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National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of North West Woodford County, Kentucky

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

- I. Early Rural Settlement in Woodford County, 1774 - 1820
- II. Antebellum Prosperity and the Farmer's Age in Woodford County, 1821 - 1865
- III. The Influence of Burley Tobacco, the Equine Industry, and Agricultural Mechanization in Woodford County, 1866 - 1945
- IV. National Influences During the Victorian and 20th Century, c. 1870 - 1945

C. Form Prepared by

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organization Burry & Amos, Inc. date January 8, 1993

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city or town Shelbyville state Kentucky zip code 40065

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 and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 SHPO/Ex. Director 11/18/93
 Signature and title of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Office/Kentucky Heritage Council
 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.

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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E. Statement of Historic Contexts

The area surveyed in preparation of this Northwest Woodford County Multiple Property Document includes approximately 20,000 acres of northern Woodford County, within the Inner Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. The boundaries are the Woodford-Franklin County line to the north; U.S. Highway 60 (The Lexington-Versailles Road) to the west and south; the Big Sink Pike to the east; and South Elkhorn Creek to the north, the Woodford-Scott County line (Figure 1).

The multiple property documentation for northwest Woodford County, Kentucky (also known as the Old Frankfort Pike and/or Big Sink area) focuses on historic properties that represent four periods of history from circa 1775 through 1945 within the themes of exploration and settlement, agriculture, domestic architecture, transportation, commerce, education, landscape architecture, social and political history and African-American heritage. Some themes, like agriculture, domestic architecture and transportation, figured importantly in the ongoing physical evolution of the area and are represented by a variety of resources from each period.

Other historic patterns influenced by events in commerce, education, social and political history, African-American heritage and religion, did not impose material change as consistently or as noticeably within the county but are no less important in defining the overall historic context of rural northwest Woodford County. As a result, fewer but equally significant resources illustrate this second group of historic themes. Survey of historic archaeological properties was not performed as part of this project.

The historic themes of primary and secondary importance are represented by resources during some time periods, while during other eras, no significant resources remain to illustrate the specific 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.

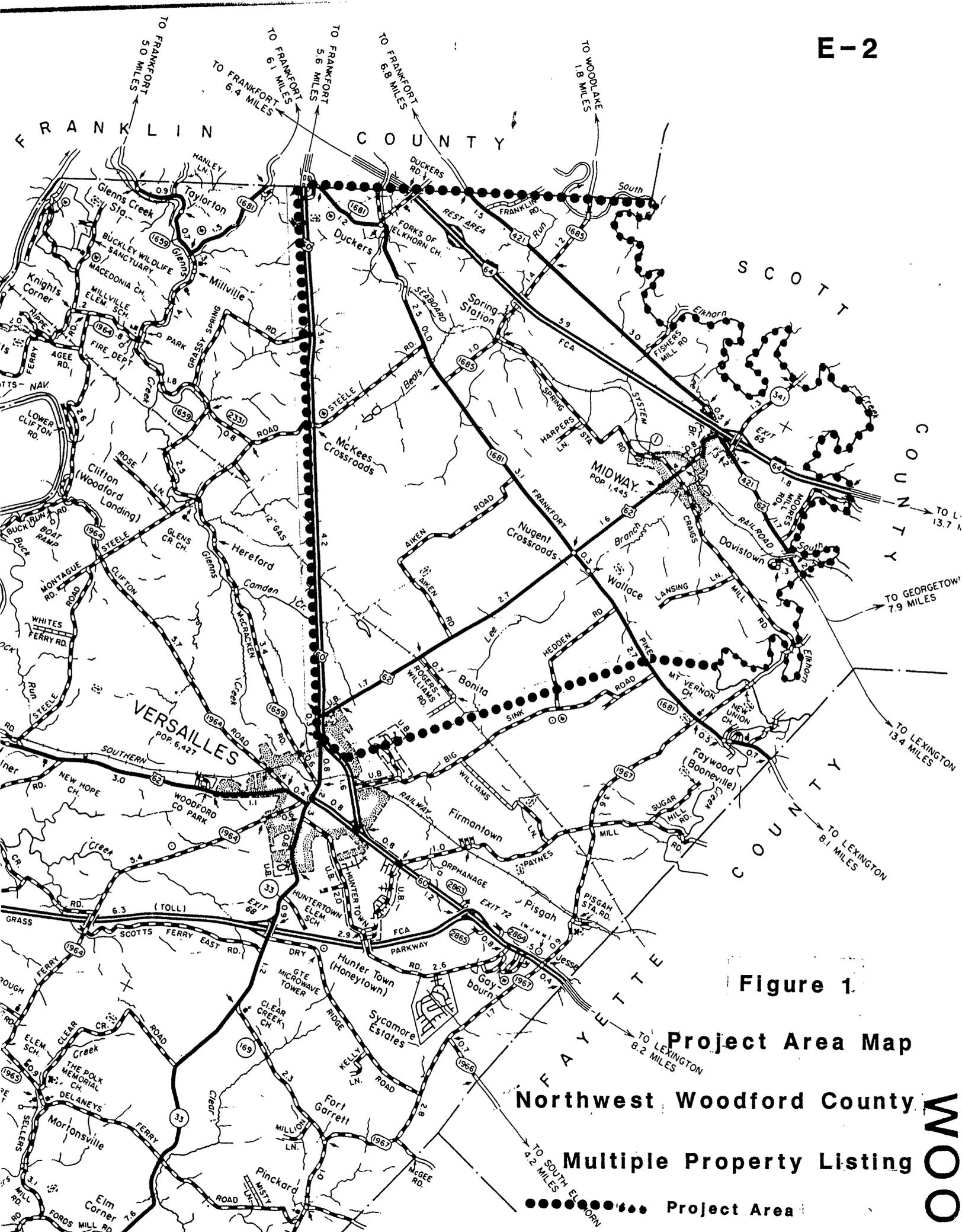


Figure 1

Project Area Map
Northwest Woodford County

Multiple Property Listing

●●●●●●●●●● Project Area

WOOD

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Themes Discussed Per Period

1775-1820	1820-1865	1866-1918	1919-1945
Agriculture Dom. Arch.	Agriculture Dom. Arch.	Agriculture Dom. Arch. Education	Agriculture Dom. Arch.
Commerce Transportation Black History		Commerce Transportation Black History Land. Arch.	Commerce Transportation
Soc/Polit Religion	Soc/Polit	Soc/Polit	

Survey of the 20,000-plus acre Old Frankfort Pike/Northwest Woodford County study area included intensive on-the-ground reconnaissance of farm acreage, and written and/or photographic documentation of cultural resources fifty years of age or older with the majority of their physical integrity intact. The principal unit of study in this intensely agricultural area was the farm including farmstead or building complex and the surrounding agricultural acreage with buildings, structures, sites, and landscape features. Most properties were, in essence, districts themselves. This whole-property survey resulted in a consistent methodology for developing property types, evaluating integrity and significance and was critical to establishing the boundaries of rural historic district properties and individually eligible properties within the MPL geographic area.

INTRODUCTION

The Old Frankfort Pike area of northwest Woodford County lies 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. The area also contains some of the oldest blooded horse establishments (Thoroughbred and Standardbred) in the Commonwealth. These mid-19th century farms provided both the base bloodstock to which a majority of today's blooded horses trace their ancestry, as well as supplying the American horse industry with the prototypes for

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land use patterns and building plan and appearance so typical of the blooded horse farm of today.

Some of the older, diversified farms in the study area were transformed for the raising of Thoroughbred horses beginning about twenty-five years ago. These farms generally no longer raise diversified crops, but devote the majority of their acreage to pasture. The difference between these newly-created Thoroughbred farms and their historic equivalents represents a substantial physical change that will be explained later in this document. Conversely, some farms that historically raised blooded horses (along with other livestock and crop production) are no longer involved in the equine industry. In addition to these changes in farms, single family dwellings have been more recently built on small acreage tracts of from five to 10 acres. The association of these most recent properties is not primarily agricultural but residential.

In 1988, the Pisgah Multiple Property Listing focused research and documentation on a part of Woodford County immediately east of this, the Old Frankfort Pike project area. Not surprisingly, several thematic contexts and property types developed in that MPL bear striking similarities to the contexts and resource types in this project area (Amos:1988). Because of this, several historic context and property type sections in this MPL are derived from the Pisgah document, with additions and revisions as appropriate. References are often made to resources within the Pisgah area to illustrate similarities, differences and relative rarity of historic properties within these two adjoining areas of north Woodford County.

Also helpful in establishing the historic contexts for this MPL was information contained in the "Bluegrass Cultural Landscape", a regional planning document undertaken by the Kentucky Heritage Council to identify the historic themes and property types in the rural areas of the region from settlement through World War II (Amos:1988).

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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.

Exploration and Settlement

Prior to the settling of Lexington in Fayette County in the 1770s, surveying crews were busy charting large tracts of land for those with military warrants, cash, and a desire either to move to or make lucrative sales on Kentucky land. **Figure 2** illustrates the "Hancock Taylor survey plats in Kentucky June 17, 1774 to July 7, 1774" (Rutledge:n.d.). The geographic area of this MPL includes the land on this map enclosed by the "Buffalo Trail (now U.S. 60)" to the southwest, the "Old Road (Buffalo Trail)" near the Midway Pike to the east, and the South Fork of Elkhorn Creek to the Scott County line on the north. The original survey lines that divided 1000, 2000, and 3000 acre tracts supplied the area with prime geographic boundaries, many of which remain to this day as roads and division lines between farms. And, "Station Camp 5 Acres, June 19" on the Midway Pike, marks an historic site that is significant to the history of Bluegrass exploration. It is here, that William Preston's three surveying parties (containing perhaps thirty men) led by John Floyd, Hancock Taylor, James Duncan and Isaac Hite, met to organize survey efforts in the Bluegrass area. The groups planned to meet again on August 1 at James Harrod's settlement (to the south in Mercer County), but skirmishes with Shawnee Indians resulted in the deaths of Taylor and several other members of the various parties (O'Malley:1987,14). The five acre site of Taylor's encampment lies near the southwest corner of the Old Frankfort Pike and Midway Pike intersection and, although no

HANCOCK TAYLOR survey plats in Kentucky June 17, 1774 to July 7, 1774

- 1 June 17, Zachary Taylor 200 acres FC 119
- 2 June 19, Station Camp 5 acres FC 115
- 11 June 20, Hancock Taylor 1000 acres FC 115
- 10 June 23, John Ashby 2000 acres FC 116
- 12 June 25, Gabriel Jones 2000 acres FC 112
- 7 June 28, Hugh Mercer 2000 acres FC 115
- 8 June 28, Undecided
- 9 June 28, Col. Charles Lewis 2000 acres FC 112
- 4 June 30, Leroy Griffin 2000 acres FC 112
- 5 June 30, John Lewis 2000 acres FC 116
- 6 June 30, Griffin Pearl 2000 acres FC 119
- 3 July 1, Andrew Lewis 3000 acres FC 119
- 13 July 4, Edmund Taylor 3000 acres FC 121
- 14 July 7, Andus McDonald 2000 acres FC 117
- 15 July 7, Wm. Peachy 2000 acres FC 116
- 16 July 7, Phillip Love 2000 acres FC 117
- 17 July 7, Mary Frazier 2000 acres FC 116

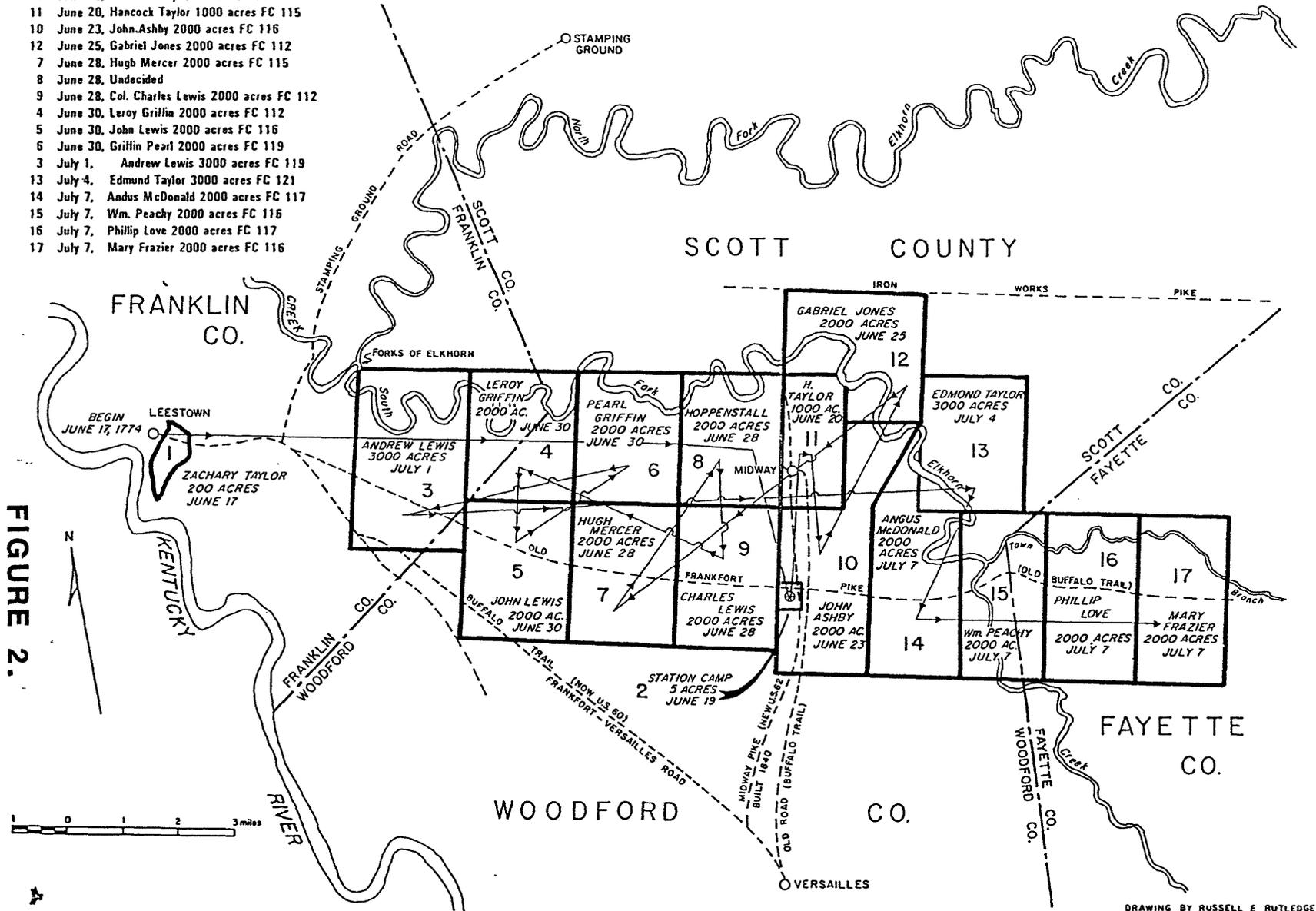


FIGURE 2.

DRAWING BY RUSSELL E RUTLEDGE

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artifact remains are known to exist, the site is nevertheless significant to the history of exploration in the area.

More evident today than the encampment site, are many of Taylor's early survey lines which persist on the rural Woodford County landscape. For example, the line between the Hugh Mercer and Charles Lewis tracts continue as boundaries between the historic Alexander (Woodburn) and Harper (Nantura) lands on either side of Harper Lane and probably formed the original alignment for the Aiken Road, south of the Old Frankfort Pike. Similarly, on the present county map, the regular geometry of Taylor's survey grid can be envisioned as the foundations for county roads such as Spring Station Road, U.S. 62, Hedden Road, Craig's Mill Road, and Aiken Road (**Figure 3**).

The years between 1778 and 1781 saw an intense development of stations in the Bluegrass, inhabited by settlers who worked clearing fields by day and retired to the safety of defensible forts by nightfall. Forts generally included a stockaded area of perhaps 250' by 600' enclosing several single room log dwellings. Stations were usually smaller than forts, were both fortified and not, and often were merely a close grouping of small cabins, each for a single family. "Station" also meant a landmark where travelers could stop for shelter and food in their journey. Most Bluegrass stations were "...established, occupied and abandoned within a period of only ten or twelve years." (O'Malley:1987,30). And, although some sites continued to be called stations after 1792 (the year of statehood), it is generally recognized that the term endured more as linguistic habit than descriptive reality (ibid).

Railey claimed that Woodford settled rather late, in the later pioneer era, due to frequent attacks on settlers from Indians (Railey:1928,4). Documented but not located stations in Woodford County included those of John Craig and Charles Scott (1784-5), George Blackburn (1792), Germany Station (1787), and Elijah Pepper (1790). The identified station sites provide significant information concerning early settlement practices in the region and Woodford County (O'Malley:1987,298-305).

Geology of the Big Sink

While it is undeniable that the Karst topography of the Bluegrass noticeably influenced the region's agricultural landscape patterns, northwest Woodford's topography of sinking

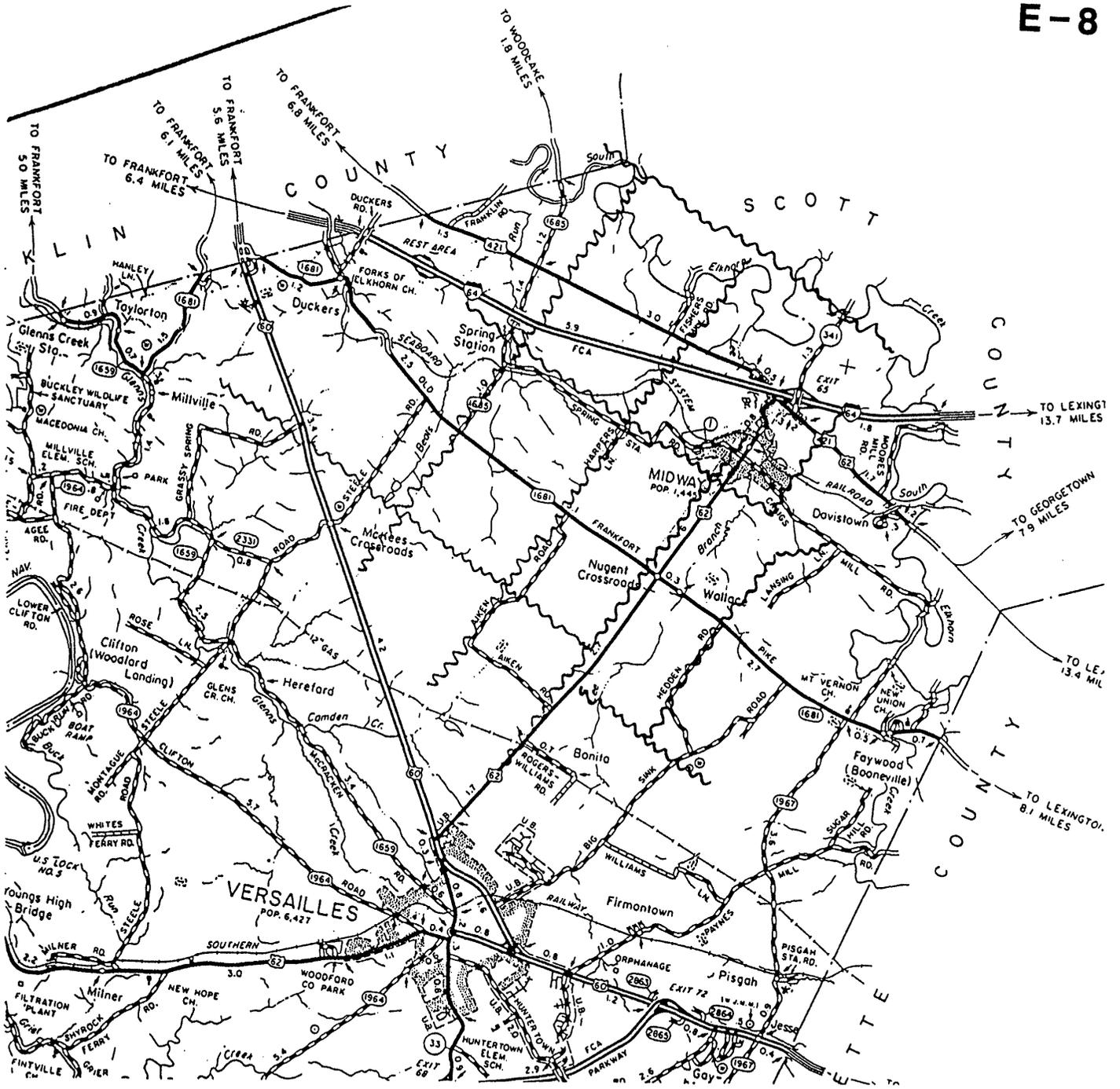


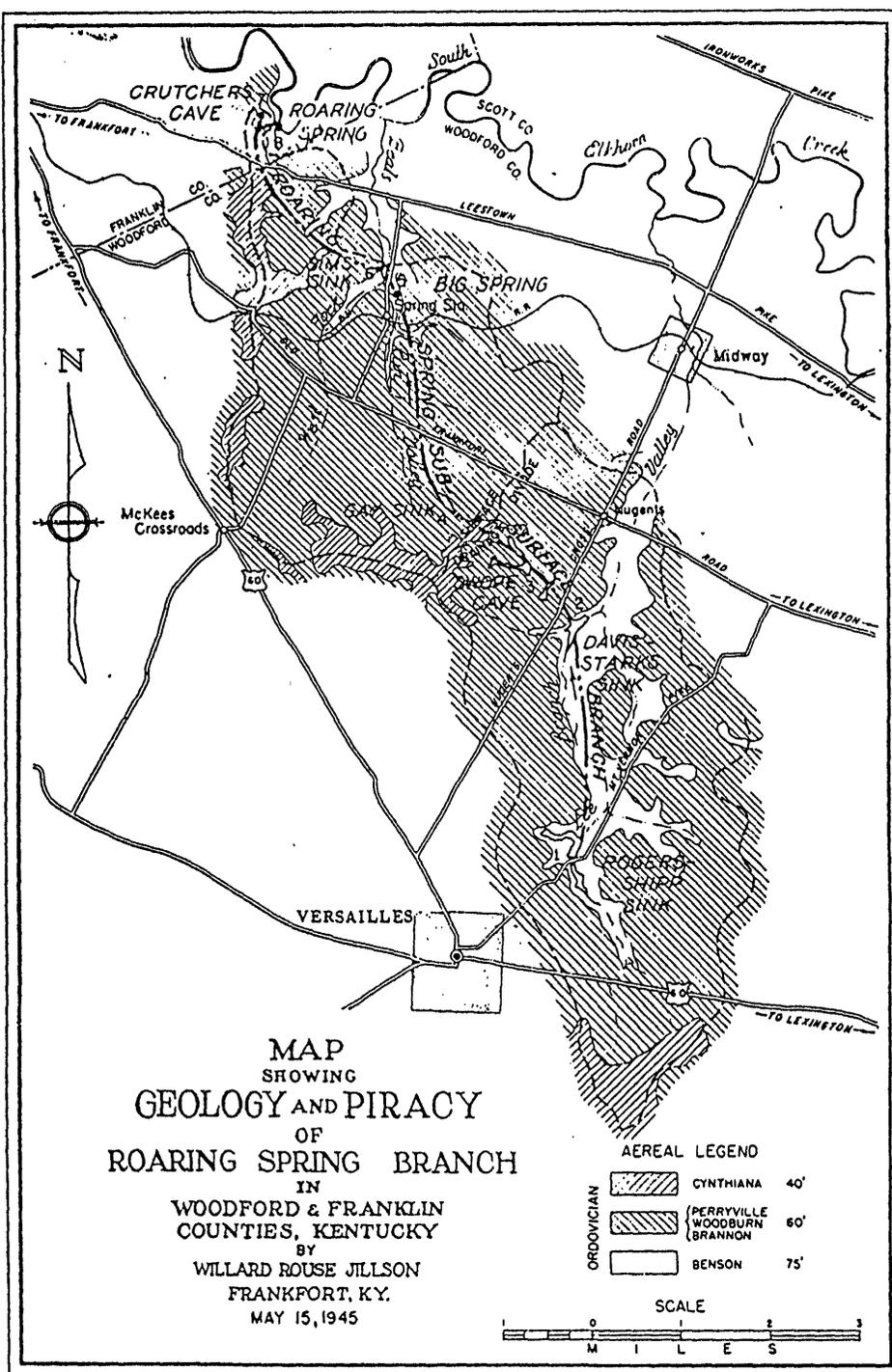
FIGURE 3.

~ ~ ~ APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SURVEY LINE

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springs and limestone outcroppings was even more striking than the region's typical pocked, Karst terrain. In 1944, the Kentucky Geological Society published Willard Rouse Jillson's Geology of Roaring Spring A Study of Post-Miocene Subterranean Stream Piracy in Woodford and Franklin Counties, Kentucky. **Figure 4**, taken from Jillson's report illustrates the general southeast-to-northwest lying area beginning east of Versailles in Woodford County and terminating near the Franklin-Woodford County Line. Between these two points lies a remarkable geologic and physiographic phenomena, unique enough to warrant the state geologist's study. The waters run south to north in this area recognized as "Big Sink Country"* (Jillson:1945,7). Jillson's obviously personal and thorough analysis of the area revealed several notable sinks and springs in the area including Alexander's Big Spring and sinkhole (on Beale's Run), the Roaring Spring near South Elkhorn, and sinking springs and streams on the Swope, Starks, Davis, Rogers, Shipp and other well known area farms. Jillson's experiments determined that the waters of these many streams were actually part of one stream piracy and eventually emerged at the Roaring Springs near the South Elkhorn. Although the "Big Sink" is not mentioned specifically in early period documents, Jillson's documentary research revealed that this area was claimed and settled relatively early in the development of Woodford County (c.1780-85), via the surveys of Hancock Taylor and acquisition through military warrants. Jillson claimed the first important event associated with the Big Sink topography was the establishment of Weisenberger's Mill on Alexander's Big Spring about 1850, however this MPL proposes that the Big Sink topography and geologic phenomena significantly effected events and cultural patterns in the immediate area much earlier and in a far more pervasive way. Not only were some of the earliest Woodford County farmlands claimed in the area of the Big Sink, but some of the county's earliest rural communities and rural social centers were located adjacent to specific Karst phenomena and within the greater sink area. For example, the Pisgah MPL identified the significant historic community of Pisgah (est. 1784) and several individual settlement era resources including Pisgah Quarry, and the Shipp and Cotton farms as containing unusual physiographic features such as surface

* The "Big Sink" area south and east of the present Big Sink Pike (identified as Mt. Vernon Pike on Jillson's map) was included in the geographic area of the Pisgah MPL (Amos:1988).



General Course and Watershed of the Subterranean Stream—
Roaring Spring Branch of South Elkhorn Creek

FIGURE 4. (Jillson: 1945)

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faults and large sinks. Even more so, in this Old Frankfort Pike MPL study area, greater numbers of similar settlement properties exist including the site and remains of two settlement era churches located adjacent to unusually large springs (Woodford Presbyterian Church and Big Spring Baptist Church) and several farms that figure importantly in the area's history.

These historic resources are not identified as a "property type" in themselves. Rather, this study suggests that the Big Sink topography was a prime factor that continually affected the culture and material culture of the area's people and their landscape. The Big Sink landscape affected the formative patterns of development and perhaps the desirability and perceived fertility of agricultural land. Although settlement farmsteads consistently located near reliable springs, many settlers whose lands provided more than one spring chose to build near springs and sinks of unusual proportion or appearance. Furthermore, the overall farm family tenure of startlingly many significant historic resources within the confines of the "Big Sink Country" well surpasses expected tenure, with the half of significant historic farms in the area still held by heirs of the original settlers, and almost half having changed family hands only once.

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, c.1820.

Agricultural knowledge and preconceptions, financial abilities, and selection of land influenced 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

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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 was devoted to pasture, even if it was not cleared.

Woodford County ranked as one of the top agricultural producers in the state and region from the outset. Early settlement agriculture consisted of clearing enough ground to plant corn, the staple crop of all early Kentucky settlers. Corn provided daily bread and porridge for home use, served as the major protein source for livestock, was used to make distilled spirits, and was bartered as legal tender. Hemp reigned as the cash crop for both the settlement and antebellum Bluegrass, corn placed as the staple crop, and tobacco showed additional revenues. Hemp, 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.

Federal census and county tax assessments aided this study in determining the frequency and sizes of farms that existed during the period, the extent of slave holding and the types of property for which farmers paid tax. 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 noticeable gaps between these subsistence acreage 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

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of those that did own slaves held from 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 landholder in the county, yet he was taxed on a total of 17 slaves, with nine of them under age 16 (Woodford County; 1792).

These county statistics reveal a window to the Bluegrass of 1792, and raise issues not thoroughly understood from the analysis of cultural resource data currently available. One significant issue is why 38% of tithables 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. Recent rural resource surveys suggest that the majority of surviving settlement period architectural and agricultural properties more certainly represent those who owned land, and probably those of higher financial capabilities (see West Fayette County Rural Historic District and Redd Road Rural Historic District nominations, and Scott County comprehensive survey summary reports). Examples of the type are represented in this area by farm and domestic resources at Woodburn (WD 111), Cane Springs (WD 263), Canewood (WD 421), Sunny Slope (WD 139) and the Benjamin Wilson House (WD 136) among others. This is a loss of a significant amount of the settlement landscape.

A further look at tax records reveals patterns of change in property ownership that occurred in Woodford during the following two decades as settlement came to a close. 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 someone other than the original patentee. The 1814 owner apparently purchased the land from the original claimant, one of those noted during earlier assessments as owning thousands of acres. Indeed, 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 early Woodford County settlement period tax records are also helpful in the identification of three distinct divisions of farm sizes with the majority from ranging 25-100 acres, the

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second largest number being 100 to 400 acres, and a very small minority containing over 400 to thousands of acres. More tithables owned land near the end of the period, signaling that the dividing and selling of the area's largest, speculative tracts was nearing completion.

Most of our understanding Woodford County's earliest farms applies to the largest estates (which were the least represented numerically), because their owners were individuals of letters and social and political position. However, we assume that their values and approaches to farming were shared by owners of smaller farms, a fact we know today through in-field examination. For example, Robert A. Alexander, founder of Woodburn (WD 111, 144, 242) chronicled the events and improvements on his acres, often took part in agricultural journal dialogues, imported fine blooded livestock and were among the founding membership of agricultural societies. Conversely, the majority of the region's yeomanry, the middling farmers with 200 to 500 acres left few known accounts of the layout of their lands, or plans, dimensions and materials used for different agricultural buildings and structures.

The actual division lines, materials, scale and design features of individual buildings differed to degrees relative to the working scale of the farm, financial abilities of the farm owner and tenants. The majority of data concerning the material culture of agriculture during the era has been gathered from survey of the surviving properties in the region and from information contained in contemporary writings (see the Pisgah Historic District and Redd Road Rural Historic District nomination, Fayette County).

Historical resource data gathered throughout the region has determined that the availability of fresh water from an abundant-flowing spring was critical to the siting of a settlement farm. Springs were quickly improved with spring houses to shelter the outpour or ledge and built of the limestone surrounding the spring. The house kept stock from muddying or destroying the source and provided a cool, safe place for perishable foods (Raitz:1988).

In this, the Old Frankfort Pike/Northwest Woodford area, thirteen farm properties with surviving residences that date to the settlement era were surveyed. (There are known to be at least three more surviving settlement era agricultural/domestic

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properties in the area, but survey was not allowed at those sites.) At these sites, all of the farm dwellings were built very near springs and today, one half of the sites still maintain spring houses nearby. Six of the sites are eligible to the National Register, and of those six, five are located within the "Big Sink" and are included in the Big Sink Rural Historic District nomination.

Domestic chores and home manufacture played a significant role in the settlement economy and everyday life, and often required buildings to contain these activities. Farm families preserved fruits, vegetables and meats for winter consumption and in Kentucky, salt-cured pork proved a common staple. Hogs, a requisite stock specie of the self-sufficient, diversified farm, were slaughtered in fall, 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 containing a firebox and flue rather than a simple relieving arch at the chimney base. All surviving examples of meat houses in the study area 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.

Domestic Architecture

The most frequent survivals of the settlement landscape are the dwellings built to house the owner and his or her family. In The Transformation of Virginia, author Rhys Isaac found the values of a settlement society to be different than those of later, more permanent and prosperous periods. Since the majority of Woodford County's settlers were from Virginia, Isaacs' research is able to 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 often constructed as a neighborhood effort, travelers were usually treated courteously and welcomed to rest

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and dine, and weddings, births and funerals were cause for community festivity or mourning alike. The church played an extremely important role in monitoring the moral tone of the community (Isaacs:1982).

The integrated 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 the occupant with little spatial control of visitors within the living space, and enforced a semi-communal style of life within the family unit. From a 20th century perspective, these hall-parlor homes provided limited privacy. However, privacy and space may well have been perceived quite differently in settlement society and may not have been consciously connected at all (Riesenweber:1990).

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 (Isaacs:1982,32-3). 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 north Woodford County'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. Single-room and two-room hall-parlor plan residences in the area were built of log, brick and stone and several examples of the three material types were identified in the area. Thirteen settlement dwellings display early house plans including single cell, hall-parlor and dog trot configurations. Ten feature sleeping lofts or second stories and, with the exception of the dogtrot cabin and one stone dwelling (both at Canewood, WD 243), all were later enlarged with lateral or rear els. Despite these later modifications, the original configurations of the more significant examples are clearly evident.

The settlement period in north Woodford County 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

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space and societal changes toward formality 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", took place in Virginia over the mid-eighteenth century, and reflected these changing social attitudes. The change marks the beginning of the contemporary notion of individual "privacy", an outlook 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 (Isaacs:1982 ,302-5). The center passage plan began to replace and co-mingle with the hall-parlor plan before the end of the settlement era in north Woodford, where middling farmers comprised an important class.

Remaining examples of the center passage plan in the area were primarily built by persons of comfortable wealth and social position. The passage afforded them privacy, additional living space, enhanced circulation through the house, and, as illustrated by most area examples, a certain luxury of space and presence. Ten center passage examples in the area built during the settlement period include Calumet (WD 105), Stonewall (WD 106), the Benjamin Wilson House (WD 136), Sunny Slope (WD 139), Canewood (WD 241), the Payne-Alford House (WD 255), the Bird-Price House (WD 256), Cane Springs (WD 263), Willowspring (WD 269), and the Davis House (WD 273). The Benjamin Wilson house is of stone and Cane Springs is of log while all other examples are of brick masonry.

The basic two-room and passage plan could be enlarged by doubling the first floor, creating a four-room plan. The double-pile center passage is found less frequently throughout the region than the single-pile configuration, yet in the project area, five examples of the plan survive, built before 1820 and include Canewood, Sunny Slope, Stonewall, Elkwood and Calumet. The first three examples are one, or one-and-one half stories, while the later two rise two-full stories in height. These homes present remarkable interior details that compare with any fine regional examples. Calumet presents a facade strikingly similar to the 1835 Elkwood, with five bays divided by brick piers, a centered gable pediment and elliptical fan lights articulating the first and second floor center bays. The interior woodwork at

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Calumet (WD 105), attributed to Matthew Kennedy (and very similar to his home built in Lexington) features Federal period mantles, reeded jambs, an arch-divided central hall and paneled bases beneath windows.

What is significant about the building of hall-parlor and center passage houses in Woodford County is that fifty years after the transformation of domestic spatial plans in Virginia, a variation on that progression is traceable in this area of the Bluegrass. This similar transformation is an historically significant event that figures importantly in the history of Woodford County's architecture. It is predicted that similar shifts transpired in other rural areas throughout the region.

Transportation

The central Bluegrass region of Kentucky was accessed by four main roads during early settlement in the 1780s: the Wilderness Road, the Maysville (Limestone) to Lexington Road, the Danville-Lexington-Louisville Road and the Natchez Trail or Trace. These four arteries all focused on Lexington, the commercial hub of the new territory. The Maysville Road quickly became the most popular overland route as it conveyed settlers into the Kentucky heartland from the Ohio River at Maysville (Speed:1886, Amos:1988).

Woodford County, settled as early as any other area in Kentucky, enjoyed a strategic position between Lexington, at the heart of the Bluegrass region and Leestown, an important port on the Kentucky River. Northern Woodford County, on line between the two towns, assumed an important role in the development of an early regional transportation network. In turn, this regional transportation pattern affected, to greater or lesser degrees, the function and appearance of the rural settlement landscape.

Some of the first fiscal acts of the Kentucky Legislature were to pledge funds to establish wagon roads into the central Bluegrass region following statehood in 1793 (Brown:1929). Yet these rough thoroughfares, little more than rutted paths, were not significantly improved until Congress established a post road with offices in Kentucky. The connected route of the post road through the Bluegrass region connected "Limestone by Bourbontown [Paris], Lexington, Frankfort, Harrodsburg, to Danville...by

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Bardstown to Louisville (Speed:1886). Leestown Road formed the link between Lexington and Frankfort.

In addition to the Leestown post road, another important east-west route traversed north Woodford County to the south; the Frankfort Pike. Both connected Lexington to Leestown and points beyond. Along both of these major regional routes, occasional stage stations, taverns and inns provided food, lodging, animal care, and social interaction to traveler and local alike. Early Woodford County tavern licenses documenting the period from 1800 through 1839 document three taverns in north Woodford during the time; Lee's and Offutt's Taverns on the Frankfort Pike and Cole's Black Horse Tavern on the Leestown Road. As the town of Midway did not exist during this era, "...all gatherings of the clans in that end of the county were either held at Cole's tavern or Offutt's crossroads" (Railey:1927,65). In fact, Cole's tavern was so well known throughout the area, that the Leestown Road was often referred to as "Cole's Road".

The physical characteristics and locations of roads within the rural landscape reveals information about where people traveled on both local and regional levels; suggests frequency of travel on different roads through material improvements and terminations; and can provide information about the use and abandonment of transportation networks throughout different eras. The cultural resources that relate to transportation networks: taverns, ordinaries and stage stations, likewise are significant as material artifacts that reveal information about the traveling public, roadside accommodations and dining facilities, and rural locations for social, political and economic activities.

Religion

Throughout the rural areas of the region, the establishment of church congregations was a primary organizational task during settlement. Rural churches however, offered more than a place to worship with neighbors, they offered one of the only dependable and acceptable modes of social interaction in an isolated existence, often provided local educational opportunities, and formed the nucleus for otherwise fragmented communities (Boles:1976). Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist were the primary denominations in the settlement Bluegrass.

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Following the Revolution, as many as 25% of Virginia's Baptist faithful emigrated to Kentucky in search of better lands and religious freedom. Well documented in Bluegrass history, is the "Traveling Church" of 1781, consisting of from 500 to 600 Virginia Baptists led by Reverend Lewis Craig. The congregation settled temporarily in Garrard County, then permanently on the South Fork of the Elkhorn, north of Lexington. The Traveling Church congregation stimulated growth of the Baptist religion in the surrounding area (Boles:1959). Within the Old Frankfort Pike MPL area, two churches trace directly to members of the Traveling Church.

The Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church (est.1789) was originally located near the crossroad of Steele's Ferry and the Leestown Road (north of the study area in Franklin County). The Big Spring Baptist Church was organized in 1812 and the congregation built a large, stone building for a house of worship above Alexander's Big Spring, one of the most striking natural phenomena in the Big Sink area (WD 154). The church membership never exceeded much beyond fifty, yet remained active until 1846. In 1853, the property was sold to R.A. Alexander (of Woodburn) and the building was put to use for farm storage (Darnell:1946, 30).

The Presbyterians, likewise, established churches early in the area, including the Pisgah Presbyterian Church to the southeast (1784), and the Woodford Presbyterian Church (1789). Like the Big Spring Baptist Church, the Woodford Presbyterian Church was built very near a Karst feature in Big Sink country. The structure (that no longer exists) was originally known as "Shannon's Meeting House near Lewis's big sinking spring" and was the site of the first Woodford County Court in 1789 (Darnell:1946, 11). Local families among the early congregation included the Alexanders, Wallaces, Colemans, Flemings, Gardners, Guyns, and Shipps (ibid).

Although some churches, like the Pisgah and Woodford Presbyterian Church, included cemeteries within their property bounds, early settlers in Kentucky more commonly maintained the tradition of family burial plots, which far outnumbered community or church-associated graveyards. 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

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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 Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), Sunny Slope (WD 139), the Samuel-Gibson house (WD 210) and the John Harper house (WD 275), 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; the physical integration within the farm suggests a comfortable association with death and afterlife than may be true today. The untroubled association between the family dwelling and the resting place of the deceased supports Bole's proposal that many Bluegrass settlers integrated a theological world view into life on a daily basis. This world perspective entwined with a confidence in the seasonal/astrological ordering of nature commonly embraced by agricultural-based societies (Boles:1959, 1976).

African American History

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

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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). Forks of the Elkhorn Baptist Church included three unnamed Black individuals in its original membership (Darnell:1946,20).

A review of slave counts contained in County Tax Assessments between 1792 and 1814 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. And, as the decades progressed, greater numbers of slaves were enumerated (Woodford County Tax Assessments:1792, 1804, 1814). Despite the numbers of slaves in the settlement and antebellum periods, surprisingly little material evidence exists to recall their role in area history. A limited number of houses and quarters for domestic, and especially farm servants have been documented during prior survey efforts at antebellum properties in west central Fayette and eastern Woodford County including only one example in the Pisgah area. In this project area, thirty farm properties contain main residences that dated from the settlement or antebellum periods; places where quarters may have existed. Of those, 10, or 1/3 of the farms have surviving slave-associated resources. Two examples identified exist on farms where the antebellum residences no longer exist. At these two sites, WD 266, Cole Homestead and WD 244 Nantura, recently built residences replace the earlier dwellings.

Exploration and Settlement**Property Type: Settlement Station Site**
Description

No above ground remains of settlement stations are known to exist in Woodford County and, of those cited in the context development, none to date have been physically documented. Since no above ground fort or station resources are known to exist in

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the county, the locational patterns are the primary important physical characteristics for identifying the type and include two critical elements: defensibility and water availability. Historic documents suggest ridgetops as more defensible than bottom land. Although the majority of stations documented in the region reveal springs located outside the structure(s), in several instances, the stations were built over cave springs. Stations were also commonly built along major trails, thus aiding communication (O'Malley:1987,36). The current conditions of settlement stations are often archaeological in nature, occasionally with remaining above ground structures such as rock foundation alignments. Few settlement station sites in the Bluegrass region and none in Woodford County have been extensively documented through archaeological field work. Much field work remains to be done on examples of this property type.

Significance

Settlement stations are important to the understanding of the early exploration and settlement of the region and Woodford County as rare historic / archaeological examples of defensive site selection and potentially, as early recognized centers of rural communities. Stations are generally eligible under Criterion D for their ability to answer several questions concerning the important issues for those involved in early settlement including, among others:

- 1) The general availability of eastern commodities vs locally available material items at a very early settlement date;
- 2) Patterns of station habitation including several families in a band, community clustering outside the station, etc;
- 3) The frequency of the use of stockades, and;
- 4) Variations in household composition among stations for different time periods in different areas (O'Malley:1987,315).

Registration Requirements

For settlement stations in northwest Woodford County to be considered individually or district eligible, documentary evidence of the resource and some cultural feature remains associated with the site must exist. Those features, whether

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artifacts or structural remnants, must be helpful in addressing the important research questions posed above.

Agriculture**Property Type: Settlement Period Farm Complex
Description****Farm Complexes and Land Divisions**

Agricultural properties are the most numerous of all property types documented within the study area. Settlement farm complexes could be expected to contain a dwelling, domestic out buildings, servant house and/or quarters, and a variety of agricultural associated buildings, structures and sites. The associative arrangement and individual locations of individual features varies with each site, yet relates to the building's function within the farm, as well as the farm's topography. Agricultural buildings, like dwellings, are often modified over time to function in new capacities. Most historic farms in the Old Frankfort Pike area contain components from several historic periods, and some of those components represent themes other than agriculture. For example, although many main dwellings are part of agricultural complexes, for this MPL, they are discussed in the context of architecture; and slave houses and quarters are placed within the context of Black history. Dwellings are discussed as a separate property type because many of their qualities of significance are not related to the agricultural site in which the majority are located.

Closely spaced groupings of agricultural/domestic buildings that are excellent and rare surviving examples of early 19th century farm complexes exist at Cane Springs (WD 263), the adjacent farm Sunny Slope (WD139) and Canewood (WD241). Each of these complexes is a recognizable example of the property type and supports the concept that close physical association among domestic residential and out buildings, often with a farm access road aligned among or alongside, was typical for the era and the area. The domestic complexes contain the main dwelling with support buildings such as meat house, root cellar, kitchen, and slave house, with spring house often sited below the domestic area, often between it and the agricultural buildings or at least readily accessible to both areas. In these examples, early

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stone and log barns and granaries are located both behind and offset to the side of the domestic buildings.

Eleven spring houses or spring house remains from the settlement era were located within the study area. Comparison of these resources with previously identified properties in Woodford and the Bluegrass region reveals reoccurring locational and structural characteristics that help identify the type. Most spring houses are or were located in a mid-way position in the farm building complex. Removed from the domestic yard area, their location may mark the boundary between domestic and agricultural areas or, if developed along a waterway, be located in an area of limited farming activity. 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. 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. One exception to this typical spring house exists at Cane Spring (WD 263), where physical characteristics differ but associative qualities are consistent with the type.

All examples of meat houses identified in the area 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, secure 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, may 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 surviving examples still smell of wood smoke and have interior walls blackened from years of slow processing. Meat

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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.

Rare survivors of the settlement-era farm are barns. Two stone barns remain in the study area, at Cane Springs (WD 263) and Canewood (WD 241). These dry laid stone masonry examples have interior partitions removed but are rectangular in form. The smaller example at Cane Springs features a frame granary storage above and is built into a slight embankment. Likewise, the Canewood example is built into a slight slope with a frame upper loft and gable roof.

Significance

Settlement era agricultural properties, in this case individual buildings and farm complexes including domestic dwellings, spring houses, meat houses, slave houses and quarters, barns and the formative patterns of building layout and farm plan relative to natural and topographic features are significant as the best remaining examples of settlement agricultural practices in the area. The buildings and complexes qualify under criterion A within the area of agriculture and ethnic history with significance on a local or regional level and under criterion C as well preserved examples of an architectural type of building. The functions, locations, materials, design and workmanship and other qualities of these buildings contribute to the understanding of the rural settlement landscape in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

Registration Requirements

To qualify for listing or contributing status within a rural historic district, 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 as are interior stall and partition modification and/or removal in barns and granaries. For all examples, replacement of original wood shingle roofs with standing seam metal or composition shingle is acceptable. When these

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individual buildings are parts of a complex, the maintenance of the historic relationship between resources, and good individual material integrity are important to the significance of the site.

Architecture**Property Type: Domestic Architecture, 1784-1820**
Description

The earliest of surviving settlement era dwellings are built of log, stone or 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. Exterior ornament is spare. These earliest dwellings were occasionally incorporated into later, larger dwellings, and in some examples, close examination is required to distinguish modification from original areas of construction.

Sub type: single cell, dogtrot and hall-parlor plan houses

Examples of 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 these dwellings were built of log or braced timber frame. Several of these original configurations were incorporated into larger dwellings during later eras. Popularity of the hall-parlor 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 is usually reserved for interior spaces and includes reeding, sunbursts and gougework found in some brick examples from the later years of the period. 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 and became a widely accepted and built plan

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during the 19th century. The vernacular term for the house has become the "I-house". The majority of known center passage examples in the county and all within the study area have woodwork more stylistically elaborate than the early hall-parlor houses. Elaborately carved mantles with colonnettes and sunbursts, paneled cupboards, chair rails, mitred boxed architraves and other examples of the woodworker's art are found in these early dwellings. This period woodwork also distinguishes these center passage dwellings from later antebellum period dwellings with woodwork that displays Greek Revival stylistic detail. 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 hint to the usage of rooms as common and best rooms.

Significance

Settlement era dwellings may be historically significant under criterion A, B, and C 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; siting arrangements in agricultural complexes established during the era; as examples of masterful craftsmanship and superb architectural design; and through associations with builders, craftsmen and architects whose architectural contributions to Kentucky during the settlement and antebellum periods influenced decades of regional design and stand as paragons among contemporary homes of the region. The resources may also be eligible under criterion D, for an ability to answer questions about building structure, material choice and construction methods of domestic architecture during the period. For example: were the "ground rules" used in barn bent framing used likewise in the framing systems of house roof trusses or hewn timber framing? Are we able to identify the builders of similar dwellings within a geographically defined area through similarities in woodwork details, structural framing methods, building styles or plan dimensions? These and many other questions may be answered by more detailed study of these cultural artifacts.

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Resources of North West
Woodford County, KentuckySection number F Page 28**Registration Requirements**

To qualify for individual listing or as a contributing property within 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 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 domestic architectural history of the property or area. Additions to properties do not destroy their overall integrity if they occur on rear elevations and are distinguishable as later additions to the original mass. Non-historic additions and alterations built to replicate features that either never existed or were removed diminish overall integrity. 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.

Religion**Name of Property Type: churches and cemeteries**
Description

The two religious buildings from the settlement era within the study area include the Big Spring Baptist Church and the Woodford Presbyterian Church. A third property, the site of the Woodford Church remains; that location was not inspected due to owner objection. The Big Spring Church, abandoned to occupation in the 1850s, exists as only a stone relic, with no interior framing or roofing materials that survive. Although the building

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is in poor condition, its historical importance as an early church remains strong in the local idiom.

The characteristic appearance of private burial plots is somewhat predictable if the resource has been maintained over the years. 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 and headstone features, a few offer more elaborate walls, headstones, and more intricate overall design.

Significance

Settlement era churches and cemeteries may be considered contributing elements within a District or individually eligible 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 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.

Registration Requirements

The qualities of integrity that must be present in churches and cemetery sites to qualify them to the National Register individually or as contributing properties in a rural historic district include integrity of location, materials, setting, and workmanship. Headstones, surrounding rock fences and planting are elements that identify the cemetery type. Headstones or other markers are at least necessary for integrity of association. The existence of 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.

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Woodford County, KentuckySection number F Page 30African American HistoryName of Property Type: **Slave Houses and Slave Quarters**
Description

The plans of slave houses and quarters include single cell houses, hall-parlor (double-house and double-quarter), and triple cell (triple quarter) configurations. Recent research into the specialization of servant responsibility suggests a verbal distinction between slave houses and slave quarters, with the house referring to the dwellings of domestic servants and families, and the quarters referring to those of field workers and families. Most dwellings of both types have a main floor with fireplace, sometimes a corner cupboard, and a roughly-finished sleeping attic reached by boxed-in stair. Smaller slave house examples are located nearer the main house than larger counterparts. At Elkwood (WD 112), Cane Springs (WD 263), the Cole Homestead (WD 226) and the C.W. Nuckols Farmstead (WD 279), single cell slave houses are assumed to have housed domestic servants as they are in close proximity to the main dwelling. At Cane Springs, a large cooking fireplace in that single-cell building suggests the house also served as a kitchen. At Elkwood, Nantura (WD 244), Hedden Farm (WD 264) and Cane Springs, larger two- and three- cell quarters (with sleeping lofts) were situated near fields and/or within the complexes of agricultural buildings, yet still within sight of the main house. These multi-family quarters are assumed to have sheltered servants who performed a variety of farming tasks.

Brick is the predominant building material, with eight quarters built of common-course bond. The triple-quarter at Elkwood has a Flemish bond front. Two are of stone; a double-quarter at Woodburn, and what may have served as a double-quarter at Canewood near the intersection of Steele and Frankfort Pikes. One log quarters survives in a saddle-bag configuration at Cane Springs. For the most part, these dwellings were spare and unadorned. Five quarters feature front porches that are probably original. Rare exterior decorative details include semi-circular verge board trim on both quarters at Cave Spring, adornment added when the main house was greatly enlarged c.1858. All examples are still plastered or show evidence of early or original plastering on first and second floors. The surveyed slave houses share the following characteristics.

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- All are or were located within view of the main residence and within the confines of the domestic yard area
- No windows view to the main house
- All entries face within view of the main house

The surveyed slave quarters share the following characteristics

- All are or were located beyond the domestic yard area, yet fairly close to the main dwelling
- All entries face a single direction with small windows placed on opposite walls
- Entries are faced perpendicular to the rear of the house
- Two of three quarters are located on farms that also contain a slave house in the domestic yard area

Significance

Slave houses and 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 and the farm work areas; fenestration patterns, design, material and structural details; the size of quarters relative to the number of slaves; and the segregation of domestic and farm workers on larger slave owning farms.

Registration Requirements

To be considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register or a contributing member of a rural historic district, slave houses and quarters must possess integrity of location and association. Because regional studies such as the Pisgah survey reveal a low survival rate of slave housing, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, although important attributes, are less critical qualities necessary for eligibility. Acceptable material changes include the replacement of shingle roofs with standing seam metal roofing; modifications of window openings (if recognizable as such and not confused with original fenestration patterns); replacement of original sash with new in original openings; rebuilding of foundations; replacement of original doors, and enclosure of open porches (if the original porch roof configuration remains recognizable).

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Resources of North West
Woodford County, KentuckySection number F Page 32Transportation**Name of Property Type Roads
Description**

Examples of early minor roads are notable at Nantura (WD 244), Sunny Slope (WD 139) and the Cane Springs (WD 263), among others. Characteristics of these sites include shallow alignments traced into the ground; infrequent use yet bare of vegetation; incorporation within interfarm road networks; and deeply cut, narrow paths, now vegetated with saplings and shrubs.

The most significant example of a secondary road alignment, now abandoned, is the south section of Harper Lane at Nantura. This north-south alignment appears to have been established during early settlement and corresponds to Hancock Taylor's survey line between the Mercer and Craig tracts.

Significance

Road alignments established during settlement are significant under Criterion A as examples of past transportation routes. They contribute to the knowledge of siting of settlement roads, the physical attributes of those roads, and changing patterns of transportation networks over time.

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 and retaining walls, 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.

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Resources of North West
Woodford County, KentuckySection number E Page 33II. Antebellum Prosperity and the Farmer's Age in Woodford
County, 1821-1865

The years following settlement and preceding 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 and Woodford County. 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.

Similar to events in the Pisgah area, significant changes in agriculture were paralleled by similar modifications and changes in domestic architecture. Compared to these themes, the earlier established patterns of society, religion, slave culture, and education appear to have remained more stable, and likewise, less change in the material culture representing these themes is evident during the period. Commerce, manufacturing, and transportation continued to play a supporting role to the area's agricultural economy and were not characterized by momentous cultural 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 north

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Woodford County 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.

One remarkable example of the antebellum 1000 acre-plus estate survives in the study area; Alexander's Woodburn (WD 111, 144, 242, 243), although several other farms of this size are known to have flourished during the era. Figures 5, 6 and 7, are copied from A. J. Alexander's farm survey book, prepared by farm manager Daniel Swigert in 1867. The recapitulation pages for the north and south sides of the farm describe the varying sizes of the farm lots, give common names such as the "Blind Mare's lot, Trotting Stable lot, Trotting Track Field, Big Spring Lot, Mule Woods, etc. The field vary in size from one acre to 215 acres, the Cow Woods Lot on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike. The names infer the variety of activities that took place on the

FIGURE 5. South Side, Old Frankfort Pike (Swigert: 1867)

78		Recapitulation				79					
Lot No		Acres	Roads	Poles	Pages	Lot No		Acres	Roads	Poles	Pages
Lot No 1		✓ 3	3	06	7	Lot No 26	✓ 1	0	33	20	
" " 2		✓ 3	3	21	7	" " 27 Training Stable Lot	✓ 11	3	07	21	
" " 3		✓ 1	2	06	8	" " 28	✓ 5	2	36	21	
" " 4		✓ 2	0	04	9	" " 29	✓ 2	2	31	22	
" " 5		✓ 1	1	11	9	" " 30	✓ 1	3	33	22	
" " 6		✓ 1	2	18	10	" " 31	✓ 5	2	13	23	
" " 7		✓ 3	2	31	10	" " 32	✓ 2	2	07	23	
" " 8		✓ 3	2	07	11	" " 33	✓ 1	3	30	24	
" " 9		✓ 1	0	28	11	" " 34	✓ 2	2	38	24	
" " 10		✓ 1	1	30	12	" " 35	✓ 2	3	22 ⁺	25	
" " 11		✓ 1	0	19	12	" " 36	✓ 2	0	16	25	
" " 12		✓ 1	1	21	13	" " 37	✓ 2	0	35	26	
" " 13 Race Stable Lot		✓ 2	2	39	13	" " 38	✓ 2	1	17	26	
" " 14		✓ 1	0	38	14	" " 39	✓ 2	0	35	27	
" " 15		✓ 1	0	20	14	" " 40	✓ 2	0	35	27	
" " 16		✓ 1	0	37	15	" " 41	✓ 2	3	10	28	
" " 17		✓ 1	0	37	15	" " 42	✓ 2	1	19	29	
" " 18		✓ 1	3	13	16	" " 43	✓ 2	1	24	29	
" " 19		✓ 1	3	14	16	" " 44	✓ 2	1	00	30	
" " 20		✓ 1	2	39	17	" " 45	✓ 1	0	12	30	
" " 21		✓ 1	2	23	17	" " 46 Trotting Stable Lot	✓ 4	3	36	31	
" " 22 Henry Wilson's House		✓ 1	0	35	18	" " 47 South of Bull Stable	✓ 3	02	32		
" " 23 " " Garden		✓ 1	0	32	18	" " 48 West of "	✓ 7	1	31	32	
" " 24		✓ 1	2	16	19	" " 49 26 th Duke of Arundel's Lot	✓ 1	1	03	33	
" " 25 Lexington's Stable Lot		✓ 3	2	10	19	" " 50	✓ 2	0	22 ⁺	34	
						" " 51 (7 th Duke of Arundel's Lot)	✓ 3	1	31	34	

FIGURE 6. South Side, Old Frankfort Pike (Swigert: 1867)

80		Acres	Roods	Poles	Pages	81	
Recapitulation continued							
✓	Wind Mill Lot	9	2	20	35	✓	Adams Pasture
✓	Old House Yard	3	1	28	36	✓	Lord Woods
✓	Old Flower Garden & Green House Lot	9	2	05	36	✓	Christmas Field
	Wright House & Bull Stable Lot	1	0	23	37	✓	Mule Woods
✓	Cow Stable Lot	8	0	02	38	✓	Old Race Track Field
	And Lot at corner of Trotting Stable Lot	0	0	23	39		Christmas House Garden
✓	Old Orchard	16	0	15	39	✓	Old Vegetable Garden
	Lodge House Lot	0	3	24	40	✓	Christmas Orchard
	Squire's Garden	0	3	12	41	✓	Christmas House Ward
	Pos. Field's Garden	0	1	39	41	✓	Big Spring Lot
✓	Cedar Grove Field	21	1	38	42	✓	Meeting House Woods
✓	Mellie Lot	37	1	25	43	✓	Cottage Lawn including Yard
✓	Brick Kiln Field	65	3	21	44	✓	Blind Mares Lot
✓	Trotting Track Field	46	3	17	45		Cottage Garden & Orchard
✓	Shop Pasture	15	1	38	46		Christmas House Stable Lot
✓	Cave Spring Woods	29	2	09	48		Lane from Cow Stable Lot
✓	Allen Woods	84	0	22	49		to Christmas House
	Giles Yard & Garden	1	2	06	50		Lane from Cow Stable
✓	Cow Woods	215	3	08	51		Lot to Cow Woods
✓	Pos Allen Field	73	1	27	53		Frankfort & Lexington Pike
✓	Allen Field	56	0	09	53	✓	Saw Mill Woods
✓	Harper Woods	136	0	31	54		<u>Total South Side</u>
✓	Adams Woods	47	2	21	56		1620 2 04
✓	Little Adams Field	33	0	34	56		<u>Total North Side</u>
✓	Adams Field	50	2	32	57		1357 1 12
							<u>Total Woodburn Farm</u>
							2977 3 16

FIGURE 7. North Side, Old Frankfort Pike (Swigert: 1867)

40		Recapitulation								
		Acres	Roads	Poles	Page		Acres	Roads	Poles	Page
Lot No	52	2.1	15	1		✓	Gwynn Lot	30.2	39	22
"	53	2.0	38	1		✓	Depot Pasture	10.0	1	22
"	54	2.1	02	2			Buford House Orchard	2.3	08	25
"	55	2.0	26	3			Buford House Garden	2.2	30	26
"	56	2.0	34	3			Depot House Yard & Garden	1.1	16	26
"	57	3.0	09	4		✓	Depot Warehouse Lot	0.2	22	27
"	58	1.3	00	4		✓	South Depot Field	72.0	29	28
"	59	1.2	21	5		✓	North Depot Field	41.3	10	30
"	60	2.0	25	6		✓	Auto Field	37.2	00	31
✓	Gale Woods	125.2	05	7		✓	Evans House Avenue	23.3	08	32
✓	Buford Woods	65.2	10	8		✓	West Evans Field	87.0	35	33
✓	Big Buford Field	131.0	35	9		✓	East Evans Field	55.2	34	34
✓	Shop Fields	52.2	28	10		✓	Mill Pasture	40.1	30	35
✓	Buford Field	46.1	26	11		✓	Big Spring Lot	9.2	35	37
	Wm Boyant Lot	3.3	28	12			Railroad	3.1	01	38
	Wind Mill Lot	2.3	00	13			<u>Total North Side</u>	135.7	1	12
	Buford House Yard	5.3	14	14			<u>Total South Side</u>	162.0	2	04
✓	Buford Spring Lot	9.3	22	15			<u>Total Woodburn Farm</u>	297.7	3	16
✓	Harper Field	112.0	15	16						
✓	Gregory Woods	163.3	23	17						
✓	Gwynn House Yard	2.0	30	18						
✓	Pony Lot	7.1	13	19						
✓	Gwynn Orchard	38.3	02	19						
✓	Gwynn House Garden	3.3	02	21						
✓	Gwynn Woods	55.1	30	21						

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farm including saw milling and grist milling, woodworking, brickmaking, orcharding, and the raising of trotting and racing horses and cattle (Swigert:1867).

Despite the influence huge estates such as Woodburn had on contemporary agricultural activities, the second class of farms, those containing from 100 to 500 acres, dominated the north Woodford County countryside. Like the large grazing farms, much of the total acreage of these farms was probably devoted to pasture, although that comprised 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 (Heinlein:1957, Troutman:1957). 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" (ibid). 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.

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 lots. 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. The detailed naming of the Woodburn divisions indicate the 2,977 acre estate supported manufacturing activities that were located adjacent to power sources (water) or near resources (woods for sawmilling). The naming indicates kitchen vegetable garden lots and orchard lots near residential areas (lodge house, old house yard, etc.)

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Horses and Livestock

The beginnings of the 20th century Thoroughbred industry in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky are traced to the late 1700s, when locals wagered on impromptu horse races through the stump-filled streets of Lexington. By 1800, Bluegrass stockmen dedicated their talents and assets to improving the racing breeds through the importation of fine equine breeding stock and establishing sanctioned race meets at tracks throughout the region. It was the national experience at the close of the Civil War, however, that offered a unique opportunity for the business of horses to become the industry of a region.

During the antebellum era, Kentuckians bred thousands of "cold-blooded" horses to pull the plow, the wagon, and cart, and provide innumerable mounts for pleasure riding and driving. With importations and selective breeding programs, Bluegrass farmers improved their herds of Shorthorn cattle, Durroc hogs, sheep, jack stock, and mules. Farmers took pride in these animals, but none gained the admiration given a race-winning horse. Before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860, Kentucky's Bluegrass region was the undisputed location of the finest American horses. The lineages of the most famous Thoroughbreds race to the antebellum era as do the names of some of the oldest stock farms in the state.

Before 1850, the Standardbred was not a distinctive breed, and R. A. Alexander is attributed with giving the breed authenticity. He purchased Lexington, one of the founding sires of the modern Thoroughbred breed, for a then unheard of \$15,000.00 and kept detailed records of the pedigrees of all mares bred to him. (His record keeper, Sanders D. Bruce published these records in 1868 as part of volume one of the American Stud Book.) In 1853, Alexander purchased his first Durham cattle from Lord Feversham's English herd, in addition to Alnernay and Shorthorn. The following year, he introduced Southdown sheep and imported a \$3,500.00 bull to Woodburn. The neighbors doubted his sanity, but without a doubt, benefited from his dedication to breed improvement (Woodford County Historical Society, n.d.). Before the war, Alexander had built up such a select herd that he began to hold annual auctions on the farm's "Sale Woods", the savanna at the intersection of Old Frankfort Pike and Wooklake Road. Here, buyers came to bid on some of the finest livestock in America, the culls of Alexander's racing stables and livestock herds.

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Between 1861 and 1865, Woodburn dominated American racing with Asteroid and Norfolk leading the Woodburn stables to continual victory. During the Civil War, Alexander flew the British flag, as he held dual citizenship, but that failed to discourage guetilla raiders after 1864, when the need for horses became critical. After loosing two of his best Standardbreds, Abdallah and Bay Chief, R.A. sent his valuable stock to Illinois, loading them on railroad cars waiting at Spring Station.

Woodland Pastures

One of the most distinguishing features of the antebellum Bluegrass landscape was the woodland pasture. 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 Alexander's Sale Woods containing 125 acres at the corner of the Old Frankfort Pike and the Bedford-Woodlake Road:

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).

Rock Fences

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 anglo stone masons who apprenticed black slaves and white laborers. Among other fine examples of dry-laid rock fencing in

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the Old Frankfort Pike area are the perimeter fencing along three of four sides of Woodburn (WD 111 242), the exceptional frontage fence of Stonewall Farm (WD 106) along the Midway Road, the enclosure of the Blackburn family cemetery at Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), and the stone fence dividing a settlement era road connecting Cane Springs (WD 263) on the Midway Pike to Sunny Slope (WD 139) on the Aiken Road.

Although most rock fence examples extend above the ground surface on both sides, some examples of ha-ha walls, fences that divide the land into two separate planes, are also apparent in the area. Chroniclers of British landscape architecture maintain "...that the ha-ha marks the dividing line between the formal gardens of French and Dutch origins and the landscape garden born in England in the eighteenth century", and liken its importance in landscape architecture to the invention of the rotary motor (Thacker:1979, 181). Figure 8 (ibid, 196) an English ha-ha, illustrates the function of this wall type; instead of providing a raised barrier, it provides a sunken barrier as a ditch or dry moat, giving the illusion that the garden and the farm were undivided (ibid,183). Several ha-ha examples are located along the Old Frankfort Pike.

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 examples remaining in northwest Woodford County 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. As identified in the settlement discussion of Domestic Architecture, this area of northwest Woodford contains a surprisingly large number of one, one-and-one-half and two-story single and double-pile center passage homes. It seems misleading to compartment several of them, including Stonewall (WD 106), Calumet (WD 105) and Elkwood (WD 112), as settlement or antebellum architectural examples for rather, these were built on the cusp of this



FIGURE 8. English ha-ha wall. (Thacker: 1979)

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temporal division. More importantly than observing these fine architectural exhibits as examples of an era, this study suggests that this surge of building substantial and impressive domestic dwellings in the area corresponds to the close of settlement and a fully realized, burgeoning agricultural economy; signals a farm owner's economic well being, financial ability, and social willingness to construct such residences; and illustrates these economic and social conditions in physical form. In addition to the building of new residences, the exterior alteration and enlarging of many settlement era dwellings was also very apparent on established farms in the area. 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 (such as the Payne-Alford Farmstead (WD 254) and the house at Cane Springs (WD 263)).

Enlarged residential examples in Woodford County include the transformation of a hall-parlor to a center-passage plan via 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 to the side. No examples of this last type of modification were documented in the area. The addition of side and rear wings was an occasional solution for extra space and both configurations appear in the area. One unusual enlargement, at the Payne-Alford house, enlarged a one-story center passage home from settlement to a two-story by the raising of the walls and roof structure.

Ten surviving residences represent antebellum house building in the area and include, among others, the Ayres house (WD 171); Lewis Payne house (NR listed); E.W. Taylor house (WD 216); Hedden Farm house (WD 264); Cane Springs (WD 263); and the C.W. Nuckols farmstead (WD 279). These new houses signify the massing of smaller farms into larger ones with new, befitting homes; the separating of large family holdings into separate farms with homes for the new enterprises; and the building of larger dwellings on established farms. Unlike the variety of plans and exterior detail that characterized settlement era dwellings, all surviving antebellum examples employed the center-passage, reflecting the traditional acceptance of the plan, and all but two, the Nuckols and Hedden houses (each with three front bays), feature five bay, symmetrical fronts with gable roofs. Popular influences of the Greek Revival and Italianate, and transitions between the two predominated where opportunities for interior and exterior embellishment existed.

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Major improvements to the region's overland transportation system did not become noticeable until the antebellum decades prior to the Civil War. The Legislature passed the Public Road Law in 1797 requiring all able males devote a set amount of time to the building and maintenance of roads, and making counties responsible for rights of way within their jurisdictions, however, these laws were not generally enforced until about 1825. At the same time, newly established, chartered toll road companies built roads with subscriptions and tolls funding construction and maintenance. Toll houses were generally spaced at five mile intervals and at intersections and road terminations. Well traveled toll roads proved very profitable while those less frequented were eventually taken over by county governments (Coleman:1935, Amos:1988).

The long established Midway-Versailles Pike (Hwy. 62) was improved and chartered as a toll road in the 1840s. During the toll road heyday in Woodford County, as many as 25 toll houses are known to have operated (Munson & Parrish, 1989:161). The 1861 Hewitt Atlas and the 1877 DeBeers Atlas of Woodford County indicate several toll roads in northwestern Woodford: on the south side of the Frankfort Pike midway between Offutt's crossroad and the Mt. Vernon Pike (now Big Sink Pike); north and south of Midway on the Midway Road and at its southern terminus at the Frankfort Turnpike (U.S. 60); on Aiken Road; and in the northeast corner of the intersection of Frankfort Pike and Bedford-Woodlake Road. None of these resources survive. The only known toll house to survive in the area is the above mentioned Offutt-Cole Tavern, already listed on the National Register and included in the Nugent's Crossroad Historic District nomination.

In 1830, The Lexington & Ohio Railroad, the first railway chartered in Kentucky and the new west traversed north Woodford County. The tracks extended from Lexington through Frankfort and terminated at Portland near Louisville on the Kentucky River. The road was completed in December of 1835 and nicknamed "The Strap Iron Road" because the iron rails were soldered parallel to stone sills instead of being attached to wood cross ties (Munson & Parrish:1989,163). (The original alignment of the L&O is now an archaeological resource that has not been investigated.) To recoup some funds expended on right-of-way-purchase through farmland, the L&O platted lots for the town of

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Midway in 1835. Midway, listed on the National Register in 1978, is recognized as the first railroad town in the Commonwealth. In addition to Midway, the L&O established stations at regular intervals. In west Fayette and north Woodford, stations were established at Yarnallton, Spring Station, and Duckers, each where the rails crossed a north-south road. At these locations, station houses that contained post offices and sheltered passengers and freight influenced other commerce to establish nearby. At Duckers, a small community of the late 19th century included several homes a doctor's office and general store. Likewise, at Spring Station, often referred to as Alexander's private station, a blacksmith and small general store were established (neither of which exist today).

The poorly designed, unfinished and under capitalized L&O Railroad was sold at auction in 1842 to Woodford Countians William R. McKee and Philip Swigert who changed the name to Lexington and Frankfort. By 1852, the line to Louisville and a bridge across the Kentucky River were completed. Eventually, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad purchased the railroad which continues to operate in the area.

Commerce and Manufacturing

Commerce and manufacturing continued to play a supporting role to the agricultural economy in the region and the county. Frankfort, the state capitol located a few miles to the northwest maintained its position as the main commercial, banking and social center, followed in commercial importance by Midway, established in the 1830s along the Lexington-Ohio Railway, and small crossroad communities such as Leesburg (Nugent's Crossroad). Area manufacturing remained limited to small milling activities at Weisenberger's Mill, established near Alexander's Big Spring in the 1850s, Fisher's Mill, owned by prosperous area farmer, David Humphreys, and Craig's Mill at the Scott-Woodford County line on South Elkhorn.

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Woodford County, KentuckySection number F Page 46AgricultureName of Property Type: **Agricultural Properties, 1820-1865**
Description

Although no farm complexes surveyed contain only buildings and structures that date exclusively from the settlement and/or antebellum eras, two outstanding examples, Cane Springs (WD 263) and Sunny Slope (WD 139), do contain a significant number of buildings and structures, with recognizable patterns to inform us about the layout and function of antebellum farm building complexes of the era. The physical patterns, building types and functions of these farm complexes, identified and described in the settlement agricultural section, was perpetuated in the antebellum, with the additions of selected structures and features.

The most common farm size in Woodford during the antebellum era contained from between 100 and 500 acres. Sunny Slope, Cane Springs (Swope Farm), Stonewall, and the Hedden Farm are members of this group. Owners of these 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 evidence of these circulation networks are still visible on several of the farms mentioned above (Amos;1988). Among surviving agricultural properties dating to the period are woodland pasture remnants, stone fences, barns, granaries and agricultural buildings of unknown function.

Sub type: woodland pastures

Several remnants of the antebellum woodland pastures exist within the area. 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

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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. Some of the best known regional examples of woodland pastures found in the area are located at Woodburn (the 125 acre "Sale Woods" in the north west quadrant) (WD 242), and Airdrie (southwest pasture, west of Steele Pike - WD 243).

Sub.type: rock fences

Rock or stone fences found within the area were constructed of limestone, which was both gathered in the field and quarried although the majority of area examples are variations of the later type. Stones gathered in the field have an irregular platter shape with somewhat thicker center and thinner, tapered edges. Walls made from this type of rock are often found on sloping ground or within farm acreage. Few examples of this fence type exist in the area.

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 may not be 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. Often, a course of coping stones topped the fence. The coping stones are laid in either a diagonal or vertical pattern, and may occupy the full width of the top or be of two stones that meet at the center. Special terminations of stone fences include short square cornering, and walls that curve inward to announce a farm entry drive as that at Airdrie, Woodburn and Nantura (WD 244).

significance

Woodland pastures and historic vegetation remnants are significant sites under criterion A on a local or regional level as traces of the pre-settlement environment. They 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,

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but depend on owners for replanting and the health maintenance of existing tree specimens.

Rock fences are significant as examples under criterion A, as a fencing type once prevalent throughout the Bluegrass, but now considered threatened and rare resources that are important character defining elements of the historic landscape. They may also be significant under Criterion C, as distinctive or characteristic examples of this once-common fence type, or as representations of masterful stone masonry.

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, small bushes and shrubs, and generations of tree regrowth give variety to the landscape but are very rare vegetation undergrowth of the woodland pasture. 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 rock fences to be individually eligible or contributing to a district under Criterion A 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 rock wall normally is not significant enough alone for listing, unless its alignment is integral to another historic site; i.e., the rock walls opposite Stonewall (WD 106) on the Midway Road. A rock wall is considered contributing if more than 50% of its length is intact or standing. Rock fences that meet eligibility under Criterion C must possess high artistic merit and craftsmanship and display few breaches or breaks.

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Woodford County, KentuckySection number F Page 49Domestic ArchitectureName of Property Type: Domestic Architecture, 1820-1865
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 or access road, unlike randomly sited settlement predecessors. Planned drives, not necessarily long but usually curvilinear and yard areas buffered the house from the lane.

Significance

Antebellum houses may be significant under Criteria A, B, and C of the National Register. They are locally and regionally significant as material examples of the interaction between traditional and popular culture that began in the middle 19th century; as markers of new farms composed of several smaller farms or of farms divided from earlier established holdings; for providing corollaries between social position and choice of dwelling type; for providing information concerning the siting of antebellum dwellings relative to agricultural buildings, water resources and transportation networks; as examples of masterful craftsmanship and superb architectural design; or as well preserved examples of a common plan and type; through associations with builders, craftsmen and architects whose architectural contributions to Kentucky during the period influenced regional design; and through association with individuals significant to the history of the area.

All houses built or enlarged during the period display a traditional center passage plan, while interior woodwork and exterior ornamentation represent local interpretations of the popular Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Several of these homes such as Woodburn and the Lewis Payne house were the homes of some of the area's most influential and successful individuals. The center passage / double pile plan of these residences reflects the social position and financial abilities of these agrarians.

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Woodford County, KentuckySection number F, E Page 50**Registration Requirements**

These properties must possess 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 should incorporate additions and alterations that are recognizable as such and do not overwhelm the major facade. Standing seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing materials are compatible to original materials. The majority of resources are of brick masonry construction. Application of siding to frame examples should provide for the retention of original character-defining corner, eave, baseboard, and window trim. New replacement window sash should be installed within the original fenestration. Alteration of major facade fenestration patterns is discouraged and may compromise the property's integrity.

**III. The Influence of Burley Tobacco, the Equine Industry
and Agricultural Mechanization in Woodford County: 1866-1945**

Many of the life ways of the antebellum Bluegrass disappeared after the Civil War years, a time that brought physical destruction, depleted livestock and agricultural reserves, little hard money, political chaos and widespread social malaise. The activities at Woodburn during the Civil War - guerilla bands terrorizing family and farm workers and stealing prized horses - portray the confusion, impacts on land and stock-based wealth, and general hardships faced by Woodford Countians during the time. Little is known about how the Civil War affected other residents of the area. 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 citizens of the Bluegrass, however, were determined to resume an 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

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and the First World War. Yet, the complexion of the Bluegrass and north Woodford 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 education and religion.

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.

Labor-intensive cultivation of burley included the preparation of beds where the small plants were first grown; weeding the beds; pulling young 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, a simple 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 of the Bluegrass replaced

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the larger burley markets located in river tier counties like Boone, Madison and Jefferson. No warehouse was located in Woodford County. The majority of north Woodford farmers instead transported their crops to Frankfort, the town they tended to face for banking needs.

Tobacco became the primary cash crop for most all Bluegrass farmers. Many planted extensive acreage, 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 since initial clearing. 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 feeder cattle from eastern and southern outer Bluegrass

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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 1860's, Woodford Countians involved in the improvement of Thoroughbreds and Standardbreds included; W.F. Harper (Nantura Stock Farm, WD 244); R.A. Alexander (Woodburn, WD 111, 242); E.M. Blackburn (Equira, NR listed) and Gen. Abe Buford (Bosque Bonita, not surveyed due to owner objection) among others, all within the study area. During the 1840's racing declined nationally, affected by the panic of 1837 and 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.

A new phenomena that took its lead from the farms of Alexander, Harper, Viley and others was enabled by the wealth amassed by many during America's Gilded Age between 1870 and

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1920. A new farm type, identified as the "Gentleman Farm" was devoted almost exclusively to the breeding, training and racing of blooded horses, both Thoroughbred (racers) and Standardbred (trotters). From the outset, Kentucky's new horse farms were linked with the important New York race courses and horse establishments. Not surprisingly, many owners of the region's early farms were New Yorkers.

Both the owners of these farms and the farms themselves often exhibited common characteristics. The owners often obtained great wealth in economic arenas other than agriculture during the Gilded Age and pursued their horse interests with those funds; they spared little expense on livestock, key personnel, and improvements; the farms often combined the acreage of two or more earlier-established diversified farms; existing buildings were some utilized, but more often, the farm was newly designed to include living quarters, barns, stables, breeding sheds, training track, paddocks, pastures, water system, landscaping and road networks - with buildings adhering to a conscious "signature" pattern of form, material and plan.

One of the more extravagant examples was Edward R. Bradley's 1200 acre Idle Hour Stock Farm on the Old Frankfort Pike, included in the West Fayette County Rural Historic District. Yet, although many of pureblooded horse farms were established in Fayette and the surrounding counties of the inner Bluegrass, few examples of this specific type are known to have existed. Camden's Spring Hill (WD 268, later Pin Oak Farm), Alexander's Woodburn (WD 111, 144, 242,243), Viley's Stonewall (WD 106), Nuckol's Hurstland (WD272, 273), Shipp's Sunny Slope (WD 139), Buford's Bosque Bonita (not surveyed), and Blackburn's Equira (NR listed) were all earlier farms that practiced diversified farming but incorporated blooded horses into their farming activities by the mid-19th century. Few areas of the Bluegrass were as densely populated by individuals who wielded more extensive power and influence in not only the political and social arenas of the Commonwealth, but also greatly affected the history of the equine industry on an international level.

The development and transformation of both large and small Thoroughbred farms alike at the turn-of-the-century established a pattern for variety within the industry that persists to the present. The origins of Thoroughbred horse farm architecture are traced to English precedents. Widely-published books dating from the 1850s, books that would have been available to Alexander and

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his contemporaries, addressed all manner of construction and design of horse stables. Recommendations on the housing of "hunters and other valuable horses" suggested stalls with movable partitions to allow for the conversion of two stalls into one loose box stall if an animal became sick. Ventilation, adequate lighting, drainage, paving surfaces, structural and surface material selection, and the arrangements of manger and feed trough were highlighted. The subject of adequate ventilation was stressed, citing impure air as the cause for most ailments to livestock. Drawings featured section elevations and plans illustrating interior features described in text (Stewart;1856, Amos:1990). A slightly later English volume entitled The Horse In the Stable and the Field (Walsh;1883) reiterated many of Stewart's thoughts, but opposed others. Walsh believed that different varieties of horses and ponies (working, pleasure, carriage, racing) required stables that responded to their specific needs. A work horse required a comfortable stall, preferably dimly lit, since, after spending the majority of the day in outdoor exertion, food and rest were major requirements. Pleasure horses, on the other hand, needed larger stall areas, because they exercised less and were contained for longer periods of time. Walsh focused on omitting dampness through location, orientation, and drainage, specified the cubic footage of air space per stalled animal, and advocated loose box stalls for hunters and racers, prescribing optimum dimensions. Like Stewart, Walsh focused the function of stables and did not meditate on the outward design or appearance of the building.

The well-illustrated, late 19th century English publication, Stables, Etc. (Birch;1892), provides visual information on stable architecture. Citing examples found in England's racing region around Newmarket, the author (a designer of horse facilities) wrote that "stables ought to have some pretension of architectural taste, as they are frequently placed near the house; and on a large property, where the owner is fond of horses, they form an important adjunct" (Birch;1892,17). Good design could "harmonize" the stable with the mansion and still answer functional needs (ibid, Amos:1990).

By the early 20th century American books on stable architecture proposed an identifiable style that apparently combined the influences of English country estate architecture, with American colonial details and materials (Gambrill and MacKenzie;1935). Locally, architects and builders were able to design and build horse farm buildings that functioned superbly

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while presenting a understated facade, usually reminiscent of the popular Colonial Revival style. Although many farms in the area raised blooded horses, surprisingly few "designed" equine barns and stables are identified in this area of north west Woodford County. At Hurstland Farm, even the most specialized barns built by the Nuckols brothers in the early 20th century, including the two stallion barns with extended, sheltering eaves that face each other from either side of a farm lane, the breeding shed and gambrel-roofed mare barn are still very modest in design, materials and scale.

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 former slaves now worked with remuneration, and the majority moved away from the farms they had resided on, choosing instead to live in segregated rural communities such as New Zion or Davistown, both near the Scott-Woodford County line, or in segregated communities in Midway and other towns. As many Blacks left the rural areas, a new white tenant class usurped their former laboring position, "especially in the better agricultural areas" (Davis:1927,66). Known as "croppers", the white laborers 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 type of 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 primarily worked by tenants. That amounted to 48.4% of the county's 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). In some instances, such as Airdrie and Woodburn (WD 111, 237, 238, 242, 243), Nantura (WD 244) and examples on Weisenberger Mill Road (WD 252, 253), one large farm (containing several hundred to thousands of acres) was divided into smaller individual units focused on livestock (beef or dairy with hogs, perhaps sheep) and tobacco, each with tenant house, agricultural buildings and divided acres that supported the activities.

Tobacco significantly affected the look of the Bluegrass. The tractor likewise affected both the ways of agriculture and the landscape. Henry Ford's Fordson tractor greeted the general

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public in 1917. A few gambled on the motorized invention but not until the Second World War years did many Kentuckians trade 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 processing 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 stored in clay tile and formed concrete silos. Important examples of early 20th century cattle feed barns with silos are located at Spring Hill (WD 268) and one of the Simms tenant farms (WD 238). More modest versions exist at the Wallin-Redden Farm (WD 246) and Mc Cabe Farm (WD 262), both on the Midway Pike.

The cumulative changes of these agricultural events were exceptionally 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. New agricultural buildings like the tobacco barn, located within the building complex or isolated among fields placed new shapes on the land, and, the introduction of newly created gentleman farms with the patterns of equine farming, modified and greatly affected the rural landscape. By the end of the era, the rural agricultural landscape may have more closely

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resembled the landscape of fifty years hence than it did the one of fifty years previous.

Agriculture**Name of Property Type: Agricultural Properties, 1865-1945**
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. Several fairly extensive agricultural building complexes suggest patterns of 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 continued to depend on the farm's size and diversity, the farmer's financial condition, and

Specific examples of diversified farms including Woodburn (WD 111, 242) and Aridrie (WD 243, including the Simms' tenant farms - WD 237, 238), the Hedden (WD 264), Wallin-Redden (WD 246), J.S. Davis farms (WD 265) and Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), contain densities of agricultural buildings that suggest the activities of those places. These farms, although illustrating specific farm types by size, contain coincidental features including spatially related domestic and agricultural buildings joined by an intra-farm road or road network, tobacco barns located near the fields in which the crop was raised, grazing pastures, and numbers of specialized buildings.

Few Bluegrass farms have received more attention than Alexander's Woodburn estate. An 1884 Louisville Courier Journal article described the almost 3,000 acre estate as one of the most influential stock farms in the nation during the 19th century. It said, "The place is entirely surrounded by substantial stone fence which will last for ages. About one half of the whole area is in pasturage, and the meadows yield almost enough hay to feed the great number of stock that is always on the place." (Woodford County Historical Society, Woodburn File, n.d.) The value of Alexander's extensive woodlands evidently generated local interest, for the Bluegrass Clipper of Midway reported in 1908, that "Dr. A.J.A. Alexander of Woodburn is cutting out one of his beautiful woodlands and has sold about 200,000 feet of walnut timber. The trees are so thick that they interfere with the growth of the grass and are thus being thinned out. This timber

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has long been coveted but up till now all offers have been refused" (10-29-1908).

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.

A different type of tobacco barn is the rack barn. Instead of being equally divided into structural bents with an average span of 12' the rack barn is lightly and closely framed, with the framing system and tier rails being one and the same, spaced to approximate the width of a tobacco stick. In stead of the front-to-back tier rails of the bent tobacco barn, the rack barn tiers extend from side-to-side. Rack barns are relatively rare north Woodford County. In this study area, only two examples were identified, both at Hurstland Farm on Spring Station Road, west of Midway (WD 273).

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

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routine view may become far less frequent in the future rural landscape.

One hundred seven tobacco barns were surveyed in the area, almost 1/6 of all buildings, structures and sites identified. Of the barns documented, perhaps as many as 1/3 were built by Robert Lacefield and sons Pascal, Kenneth and (Robert), all of Midway. R.W. Lacefield and Sons, as they were known professionally, built barns and homes throughout this area of Woodford from the turn-of-the-century through World War II. Lacefield barns are identified as having very steep gables for more tier rail space, wide center drives, and gable end slat vents. Their barns are built of both solid timber uprights (from 8" to 12" square timbers) and doubled (bolted) 2" by 10" or 12" uprights. Both systems were usually lap notched and are diagonally braced within the side bays. Lacefield barns are known to exist at 30 farms in the area including Stonewall (WD 106), Stockwood (WD 110), Woodburn (WD 111, 242), Sunny Slope (WD 139), Waverly (WD 222), Tom Roach Farm (WD 227), Cooper-Hicks Farm (WD 230), Blackburn Farm (WD 236), Airdrie (WD 243), Simms tenant farms (WD 237, 238), Wallin-Redden Farm (WD 246), etc.

Structurally, the oldest barns are constructed of hewn timbers joined with mortise and tenon. One exceptional and rare example of the type is the Leavy tobacco barn (WD 228), located at the Buck-Leavy Farm. The barn frame is of hewn timbers with mortise and tenons joined with wood pegs and bents joined into lap notched, hewn sills. No other barn of this type has been discovered in all of west Fayette or north Woodford County. The second oldest variation, believed to date from the late 19th century are built of fully dimensioned, sawn timber frame and are notched and pegged. An unusually large number of these barns survive in the area. The next oldest tobacco barn construction method appears to be those of dimensional timber frame, lap-notched and spike nailed, the solid wood timbers 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. Few examples of side drives were located. The oldest of drive doors were hinged with newer doors hung on sliding metal tracks. Exterior boxing tends to be replaced over time, but is traditionally nailed to horizontal wall ties with gaps left

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between for air circulation. Although not as weatherproof as traditional stock barns, tobacco barns were often used to shelter stock during the worst winter months when tobacco was generally out of the barn and in stripping rooms and warehouses.

Sub type: stripping rooms

Stripping rooms are small, single-level rooms usually attached to, but sometimes incorporated within or built slightly removed from 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. Stripping rooms usually date to the construction of the tobacco barn and sometimes, later (as in the case of some concrete block rooms). No stripping rooms surveyed were built noticeably earlier than the barn. 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 when attached to or incorporated within the tobacco barn and built when the barn is constructed (both common practice). Detached stripping rooms are counted as individual buildings.

Sub type: tenant houses

The tenant house differed from both the slave house or quarter and from the main farm dwelling. Tenant houses were commonly located on mid-sized farm properties in two or three areas: behind the house within the rear domestic yard area; near the road right-of-way; and set away from both road and main house on a separate farm road. When located in the yard area, they were not as close to the main house as was the slave dwelling and often faced a direction other than the rear of the house. For the majority of examples, 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 or one-and-one-half 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 or gable extended to form a full front porch on posts suggest Craftsman influences. A meat house was often built in the small, rear yard area. Some of the earliest identified examples of the type, possibly built as early

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as the 1880-90s, are located at Blackburn's Fort (WD 277), where identical board and batten sided, double room tenant houses are located just north of the Old Frankfort Pike and also west of the main house along a farm road, near a large tobacco barn. Other examples built prior to or near the turn-of-the-century are located at the Hedden Farm (WD 264), Sunny Slope (WD 139) and a tenant farm on Weisenberger (Craig's) Mill Road (WD 252), among others.

Most farms support one or two tenant house with the notable exception of resources like Woodburn (WD 111, 242) and Airdrie (owned by the Simms at the turn-of-the-century) (WD 243, 237, 238). Woodburn and Woodburn Annex contained eight late-19th and early-20th century examples, Airdrie and the extended Simms holdings contained five early 20th century tenant houses, and WD 268 Spring Hill (Pin Oak) supported nine worker's houses (at least three are post WW2 buildings). The tenant houses associated with these three very large farms (encompassing over 1,000 acres each) display more elaborate plans, forms and material characteristics. The majority are one-and-one-half story, bungalow plan dwellings, with clapboard and brick veneer finishes, multi-light sash windows and architectural details like recessed porches and dormers. At all three farms, design and material choices for tenant houses compliment farm landscape.

Sub type: stables and/or stock barns

Small stables that 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

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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. No barns of this type are known to have been built in the study area after World War II. Examples of stock barns exist at Hedden Farm (WD 264), Cane Springs (WD 263), and the Davis Farm (WD 265).

Sub type: gambrel roofed stock barns

The gambrel stock barn is framed with sawn, dimension lumber and offers 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. A huge gambrel barn for feeder cattle with three concrete silos remains at one of the Simms tenant farms (WD 238, part of original Woodburn on the west side of the Woodlake Road). This and other area gambrel barns have both concrete block and frame first stories, although concrete block was only used at Spring Hill (WD 268). 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 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. No gambrel barns were documented in the area with construction dates after World War II.

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. All documented in the study area 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. A variety of corn crib examples exist at the Davis and Hedden Farms, at Woodburn, and Cane Springs.

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Sub type: Thoroughbred and Standardbred farms and buildings

The late-19th to early-20th century farm primarily devoted to the breeding, raising and training of blooded horses differed from the diversified farm in form, plan and function.

The acreage of late 19th and early 20th century blooded horse farms was historically and generally continues to be divided into areas of extensive pasture, paddocks, and building areas, with perhaps some tillable ground. Although diversified farms of the period contained pastures, they did not include the specialized acreage of paddocks, and more ground was devoted to cultivated crops raised in fields designed for rotation patterns. At the specialty horse farm such as Hurstland and Nuckols Farm (WD 272, 273), large pastures support significant numbers of grazing horses (segregated into groups of mares, mares and foals, colts, and fillies) and help to distinguish the type.

The most picturesque examples of these pastures, such as the example at Canewood (WD 241), contain woodland remnants and may enclose upwards of 50 to 100 acres, depending upon the farm size. Paddocks are generally one-to-three acre fields enclosed by board fences, usually linked to or closely associated with smaller barns, stallion barns, and colt barns and provide segregated exercise room for individual horses. Most farms have several different barns, each with specific function and resulting form.

The factors influencing a barn's plan and features include but are not limited to: ventilation; natural lighting; per-horse square footage requirements for loose boxes; a safe and sanitary floor surface; hay and grain storage; accessibility to the horses, and the specific function or functions of the building.

Continuity is often achieved between separate buildings on one farm through the use of comparable materials or wall surfaces, doors and window openings and paint schemes. Among the types of buildings identified are: stallion barns, training barns, general purpose loose-box barns (variously called foaling barns, mare barns, filly barns, and colt barns). Foaling barns house pregnant mares and have some larger boxes where mares are contained while they foal. Breeding sheds are single-use buildings that enclose an open area with adequate square footage and height to allow for the activity of breeding. An office or observation room may be attached to the breeding shed. Stallion barns usually contain between two and six large, loose box stalls

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for farm stallions. They may be located near the office and paddocks, in a prominent position near the front of the farm or in an area separated from the mare and foal barns. Training barns function as both shelter and covered training track with a shedrow that encircles a (usually) back-to-back alignment of loose boxes. The shedrow forms a covered area beneath which a tanbark or other surfaced track provides room to cool and exercise horses in all seasons.

Historic examples of both individual buildings and entire farms built and established prior to World War II may be essentially similar to more recent examples of the type. The newer versions, usually built since the 1970s, display more consistency in building forms. Earlier farms tended to perform all or many farm functions, with breeding, foaling and often, training. Today, fewer farms are so diversified in their operations. The physical building variety that mirrored the functional diversity of the earlier farms often yields to reiteration of form and plan in buildings of the newer farms.

Significance

Agricultural properties are significant as examples of agricultural practices and methods between 1866 and 1945. The buildings may qualify under Criteria A and C 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.

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 or composition shingles, replacement of original siding with new exterior boxing of like material, and additional structural support of storage areas are all acceptable

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treatments. Removal of stall partitions, although discouraged, is acceptable to facilitate modern uses.

**IV. National Influences During the Victorian
and 20th Century in Woodford County, c. 1870 - 1945****Transportation and Commerce: 1866-1945**

While changes in agriculture modified the rural landscape, new activities in land transportation affected commerce and trade, society, the built environment and the rural landscape as a whole. In the years surrounding the Civil War, several regional routes were Macadamized. Mac Adam's process included preparation of a dense stone road bed covered by succeeding layers of smaller stones.

County seats throughout the region not directly linked by rail to the river ports of Louisville or Cincinnati agitated for local rail connectors. Versailles gained a rail link to Midway in 1885 with the completion of the Versailles-Midway Railroad. Four years later, the Louisville Southern Railroad purchased the freight and passenger line and extended it north to Georgetown in Scott County as the Versailles, Midway & Georgetown (VM&G).

Depots, day offices and crossing stations were located alongside the new VM&G tracks, as they were along the Lexington & Ohio line, causing small commercial centers to be established as rural centers for mail, dry goods and news. Late 19th century stations of the VM&G included Wallace Station, just east of Nugent's Crossroad on the Old Frankfort Pike and Midway, with private loading platforms located at farms along the route.

The Post Offices and small businesses established at these locations assured a rural community nucleus as long as the rail roads continued to provide passenger and freight service and deliver mail to the stations. At Spring Station, Nugent's Crossroad, Duckers, and Wallace Station, locals could receive mail, purchase domestic and farm necessities, and catch up on local news. Regional patterns for late 19th and early 20th century commercial centers suggest that business owners either lived in the commercial buildings that contained the general store, or built houses adjacent or very near the stores.

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McKinivan's Store and the McKinivan House at Wallace Station are an excellent example of this regional pattern.

In 1940, due to a decline in railroad passengers, the VM&G ceased operation with the tracks removed by April 10, 1941. Today, all that remains of the VM&G in the study area are portions of the roadbed, an elevated topographic feature on several farms, the stone bridge abutments at the Buck-Leavy Farm, and at Wallace Station, McKinnivans Store, the McKinnivan House, and one other historic residence from the railroad era.

Isolated, local commercial and manufacturing enterprises like those at Craig's, Weisenberger's and Fisher's Mill declined in numbers following the Civil War. 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. Augustus Weisenberger's mill, which he established about 1855 below Alexander's Big Spring and above the Big Sink, was abandoned in 1867 for the more powerful site at Craig's Mill on the Scott-Woodford border.

Education

Public education for the majority of school aged children in Kentucky before the Civil War 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 agriculturally dominated 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). No private schools are documented as having been held in the project area during settlement, although the Excelsior School did operate to the immediate east in Franklin County and it is probable that private courses were taught in the Old Frankfort Pike vicinity.

Three factions attempted to control public education 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

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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. Two resources remain in north Woodford to illustrate school policy in rural areas, Duckers School and Woodburn School.

Domestic Architecture

A move away from traditional dwelling plans and house types and an acceptance of popular forms occurred following the reconstruction era in north Woodford. 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, new dwellings built in the later decades of the 19th century often reflected a new building plan and design vocabulary borrowed from a national popular culture that emerged during the Victorian era.

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, resembles many of the early tenant houses in the area.

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. Various examples of Victorian homes were built as main residences at Blackburn's Fort (WD 277, Queen Anne), Luke Blackburn Farm (WD 236, Victorian Gothic Revival), the Wallin-Redden Farm (WD 246, Princess Anne) and as a major addition at Woodburn (WD 111, Egyptian Revival music room). 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, illustrated by the Lucas Broadhead house (WD 266) and the Simms House (WD 243, Airdrie). A combination of

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both the Classical Revival and Princess Anne characterizes the Cooper House (WD 230).

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. Both simple tenant houses and more elaborate main residences in the area that suggest bungalow influences include the Hume House, and the Davis, McKinnivan and Nugent houses, the last three of which are known to have been built by the R.W. Lacefield and Sons, builders from Midway.

Landscape Architecture

America traces its heritage of landscape architecture from European precedents through Andrew Jackson Downing and Fredrick Law Olmstead. Initially, Americans derived ideas from Europe, but by the 19th century the native landscape became an increasing inspiration, and American ideas were sent back across the Atlantic (Grese:1992,10). The historical trend in American landscape architecture was increasingly away from formal European patterns and increasingly toward an ever more naturalistic landscape, focused on preserving the natural environmental character.

One of the most influential American landscape architects of the early 20th century was Jens Jensen, a Dane who immigrated to America in 1884 (Ibid, 6). In the 1880s, Jensen found work with the Chicago Parks Department and was designing public parks for the city by the end of the decade. From the outset, Jensen's plantings focused on native species in the outdoor environments he liked to call "natural parks and gardens" (ibid, 9).

While working with the Chicago Parks Department designing inner city recreational areas, Jensen began to accept numerous private commissions for residential and institutional work. By the turn-of-the-century, many of Chicago's wealthy elite recognized Jensen's talents and contracted with him to develop extensive estates in the outlying suburban areas. Jensen's estate work leaned heavily to naturalistic composition, although he recognized the majority of his client's desires for geometric kitchen and cutting gardens. He developed a trademark style that

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included waterways and pools with naturalistic rock work, native flower gardens, foot paths, meadows and campfire circles (Ibid, 98). Among his more renown clients were Julius Rosenwald, founder of Sears and Roebuck; Henry Ford, who charged Jensen to design his 2000 plus acre Fairlane Estate in Dearborn, Michigan; J.M. Studebaker, Jr. and Edsel and Eleanor Ford.

It is not surprising then, that Jensen also left marks in Kentucky, for in the early 20th century, many large estates, or gentleman farms were being established and long tenured, wealthy agrarians were renovating existing farms with tobacco and other agricultural revenues. In the Commonwealth, Jensen created landscapes for Charles T. Fisher's Dixiana Farm, A.T. Hert of Louisville, and W.E. Simms and Kenneth Alexander of Spring Station, the latter two heirs of Alexander's Woodburn Estate. The Simms had built a Period Revival mansion on the south side of the Old Frankfort Pike about 1906 and commissioned Jensen between 1911 and 1917 to landscape the acres surrounding the home. Jensen's plan bears many of the trademarks for which he was known including an entry drive beginning at the gatehouse and winding through a light-dappled forest; rectangular flower gardens, vegetable gardens and pickling gardens near the house; a rock-lined pool and rock garden encircled by a broken path of stones; a council hill gathering place, and players green. Jensen's vegetation choices and planting notes on the 1916 blueprint tell of his knowledge of native species and a desire to show natural variety throughout the seasons. The plan calls for no less than 31 plant species including Pin Oak, Yellowwood, Plum, Hawthorne, Haw, Honey Locust, Sumack, Dogwood, Blackberry, Red Oak, Tulip Tree, Sugar Maple, Walnut, White Ash, Redbud, Witchhazel, Viburnum, Elm and Hemlock.

Jensen's design for the Simms property employed a number of techniques he had earlier mastered. The meadow-encircling entrance drive allows sequences of sun and shade along the gentle curves of the road. The pool area, **Figure 9** (Ibid,173), utilized natural limestone and springs in a glade like setting. Grese believes that some of Jensen's most effective stonework was done at the Simms and Alexander water sites, **Figure 10** (Ibid,175).

Plans for the Kenneth D. Alexander landscape design (also 1911-1917) are archived in the Jensen Collection, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois and the Jensen Collection, Art and Architecture Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

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Figure 85. Pool area at the W. E. Simms estate in Spring Station, Kentucky. Jensen carefully integrated quiet pools with artful stonework to capture the feeling of native bluffs. Photograph is from Elwood 1924.

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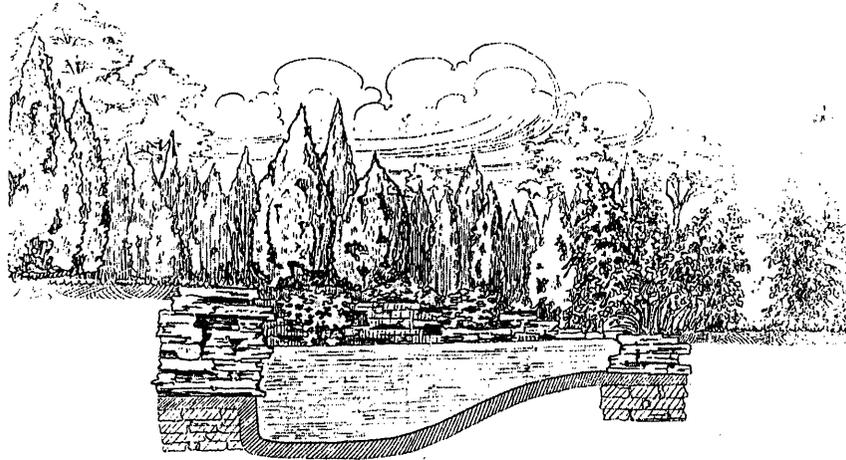


Figure 86. Detail of rockwork for the pool and falls area of the W. E. Simms estate in Spring Station, Kentucky (1916). Note the suggestion of a heavily planted grove behind the pool area. Courtesy of Jensen Collection, Art and Architecture Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.



Figure 87. Waterfall in the pool area of the Kenneth D. Alexander estate in Spring Station, Kentucky. Photograph is from Elwood 1924.

FIGURE 10. (Grese: 1992, p. 173)

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(Ibid, 199). Those plans were not reviewed, nor was the site surveyed due to owner objection.

Transportation and Commerce**Name of property type: Transportation related properties,
1865-1945****Description**

The properties related to transportation during this period of significance reflect both innovative improvements, the expansion of local railway circulation networks, the establishment of small commercial activities focused on railway locations (stations and post offices) and continual growth and change of other small rural communities such as Nugent's Crossroad (described in following property type).

Sub type: railroad properties

Railroad alignments, crossings, bridges, underpasses 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. Crossings of roads usually are either level with the surface of the road, slightly elevated or pass beneath the rail bed (as the stone underpass beneath the L&N tracks at Hurstland). In the area, crossings are usually marked with non-electrified signs (Duckers and Spring Station). One station houses remain in the study area, at Spring Station.

Significance

These properties may be considered significant in the theme of transportation and commerce under criterion A. Railroad and railroad related properties are significant as the physical reminders of the advent of railroad transportation during the second half of the 19th century that altered the way Americans lived. 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 establishment of the L&O, later the L&N, and the VM&G through the area created large communities like Midway as well as smaller stations like Wallace, Duckers and Spring Station. Railroad underpasses suggest thoughtful

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solutions for moving stock and wagons between divided farm acreage.

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 and loss of rails, especially if the railroad bed alignment is a raised or otherwise visible feature of the landscape.

Name of Property Type: Commercial properties and associated residential buildings, 1865-1945

Description

Small groups of commercial and residential buildings at Nugents Crossroad, Duckers and Spring Station, like other transportation related communities in the area including Faywood and Pisgah Station, are associated with either the road or railroad that they address, and divided into small lots. These properties generally have limited agricultural associations beyond the local market (neighborhood and rural community residents), and are located on modest acreage with a tobacco/stock barn for a few animals and crop storage.

Significance

Commercial and associated residential buildings from the period may be significant under Criterion A. 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

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their residential neighbors, suggest different functions by flat, false fronts with large friezes for signs, generous porches, and large paned, divided lights.

Registration Requirements

Design, materials and workmanship as well as the property's locational 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.

Domestic Architecture

Name of Property Type: Domestic architecture 1865-1918
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. Early 20th century examples tended to adopt Classical and Period 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.

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

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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 because they embody the distinctive characteristics of their identified types.

Registration Requirements

For domestic architectural properties to be considered individually eligible to the National Register or contributing within a District they must possess 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 of sheds and porches will not mean a loss of integrity if the additions and alterations are recognizable as such. Standing seam metal and asphalt or composition shingle roofing materials are in keeping with original material treatments. The loss of integrity will occur through the masking of original wall materials with 20th century synthetic material such as permastone. Vinyl and metal siding may not destroy design integrity 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 compatible 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.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing for North West Woodford County, Kentucky includes all historic resources documented within the study area. The geographical boundaries, located by the Lexington-Frankfort Scenic Corridor, Inc. with cooperation from the Kentucky Heritage Council, included a primarily rural area of Woodford County bordered by the Woodford-Franklin County line to the north; U.S. Highway 60 (The Lexington-Versailles Road) to the west and south; the Big Sink Pike to the east; and South Elkhorn Creek to the north, the Woodford-Scott County line (see Figure 1). 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

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local informants were contacted concerning dates of construction and information for 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, The Woodford Sun offices, and the Woodford County Courthouse, Versailles, Kentucky. All properties were given Kentucky Historic Inventory numbers and recorded on Kentucky state survey forms.

The applicable historic contexts were selected 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 the Pisgah MPL, aided in placing a regional and area perspective on this area of Woodford County. Some themes, like agriculture, were disproportionately represented in the study area, while other themes like conservation or Black heritage were less numerically represented.

The analysis 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 illustrate structural types and functions relating to the theme.

The standards of integrity were based on 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 a feature may be presently intact but may be threatened at a later date.

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G. Geographical Data

The area surveyed in preparation of this Northwest Woodford County Multiple Property Document includes approximately 20,000 acres of northern Woodford County, within the Inner Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. The boundaries are the Woodford - Franklin County line to the north; U.S. Highway 60 (the Lexington-Versailles Road) to the west and south; the Big Sink Pike to the east; and South Elkhorn Creek to the south, the Woodford - Scott County line (see Figure 1).

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