

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name **Champ, Thomas, House**
other names Sulpher Spring Farm/Long Champ Farm site number BB-204

2. Location

street & number Lexington and Maysville Road not for publication N/A
city or town Paris vicinity X
state Kentucky code KY county Bourbon code 017
zip code

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan 5-27-03
Signature of certifying official **David L. Morgan, SHPO** Date
 Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register _____
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the _____
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

Daniel J. Viver June 18 2003
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification
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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing N/A

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6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions

Table with 2 columns: Category, Sub. Rows for Domestic, Hotel, Funerary and their corresponding Sub categories.

Current Functions

Table with 2 columns: Category, Sub. Rows for Domestic, Funerary and their corresponding Sub categories.

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification Category: Early Republic Sub: Federal

Materials:

- Foundation Stone
Roof Asphalt Shingle
Walls Brick
Wood Siding

Narrative Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Table with 2 columns: Areas of Significance, Period of Significance, Significant Dates, Significant Person, Cultural Affiliation, Architect/Builder. Values include Architecture, Commerce; 1825-1933; Circa 1825, 1933; N/A; N/A; Unknown.

Narrative Statement of Significance

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

X State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreeage of Property Five (5) Acres

UTM References
Millersburg Quad
Easting 745700 Northing 4238320

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point in the centerline of the Paris-Millersburg Road (US Highway 68) corner common to Turney (now or formerly); thence, commencing from the beginning point, leaving said centerline, with part of said east line of Turney, N. 34 deg. 53 min. 01 sec. W., passing an offset iron pin with cap marked PLS 2670 at 28.79 feet a total of 815.06 feet to a set iron pin with cap marked PLS 2670; thence, leaving said line of Turney, severing the lands of Richard D. Jordan deed Book 198, Page 264, for two calls, N. 59 deg. 55 min 49 sec. E., 285.67 feet to a set iron pin with cap marked PLS 2670; thence, S. 34 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. E., passing an iron pin with cap marked PLS 2670 at 738.57 feet a total of 766.55 feet to a point in the centerline of said US 68; thence, with said centerline S. 50 deg. 26 min. 16 sec. W., 276.98 feet to the point of beginning and containing 5.00 acres as surveyed 8/9/2002 by Barry M. Robinson, KY. PLS 2670. See Sketch Map labeled "Thomas Champ House Proposed Boundaries" on continuation sheet labeled "Verbal Boundary Description".

Boundary Justification

The proposed district boundaries encompass the historic core of the Thomas Champ House, also known as Sulpher Springs Farm. The proposed district boundaries provide an appropriate setting for understanding the significance of the design and construction of the main dwelling, smokehouse, and family/enclaved African American cemetery to the history of architecture of Bourbon County, and further representing the property's role in commerce, and it's relationship with the surrounding region. Consultation with the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer further concurs that the most appropriate boundary as one that includes the interior driveway and fronts on the Paris and Millersburg Road, also known as the Lexington and Maysville Road and US68, to acknowledge the significance of the property, and within regional commerce. (Letter dated July 25, 2002, to David Waldner, Kentucky Department of Transportation Cabinet, from David L. Morgan, State Historic Preservation Officer.) It is unknown how the farmland is representative of an agricultural or associated agricultural significance, and at this time no information suggests that an agricultural criteria consideration is appropriate

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Donna M. Neary
organization N/A date_ August 20, 2002

street & number 1435 Willow Avenue telephone 502-456-9488

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40204

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Property Owner
=====

name Richard Jordan
street & number 520 Gulf Blvd. city or town Belleair Shore
state FL zip code 33786 telephone 727-596-5554

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The Thomas Champ House, Bourbon County

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Description

The Thomas Champ House (BB-204), the centerpiece of Sulpher Spring Farm, is located within the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky in Bourbon County. The proposed historic district is a five acre tract of the farm also known as Sulpher Spring. The proposed district is comprised of a main house, a smokehouse, a cemetery, a garage, a pair of entrance gates, and the five acre setting. The property is situated on the Lexington and Maysville Road (US 68) approximately four miles northeast of Paris, Kentucky and approximately 20 miles northeast of Lexington, Kentucky. The property is approximately thirty miles southwest of Maysville, port for the Ohio River.

The Thomas Champ House is situated facing southeast, approximately 200 yards from Highway US 68. The main house was designed to be visible from the Lexington and Maysville Road, but also be far enough away to be protected from the dirt and noise generated by the herds of animals and wagons that regularly moved on the road in front of the house. According to a traveler in the Bluegrass in 1807, a "drove of one hundred and thirty cows and oxen"...were driven from "the neighborhood of Lexington, in Kentucky, to Baltimore" (Coleman, Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass). The frontage of the property between the house and the road served as important spaces on Bluegrass farms. The front yardage was often the site of support buildings for the farm, and also served as grazing pasture for livestock (Stottman, Jay, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, interview). The front yard, unlike the modern concept of yard space as passive and mown, was an integral space in the operation of the farm. The role of the farm as an inn further argues for the use of the front pastures for grazing livestock on the hoof, and as a pull-off and parking area for wagons coming to the inn.

The Thomas Champ House has a similar set back and orientation to the road as numerous other historic farm houses along this historic corridor. Historic boundary lines for properties were set using metes and bounds with references to natural features, roads and survey lines. The boundaries of properties were often marked by geographic features such as large rocks or trees, or the buffalo trace as in the Thomas Champ House/Sulpher Spring Farm (Ulack, Atlas of Kentucky).

The Champ House is a neighbor to several historic farms along this stretch of US 68 between Maysville and Paris, including The Grange BB-502, built circa 1824, and Albemarle BB-154, built circa 1816, both listed in the National Register. Other sites in close proximity to the Champ House are the Miller-Barton House BB-195, built circa 1820 and Bourbon Hill Farm BB-202, completed circa 1825. The main house at Breezy Heights BB-155, dates from the Antebellum period as well, 1859. All of the main houses on these farms front on the road, and listed or proposed National Register boundaries for those farms include the main house, support buildings and the land in front of the buildings to create a boundary which extends to the road.

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US 68 in the northeast region of Bourbon County has historically connected Bluegrass farms to the Ohio, Kentucky and Licking Rivers. A buffalo trace - which predated US 68 - served as the original commercial artery providing access to other farms, the towns and markets of Paris and Millersburg in Bourbon County, and outside markets via the Ohio River at Maysville, Kentucky. These buffalo traces, found across Kentucky, had been created by vast herds of the large animals moving between salt licks, water sources and open prairies for grazing. Although they were gone by 1792, the buffalo were responsible for, according to early historian John Filson, writing in 1784, ..."prodigious roads they have made from all quarters, as if leading to some populous city" (Coleman, Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass).

The Paris and Maysville Road, chartered in 1817, was completed in 1835 (Harp and Coleman). This major route of commerce connected The Thomas Champ House to the farms and towns in the Bluegrass and beyond. The Kentucky River could be reached by traveling west toward Franklin County, and the Licking River could be accessed at Millersburg and Paris. These two waterways, and the Ohio River at Maysville, were major corridors for shipping goods and produce, and for receiving goods from other regions of the country. These rivers served as the main points of commercial shipping, receiving produce from farms such as Sulpher Springs. The Lexington and Maysville Road was the conduit for moving the goods overland from the farms and plantations to outside markets via the rivers.

The Thomas Champ House property line fronts on the Lexington and Maysville Road and is dotted with mature deciduous trees. Access to the property is gained from the Lexington and Maysville Road by passing through a pair of stone gates. The gates appear to have been constructed by the Lusk's circa 1933, at the same time they "updated" their farm house by enclosing the projecting bays of the main house. The gates are constructed of local stone with mortared joints. It was common in the Bluegrass, and along a major commercial thoroughfare, to identify the entrance to the property at the road with stone gates.

An internal roadway travels toward the main house from US68, crossing a branch of Flat Run Creek, approximately 100 yards straight north of US 68. The creek runs roughly parallel to US 68 as it crosses the Sulpher Spring Farm property. Wooden water gates are situated on the east and west sides of the farm, and are visible from the main house. The water gate on the west is included within the proposed boundaries. The internal roadway travels north toward the main house, and curves to the east as it crosses the creek. The road approaches a garage built circa 1915, and continues its curve to the east outside of the proposed boundaries to provide access to the adjoining farmland historically associated with the Champ property. In addition, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer concluded that at this time, the cultural landscape suffers from compromised integrity and is ineligible for consideration. The construction of new barns and structures renders the remainder of the farm ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under the terms of this nomination.

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Resource Inventory

1. MAIN HOUSE – CONTRIBUTING

The main house was constructed circa 1825. The one-story central passage plan brick house has Flemish bond brickwork on the main façade. The main façade is composed of a central door, topped with an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Two symmetrical, projecting, rounded bays flank the main entrance. The rounded bays are topped by conical roofs. A single palladian window is centrally placed in each projecting bay. The building is further accented by reeded pilasters accented with bulls-eye keystones.

The main house has been compared to others in Bourbon County and the state, and is considered to be "one of the most unusual and fascinating Federal houses in Kentucky..." (Langsam and Johnson) The builder of the house is unconfirmed, but evidence suggests that Edward Stone designed and built the house. Edward Stone was the owner and builder of The Grange, BB-502. The Grange is located less than one-half mile from the Champ House. The architectural design of both houses is strikingly similar, most notably being the projecting bays and palladian windows. Edward Stone is believed to have been a builder in the area, as suggested by an excess of fired brick and lumber included in his probate inventory. (Langsam and Johnson). A rear brick addition was added circa 1870-90. The addition is two-story with crossed gables with returned eaves. The addition joins the rear, south façade of the main block. A standing seam metal roof covers the addition. The front façade was modified in 1933 when the two pavilions were connected by a porch overhang and brick balustrade. (See Section 7, Page 4 for historic photo).

2. SMOKEHOUSE – CONTRIBUTING

A smokehouse is sited to the rear of the main house. The building is contemporary to the main house. It is a one story, single room, brick structure. A panel door and a louvered vent pierce the front gable end of the building.

3. GARAGE - CONTRIBUTING

A stone garage built circa 1915 is located east of the main house. The building is fitted as a two bay garage with wood and glass doors and a louvered vent in the end gable. Brackets accent the roof.

4. CEMETERY - CONTRIBUTING

A cemetery is located in the proposed boundaries. Several graves are identified by stone grave markers. The cemetery is overgrown, and no survey of the graves has been conducted. The cemetery serves as the burial site for members of the Champ family. Local tradition and lore, coupled with burial practices on Kentucky plantations, also indicate that the cemetery could be the site of burials of enslaved African Americans, and later freed blacks who lived on the property.

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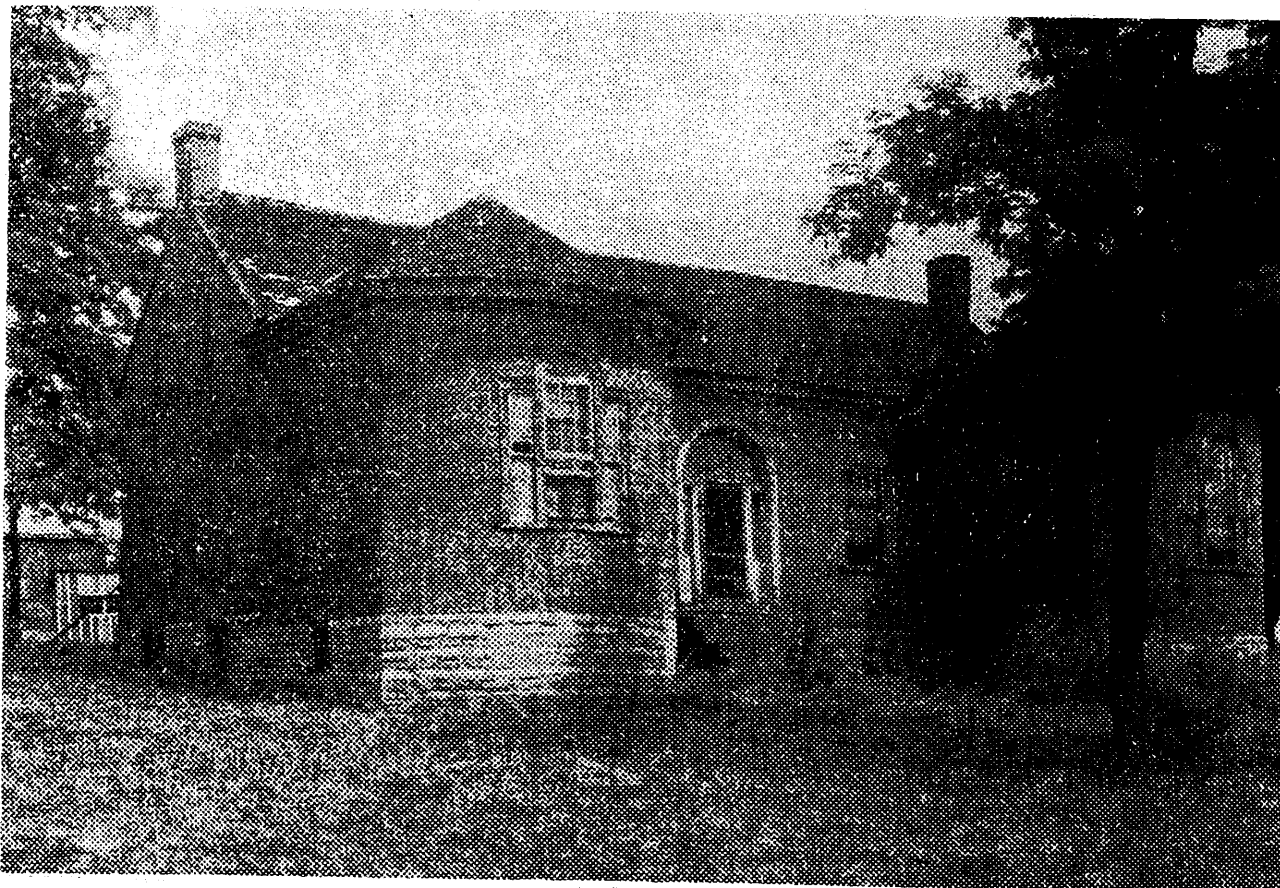
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This photograph is believed to have been taken circa 1861, due to a handwritten date on the photograph. The photograph records the main building prior to the enclosure of the pavilions. Note the smokehouse and small frame building to the rear, indicating the archaeological potential of the site. The photographer is unknown.

Solphon Spring (1861)
Champ House



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5. ENTRANCE GATES - CONTRIBUTING

The gates at the entrance to the property at US68 are believed to have been constructed circa 1933 by the Lusk's at the time of additions to the main house. The gates are paired stone pillars with mortared joints.

The Thomas Champ House site may contain heretofore unidentified archaeological resources (See historic Photo Section 7, Page 4) related to its long term commercial and agricultural uses, and home for both owners and enslaved African Americans. The historical documentation of plantations supported by enslaved labor sources suggests the existence of support buildings and land features within the farm core and outside, mandatory to operate plantation life. In addition, the use of the main house as an inn during a period of the nineteenth century suggests the possibility of features in proximity to the main road and in the front yard of the main dwelling. There are currently no plans to conduct archaeological excavations on the property.

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Significance: The Thomas Champ House

The Thomas Champ House, also known as Sulpher Spring Farm (BB-204), is important as a high-style example of Federal-style architecture on a farm on the western frontier of a burgeoning United States. The Champ House was built circa 1825, and is an outstanding example of the Federal style of architecture in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The period of significance for the district is 1825-1933, to represent the evolution of the property. The property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under criterion C for its architectural importance. The property also holds local significance under Criterion A for its importance within the commerce of Bourbon County. The T.Champ Inn served the commercial traffic of the Lexington and Maysville Road during the early to mid nineteenth century.

The style and grand execution of construction for the Thomas Champ House were common along the eastern seaboard in the established port cities found in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Delaware, New York, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia (McAlester, pg. 153-156). The style was also popular in Kentucky, in the city known as "the Athens of the west", Lexington, and surrounding counties (Langsam and Johnson). An architectural survey of Bourbon County conducted in the 1980s documented 66 rural examples of Federal-style architecture in the county. The Champ House was executed with great attention to detail, and with unique features among the buildings documented in Bourbon County. Only eight of the buildings surveyed, including the Champ House, featured Palladian windows (Langsam, 15-20). The choice of the Palladian window, prevalent in Georgian-styled buildings, represents a transition of architectural styles and tastes. Importantly, the Champ House was one of only two houses in the county which were styled using symmetrical pavilions as a design feature.

These rounded bays with conical roofs, inset with Palladian windows, flanking the central entrance with elliptical fanlight presented an impressive view to travelers passing the house along the road to Lexington, Maysville, Paris, Millersburg, and beyond. The location of this grand residence along the Buffalo Trace - which within a decade became the Lexington and Maysville Road - illustrates the importance of the selection of architectural style as a symbol of affluence of first owner Thomas Champ. Champ's choice of high-style design executed with its display of regional craftsmanship, including unique and costly details, illustrates the merger of the philosophical and aesthetic attempts by its builder to portray sophistication in the wilderness. Nineteen main houses for farms located on the Lexington and Maysville Road were documented as featuring Federal-style architectural detailing. The high profile location along this primary commercial artery of travel since initial settlement of the area, and the quality of land along the route, led to the selection of a refined architectural style to showcase the property owner's status.

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Significance of the district is also achieved through its role in commerce in the Bluegrass, and particularly along US68. The Bluegrass region was settled by a western migration from Virginia landed gentry. The county was populated by large acreage farms with high style houses in the region of the Sulpher Spring Farm, and along the Lexington and Maysville Road. Bourbon was "one of the weathiest counties in the region and indeed the state, ranking in the top three in most categories of agricultural production and real estate values" (Lewis, John. The Pocket Rural Historic District, National Register nomination).

The T.Champ Inn (see Section 8, Page 3) represented on an 1827 map, was one of 13 inns characterized on the approximately 30 miles of the Lexington and Maysville Road between Maysville and Sulpher Spring Farm. The inn was operated during the early to mid nineteenth century serving an integral role to the commercial viability of the region. The Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, the pioneer tollroad in the Bluegrass, was chartered in 1817 but was not funded until 1827. The road was completed as a macadamized surface road by 1835. The road was an integral stretch of the principal mail stage-coach route beginning in Zanesville, Ohio as Zane's Trace, moving across Kentucky, and culminating in Alabama (Harp, Cecil and Winston Coleman. *The Old Lexington and Maysville Turnpike*. The Kentucky Engineer, n.d.)

The rates of travel for the Lexington and Maysville Road illustrate the types of commercial goods and produce being transported: "for hogs, sheep or cattle, 6 cents; for every horse, mule, ass or other four-footed animal of the larger kind, except cattle, 8 cents; for every two-wheeled pleasure carriage, 8 cents; for every four-wheeled carriage, 16 cents.' Carts, wagons and drays were listed at 25 cents, while a four horse stage-coach loaded with passengers commanded seventy cents in toll." By the turn of the century public sentiment called for the end of tolls, so the counties and the Commonwealth took over road maintenance (Harp, Cecil and Winston Coleman. *The Old Lexington and Maysville Turnpike*. The Kentucky Engineer, n.d.)

The viability of these inns relied on the drovers, teamsters, and farmers moving produce and goods along the roadway. In addition, travelers in stage coaches would have relied on the inn for bed and board for passengers, and care and feeding of the teams pulling the wagons. The stagecoach was the primary mode of travel during the early to mid nineteenth century, replaced by the railroad in the Bluegrass following the Civil War. (Cooke, Beth Evans. *Travel and Tourism, Early*. Page 896-97) Inns were placed at frequent intervals along stagecoach lines, since the poor road conditions only allowed for the coaches to travel an average of eight miles per day. The rate of travel had been half that before the construction of the macadamized surface for the road (Harp, Cecil and Winston Coleman. *The Old Lexington and Maysville Turnpike*. The Kentucky Engineer, n.d.)

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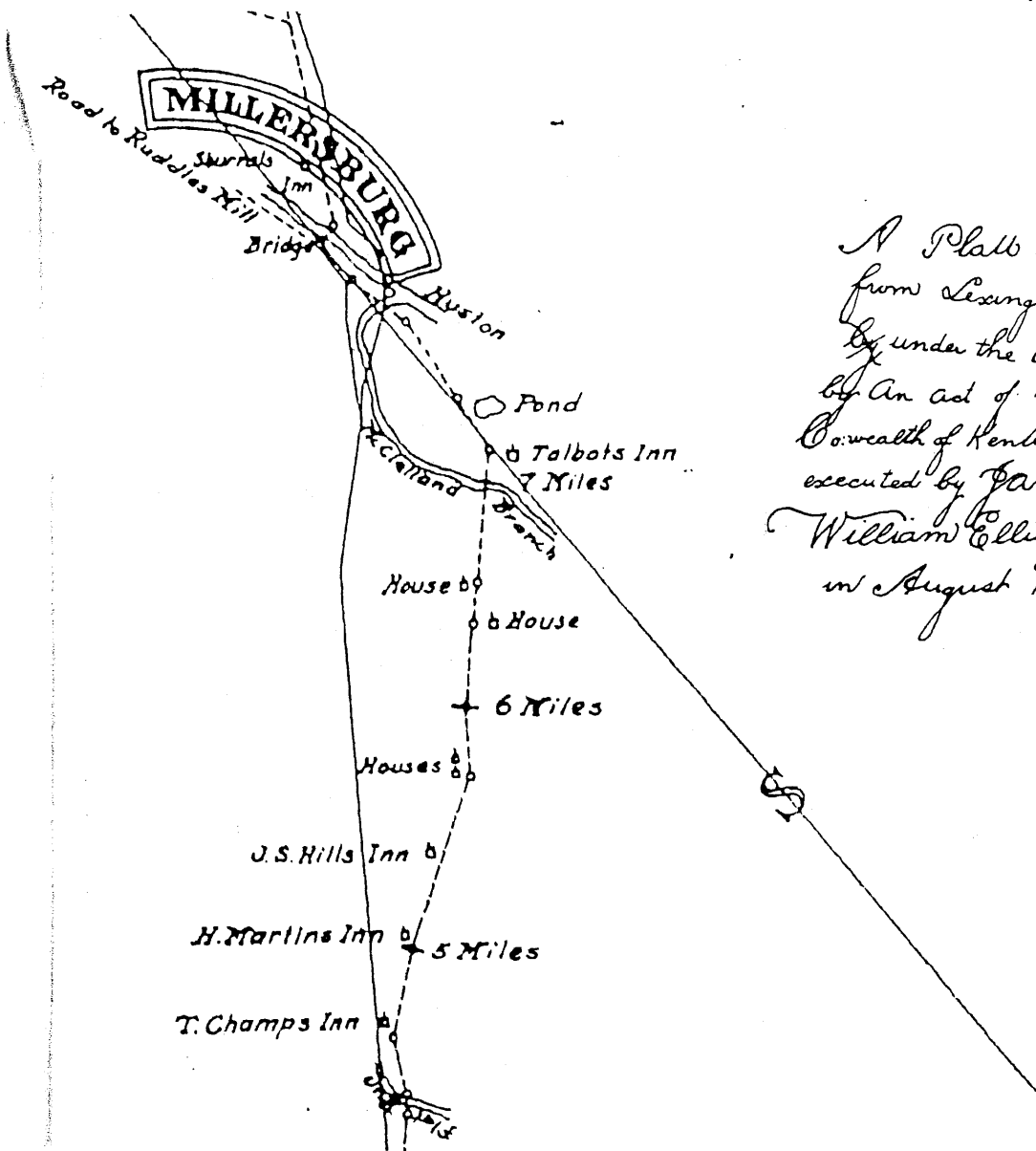
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Darnaby, James and William Ellis. "A Platt and Survey of The Road from Lexington to Maysville, Made Under the Direction of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Fayette County, Kentucky in August 1827".

A map indicating the planned route of the Lexington and Maysville Road. The road was not funded until 1827 and completed in 1835, but followed the proposed route. The Thomas Champ House is noted at the bottom of the map, near Flat Run Creek as "T.Champ's Inn".



*A Platt and Survey of the Road
from Lexington to Maysville Made
by under the direction of the Commrs. appointed
by an act of the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky (passed at their last Session),
executed by James Darnaby and
William Ellis of Fayette County Ky
in August 1827*

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The commercial crops grown by farms in the Bluegrass are reflected in those crops grown on the Champ farm during the period of significance. Although inadequate information exists to argue the significance of the property based on the agricultural lands and activities, it is relevant to note here that the Champ farm grew tobacco and hemp, along with grains. This produce became part of the fabric of the commercial enterprise in the region after being loaded onto wagons on the farm and driven along the Lexington and Maysville Road to the Licking, Kentucky and Ohio Rivers for shipment out of the region.

The ingenuity of the farmer to operate an inn as an addendum to the income being produced by farming added to the economic viability of the farm. It may have also created a point of commerce on the site for the sale of produce to those stopping at the inn. For example, it is likely that grains grown on the farm were sold to the teamsters and drovers for their livestock, traveling on the hoof.

Sulpher Spring Farm was operated with an enslaved African-American labor force. Based on use patterns for enslaved African Americans in the Bluegrass, slave laborers would have worked in the house, and most likely have served the guests at the inn. Sulpher Spring Farm is approximately one-half mile east of The Grange, BB-502, whose owner Edward Stone has been documented for operating a commercial enterprise selling enslaved African-Americans. Enslaved African-Americans were transported along the road, past Sulpher Spring Farm on the way to the Ohio River, and markets of the south, as represented in a historic print (See Section 8, Page 5). Stone would personally transport the individuals on foot "overland for the boat at Maysville". In fact, Stone was overtaken and murdered by a group of enslaved African-Americans whom he was transporting to southern markets in 1826 (Coleman, J. Winston. Slavery Times in Kentucky, page 174.)

History of The Thomas Champ House

The land was first settled and farming commenced when Thomas Champ purchased a 400 acre tract from James Parberry in 1787, who had received 1000 acres as a military land grant (Land Grant). Champ is believed to have initially built a log house on the farm (Langsam and Johnson). No extant evidence of a log building remains. Thomas Champ is credited with construction of this Federal-styled residence circa 1825. The designer and builder of the house is believed to be Edward Stone, owner and builder of the Grange, BB-502, which is located less than one mile from the Champ House and Sulpher Spring Farm. The stylistic detailing of the houses is strikingly similar, most notably the projecting pavilions which flank the main entrances. This building is locally distinct and prominent stylistically. Stone is believed to have been involved in the business of house construction, as well as a notorious purveyor of enslaved African Americans. The inventory for Edward Stone, probated following his murder during an attempt by a group of enslaved African Americans to escape, included excessive amounts of lumber and fired brick. These items suggest that Stone was offering building design and construction in Bourbon County.

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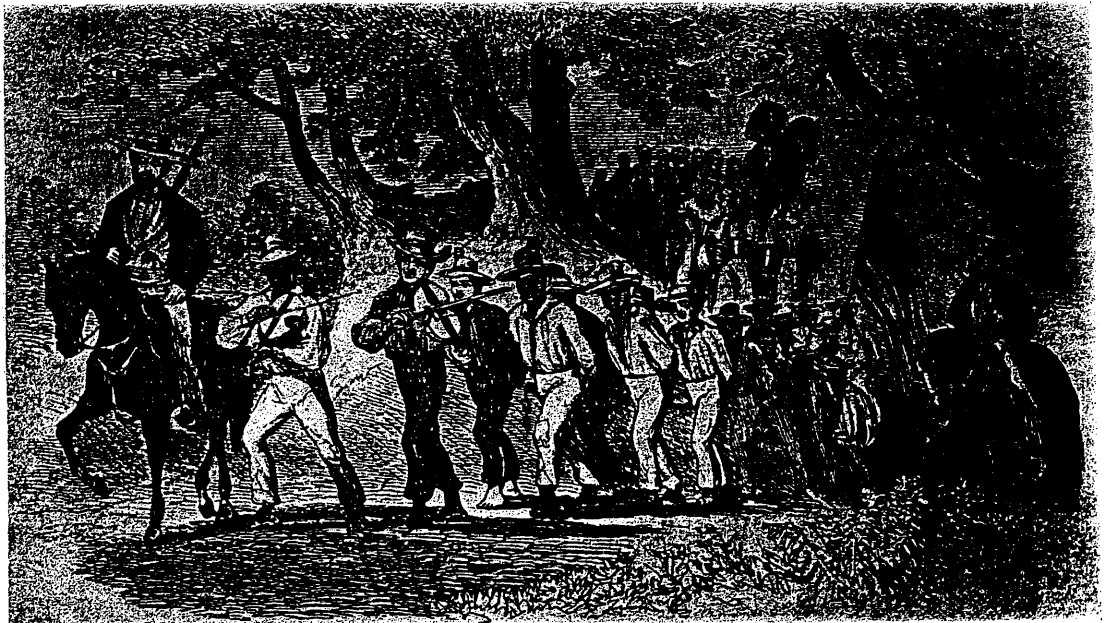
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Coleman, John Winston, Jr. Slavery Times in Kentucky. 1973.

Scene depicting Edward Stone, neighbor of Thomas Champ, transporting enslaved African-American on what is believed to be the Lexington and Maysville Road toward the Ohio River for travel south. The pioneer tollroad in the Bluegrass was a major thoroughfare for commerce throughout the nineteenth century.



From an old print

EDWARD STONE'S COFFLE GANG

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The influence of the toll road on the farm can first be seen by the construction of the main house facing the road. Although the house predates the completion of the road, it is clear from the placement of this farmhouse and others in this stretch of road, including the Grange, that plans called for the road to take the path it occupies today, afforded great advantage to the existing landowners at the time of construction. The Lexington and Maysville Turnpike Road Company was chartered in 1817.

The T. Champ Inn is referenced on the first plat and survey of the toll road printed in 1827. The map also identifies numerous landowners along the route as inns (Darnaby and Ellis). The use of the Champ House as an Inn within Thomas Champ's tenure, further speaks to the importance the architectural design of this property played in attracting business from what became a busy and well-traveled thoroughfare into the nineteenth century. It is unclear the duration of time that Champ House served as an Inn. However, the strong design elements of the house are easier to explain in view of this early identity. It was good marketing for an early innkeeper to attract stopover traffic by presenting a sophisticated and stately design. The connection between the Champ House's design and early function enhance our appreciation at its architectural meanings. Inns in the Bluegrass served as stopping points for stagecoaches and for drovers moving livestock to markets (Coleman, Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass). The roadway now known as the Lexington and Maysville Road had achieved prominence as a travel thoroughfare in the Bluegrass prior to completion of the macadamized road.

The heirs of Thomas Champ sold the farm to heir Levi Champ in 1870. The farm remained in the Champ family until 1911 when it was sold to James Clarke. The heirs of James Clarke sold the property in 1933 to the Lusks, and in 1935 the farm was sold to Russell and Josephine Day. The Day estate sold the property to the Roes in 1976.

The land was purchased by current owner Richard Jordan in 1986. Mr. Jordan is planning a restoration of the main dwelling. The property is currently under consideration for development by a proposed project to widen US 68. The proposal would sever the historic connection of this property from the Lexington and Maysville Road. The proposal would place a multilane highway roadbed within 100 yards of the main façade of the house, obliterating the historic setting and historical associations so important to conveying the significance and high level of integrity for this historic property.

Integrity

The Thomas Champ House is significant for its architectural design and style within a rural setting. The buildings and cemetery within the proposed boundaries on the historic Lexington and Maysville Road possess integrity of location, association, feeling, design, workmanship, materials, and setting.

(8-86)

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The importance of the original placement of this house, built facing the primitive buffalo trace, later the Lexington and Maysville Road, is clear. The integrity of location offers a clear view of Mr. Champ's intent to site his home on this major thoroughfare. The physical relationship created by Mr. Champ to connect his farm to the commercial opportunities of the region is intact. This farmhouse is sited similarly to the other houses in Bourbon County referenced above. The main house is sited at a natural rise, above the creekbed and oriented toward the historic road, with a frontage of pasture or cropland that extends between the main house and the main road. The inclusion of the five-acre setting proposed for listing in the National Register is important for fully understanding the significance of this property. The inclusion of the proposed five acre tract allows the property to continue to convey the crucial role that this main artery of early commerce provided in the selection of architectural style. The inclusion of the land fronting on the Lexington and Maysville Road provides excellent integrity of association between the Champ House and the surrounding farms and Lexington.

Mr. Champ chose to site his new home on a slight rise, facing this historic roadway. His selection of quality design and workmanship and premiere building materials speaks to his goal of bringing attention to his inn, and his farm from passers-by on the road. The Thomas Champ House continues to convey the significance of the location of this historic house, fronting on the major commercial artery of its day, for portraying the importance of architectural design and style to the builder, Thomas Champ, and to those who would view the house from the roadway.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Page 1

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Verbal Boundary Description

Page 1

The Thomas Champ House, Bourbon County

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Sketch Map: "Thomas Champ House Proposed Boundaries"

(8-86)

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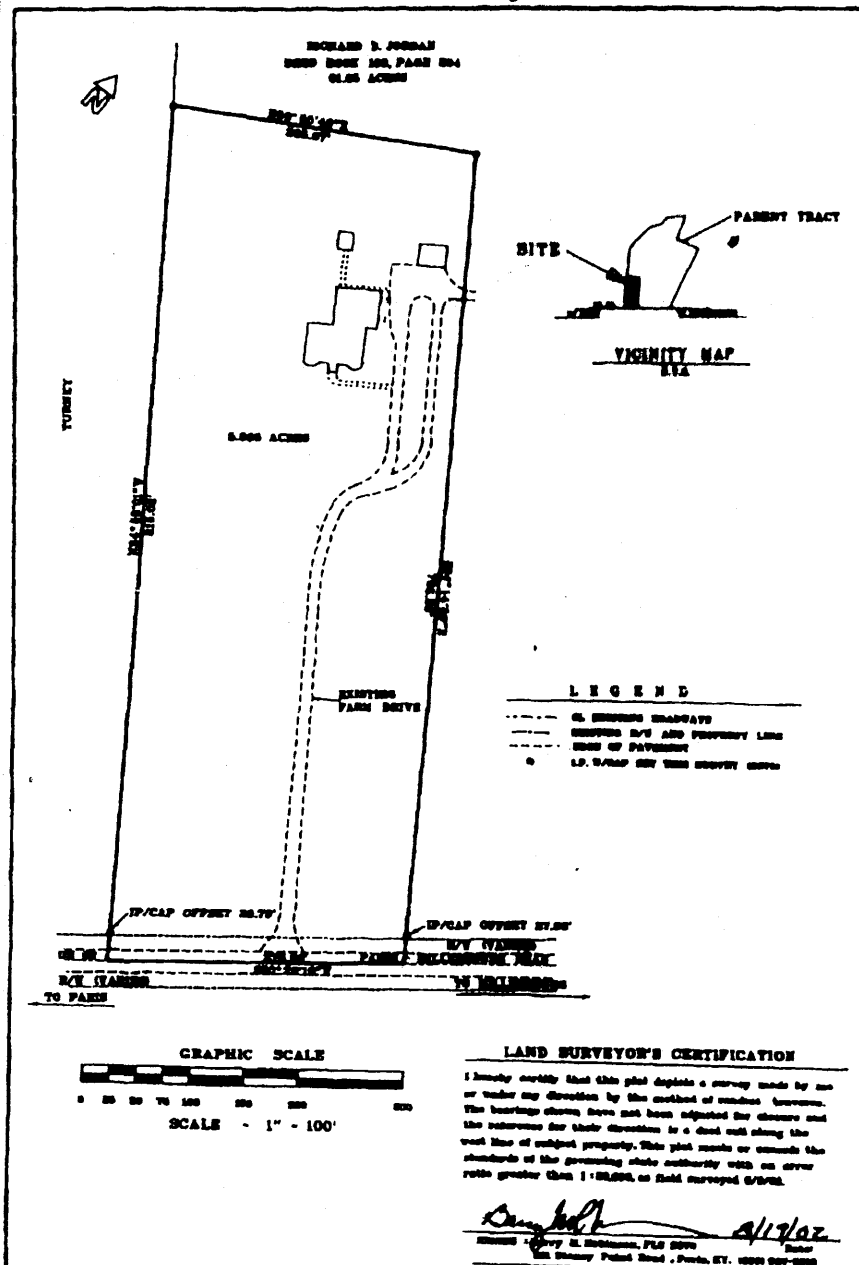
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Verbal Boundary Description

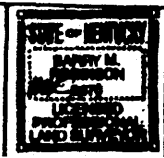
Page 1

The Thomas Champ House, Bourbon County

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Sketch Map: "Thomas Champ House Proposed Boundaries"



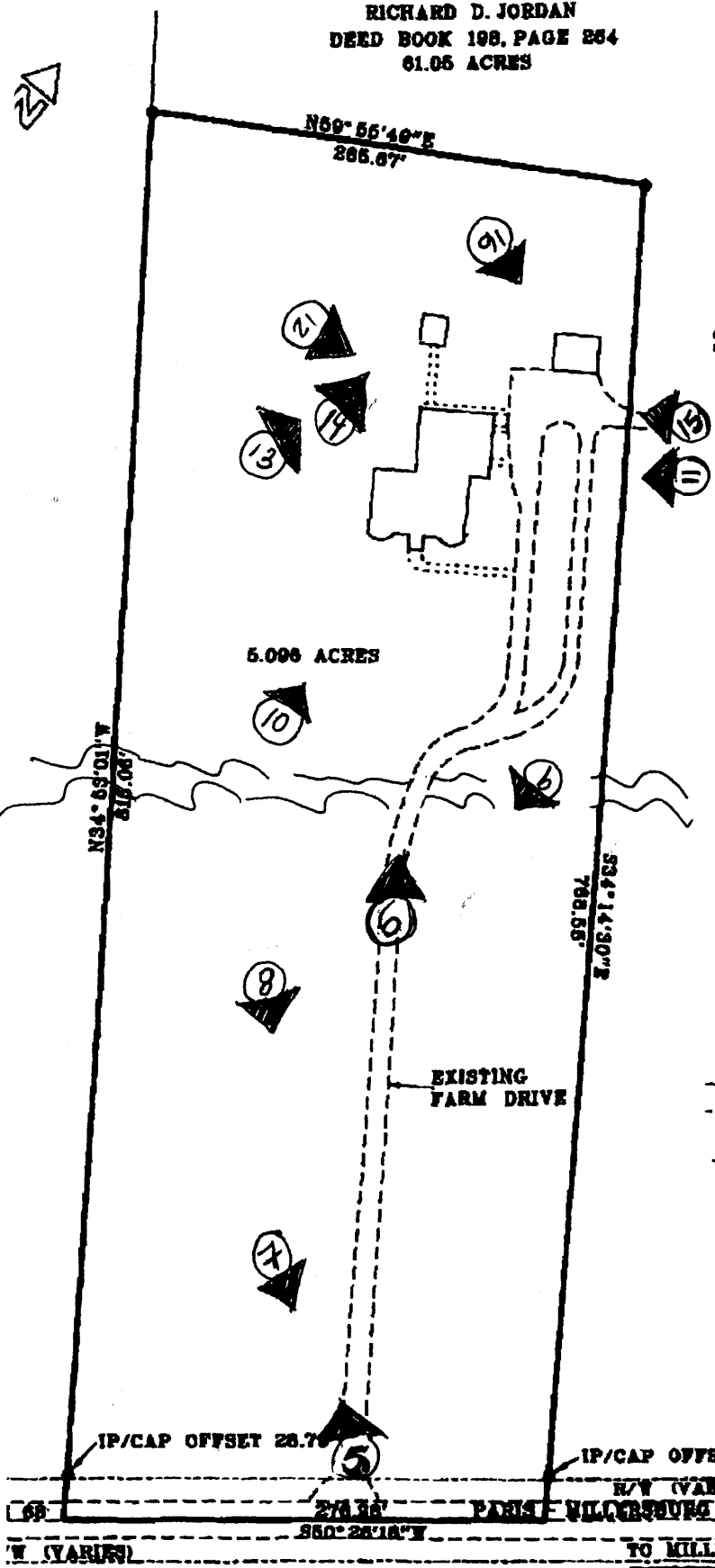
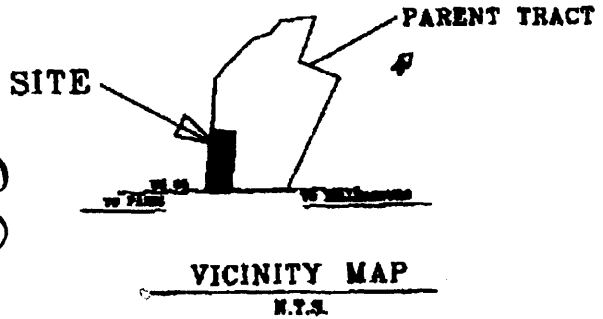
SURVEY OF A PART OF THE
PROPERTY OF RICHARD D. JORDAN
PARIS-MILLERSBURG ROAD
DEED BOOK 198, PAGE 264
BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY



Thomas Champ House, BB-204

RICHARD D. JORDAN
DEED BOOK 198, PAGE 254
61.05 ACRES

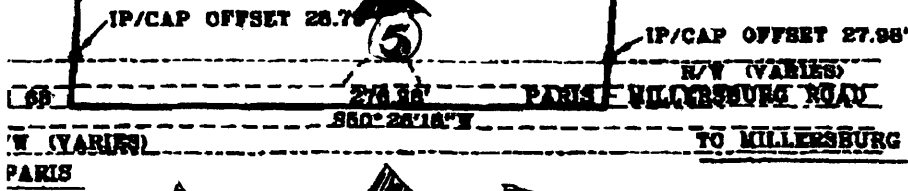
PHOTO KEY



Flat Run Creek

LEGEND

- CL EXISTING ROADWAYS
- EXISTING R/W AND PROPERTY LINE
- EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- I.P. W/CAP SET THIS SURVEY (2870)



LAND SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Page 1

The Thomas Champ House, Bourbon County

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All photographs share the same information:

Photographer: Donna M. Neary

Date: October, 2001

Location of Negatives: On file with photographer

1. Facing North, entrance to property
2. Facing North, entrance to property
3. Facing North, western property line
4. Facing North, from Lexington and Maysville Road
5. Facing North, interior roadway
6. Facing North
7. Facing Southeast, to Lexington and Maysville Road
8. Facing South
9. Facing Southwest
10. Facing Northwest, view of main house
11. Facing East
12. Facing Southwest
13. Facing Northeast, view of smokehouse
14. Facing West, smokehouse and view of garage
15. Facing East, garage
16. Facing Southwest, rear of garage