the slave. The single associated property type that represents the impact of slavery on the settlement landscape is the slave quarter.

Some late 19th and early 20th century Kentucky historians tended to characterize slavery as a rather benevolent institution where a lighter yoke bound the Kentucky slave than the southern plantation slave, and the institution was more a burden to the master than a profitable venture (Coleman; 1940). Certainly, there were some instances where slave families were not separated, were never sold from the family farm, and were granted freedom upon the death of the master. But later in the antebellum period, after the ban on the importation of slaves, the slave trade became a ruthless and highly profitable economic feature of the inner Bluegrass. By 1860, there were reportedly "nearly as many slave traders as mule traders" in the Bluegrass. (Clark; 1977, 197)

Kentucky law decreed that the only place for slaves to congregate was at church. Customarily, slaves belonged to their master's church if they desired, and sat in the balcony during services (Williams; 1964, 489). Information concerning the religious activities of some of the area's slaves is preserved in the records of the Pisgah Church. The records report that, between 1808 and 1859, thirty seven "coloured" persons were admitted into the communion of the church. Of those, only one woman named Eliza was free when admitted. The black congregation never equaled more than 16% of the aggregate membership. After the Civil War and emancipation, the great majority of Blacks left the established anglo churches to form their own congregations. Two free Blacks, Henry Lossing and Caesar McIlvain, received baptism at Pisgah after 1865 but they are the only recipients mentioned in the Pisgah Church records (Shewmaker, et al; 1984).

Early settlers brought their slaves with them from homes in the east. Known individuals living in the study area with slaves in 1792 included Alexander Dunlap, 2 slaves; Vivion Goodloe, 4; Thomas Marshall, 32; Moses McIlvain, 2; Samuel Stevenson, 1. A brief review of these early slave counts reveals that most who did own slaves owned between one and

five. Property holders with large amounts of acreage did not necessarily own correspondingly large numbers of slaves. In 1792, Woodford County residents were taxed on 1014 slaves. By 1805 the number of black slaves in the county had increased to 1906. By 1814, the increases in slave counts are revealed in the growing numbers of slaves held by Pisgah area residents. In that year Alexander Dunlap owned eight slaves; Vivion Goodloe, 6; William McIlvain, 7; and Samuel Stevenson, 8. Despite the numbers of slaves in the settlement and antebellum periods, surprisingly little material evidence exists to recall their role in the history of the area. Of all the settlement farms that have survived in the study area, only one building that was probably a slave quarter remains. (At least three other quarters are known to have been torn down within the past decade.)

II. The Antebellum Years: Rise of an Agrarian Economy 1820-1865

The years following settlement and proceeding the Civil War were prosperous ones for the inner Bluegrass. Activities and efforts continued to support agriculture as the most important economic force. The decades from 1820 through 1860, often called "The Farmer's Age", proved beneficial to the region, Woodford County, and Pisgah. The landscape of fifty to seventy years earlier with narrow paths, dense forests, acres of girdled trees, and clearings surrounding buildings and other man-made improvements, was transformed into a diversified, agricultural landscape of profitable farms of varying sizes.

The changes in domestic architecture paralleled shifts in agricultural patterns during the era. It might be expected that with significant changes upon the agricultural landscape, similar changes would occur within a farm's domestic environment. Outside of these transformations, other social patterns such as religion, slave culture, and education, established in the settlement era, changed little, as did their associated resources. Likewise, commerce, manufacturing, and transportation continued to play a supporting role to the area's agricultural economy but were not characterized by momentous change or transformation in the antebellum years.

Agriculture

About one-third of Kentucky's agricultural lands were improved by 1850, meaning cleared for crops, planted to pasture or built upon. Yet in Woodford, as in the majority of Bluegrass counties, a scant six percent of all agricultural acres remained unimproved. Likewise, the value of Bluegrass farms ranked high above the state average, with Woodford County's farms valued at $4,363,917.00, ninth statewide. By 1860, the aggregate value of Woodford County's 512 farms translated to a per farm value of $12,973.00. Woodford per farm value then ranked third statewide behind the inner Bluegrass counties of Fayette and Bourbon. Of those farms in Woodford, 14% contained under 50 acres, 13% contained between 50 and 100 acres, an overwhelming 68% ranged between 100 and 500 acres and 5% counted more than 500 acres. In comparison, the statewide percentages were more

equally divided with approximately .39, .29, .29, and less than .01 respectively. The proportions of farm size for the county appear to correspond very closely to the antebellum farm structure in the Pisgah area. Review of tax assessments and Census records from the era indicates that the majority of area farms did contain between 100 and 500 acres and the value of those farms was significant.

Most contemporary information concerning the physical characteristics and practices of Bluegrass farms, focuses on the smallest percentage: those farms of 1000 or more acres. A letter penned by successful Fayette County stockman Jacob Hughes to the Tennessee Farmer in 1837 described his 1900 acre farm, Leafland, on the Lexington-Winchester Pike. Of the total acreage, 1580 acres or 83% was devoted to pasture. He raised 200 acres of corn, 20 of hay and 100 of wheat and rye. The pasture supported the annual sale of 300 cattle and 200 hogs and a few mules and\or horses from which Hughes garnered a profit of $10,475.00 in 1836. More remarkable, Hughes maintained his 1900 acres and stock with the labor of ten slaves which he called "hands". Hughes was far from alone in his management methods. In fact, another Bluegrass correspondent in 1838 contended that "the beginning of our prosperity may be dated from the period when our agriculturalists turned their attention to the raising of stock for export." (Troutman; 1957) What is significant in picturing the antebellum landscape is that Hughes, and the many other successful, large land-owning stockmen established a best-use plan for the resources at hand. These graziers knew of contemporary agricultural thought that suggested three and four crop rotation based on equally divisible fields, yet, they understood that such practice would be less profitable in their region. From this information, a typical estate might have been separated into large pastures with water sources in each, and smaller fields where corn, crops and hay were grown and harvested.

Although no examples of the antebellum 1000 acre-plus farms have survived in the study area, the second class of farms, those containing from 100 to 500 acres, dominated the area. Like the large grazing farms, much of the total acreage of these farms was probably devoted to pasture, although of a smaller percentage.

The methods of stock raising affected the numbers and types of agricultural buildings on the antebellum Bluegrass farm. Two sources maintain that cattle and hogs, at least, were grazed outside the year round. Corn was reported to be either cut and shocked in the field or let to dry on the standing stalk in rows. Both cut and standing provided winter forage. "The cattlemen wintered their two-year-olds out of doors on shocked corn;" reported one farmer, "put them on bluegrass pasture next spring and summer; and then stuffed them with corn next winter until February, when the drive to market began." (Henlein; 1957, and Troutman; 1957) This indicates that some corn was harvested and stored in slat cribs or corn bins to feed non-grazing horses, mules and jack stock, and some sheltered cattle, but at least some of the crop often remained in the field to be consumed by cattle and hogs.

Examples of the variety of agricultural enterprise in Pisgah in 1850 include the following early settlers:

James R. Gay: 273 acres; $13,650.00 value; 17 horses; 7 milk cows; 30 cattle; 50 sheep; 75 swine; large amounts of wheat, rye and corn; # 100 wool; # 500 butter; and 8 tons of hemp.

Robert Stevenson: 208 acres; $10,400.00 value; 5 horses; 7 milk cows; 4 cattle; 70 sheep; 30 swine; #100 wool; #250 butter; and 2 tons of hemp.

John McIlvain: 250 acres; $12,500.00 value; 15 horses; 10 cows; 2 oxen; 50 cattle; 70 sheep; 100 swine; #150 wool; #250 butter; and 8 tons of hemp.

William A. Dunlap: 342 acres; $17,100.00 value; 14 horses; one ass or mule; 9 cows; 2 oxen; 15 cattle; 100 sheep; 120 swine; #100 wool; #750 butter; and 10 tons of hemp. Dunlap also accounted for #150 of beeswax or honey. (Federal Census, 1850, Woodford County; Schedule of Agriculture. Slaves were not enumerated in agricultural schedules.)

These middling farmers are typical of majority of Woodford County farms. In 1850, 68% of those farms contained between 100 and 500 acres. Most farmers, if not all, practiced diversified farming, worked with horses, mules or oxen, had cows that provided beef and dairy products, processed large amounts of butter, and grew impressive weights of hemp, the major cash crop of the day. This

diversification was established throughout Pisgah and the region by the beginning of the antebellum period. Although census information maintains that less than 100 acre farms did exist within the study area, no readily identifiable examples of such a farm complex type have survived to the present.

Agricultural properties of the antebellum period were both earlier established farms with additions and modifications of buildings and structures, and newly established complexes, separated from large family farms or purchased from land owners and speculators. Farms were commonly divided into separate areas of woodland pasture, crop land, woodlot, hay meadow, orchard and building complex. The use of these areas occurred from consideration of the best use for different topographies, natural resources, and soils. Areas of sinks remained pasture; spring fed ponds were important to grazing lands, mature stands of hardwoods, carefully maintained could perpetually provide fuel, and fields with slight contours proved excellent for crop production.

One of the most distinguishing features of the antebellum Bluegrass landscape was the woodland pasture. Few woodland pasture remnants have been documented in the Bluegrass region although several examples are known to survive. The savanna-like landscapes contain burr oak, blue ash, hickory, white oak and other deciduous trees, randomly spaced within acres of pasture. A traveler in 1834 describing the idyllic scene could easily have been describing the Pisgah environs:

> The fields are extensive and well cultivated. Not a spot remains in its original state of wilderness. The woodlands are all inclosed [sic]; the underwood and the useless trees are removed and the valuable timber trees are left, standing sufficiently wide apart to admit the rays of the sun...The ground is then sown with grass and extensive tracts, which would otherwise have been mere forest, are thus converted into spacious lawns, studded with noble trees....it is impossible to imagine anything of this kind more beautiful than the alternations of woodland and meadow, with hemp and corn fields, and orchards, which the eye here meets in every direction (Western Monthly Magazine; 1834, 538-39).

A variety of fence types established peripheral boundaries and field divisions within farms. Wooden variations called post and rider, worm, or post and rail were most common during early years. But as wood rotted fairly rapidly, did not provide a stout barrier against all stock, and became less available with clearing of land, widely available limestone gained widespread use. Both quarried and field stones were laid in a variety of ways by black slaves and white laborers. Historic contract documents attest to the hiring of laborers to build fences within areas of the Bluegrass. Whether this was practiced in Pisgah or not, is not known, but several examples of this rapidly vanishing agricultural structure exist within the study area. The finest examples are found encircling the grounds and/or graveyards at Pisgah Presbyterian and Mt. Vernon Baptist Churches and at the Bohannon family cemetery. Each features flat, regular quarried rock, dry laid to a height between 3 and 4 feet. Other notable lengths of stone fences within the area mark boundaries of the Field farm along the Sugar Hill Road; at several locations along the Old Frankfort Pike, and on the Paynes Mill Road near the site of Paynes mill. Besides the Pisgah Church cemetery fence, the last remaining length of stone fence along the Pisgah Pike is located at the border of the old Stevenson farm.

Stone fences, once a common landscape structure, have become quite rare in areas of the Bluegrass. The twentieth century practices of crushing the stone to fertilize fields, and knapping stones to make Macadamized roads, added to general neglect, caused the ruin and removal of miles of regional stone walls. The few examples remaining in Pisgah contribute strongly to the overall integrity of the historic landscape.

Domestic Architecture

During the antebellum years, patterns of change occurred on the landscape due to agricultural practices, material availability, innovation, invention and personal preference. The most recognizable change to historic buildings in the study area involved the exterior alteration and enlarging of many settlement era dwellings. Some changed as a result of new ownership, but the majority were in the hands of original families when the option to remodel was taken. Also noticeable was the introduction of new dwellings to the

landscape. Most of these substantial properties adhered to traditional interior plans while offering exterior interpretations of popular styles. This first period of renovation and building occurred roughly between 1840 and 1870 and corresponds with the antebellum years of prosperity and calm. In the study area, seven settlement era homes, four still owned by original families, underwent antebellum alterations. Four owners opted to enlarge the original form and plan, while the others merely updated the exterior appearance with the additions of porches, windows and decorative embellishments. Eight new dwellings are known to have been built during the era. All exist but one which was recently demolished. Six of the eight are two story, center passage plan houses, and the two remaining are one-and-one-half stories.

The most common possibilities for the transformation of a hall-parlor to a center-passage plan include the insertion of a new wall into one of two original rooms, creating a passage with no additional space added; and the designating of all or part of one chamber as the passage with the addition of a new room. The latter option is more common in the Pisgah area, although the former solution may have occurred. The addition of side and rear wings were also answers for extra space and both configurations appear in the area.

Of those enlarged, the Gay home, Mt.Echo (WD 89) displays two transformations. The first changed the hall-parlor house to a center passage, and the second added a wing to one side. Both FA 307 the McIlvain house and WD 161 the Wasson house added center passage plans to their original settlement configurations. And the Williams house (WD 96) received a modified rear ell. Of those remodeled, the Anderson house (WD 87) and Stout house (WD 102) present unique and personal solutions to contemporary architectural fashion. At the Anderson house, a plain, side facade was enlivened with Italianate brackets, arched attic windows, and and tall sash windows. The remodeled side, the only one altered, addresses the Pisgah Pike that was extended north to the Old Frankfort Pike about the time of the remodel. At the Stout house, the original owners decided to transform their settlement period, one-and-one-half story, brick, hall-parlor house to express the then-current Greek Revival. An extended eave, applied fascia with dentils and modillions, and a monumental portico on octagonal columns "updated" the facade.

Seven surviving residences represent the antebellum period of building in the area. These new houses signify the amassing of smaller farms into larger ones with new, befitting homes (WD 91, the Utterback farm at Faywood); the separating of large family holdings into separate farms with homes for the new enterprises (WD 90, Glen Lake); and the building of larger dwellings on established farms. The single non-agricultural associated new dwelling was the manse built for the minister of the Pisgah Church. All employed the center-passage, reflecting the traditional acceptance of the plan. Five had two story ells suggesting greater privacy and specialization of interior spaces. Popular influences of the Greek Revival and Italianate, and transitions between the two predominated where opportunities for interior and exterior embellishment existed. The house at Edgewood (WD 85) was built in the early antebellum period, and much more resembles the Kentucky Federal style in both interior and exterior embellishments. The one-and-one-half story house is built on the double-pile, center passage plan, an arrangement unique in the study area. (WD 85 was listed on the National Register on 5-28-76.)

Commerce, Manufacturing and Transportation

Commerce, manufacturing and transportation continued to play a supporting role to the agricultural economy in the region and the county. In Pisgah, commerce was focused on Versailles, and small commercial establishments. Two small commercial areas were located near the milling complex by present Faywood, and at Nugent's Crossroad, on the Old Frankfort Pike (west of the study area). The only manufactures that existed in the area were the two local mills that operated on the South Elkhorn. Payne ran the upstream mill on Paynes Mill Road near the Fayette County line and downstream was Weitzel's Mill. Surprisingly little information was discovered concerning these enterprises. County court documents licensing other mills on Shannon's Run and the South Elkhorn were located, but the two mills discussed here were not mentioned.

III. Changes in a Southern Agrarian Community: 1866-1918

Many of the life ways of the antebellum Bluegrass disappeared with the Civil War years, a time that brought physical destruction, depleted livestock and agricultural reserves, little hard money, political chaos and a widespread social malaise. A series of letters between Martha Mc Dowell Field and her Confederate officer, Willis Field Jones (WD 85) depicts declining wealth on their plantation-like farm during the war years. Her letters portray life as it became for some of the wealthiest southern sympathizers during those years (Wharton; 1986). Little is known about how the Civil War effected other residents in the Pisgah-Mt. Vernon neighborhoods, besides the information contained in this diary. Certainly some lost their farms, and many more lost horses for cavalry mounts and livestock and poultry to marauding bands. War-related deaths and the emancipation of slaves greatly reduced the available labor force after the war. The Bluegrass, however, determined to resume its agricultural economy despite these setbacks.

If the antebellum years were the farmer's age, then the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, for most of the nation, could be called the industrial age. The primary national economic strength was transformed from a rural/agricultural base to an urban/industrial one in the decades between the rebellion and the First World War. Yet, the complexion of the Bluegrass and the Pisgah-Mt. Vernon community remained essentially agricultural, despite significant national changes. Modifications were evident in the resources related to the themes of agriculture, domestic architecture, commerce, transportation, Black History and religion. Although changes did occur in public education, associated resources from the period do not survive.

Agriculture

Transcontinental railroads, the invention of steel and barbed wire, the outreach of agricultural journals, and the establishment of state agricultural colleges and the U.S.D.A., nationalized agriculture before the turn of the century.

A harsh drop in demand for Bluegrass-grown hemp was caused by the decline of the southern plantation system, and

by competition from cheaper more durable fibers grown elsewhere. Fortunately, a new tobacco hybrid "discovered" shortly after the War's end, was ideally suited to the region's limestone soils and replaced the revenue gap left by the downturn in hemp. Cultivation of white burley proved as labor intensive as hemp, but a new white and black sharecropping and tenant class emerged to fill the labor void left after emancipation.

Prior to the discovery of white burley, dark or yellow tobacco, grown in the western counties of Kentucky dominated the tobacco leaf industry. The dark tobacco, weighty and thick-textured was extensively used for cigar wrappers and export. Depending upon the quality of the leaf, curing was accomplished by artificial heat through a flue, open charcoal fires, or a combination of natural air and one of the other methods. The process required tightly chinked log barns or log barns covered with boards. Soon after its discovery, the finer, more blendable white burley offered fierce competition.

The Panic of 1873 further undermined western Kentucky's tobacco hegemony with collapsing tobacco and land prices. By 1877, Bluegrass-grown burley overtook the market and commanded double and triple the prices of other species. Labor-intensive cultivation of light burley included the preparation of beds where the small plants were first grown; weeding the beds; pulling plants and hand setting in field rows; more weeding and cultivation; "topping" the plants of their flowers and reserving seeds from the choicest plants; cutting the plants and impaling them on sticks; transporting wagons of plant-filled sticks to the barn; and regulating the plants and sticks along tier rails to allow for adequate air circulation. After the leaf cured, it was taken down and transported to the stripping room. The stripping room, an unelaborate shed, usually attached to or near the barn, was where the plants were stripped of their leaves and the leaves separated into as many as seven classes. Leaves of each class were tied into "hands" then put into "bulk" and delivered to local "prizing" or redrying houses (barns) where the crop was pried into irregularly sized, wooden casks called hogsheds and shipped to market. Until the early 20th century, Louisville and Cincinnati reigned as the two major burley markets (U.S. Federal Census 1880; Campbell; 1916).

By the turn of the century loose leaf tobacco warehouses located in tobacco producing counties replaced the larger burley markets. No warehouse was located in Woodford County. Farmers instead transported their crops to Lexington or Frankfort. The infamous "tobacco war" between small farmers and the large tobacco monopolies began and primarily occurred in western Kentucky. Bluegrass planters too, became involved in breaking the trust before 1900. They planned to defeat the trust by forming tobacco pools and refusing to sell to the American Tobacco Company for under an agreed upon price (Tapp and Klotter; 1977). In 1907, Woodford County farmers pooled and held their 1906 and 1907 tobacco crops in hopes of receiving fair value for the weed. The Woodford County Board of Control and the Burley Tobacco Society were established to oversee and coordinate the farmers' work. The following year, the farmers' strategy succeeded as the trust broke to the price demands. The breakup of the tobacco trust cleared the way for producer-owned, independent warehouses where tobacco was traded on the free market. Although no warehouses were built in Woodford County, Pisgah resident Claude S. Williams (WD 96) figured prominently in the local and statewide fight against the trust. Williams was present when the American Tobacco Company capitulated to the farmer's terms. The Bluegrass Clipper reported "great rejoicing among those who have been holding their tobacco. It was a long, hard struggle and dearly bought victory" (Bluegrass Clipper, November 26, 1908, and various dates).

Tobacco became the primary cash crop for most all Bluegrass farmers. Many planted extensive acreages, cleared more fields, and built ever larger barns to accommodate the crop. It is probable that the growth of the burley industry altered the Bluegrass landscape more extensively than any other agricultural practice before or since. The furor started as early as 1883, when one Woodford Countian was reported to have "...put in 20 acres of tobacco in 1882, 40 acres this year, and will probably put in 75 next year. He says that $20 is the cost per acre for raising 20 acres this year, from sewing beds to housing, exclusive of part given to tenant and use of land." The farmer, Aaron Farra, claimed he had "...spent $3000 in erecting tobacco barns, had capacity for 15 acres at first, now has capacity for 80 acres and will build a barn to hold 20 acres in the spring." (Bluegrass Clipper, 12-13-1883)

Toward the end of the period, burley profits radically increased. In 1913, the leaf averaged 12.13 cents per pound. By 1919, the price had risen to 45.48 cents per pound. This 269% increase in revenue in combination with virtually unchanged production costs prompted a surge of tobacco barn building and plowing of even more virgin ground or Bluegrass sod for cultivation. On the eve of World War I, one-third of the United States burley was raised in Kentucky, and that amount accounted for one-fifth of the world's crop. Woodford County ranked between first and third statewide between 1889 and 1919 in pounds of production per square mile of agricultural land. The increase in burley revenues caused a parallel increase in land value, widespread land speculation, and changes to the agricultural landscape. (Davis,1927: 92-95)

The raising of horses and mules for work, sport and pleasure, and beef cattle, sheep and swine for revenue and food, continued to generate significant agricultural income on area farms. The Bluegrass required larger numbers of draft animals in comparison to other state regions due to cultivation of burley and other crops. Mules and draft horses were raised and broke for regional use and southern markets. Farmers also purchased young feeders from eastern and southern outer Bluegrass counties and then fed and finished them on the still-extensive Bluegrass pastures. Sheep ranked second to cattle in numbers per square mile, while swine stayed near the state average. The practice continued of wintering most stock out of doors the year round. As quoted from Geography of the Bluegrass Region, "The numerous barn and outbuildings typical of northern farms are not characteristic in this area as climatic conditions render them unnecessary. Hay is stacked in the field and stock runs out of doors much of the year." (Davis; 1927, 119)

Bluegrass stockmen focused attention on the improvement of various working and sporting horse breeds during the antebellum years. Some of the most successful breeders began spending ever greater sums on the purchase, training and racing of thoroughbreds. The lineage of the great thoroughbreds traces to this era, as do the names of some of the oldest stock farms in the Bluegrass. In the 1830's through the 1850's, Woodford Countians that focused attention on thoroughbreds include; W.F. Harper of Midway; R.A. Alexander (of Woodburn, adjacent to the study area); E.M. Blackburn and Gen. Abe Buford. During the 1840's racing

declined nationally, affected by the panic of 1837 and ensuing protests against the evils of the sport. Races and tracks had been reduced by 3/4 of their earlier totals by the end of the decade. Yet, Bluegrass stockmen continued to breed thoroughbreds, resulting in sires and dams without equal. (Denbo, et al.; Hollingsworth; 1976)

The carriage horse had been bred in the state since the 1820's. Although bred for speed, stamina, gait and beauty, the breed that became the Standardbred did not evolve as a racer until later. The thoroughbred dominated the racing scene in the early 19th century and not until 1850 were harness races first held in the Bluegrass. Many Bluegrass stockmen also turned their attentions to the trotters. R.A. Alexander's Woodburn Farm matched their thoroughbred mares to trotting stallions and obtained some of the finest crosses of the new breed.

In the study area, several individuals renewed antebellum ambitions to own and raise both thoroughbred and Standardbred horses soon after the war's end. The Gay brothers (WD 89 Mt. Echo, and WD 162) produced champion show horse Highland Denmark and a line of superb saddle colts. The Gays were "...in the business in a wholesale way, and their breeding farm is a supply house where one can get either stallions, mares or geldings at any time, thoroughly trained and suitable for both saddle and harness." (Woodford Sun Souvenir Edition, 1902). John Stout of Glen Lake (WD 90) produced world champion three-year-old trotter, Lady Stout. Stout's successful breeding strategies were typical of the time. From a small thoroughbred farm mare used for work and driving, he produced three mule colts. A noted stallion was then mated to the mare with the result, a world record holding sulky filly (Woodford Sun, 10-05-1945). Although none of Stout's horse-associated buildings have survived, the remains of his one-mile training track is still visible on the ground in spring and from aerial photographs (WD 190).

The end of slavery caused significant changes within society and on the agricultural landscape. The farm's antebellum quarters no longer served in their original capacity, all Blacks now worked with remuneration, and lived away from the master's dwelling. (Black communities will be discussed within the theme of Black History.) As Blacks evacuated the rural areas, a new white tenant class usurped their former laboring position, "especially in the better

agricultural areas". Known as "croppers", these whites were commonly paid with a portion of the tobacco crop they raised. The families were not necessarily residents of the land they worked, but lived in small frame houses, or older dwellings on farms. A new property, the tenant house, dates to this period. A rise in tenancy paralleled the rise in tobacco prices and yields between 1900 and 1920. In 1900, 510 Woodford farms were worked by tenants. That amounted to 48.4% of the counties' farms as opposed to a state average of 32.8%. By 1920, the percentage of tenant operated Woodford farms had risen to 57.4%, the highest percentage in the state. The fertile Bluegrass soils yielded profitable crops which, in turn, supported a large tenant class. (Davis, 1927: 65-68)

The era marks the beginning of absentee landownership in many areas of the Bluegrass. Towns offered electricity, indoor plumbing, nearby schools, churches, commercial establishments, bread, ice and milk to the door, and social interaction. Many farm families left their acreage to tenant care and moved to Versailles and Lexington. Bluegrass chronicler James Lane Allen described how tobacco and tenantry decimated the antebellum Bluegrass landscape in The Reign of Law. The promised financial returns prompted the clearing of woodlands, the plowing of Bluegrass sod, and tobacco plants set "to the very door" of dwellings. Writing of Pisgah in 1934, William O. Shewmaker maintained that area farmers had not been so ruthless as in other sections of the region and believed that many of those who had left the country were then beginning to return (Shewmaker et al.; 1984, 56-7).

One of the more significant agricultural inventions of the era was introduced by Frenchman, Auguste Goffort. Goffort is credited with discovering the process of ensilage, the preservation of fresh vegetation through fermentation. The word ensilage translates to "the act of compressing into pits, trenches or compartments called silos. It is also used to denote the green crops thus preserved in silos." (Flint, 1887: 489). Silage provided a nutritious, high protein feed that could be stored and fed to stock during harsh winter months. It is not known how the first silos in Pisgah were built, but the earliest American examples were formed as pits or trenches in the ground or were constructed of wood with stone or brick foundation. The building skeleton of vertical wood studs on 12 to 16 inch center was sheathed on the inside

with common fence lumber or lathe and plaster, and bound on the outside with wood or metal bands every few feet. Options included floors and roofs, neither a necessity. Cement and tile eventually replaced wood in popularity because they did not expand and contract or require adjustment of metal bands, lasted far longer than wood structures, and could be either built by the owner and some local help in a few days or assembled on the site by a silo company (Farm Buildings; 1905). "Newspaper Bulletins" from the Agricultural Extension Division of the State University at Lexington actively promoted silos and the adaptation of tobacco barns for dairies and the Kentucky Experiment Station established a silo and barn building service to assist farmers. From "Silo Building in Kentucky",

> Farmers throughout Kentucky have learned the many advantages of the silo. They have begun to realize the great savings in storage space made possible by the use of the silo...For several years past Kentucky beef cattle men who fed corn silage have made the biggest profits on their feeding operations. Dairymen also have found that cows fed on silage give a much larger flow of milk and return much greater net profits than when fed entirely upon dry feeds. (Nicholls; 1915)

A few examples of silo types located within the study area include those made of prefabricated glazed tiles, built and mortared on site; and concrete silos, poured into forms on site and roofed with steel reinforced conical caps. Silos are less common in the the inner Bluegrass than in outlying areas where dairying figures prominently in the agricultural economy.

The dairy industry developed in three stages during the 19th century: home use production with surplus sold locally; specialized dairy farms in the vicinity of cities, and the extension of dairying to outlying farms, not located near cities, but accessible via dependable transportation networks. In Woodford County, a small dairy industry developed primarily during the third phase at the turn-of-the-century. Dairies located in the study area transported wagon loads of whole milk to the nearest railroad for marketing in nearby Lexington, or later, sent the product to a cream station in Versailles for processing. In Woodford, 3878 beef cattle were counted as compared to 3148 dairy cattle in 1919. The county averaged above the state in

density of both types of cattle per square mile (Davis;1927, 115). Few dairies are believed to have operated in the study area, although other areas of Woodford supported densities of dairy farms. Only two farms with surviving concentrations of dairy-related resources were located during survey.

During the post-bellum period, renewal of the fencing problem resulted some new and intriguing solutions. Wire was not yet galvanized or barbed, wood was scarce, and rock expensive. With the industrial age and the Bessemer steel process, barbed wire became available. Now farmers could fence large acreages less expensively than with rapidly depleting wood resources. Other individuals sought different materials as solutions to the fence problem. One of the most unusual of fence materials, and one widely adopted in the county, was the osage orange hedge. The Osage Orange Hedge Company operated in Woodford County in the 1880's. The company had planted or sold over 260 miles of hedge fence by 1886, and established 50 additional miles the following spring (Woodford Sun various dates; 1886-87). The optimistic company prediction that it was "...only a question of time when almost all of our Blue Grass farms will be enclosed with this kind of fencing", never quite came true (Woodford Sun; 12-18-1885). The two major complaints that led to hedge decline were required regular maintenance and the task of picking up the large, hazardous fruits from animal pastures. Several osage hedge remnants remain in the study area. They are found occasionally within farms, have grown to mature trees and resemble odd orchards. They also align roadways as old, gnarled hedges with fencing wire woven within. In one instance, they have been allowed to grow into alignments of mature trees and now form an unusual canopy along the Pisgah Pike (WD 96).

In addition to these changes within agriculture, a notable transformation in the actual size and number of farms was taking place during the era. In antebellum years, the Bluegrass contained densities of the largest farms in the state. The trend during the forty years from 1880 to 1920, was to split Bluegrass farms into smaller units. The regional change totaled 41.3% more farms. In Woodford, an incredible 104% more farms were created during the forty year period. Conversely, the average county farm size dwindled from 179 acres in 1880 to 83.5 acres by 1920. Davis suggested the change was related to soil and topographic conditions and the growth of the burley industry. In

Woodford, the highly productive soil could produce enough tobacco to make the small farm an economic possibility (Davis;1927).

The cumulative changes of these inventions and innovations were noticeable on the turn-of-the-century landscape. The dwindling size of farms as new ones were created introduced new building complexes, fence lines and farm circulation networks to the land. The growth in the burley industry meant the demise of many woodland pastures and the cultivation of new and larger fields. Barbed wire, woven wire and the osage orange hedge created new delineations within and along the periphery of new and old farms. New agricultural buildings and structures like the tobacco barn, located within the building complex or isolated among fields, and the silo placed new shapes on the land. These changes modified and greatly affected the rural landscape more than the building complexes or local circulation networks of the area. By the end of the era, the rural agricultural landscape may have more closely resembled the landscape of fifty years hence than it did the one of fifty years previous.

Transportation: 1866-1925

While changes in agriculture modified the rural Pisgah landscape, new activities in land transportation affected changes in commerce and trade, society, the built environment and the rural landscape as a whole. During the Civil War, the Lexington-Versailles Road (the south boundary of the study area, now U.S. 60) was Macadamized. Mac Adam's process included preparation of a dense stone road bed covered by succeeding layers of smaller stones. A few years following, the Pisgah Pike was extended north to the Mount Vernon Church on the Old Frankfort Pike. Pisgah Pike was turned into a toll road and a frame toll taker's house was erected at the north end, just south of the Mt. Vernon Cemetery. (The house was torn down within the past decade and replaced by a small, brick tenant house.) Despite these improvements in area road transportation and the invention of the automobile, as late as 1925, no member of the Pisgah congregation owned a car. (The problem of finding a hitching post on Sunday remained.) (Shewmaker, et al; 1984, 57).

Most of the changes to road alignments in the area were completed before or soon after WWI. The surfaces, grade, contours, and condition of those roads was continuously improved during the following decades, however. A 40' width for rural highways prevailed through the 30's in the south (Agg;1924). This width did not allow for much more than the road surface and narrow shoulders to either side. Most area roads performed to these standards. Some fine examples of rock underpasses beneath the Pisgah Pike illustrate road improvements at the end of the era. They are treated in this section because they are dated very near the end of this period and are the only transportation-related resources from the post WWI era. Perhaps some of the improvements resulted from efforts by local civic minded groups like Pisgah's "Roundup Club" who endeavored for better roads. A cattle crossing was built beneath the roadway at two locations in the area. A narrow stone passage about 20 feet long, three feet wide and six feet high allowed cattle to cross from the Dunlap farm, Pastures (WD 92) to the Horace Gay farm on the east side of the road. Another underpass at WD 87 is shorter and wider to allow the passage of both animals and a creek that flows from the spring at the Andrew Anderson farm.

The area's one historic metal bridge spans the South Fork of the Elkhorn on Paynes Mill Road. The Pratt pony truss is one of five identified significant bridges in the County. It was erected in 1900 by the Brackett Bridge Company of Cincinnati.

The first train of the Louisville Southern Railway between Lexington and Versailles traveled through the area in 1889. The community of Pisgah received formal recognition when its one-hundred-year-old name was given to the newly established station and a United States post office. A group of small, frame dwellings and a store comprised the small community along the Pisgah Station Road.

In 1906, the electrified cars of the Lexington Inner Urban Railway connected Lexington with Versailles with tracks that paralleled the highway (U.S. 60), to the south of the study area. The trolley system ceased operation in 1934.

Commerce

Isolated, local commercial and manufacturing enterprises like those at Paynes Mill and along the South Elkhorn near Faywood declined in numbers during the era. Improved transportation networks to regional centers and the conversion of water to steam power at many plants put smaller, water powered mills at a disadvantage. About the turn-of-the-century, a small commercial center grew alongside the Old Frankfort Pike at the junction of the Sugar Hill Road (at Faywood, WD 91). Small complexes throughout the Bluegrass like this house and store were built alongside regional roads. Country stores like Faywood and the station and Post Office at Pisgah eventually replaced more isolated commercial centers established in the settlement period. These later commercial properties helped characterize rural roads at the beginning of the 20th century.

Black History

The post-Civil War period brought consequential change to the emancipated Black population. Enfranchisement laid the groundwork for recognition, self-determination, and guaranteed educational and political rights to Blacks. Despite these Constitutional guarantees, all rights were not rapidly or easily won. After the war, many freed Blacks moved to cities and towns, while others sought work and homes in the rural areas. The settlement patterns of Blacks in either rural areas displayed locational segregation from white areas into concentrated racial communities. In "Negro Hamlets and Agricultural Estates in Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass" the Negro hamlet is identified as a rural phenomenon of the post-bellum era. The majority of Negro hamlets studied were created when large estate owners, in need of labor forces, deeded or sold groups of lots to former slaves who then established communities. Less commonly, white entrepreneurs purchased rural land, divided it into lots, and sold the lots exclusively to Blacks. The origin of still other hamlets remains unknown (Smith and Raitz,1974).

Two Black settlements exist within the study area; Sugar Hill by Faywood, and Firmantown near Buck Pond. Firmantown, was established when "slaves were manumitted on the death of their owners and were granted, by last will and testament, a

small portion of estate property. It was common for the freedmen to subdivide their land among their children and relatives." (ibid: 227) Smith and Raitz' study suggests the wealthiest of Bluegrass farmers created these settlements, but research into Sugar Hill's beginnings suggests another possible pattern of formation. The first Black ownership of property on the old Faywood or Weitzel's Mill Road (now known as Sugar Hill Road) was established in 1868. In that year, The owner of a middling farm to the west transferred 18 acres to Mary C. Payne. Other small parcels containing between eight to thirty four acres were transferred in the area over the following decades. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the community supported a school which also served as a church and gathering place as early as 1894. Men worked for area farms and share cropped, working their own tobacco and crops at night. Women often worked in the homes of area families. (Woodford County Courthouse Clerk and Recorder's Office, Mrs. Ada Blair interview; July, 1988). This black community differs from the more densely settled hamlet type identified by Smith and Raitz in that the inhabitants owned larger tracts of land and fewer families made up the community.

Architecture

The abandonment of traditional dwelling plans and house types for popular forms occurred following the reconstruction era in Pisgah. National railroad networks, rapid and extensive dispersal of popular information, and the widespread availability of prefabricated, non-traditional building materials suggested an array of alternative dwellings for the rural homeowner. In the study area, few new dwellings were built in the decades between the wars, but those built often reflected a new building and design vocabulary borrowed from a national popular culture.

The earliest of new period dwellings either followed the stylistic tenets of the Victorian Queen Anne, or adapted it in a less elaborate version called the Princess Anne. More popular in the area was the turn-of-the-century Classical or Period Revival with subdued exterior details that suggested the familiar Greek Revival style of the antebellum years. Both these and other styles were widely disseminated via pattern books. Companies like Orange Judd of New York produced thousands of copies of books such as their 1878

House-Plans for Everybody by S.B. Reed, architect. Reed compiled several plans he had published in Lewis Falley Allen's American Agriculturalist between 1875 and 1878. His designs ranged from a "country cottage, costing $450 to $550...as cheap as lumber and nails can make them", to "A Suburban Residence, costing $8,000... with school room and five story tower." The former, a three room, one story dwelling resembled many of the early tenant houses in the area.

The last of the early 20th century house forms to emerge and be represented in the area is the Craftsman or bungalow, championed by carpenter, Gustav Stickley. The bungalow style, with hip roof, wide eaves, and a variety of rough textured exterior materials gained widespread popularity throughout the country. At least two small tenant houses in the area suggest bungalow influences and the design of two main farm houses were obviously derived from the style.

Seven new major additions or new dwellings from the period were recorded in the study area. One settlement era house in the study area was extensively remodeled in the Queen Anne style during the period (WD 96, Claude Williams Farm); another settlement house was greatly enlarged with a Classical Revival addition placed to the front of the original (WD 174, Field Farm); one small, but elaborate Queen Anne house was built as the new farm house for a smaller farm split from a larger (WD 97, Peter Powell house); two large Classical Revival pattern book houses were built on one farm (WD 176); one small, hip-roofed pattern book house was built for a new, small farm on marginally productive land; and one unusual Bungalow inspired house was built for a newly established dairy (WD 191). Only one house (WD 189) was obviously designed in accordance with the traditional influences of the center passage plan. Although the exterior is plainly Neo-Classical, the interior of this property reiterates the most popular 19th century plan of the area and the region.

original wall materials with 20th century synthetic material such as permastone. Vinyl and metal siding may be acceptable if the siding width is similar or identical to the original and if window, eave, corner and other characteristic trim has not been removed or altered. Storm windows are generally acceptable if the original window opening is not masked by aluminum or other infill. In cases of historical rather than architectural significance, the requirements for physical integrity may be less stringent.

IV. The Age of Modern Farming: 1918-1945

The years between the First and Second World Wars brought rapid changes to all parts of the nation, and the Pisgah area of Woodford County was certainly not excepted. The national economy was well focused on industry. Jobs were available in town; both traditional "blue collar" positions and skilled professions induced many to exit the rural countryside. New technologies made automobile transportation a daily occurrence for most Americans. Improved road surfaces fostered the growth of regional commercial centers, sometimes to the disadvantage of small, local "mom and pop" establishments. Theaters and amusements began to lure the rural populace to town for entertainment. Mass communication and information sources included the radio, daily rural free mail delivery, and the telephone. Education in rural Kentucky was greatly improved with the consolidated public school system. The technological and scientific breakthroughs that were often by-products of war efforts further altered the methods and machinery of agriculture which in turn transformed the rural landscape. The cumulative effects of technology on Pisgah's rural life were most reflected in agriculture, transportation, religion and society, and education. It is these themes that are most represented by new properties from the era.

Agriculture

Henry Ford's Fordson tractor greeted the general public in 1917. A few gambled on the motorized invention but it was not until the Second World War years that many Kentuckians traded in their horse and mule teams for the wheeled machines. The farmer soon found his doubts fading as the tractor plowed fields, planted and mowed hay, and planted, picked and chopped corn more efficiently than several hands.

The machines which spurred changes in agricultural technology also affected agriculture's physical stamp on the landscape as field shapes and sizes were modified to accommodate mechanized agriculture. Barn stall partitions were gradually removed to make space for the storage of tractors and new equipment.

While the tractor and other mechanical inventions greatly changed the way farmers worked their land and continued to modify the face of the landscape, other practices remained the same or were transformed at the steady, gradual pace that had characterized agriculture since the settlement years. New types of barns were built in the area. These new barns were specialized structures, as were tobacco barns, meeting one or possibly two needs. Cattle feed barns featured large upper lofts for hay storage, side wall hay racks and possibly troughs for silage. Although the west became the cattleman's domain following the Civil War, diversified Bluegrass farming almost invariably continued to include the raising of beef cattle. Like dairy herds, the beef cattle thrived through winter months on the green silage.

Religion and Society

The organized churches of the Pisgah area continued to serve the community for spiritual as well as social needs. The Pisgah Presbyterian Church sponsored the building of clay tennis courts on the church grounds before the 1920's. An annual tournament saw entrants from as far away as Louisville joining in the activities. A nine-hole golf course was established north of the church in 1927 and offered local entertainment for several decades. Local tennis, golf and other sports enthusiasts formed the Pisgah Community Club in 1929. Church members were required to hold positions on the Club's board and the Session controlled general policy, but the club operates separately from the church itself. Activities of the club included informal Saturday games, activities, and socializing at the church grounds was always completed with a community picnic in the evening. Tennis courts and golf courses are the new property types that are associated with religion and society during this era. They will not be considered under section F, Associated Property Types, however, because they are already listed in the National Register within the boundaries of the Pisgah Presbyterian Church. Pisgah Church was listed in 1983 as

part of the thematic nomination of the Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky.

Education

Three factions were forming for control of education's role in Kentucky by the turn of the 20th Century: the numerically superior small town/rural village; the gentry or wealthiest of the agricultural class; and the new and growing urban middle class that championed reform in the state common school system (Channing, 155-6). The activities of this last group eventually led to beneficial changes in public education at the beginning of the century. Rural, one-room schools were consolidated and teaching curriculums were required by the state. In Pisgah, two resources remain to illustrate new school policy in rural areas, the Mt. Vernon School (WD 179) and Pisgah Consolidated School (WD 193).

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type Agricultural properties: 1784-1820

II. Description

Agricultural properties are the most numerous of all types documented within the study area. Research suggests that settlement farm complexes could be expected to contain a dwelling, domestic out buildings, servant or slave quarters, and a variety of agricultural associated buildings, structures, and sites. The associative arrangement and individual locations of these components would vary with each site, yet relate to the building's function within the farm, and the farm's topography. (continued)

III. Significance

Settlement era agricultural properties, in this case spring houses and meat houses, are significant as the best remaining examples of settlement agricultural practices in this area. The buildings qualify under criterion A and possibly criterion C within the area of agriculture. The locations, materials, and other physical qualities of these buildings contribute to the understanding of the rural settlement landscape in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing or contributing status within a rural historic district, these agricultural properties must retain their original location and a majority of material integrity. Later upper floor chambers added to spring houses are acceptable modifications if built during another historic period of significance. For all examples, replacement of original woood shingle roof covering with standing seam metal is acceptable, These properties can be listed on the National Register or counted as contributing to a district under criteria A and C under the theme of agriculture.

NOTE: The Multiple Property Documentation sections E and F are organized with section F, Associated Property Types immediately following the section E context to which they relate.

[x] See continuation sheet

[x] See continuation sheet for additional property types

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

See continuation sheet section G, page 1

[x] See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet section H, page 1

[x] See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- [x] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Amos, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Pisgah Community Historic Association date September 12, 1988
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Agricultural buildings, like dwellings, are often modified over time to function in new capacities. Most of Pisgah's historic farms contain components from several historic periods, and some of those components represent themes other than agriculture. For example, although they are buildings of agricultural complexes, within this organization main dwellings are discussed in the context of architecture; and slave quarters are placed within the context of Black history. Dwellings are discussed as a separate property type because most of their qualities of significance are not reliant on the agricultural site in which the majority are located.

Properties associated with the production of hemp include the hemp barns, or storage warehouses in which the fiber, packed in hogsheds, was stored. No early warehouses exist within the study area, but hemp was raised on many Pisgah farms. Likewise, no early stock shelters, barns or sheds, nor early corn cribs or granaries with significant amounts of integrity have survived within the study area.

Sub type: Spring Houses

Fourteen spring houses or spring house remains from the settlement era were located within the study area. Comparison reveals reoccurring locational and structural characteristics that help identify the type. Most of Pisgah's extant spring houses are located in a mid-way position in the building complex. Slightly removed from the domestic yard area, their location marks the boundary between domestic and agricultural areas. All foundations and several upper storage areas are built of limestone, roughly quarried and probably taken from a nearby rock ledge or from around the improved spring. Exterior wall dimensions average from ten to fifteen feet per side. Upper chambers of log are known to have existed though none survive. Existing examples of frame upper chambers are later constructions, probably replacing decayed earlier upper structures. The majority of houses contain one entry door into the lower spring area and one door into the upper storage area (if it exists). Floors are of stone, often silted over. One natural phenomena, a "goose nest" spring was located in the area. This rarity contains a natural stone bowl, about the size of a goose's nest, into which the spring flows. Later improvements to spring houses include the construction of formed concrete cooling tubs for holding dairy products in the contained water. In buildings so

improved, a pipe directs water from the spring into the tub and a drain pipe carries the overflow away. All extant spring houses are believed to date from the settlement period. Cisterns and wells gained more widespread use during the later, antebellum period and those water sources replaced the spring house.

Sub type: Meat Houses

All examples of meat houses in Pisgah are located in the domestic yard area, indicating that meat curing was a domestic chore and not a barnyard activity. Common physical characteristics of the type include construction of log, lightweight timber frame and brick; wall measurements between 10' and 15' a side, and secured tightly enough to prohibit small animals to enter, yet vented to let smoke escape. Frame siding was board and batten, often applied over logs and over the timber frame. Brick examples were often pierced with a decorative pattern of omitted bricks in side walls, creating the needed vents. The proportions of the buildings, often taller than the width, give the appearance of a "sentry" house. The height allowed for the hanging of several rows of hams and shoulders from the roof structure. Many of the surviving examples still smell of wood smoke and have interior walls blackened from years of slow processing. Meat houses were also typical on the majority of farms through the antebellum and turn-of-the-century periods. Tenant houses dating to the early 20th Century with contemporary meat houses exist within the study area. It is noted that the traditional dimensions, materials, design, location and other physical and associative qualities established with settlement meat houses were continued throughout the building period of these resources.

I. Name of Property Type: **Domestic Architecture 1784-1820**

II. Description

The earliest of surviving settlement era dwellings in Pisgah are built of log, stone, braced timber frame with either a two room, hall-parlor or the single cell plan. The details of all these dwellings are modest: most range from 15' to 20' dimensions per cell, have gable end chimneys in one or both rooms, and are simply, yet not necessarily

symmetrically fenestrated. The exteriors are rather devoid of ornament. These earliest dwellings were occasionally incorporated into later, larger dwellings, and only upon close examination can one distinguish modification from original areas of construction.

Sub type: hall-parlor plan houses (and similar plans)

Ten examples of the hall-parlor plan house built during the settlement era were documented in the survey area. In the early decades of the settlement period, the majority of hall-parlor dwellings were built of log or braced timber frame. Several of these original configurations were incorporated into larger dwellings during later eras. The hall-parlor's popularity continued through the end of the period, although later examples were commonly executed in brick. Such dwellings have both common and Flemish bond fronts. Detailed period woodwork details (reeding, sunbursts, gougework) are found in some of the later, brick examples. Although the rooms of these more elaborate dwellings may be larger than their earlier counterparts, the divisions of interior spaces and the access to upper rooms is consistent. Although the stairways may have been modified over time, all originally accessed the second floor areas with winder stairs closeted in corners of one or both rooms.

Sub type: center passage plan houses

The center passage or staired passage plan was a successor to the hall-parlor. Three examples of the center passage plan houses built during the settlement era were documented in the study area. Two of these incorporated an open stairway into the passage and duplicated the downstairs plan up. One example contains the staired, central passage, but also features enclosed winder stairs in the first and second floor rooms to the east. This dwelling also has a slightly asymmetrical front facade that hints to the unequally sized interior rooms. The stair configurations and the unequal fenestration and room size are characteristic of earlier, hall-parlor plan houses, the combination of which with the center plan, is unique within the study area. All center passage examples have woodwork more stylistically elaborate than the early hall-parlor houses. Carved mantles, paneled cupboards, chair rails and other examples of the woodworker's art are found in these early dwellings. Certain traditions from the early building vocabulary were preserved in the new

plans: gable end chimneys, similarly sized chambers, attention paid to symmetrical fenestration, and period woodwork details. Woodwork, craftsmanship, and decorative formality defining the usage of rooms, ie: common and best rooms.

III. Significance

Settlement era dwellings are significant for their ability to reveal information about the perpetuation of housing forms used in previous cultures; patterns of domestic living arrangements in a rural society; area knowledge concerning specific plans, materials and decorative details; corollaries between social position and choice of dwelling type; and siting arrangements in agricultural complexes established during the era. These resources may also be significant for their association with identified individuals such as Marquis Calmes and Thomas Marshall who are important to the history of the area. The resources may also be able to answer questions about building structure and construction methods of domestic architecture during the period. These buildings may qualify under criteria A, B, C, and D of the National Register. All are significant within the themes of architecture and social history with one property also significant within the theme of education.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for individual listing or as a contributing property of a rural historic district, these properties must be intact examples of the identified subtypes. The property must retain and exhibit defining characteristics dating to the period of significance. Properties should maintain the majority integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and setting. Some properties in Pisgah underwent fairly extensive renovation during later historic periods that included partitioning of and adding to interior spaces and modification of exterior details like windows, eaves and porches. The significance of those renovated properties may extend from the settlement period through a later period of alteration if that alteration contributes to the further understanding of the history of the property or the area. Additions to properties are acceptable if they occur on rear elevations and are distinguishable as additions to the

original mass. Examples of acceptable altering treatments include the application of wood siding to log buildings as a preservative measure, and the replacement of original windows with new types similar to original openings. The alteration of the majority of the original fenestration pattern on the front facade is not acceptable treatment. Additions not undertaken during an historic period that overwhelm the original facade, compromise the overall integrity of the building, and are not in keeping with historic scale, materials and design are not acceptable.

I. Name of Property Type **cemeteries and funerary structures**

II. Description

The two religious buildings from the settlement era within the study area, the Pisgah Presbyterian Church, and the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church were remodeled or rebuilt during later historic periods. The cemeteries associated with these properties, however, have survived relatively intact from the period and are good representations of the type. Cemeteries located on consecrated grounds near or beside churches are not as common in central Kentucky as the numerous, small family plots found in all rural areas. Rural church cemeteries are often surrounded by stone, iron, or other types of fencing, they feature fine workmanship in surrounding landscape features and structures and markers, and are well tended. Vegetation of these properties varies: some have mature plantings of trees and shrubs, while others are devoid of overhead shade. The headstones range from simple, rectangular forms to elaborately carved figures and shapes. Several examples Central Kentucky are very attractive, suggesting careful attention to the design of the landscape within these plots, while others are far less elaborate in layout and content. Two such examples in the study area are the cemeteries at Pisgah Presbyterian Church and at the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church. The cemeteries noted were consecrated during the settlement period when the design intent reflected the period under discussion. Most surviving cemeteries have additional graves dating from later periods.

Private burial plots, unlike their ecclesiastical counterparts are more predictable in their characteristics. Fencing, usually of dry-laid limestone surrounds the family plot as often as not. Headstones and foot stones have often

been lost or moved due to neglect over the years. When farms are sold out of the original family, care of the plot often declines, resulting in small groves of trees growing among the headstones. While most family graveyards are modest in area size and headstone features, a significant few offer more elaborate walls, headstones, and overall design much more intricate than their less developed counterparts.

The most unique burial structure within the area is the tomb of Marquis Calmes, the only known surviving historic resource from his tenure in Woodford County. The dry-laid limestone mausoleum, allegedly built by a slave as Calmes watched and supervised, stood near his house that has long been demolished. The tomb is one story high, with the stone, hip roof tapered to a beehive shape. Exterior dimensions are approximately 16 by 18 feet.

III. Significance

In this study, cemeteries and funerary structures are contributing elements within a District under criterion A as representing the theme of social history, landscape architecture and religion. The location of a burial, whether in a family plot, a church cemetery or marked by a stone tomb reflected the outlook of the deceased and his or her family toward death, religion and society. The marking of individual burials with headstones, and the planned landscaping of private and ecclesiastical plots gives further insight to the acknowledged importance of burial and afterlife in the antebellum south.

IV. Registration Requirements

The qualities of integrity that must be present in cemetery sites and funerary structures to qualify them to the National Register or as contributing properties in a rural historic district include integrity of location, materials, setting, and workmanship. Headstones, surrounding fences and planting are elements that identify the type. Headstones or other markers are at least necessary for site integrity. Five family plots are known to exist in the area without perimeter walls or other surrounding features. Such features enhance the significance of the sites as can plantings and built landscape features. The cemetery location in reference

to the settlement dwelling is also important to the understanding of family burial patterns in the region.

I. Name of Property Type **Slave Quarters**

II. Description

One property type from the settlement period represents the context of Black history. The property was included as a type because slave quarters are considered very significant and usually more numerically represented in the Bluegrass region. The type has been identified in the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape project. Current information on slave quarters in central Kentucky suggests some reoccurring characteristics of the type. The locations of quarters were commonly within the confines of the domestic yard area of the main house. In the Bluegrass, a single or double room plan was the usual configuration. Materials of construction included log with or without chinking and exterior siding, braced timber frame with riven clapboards or board and batten walls, and brick masonry. Rooms were generally of between 12- and 15-foot dimensions. The buildings had gable roofs and end chimneys. Solid entry doors on the eave side usually faced the main house, although windows rarely did. If there were windows at all, they were usually small and located in gable ends or on rear walls. Although slaves may have been housed in farm buildings or within rooms of the main house (Walston;1985), no evidence of these practices was documented in the area. Known examples of separate quarters were originally located within easy sighting distance of the main house within the domestic yard area. Rather surprisingly, only one known slave quarter has survived within the study area. The building is located behind the main house of the Payne-Field Farm on Paynes Mill Road, near the site of Payne's grist mill. The building is actually two separate cells abutted together at the ends. One cell is rudely constructed of logs, the other of mortised post and beam construction with vertical members spaced about 24" on center. A window cut into the south (front) wall of the frame room appears to be a later alteration. Each room measures roughly 15' square. The example is a typical representation of a property once numerous in the region. (Three other area slave quarters are known to have been torn down within the past decade.)

III. Significance

Slave quarters are significant under criterion A as the sole property type identified with the slave culture of the settlement era. The physical and associative attributes of slave quarters may contribute to the understanding of this regional historic theme by illustrating the ways in which quarters were customarily associated with the main house; fenestration patterns, design, material and structural details; the size of quarters relative to the number of slaves; and possible segregation of domestic and farm workers on larger slave owning farms.

IV. Registration Requirements

To be considered individually Register eligible or a contributing member of a rural historic district, slave quarters must posses integrity of location, setting, association, design, materials, and workmanship. Minor changes to materials, such as the replacement of shingle roofs with standing seam metal roofing is acceptable, as are later modifications such as window openings, if those modifications are recognizable as such and not confused with original fenestration patterns.

I. Name of Property Type **Roads**

II. Description

The remains of early minor road alignments are notable at WD 102 and WD 177. These sites are identified as shallow alignments traced into the ground, still quite bare of vegetation, and visible from certain vantage points. The alignments are notable as examples of routes that follow natural topographic contours. At WD 177, the site passes nearby the improved settlement spring, an indication that early routes took advantage of watering places within the area of transit.

The most significant example of a secondary road alignment is the remains of the road to a saw and grist mill complex near the Frankfort Pike. The old road reveals the intimate relationship between an existing location and the establishment and ongoing vitality of a transportation route.

This fairly long stretch of road has areas where annual travel by metal rimmed wheels dug deeply into the ground. In these portions the roadbed is perhaps eight feet below the grade of surrounding fields. Stone fences on either side of the narrow road bed (about 10-12' wide) kept the fields from caving in on the avenue as wagon wheels cut ever deeper. In other site areas, perhaps where topsoil was shallower and stone near the surface, the alignment is less depressed. Here also, stone fences mark the shoulders. In some areas, stone fences are in good enough repair to work as field boundaries for the adjacent farm (WD 91).

III. Significance

Abandoned road alignments from the settlement era are significant under Criterion A as examples of past transportation practices. They contribute to the knowledge of siting of settlement roads, the physical attributes of those roads, and changing patterns of transportation networks over time.

IV. Registration Requirements

Location, feeling and association are the primary integrity factors which define the significance of the property type. Secondary characteristics, i.e., depth and width of the road, along with stone embankments, provide material and design integrity factors of importance, but are not essential. Roads are eligible to the National Register under criterion A within the theme of transportation.

I. Name of Property Type: **Agricultural Properties 1820-1865**

II. Description

No antebellum farm complexes and few individual agricultural buildings or structures dating from the era have survived within the study area. The census statistics and limited knowledge of the makeup of regional antebellum agricultural complexes, however, suggest typical farm types. The most common farm size in Woodford contained from between 100 and 500 acres. Owners of those farms generally owned horses, cattle, sheep, swine, grew corn, oats, hemp, possibly minor amounts of tobacco, had orchards, and owned slaves. Expected agricultural buildings and structures, extrapolated from known regional agricultural property type examples would include corn cribs, granaries, stock barns, and buggy houses. The spatial organization of individual farms included fields divided by wood and stone fences used for crops and pasture. The complex of domestic buildings were commonly adjacent to the agricultural building complex and these, in turn, were surrounded by the fields and pastures. Circulation networks within farms were worn packed dirt avenues the width of a wagon. Some paths led to neighboring farms and traces of these circulation networks are still visible on the landscape (Amos;1988). The most numerous of surviving agricultural properties dating to the period include woodland pasture remnants, and stone fences.

Sub type: woodland pastures

Several remnants of the antebellum woodland pastures exist within the District. Both the creation of and conservation measures to maintain this resource were apparently most often enacted during this period, although the savanna-like pastures did exist during settlement. As described previously, woodland pastures may include specimens of ancient oak, walnut, ash, hickory, sycamore, and poplar among other deciduous specimens. Beneath the trees are grass pastures and occasionally, cultivated fields of tobacco. Examples of woodland pastures are located at WD 164; the north and southwest fields at WD 92, a farm known as Pastures; portions of the rear-north and front-east acreage of WD 89, Mt. Echo; and above the spring drainage of the site of WD 88, Forest Home (demolished).

Sub type: stone fences

Stone fences found within the area were constructed of limestone, which was both gathered in the field and quarried. Stones gathered in the field have an irregular platter shape and tapering sides. Walls made from this type of rock are often found on sloping ground or within farm acreages. Much of the stone fence along the old road to Faywood appears to be from field rock. Quarried stone has a much more uniform appearance, as it separates from the rock ledge in fairly regular blocks. With quarried stone, fences courses are more regular, require less spalling (small rocks placed between larger stones as shims) and, because more of the surface areas come in contact with each other, creates a sturdier wall. The wall width of the stone fences surveyed showed only a slight battering (wider at base than at top). (Raitz, Carl, interview with the author, 1988). Later fences, like that at the Pisgah Church are not battered at all. Other types of stone wall patterns such as diagonal-laid walls are found in the Bluegrass but no examples were located in the study area. Sometimes a course of coping stones topped the fence. These were laid in either a diagonal or vertical pattern, and usually occupied the full width of the top. Special terminations of stone fences include short square cornering, and walls that curve inward to announce a farm entry drive as that at the T.J. Steele Farm WD 176, on Old Frankfort Pike.

III. Significance

Woodland pastures and historic vegetation remnants are significant as traces of the pre-settlement environment, are characteristic of the diversified Bluegrass farm, and indicate planned land use management and conservation practices. Due to intensive grazing and mowing, the woodlands will not regenerate, but depend on owners for replanting and the health maintenance of existing tree specimens.

Stone fences are significant as examples of a fencing type that once extended miles throughout the Bluegrass and now are being lost through removal and neglect at an alarming rate. Current research into the nationality of the craftsmen who built the fences indicates that skilled Scotch-Irish stone masons were just as responsible for the architecture of

these resources as were black slaves (Carolyn Murray-Wooley, interview with the author, June, 1988). Assuming the Europeans apprenticed Blacks in the stonemason's art, the resources are additionally one of the few Bluegrass property types that illustrate this ethnic association.

IV. Registration Requirements

Woodland pastures must contain a recognizable portion of trees that are approximately 200 years old and older, and spaced within a grassy area. The ideal regenerating woodland pasture is not mowed nor extensively grazed. Lush grasses, occasional undergrowth, small bushes and shrubs, and generations of tree regrowth give variety to the landscape. Because of the diminishing numbers of these significant resources, even small woodland remnants are considered to maintain adequate integrity to make them contributing sites within properties and district nominations.

The qualities of integrity necessary for stone fences to be individually eligible or contributing to a district include design, materials, craftsmanship, and location. Some fences have been repaired with concrete along the coping stones. Such repair work is not generally desirable, but is acceptable if the walls of the fence are fairly undisturbed with mortar. Good repair work realigns stones without the aid of bonding agents. A collapsed stone wall normally has not maintained enough integrity for listing, unless its alignment is integral to another historic site; i.e., the stone race walls at a mill or mill site, or the stone walls aligning the narrow way of an early, now abandoned road. The site may be considered contributing if more than 50% of a wall is intact or standing.

I. Name of Property Type: **Domestic Architecture ca. 1820-1865**

II. Description

The physical attributes of the antebellum center passage houses are similar to their counterparts from the settlement period. Similar sized rooms flank and unheated central passage and exterior fenestration is symmetrical. Chimneys during the period's early years are common to the end walls,

while in some later period examples, the chimneys flank the center passage. Also, rooms tend to be larger in the latter examples. Original ells are common. Orientation was defined by the existing road, unlike randomly sited settlement predecessors. Planned drives, not necessarily long but usually curvilinear and yard areas buffered the house from the lane.

III. Significance

Antebellum houses may be significant under Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register. They are significant as illustrations of the interaction between traditional and popular culture that began in the middle 19th century. All houses were built on the traditional center passage plan, while interior woodwork and exterior ornamentation represent local interpretations of the popular Greek Revival and Italianate styles. These houses are also significant as markers of new farms composed of several smaller farms; of the divisions of large family holdings and large farms into smaller ones; and the building of new homes on established farms.

IV. Registration Requirements

These properties must posses the majority of their original integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location to be considered National Register eligible or a contributing member of an historic district. Alterations to minor facades, including the enclosure of rear porches and the addition of sheds and porches is acceptable if the additions and alterations are recognizable as such. Standing seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing materials are acceptable. The majority of resources are of brick masonry construction. Application of siding of like width and profile is acceptable treatment for frame examples, providing character-defining corner, eave, baseboard, and window trim is not removed or altered during renovation. The installation of replacement windows in original openings with similar sash is also acceptable. Alteration of major facade fenestration patterns is not acceptable treatment.

I. Name of Property Type: **Agricultural Properties 1865-1918**

II. Description

The diversified farm of the late 19th and early 20th century is better represented by surviving agricultural resources than are farms of earlier eras. Two fairly extensive agricultural building complexes suggest site planning and layout, and building and structure sub types from the era. These complexes suggest that the location, materials and design of their agricultural building depended on the farm's size and diversity, the farmer's financial condition, and his or her knowledge of both traditional and modern farming practices. Discrete examples from previously established farms furthers knowledge of period properties. The two specific examples, WD 191, the Cotton Farm; and WD 177, the Redd-Harris farm, contain densities of agricultural buildings that suggest the activities of those places. Both farms, although quite different, contain representative characteristics of the type: a dense plan of domestic and agricultural buildings, tobacco barns located away within fields, and numbers of specialized buildings. The Cotton farm, established anew from a larger, older farm circa 1918, functioned as one of the few area dairies. Behind the the bungalow house is a linear progression of buildings: tenant house, dairy barn, silo, and sheds. A very large tobacco barn is centrally located to some of the farm's tillable fields. The Cotton farm, far less than half the size of the Redd-Harris holdings was much less diversified than the latter. The tobacco barn appears to have also served as the dairy before the gambrel dairy barn was built. The diversified complex of the Redd-Harris farm includes a variety of domestic out buildings; a large mule barn with ample hay storage area; an extensive cistern watering system for stock; a large dairy barn with two concrete silos; both tenant and cook's houses; stable and corn crib combination; several isolated tobacco barns; osage orange hedgerows; wooded pasture areas and cultivated fields.

Sub type: tobacco barns

Light or white burley is air cured and requires a barn with ample, adjustable ventilation to regulate moisture evaporation, unlike flue-cured dark leaf. Central Kentucky tobacco barns were loosely sheathed with vertical boards and featured operable vents, evenly spaced along axis walls and roof ridge vents. Variations on tobacco barn wall vents include: full- and half-wall top-hinged vents, held out at the bottom; side-hinged to open like tall, narrow doors, and occasionally, horizontal sheathing with horizontal vents the length of a bent. Wagons of field cut tobacco were brought within the central and /or side drives for hanging. Plan variations included center and/or side drive placement parallel with the roof axis, and transverse drives. The barns were measured in length by bents and in height by tiers; the tier being a rough measurement representing the length of a stalk plus room top and bottom for air circulation. Individual louvred cupolas, a continuous gabled vent, metal vent caps, and metal turbines aerated the roof. The metal vent cap and metal turbine were later developments. Owners built tobacco barns both near other farm buildings and away within the fields where the crop was grown. Farms often contained more than one burley barn. These additional barns were often located with respect to the cultivated fields and not to the building complex. The basic plan of the white burley tobacco barn has undergone little modification in the past sixty to seventy years. Today, the tobacco barn on a hillside, in a field, or among other farm buildings is a fairly common sight, but changing methods of production, reduced tobacco production, and the prohibitive cost of building a wood barn suggest this routine view may become far less frequent in the future rural landscape.

Structurally, the oldest barns are constructed of hewn timbers joined with mortise and tenon. No tobacco barns with this structure were found in the area. Other barns, believed to date from the late 19th century have dovetail notched cross ties spiked with large nails to the sawn support timbers. The timbers are solid wood ranging from 8"x 8" to 12" x 12". Diagonal wind bracing to support the frame was found on exterior walls in end bents; at the division of the first end bent, perpendicular to the roof axis; and paralleling either side of the center drive, in line with the support timbers. Foundations are of dry laid stone along perimeter walls in the oldest examples. Most barns opened

only along the center drive. The oldest of drive doors were hinged with newer doors hung on sliding metal tracks. Few examples of side drives were located. Exterior boxing tends to be replaced over time, but is traditionally nailed to horizontal wall ties with gaps left between for air circulation. Although not as weatherproof as traditional stock barns, tobacco barns were often used to house stock during the worst winter months when tobacco was generally out of the barn and in area warehouses.

Sub type: stripping rooms

Stripping rooms are small, single-level rooms usually attached to, but sometimes adjacent to or incorporated within tobacco barns. An average stripping room measures 12' by 24', has a shed roof, windows along the north side above a long table where the leaves are stripped and graded, and a wood, or coal stove for heat. The rooms are made of frame, and sometimes concrete block. Exterior materials include clapboard, vertical boards, board and batten, metal, asphalt and asbestos shingles. Stripping rooms are not counted as individual buildings because they are commonly attached to the tobacco barn and built when the barn is constructed.

Sub type: tenant houses

The tenant house differed from both the slave quarter and from the main farm dwelling. Tenant houses were located on the farm property in two or three common areas: behind the house within the rear domestic yard area; near the road right-of-way; and set back from both road and main house. When located in the yard area, they were not as close to the main house as was the slave quarter and often faced a direction other than the rear of the house. The materials, design, and craftsmanship do not suggest great time, money, or effort expended in building. Most have double-cell type configurations, with the main entry leading into one of two similarly-sized front rooms. Most are of frame construction and one story high with a gable roof and brick flue venting a wood or coal burning stove through the center of the roof. Later in the period, an occasional hip roof suggests slight Craftsman influences. A meat house was often built in the small, rear yard area.

Sub type: Osage Orange hedges

Like stone fences, the osage hedges represent a once common but now rare fence type. Some interesting and diverse examples of Pisgah's experimentation with the osage orange remain within the area. The most picturesque growth consists of hedges allowed to grow into mature trees. Flanking the Pisgah Pike on either side, the Osage form a summer canopy over the two lane road. Three roadway hedge lines at WD 177, the Redd-Harris farm, the Kitchen Farm (survey not allowed), and across from WD 87, the Andrew Anderson farm building complex.

Sub type: stables and/or stock barns

Small stables used to house work animals are commonly divided into stall areas that flank a center drive. Above are floored lofts for hay storage. One corner of the building is often walled to store harness tack, equipment, and grain feed. Unlike tobacco barns, wall boards are tightly joined and often over laid with battens. Stall partitions of many original stables have been removed to accommodate tractors and farm machinery, hay storage, and tobacco since World War II. Barns believed to have been built for mule raising purposes are larger than farm working stock barns. Some are banked into a side hill with a rock foundation providing partially open lower level shelter, a floor level at grade for stalls, granary and tack storage, and upper level for hay and grain storage. When these barns were built, hay was loaded into the loft loosely with hay forks suspended from a metal track in the ridge. Horses and mules pulled the hay-laden fork with a rope, block and tackle. In order to store large quantities of modern bales (much denser than loose hay), the under structure of these older barn lofts has been strengthened with additional bracing and uprights. More often, the barn remains as built with most of the loft area used for storage space or vacant.

Sub type: corn cribs

Corn cribs fulfill three requirements: to store ear corn from the elements; to keep it from rodents and other nuisances; and to provide adequate air circulation for the ears to give up their moisture. Corn cribs in the study area fulfill those requirements. All are raised off the ground on piers of wood, poured concrete, and stone, or hollow clay

tiles. Tin or other metal is often attached as a skirt to the top of the pier to discourage rodents and other animals from entering the crib. The sides measure from 4' to 8' and are made of "slats nailed to sills and plates at bottom and top and one or more girders in between." (O. Judd, 1881;129) Single cribs are common but also documented are double cribs with a central open drive for wagon and implement storage, the roof covering the bins and drive.

Sub type: silos

Three distinct types of silos were documented in the study area. The first is of glazed terra cotta, pre fabricated, hollow tiles, assembled on site. This type of insulated silo was advertised in farm magazines to function trouble free for up to 100 years. Two examples of poured concrete silos have conical concrete roofs. These squat structures are poured of rough aggregate concrete and reinforced with metal mesh wire. The final type is the more common, concrete block, metal banded silo. Adjustable metal bands tighten and secure the prefabricated blocks which are mortared together at the site. No wooden silos were located in the study area.

III. Significance

Agricultural properties are significant as examples of agricultural practices and methods between 1866 and 1918. The buildings may qualify under Criteria A,C and D of the National Register criteria with significance in the area of agriculture, architecture and/or engineering. The locations, materials, and other physical qualities of these buildings contribute to the understanding of the rural agricultural landscape in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Under A, these properties represent changes and transformations in agricultural methods and practices. Under C, they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or offer a good example of an otherwise undistinguished property type example. Under D, they must be able to provide information on research questions of structural and framing methods, materials usage, design selection, and locational choices for agricultural buildings during the period.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing or contributing status within a district, these agricultural properties must retain their original location and a majority of material integrity. Replacement of original wood shingle roofs with standing seam metal, replacement of original siding with new exterior boxing of like material, and additional structural support of storage areas are all acceptable treatments. Removal of stall partitions, although discouraged, is acceptable to facilitate modern uses.

I. Name of property type: **Transportation properties 1865-1945**

II. Description

The properties related to transportation during this period of significance reflect new engineering capabilities and the improvement and expansion of local circulation networks.

Sub type: railroad properties

Railroad alignments, crossings, bridges, and station houses are included under the heading railroad property types from the era. The alignment of the railroad, with raised bed and iron tracks physically represents a new mode of transportation to the area. Bridges of timber frame span low, sinking areas on a level and are some of the few examples of structural engineering in a rural area. The one area example spanned a large sinking area at the origins of the "Big Sink". Crossings of roads usually are either level with the surface of the road or slightly elevated. In the area, crossings are usually marked with non-electrified signs. No station houses remain in the study area.

Sub type: metal truss bridges

Only one example of an historic, metal bridge was located in the study area. The bridge, installed in 1900, spans the South Fork of the Elkhorn Creek at the far east edge of the area and is a Pratt pony truss supported on coursed stone abutments.

Sub type: road underpasses

The road underpass is a distinctly 20th Century improvement to rural transportation resources. These engineering structures enabled the transfer of stock from farm to farm without having to obstruct traffic and also facilitated transportation over low and wet areas. Two distinct types are found in the area, although both perform essentially similar tasks. The underpasses at WD 87 and WD 92 are built with a limestone rock structure that elevates and levels the road bed above. Each has a stone lined passage, one for stock and human passage only and the other also for the flow of water. The stonework of the larger underpass as WD 92 is reminiscent of the rock fences that characterize Bluegrass roadsides, while that at WD 87 is of rough dressed, random-coursed, limestone ashlar masonry with formed concrete guard rails to either side above.

III. Significance

These properties may be considered significant in the theme of transportation under criteria A and C. Railroad and railroad related properties are significant as the physical reminders of changes in transportation during the second half of the 19th century that altered the way Americans lived, and as examples of structural engineering design of the era. The railroads offered a variety of transportable goods previously not readily available in isolated rural areas and joined localities, regions, and the nation with rail networks reaching to all levels. The coming of the railroad to Pisgah formally named the community, brought daily mail, transported passengers and lessened the isolation from regional commercial centers. Under Criterion A, the road underpasses suggest thoughtful solutions for moving stock across well traveled routes and the raising of roadbeds above low, wet areas for easier, year-round crossing.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing or contributing status within a rural historic district, these transportation properties must retain their original location and a majority of material integrity. New road surfaces along bridges and underpasses are acceptable treatments. For railroad property types to be individually eligible or be considered contributing resources in a district they should maintain integrity of location,

materials, craftsmanship, design, feeling and hopefully association. Abandoned railroad alignments may be significant if justification for their contribution to the history of an area can be made despite a loss of original function.

I. Name of Property Type: **Commercial properties 1865-1918**

II. Description: commercial and associated residential buildings

Two small groups of commercial and residential buildings are located in the study area: at Pisgah Station and Faywood on the Old Frankfort Pike. The buildings of these abbreviated communities are all of frame, are closely associated with the road or railroad that they address, and are situated on small lots. These properties have no agricultural associations beyond their market which consists of rural community residents. The residences of these new commercial communities represent some of the first enclaves of non-agriculturally employed persons in rural areas. For this reason of function, residences are treated with commercial buildings in this property type. Building characteristics of houses include one to one-and-one-half stories; interior brick chimney flues for stoves rather than fireplaces; simple two and three room plans like the hall-parlor and others; clapboard finishes; sash windows with simply molded architraves; single and double entry doors; small porches. The residences bear similarities to tenant houses of the period although some may have more pattern book features than the latter. Commercial buildings are distinguished from the residential buildings by form, plan and details. At Faywood, the gable roof is given a false front on the large, one room building. Other characteristics of the type include "storefront" windows with or without decorative trim or architrave; a recessed or flush central entry; raised sidewalk; full front porch with either shed or hip roof; a generally rectangular shape and one story height.

III. Significance

Commercial and associated residential buildings from the period may be significant under Criteria A, B, and C. They represent new local commercial trends at the turn-of-the-

century. Their locations reflect changes in the importance of transportation routes and changing technologies. Historic operations such as mills were necessarily located along creeks. The new facilities could be situated beside more well-traveled regional roadways and railroad stations. Physically, the commercial buildings suggest new attitudes toward "image" in architectural design. The commercial buildings, although built of the same materials as their residential neighbors, suggest different functions by flat, false fronts with large friezes for signs, generous porches, and large paned, divided lights.

IV. Registration Requirements

Design, materials and workmanship as well as the property's association with a circulation network are important qualities of integrity for commercial properties of the era. Like domestic architectural properties, some alteration is acceptable including replacement of original windows with like-sized and detailed sash, and installation of new porch supports. The property should continue to convey its appearance to the period of significance. The association of buildings to each other and the patterns of small yards and setback create a visual rhythm and setting that adds to the integrity of the community as a whole, but is not necessary for integrity purposes.

I. Name of property type: **Black hamlets**

II. Description:

Two Black hamlets are located within the study area. They are located within walking distance of former or still operating antebellum farms like those described in "Negro Hamlets in Kentucky" (Smith and Raitz). The hamlet on Sugar Hill Road is distinct from Firmantown near Buck Pond and is described here as a type. The Sugar Hill area is located on marginal ground along the road and above the South Elkhorn Creek drainage. Frame and brick veneer houses are located on small lots with garden potential, tobacco plots and small frame out buildings and/or barns to the rear. Less than five houses and above ground remains are in the area which was once a community of less than six families but supported a segregated school that doubled as a community hall and church.

III. Significance

Black hamlets are significant as the most common Black community type from the post Civil War period. The buildings, sites and structures of these properties may be significant under Criteria A and C, for their ability to convey and yield information on the social, religious, educational, and architectural history of early free Blacks living in the Bluegrass region. The hamlets signify the initial establishing of free Black communities following the Civil War. The resources can suggest the variety of ways hamlets were established; about who the original and succeeding inhabitants were; and about the frequency of hamlet properties on the post-war landscape. Under C, they are usually vernacular interpretations of domestic, commercial, educational and ecclesiastical architectural forms from the period. The forms, designs, and building methods employed, the relationship and patterning of houses to the road and each other, and the sizes of individual parcels may suggest similarities and/or differences from other contemporary examples.

IV. Registration Requirements

For Black hamlets and individual properties within hamlets to be considered eligible to the Register or contributing to a District they should contain sufficient integrity of design, materials, setting, location and association to the period of significance. The introduction of certain amounts of non-historic materials and changing of the demographic makeup of these communities can compromise their historic integrity and compromise the integrity of the community as a district. Non-historic infill properties (like those in Firmantown) can render the hamlet a non-contributing resource. Vacant lots and loss of historic fabric are considered less threatening to integrity. Although an entire hamlet may have lost the majority of integrity, individual properties may still be considered contributing resources within a larger district.

I. Name of Property Type: **Domestic architecture 1865-1918**

II. Description

Domestic properties identified from the period include both completely new residences or additions to existing properties. Both new buildings and additions were constructed after the Queen Anne, Princess Anne, Homestead, and other pattern book-influenced house types from the late Victorian era through the beginning of the 20th century. The larger new examples tended to adopt Classical Revival motifs with traditional exterior ornament, and symmetrical, or at least balanced fenestration. The smaller examples of new forms tended toward non-traditional interior plans with offset and unequal sized rooms, a variety of window sash and sizes, asymmetrical exteriors, and decorative embellishments. The Craftsman or commonly-termed bungalow style also met with favor in new construction but no residences within the study area were updated with bungalow characteristics as were many throughout the region.

III. Significance

The domestic architectural properties identified are eligible to the National Register under criteria A and C. They offer new architectural trends in a long established and traditional area of the Bluegrass. Asymmetrical massing and fenestration, the use of prefabricated components, a variety of textural materials, and novel interior plans were based on popular culture instead of evolved from local traditional forms. The properties are also architecturally significant as exceptional or typical representations of their identified types.

IV. Registration Requirements

For domestic architectural properties to be considered individually eligible to the National Register or contributing within a District they must posses the majority of their original integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location. Alterations to minor facades including the enclosure of rear porches and the addition sheds and porches is acceptable if the additions and alterations are recognizable as such. Standing seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing materials are acceptable treatments. Non-acceptable treatment includes the masking of

original wall materials with 20th century synthetic material such as permastone. Vinyl and metal siding may be acceptable if the siding width is similar or identical to the original and if window, eave, corner and other characteristic trim has not been removed or altered. Storm windows are generally acceptable if the original window opening is not masked by aluminum or other infill. In cases of historical rather than architectural significance, the requirements for physical integrity may be less stringent.

IV. The Age of Modern Farming: 1918-1945

The years between the First and Second World Wars brought rapid changes to all parts of the nation, and the Pisgah area of Woodford County was certainly not excepted. The national economy was well focused on industry. Jobs were available in town; both traditional "blue collar" positions and skilled professions induced many to exit the rural countryside. New technologies made automobile transportation a daily occurrence for most Americans. Improved road surfaces fostered the growth of regional commercial centers, sometimes to the disadvantage of small, local "mom and pop" establishments. Theaters and amusements began to lure the rural populace to town for entertainment. Mass communication and information sources included the radio, daily rural free mail delivery, and the telephone. Education in rural Kentucky was greatly improved with the consolidated public school system. The technological and scientific breakthroughs that were often by-products of war efforts further altered the methods and machinery of agriculture which in turn transformed the rural landscape. The cumulative effects of technology on Pisgah's rural life were most reflected in agriculture, transportation, religion and society, and education. It is these themes that are most represented by new properties from the era.

Agriculture

Henry Ford's Fordson tractor greeted the general public in 1917. A few gambled on the motorized invention but it was not until the Second World War years that many Kentuckians traded in their horse and mule teams for the wheeled machines. The farmer soon found his doubts fading as the tractor plowed fields, planted and mowed hay, and planted, picked and chopped corn more efficiently than several hands.

I. Name of Property Type: **Agricultural Properties 1918-1945**

II. Description

The widespread propagation of white burley tobacco cleared many of the remaining Bluegrass woodlands. The practice continued through the war years and was further enabled with the advent and widespread acceptance of the gasoline tractor. Buildings continued to function as planned while others were adapted to new use such as for implement storage.

Sub type: gambrel roofed barns

Only one new barn type was identified during the period, the gambrel-roofed barn. The gambrel was framed with sawn, dimension lumber and offered a huge open area above the main level for hay storage. The gambrel immediately became popular with both dairy and beef cattle producers who needed dry storage for hay during winter months. One of two dairy barns in the area is a gambrel and five gambrel barns for feeder cattle were identified during survey. The barns have both concrete block and frame first stories, although concrete block was used in only one example. All of the cattle barns have or did originally have wood hay racks along the walls with spaces above to pass hay from the loft into the racks. Several of the cattle barns have associated silos. The barn is treated as a type because it appears to have been built as either an open feeding/shelter area for stock which generally ranged on open pasture, or as a dairy barn, and is different from earlier barn types in function.

III. Significance

Agricultural properties are significant as examples of agricultural practices ad methods between 1918 and 1945. The buildings qualify under criterion A within the area of agriculture. Under A, these resources reflect greater specialization in stock raising practices. A new barn type for dairying and beef raising illustrates ever greater specialization of agricultural buildings and the gambrel roof configuration shows the adoption of improved building design in stock raising practices. The locations, materials and other physical qualities of these buildings contribute to the understanding of the rural agricultural landscape in the

Bluegrass region.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing or contributing status within a rural historic district, these agricultural properties must retain their original location and a majority of material integrity. Replacement of original wood shingle roofs with standing seam metal, replacement of original siding with new exterior boxing of like material, and additional structural support of storage areas are all acceptable treatments.

I. Name of Property Type: **Educational Properties 1918-1945**

II. Description: schools

The two rural consolidated schools in the study area are extremely different physically, which makes description of the type difficult. The Mt. Vernon School (WD 179) is of frame, one story with hip roof. The building was extended in two additional bays during the 1930's. The Pisgah School (WD 193) is two stories, of frame with brick veneer and features the symmetrical fenestration and simple design characteristic of state consolidated schools in the 1930's. Both schools are located on or near regional roads and originally were surrounded by school yard acreages of modest size. (The regional property type for the resource has not yet been established for comparison.)

III. Significance

Rural schools from the period can be significant in education under Criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the schools illustrate new state policy on consistency and quality in graded education in rural areas, and under criterion C they can be eligible as unique, exceptional or even typical examples of public school design in the war years.

IV. Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing or contributing status within a rural historic district, these educational properties must retain their original location and a majority of material and

design integrity. The application of non-historic materials and alteration of the surrounding schoolyard area can hinder the recognition of the property as an historic school building.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing for the Pisgah Survey area of Woodford County, Kentucky includes all historic resources documented within the study area. The geographical boundaries, located by the Pisgah Community Historical Association with cooperation from the Kentucky Heritage Council, included a primarily rural area of Woodford County bordered by U.S. 60 (Lexington-Versailles Road on the south; the waters of Shannon's Run and the South Fork of Elkhorn Creek on the east; the Old Frankfort Pike on the north; and the Big Sink Pike on the west. These boundaries were agreed as those that best define the historic, rural community long known as Pisgah. Survey included documentation of all properties with extant historic resources. Buildings at these locations were described, photographed and mapped and the farm or surrounding acreage was also surveyed for natural and/or cultural sites significant to the area's history. Property owners and local informants were contacted concerning dates of construction and information concerning specific sites and general history. Archival research was conducted at the Margaret I. King Library and Special Collections at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky; at the Kentucky State Historical Society and Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, Frankfort, Kentucky; and at the Woodford County Historical Society and the Woodford County Courthouse, Versailles, Kentucky. All sites were given Smithsonian numbers and recorded on Kentucky state survey forms.

The historic context was determined during survey and archival research and further defined during later analysis. Written documentation and extant properties suggested the various historical themes and periods of significance. The Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Report (Amos, unpublished, Kentucky Heritage Council; 1988), a state planning document, identified regional themes of historic significance, and aided in placing Pisgah in the perspective of both Woodford County and the Bluegrass region. No comprehensive area surveys have been completed in the Bluegrass to date. Some themes, like agriculture, were disproportionately represented in the study area, while other themes like conservation or Black heritage were less numerically represented. A review of the written and survey data, however, suggested that all themes with representative resources figured importantly within the Pisgah area's overall history.

The typology of significant property types for the study area was based on function and association within the identified historical themes. The property types and sub types were selected for their close association with the theme and for their ability to illustrated structural types and functions relating to the theme.

The standards of integrity were based on the National Register standards and information from survey data concerning the relative condition and scarcity of each property type. This information helped determine the degree to which allowances for integrity loss could be extended, and also, suggested future standards of integrity where integrity is presently intact but may be threatened at a later date.

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