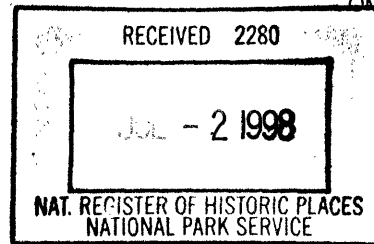
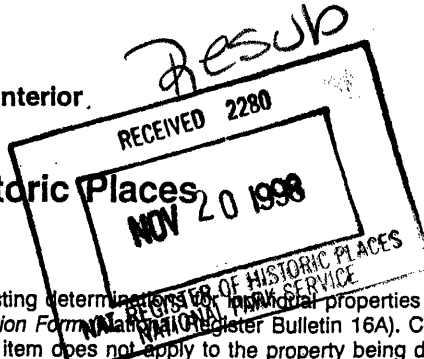


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



9/12

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name NA

other names/site number Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District (preferred) BO-338
BO-342

2. Location

street & number West side U.S. Hwy. 127 from County line south @ not for publication
city or town Danville 3.25 mi. vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Boyle code 021 zip code 40422

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
David L. Morgan, SHPO and
Executive Director, KHC 6-22-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of commenting official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 12/21/98

H.R.R.H.D.
Name of Property

Boyle County, Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
22	7	buildings
9	1	sites
15	0	structures
0	0	objects
46	8	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

~~Historic and Architectural Resources of~~ _____ 19____

6. Function or Use Boyle Co., Ky.

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

~~AGRICULTURE/processing, storage, field,~~
~~animal facility, ag. outbuilding~~
~~DOMESTIC/ single dwelling~~

same
same

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

~~MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival, Gothic~~
~~Revival~~

foundation ~~STONE/ Limestone~~
walls ~~BRICK~~

~~LATE - 19TH CENTURY/ Neo-Classical Revival~~

~~WOOD/ weatherboard~~
roof ~~ASPHALT~~

other ~~METAL/ Tin~~

Narrative Description

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

see continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

Period of Significance

- AGRICULTURE: c. 1790-1945
- ARCHITECTURE: c. 1870-1900
- ETHNIC HERITAGE: 1821-1864

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

CECIL, JAMES G.; C.P.; and Granville

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1520 +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1	1 1 6	6 9 3 2 6 0	4 1 7 5 0 6 0	Danville Quad	C 3	1 6	6 9 4 6 8 0	4 1 7 0 6 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing
B 2	1 1 6	6 9 4 8 0 0	4 1 7 2 1 2 0		D 4	1 6	6 9 3 6 2 0	4 1 7 0 6 1 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christine Amos Historian

organization Burry & Amos, Inc. date Nov. 26, 1997

street & number 926 Main St. telephone (502) 633-5530

city or town Shelbyville state KY zip code 40065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

7. Description

The Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District, located in north central Boyle County, Kentucky, begins at the north county line at Harrodsburg Road (U.S. 127), and extends along the west edge of the four-lane divided highway a distance of approximately 3.25 miles and encompasses approximately 1500 acres. The district already contains several buildings, structures and sites with historic and/or architectural significance from circa 1780 through 1945 listed on the Register of Historic Places as resources of four individual nominations. This nomination expands the significance and boundaries of these properties to include resources associated with the historic themes of Domestic Architecture and Agriculture, as presented in the Multiple Property Listing "Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky".

The Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District is an historic, agricultural landscape within the northern, Bluegrass region of the county. Kentucky's Bluegrass region is an agriculturally-productive area of roughly 2,400 square miles, characterized by a gently rolling Karst topography of silt loam soils underlain with limestone, and watered by rivers, creeks and minor tributaries, and springs.

The four farm properties in the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District address the Harrodsburg Pike, historically the Wilderness Road, one of the initial overland corridors into the region. Mock's Branch of the Dix River, more accurately referred to as Harrod's Run, is the District's main water course, flowing south-to-north through the rear (west) acreage of the properties. The outline of the District is indicated on Figure 1.

The nominated area is exclusively rural, with most acreage devoted to various types of historic farm activities, including tobacco and crop cultivation, and the raising of cattle and Thoroughbred horses. The landscape is characterized by expanses of cultivated fields and open pastures, small savanna woodland remnants, farmstead complexes, and isolated tobacco and cattle feed barns. Although the nominated area contains some of the earliest lands claimed and settled in Boyle County, the character of the District yields scant visible evidence of the very important settlement activities that transpired here.

Most of what we know about these early events emerges from legal documents and historical records. These lands, along the western (rear) edge of the District, were granted to James Harrod, John Cowan and others and cluster along the line of Harrod's Run and the prolific springs that flowed into it from both east and west banks. One can only imagine how the area appeared over two hundred years ago, with small cabins clustered around the prolific Harrod's Springs, for today, the only remains are archaeological in nature and the scope of this documentation does not reach to test these sites and determine their eligibility.

It is the influences of mid-to-late nineteenth and early-twentieth century agriculture and architecture that are most apparent on this historic landscape. All but one of the farmsteads of the District address Harrodsburg Pike, the regional connector that overlays the historic Wilderness Trace. In the Bluegrass region, historic farm division patterns and

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

farmstead location have shown a response to land form and road access. For example, along Old Frankfort Pike in Fayette County, the rolling topography dissected by the Pike results in a pattern of farmsteads located at the apex of the terrain with farm lands falling away to drainages on either side. Along the low area is typically where the farm divisions are found. In contrast, the District terrain along Harrodsburg Pike is remarkably level, and the modern alignment of the Pike amplifies this horizontality, yet the farmstead pattern remains similar, with the farmstead - set back from the roadway a considerable distance - flanked by broad fields of agriculturally productive lands. The rhythm and vista of broad field-farmstead-broad field-farmstead is more distinct in the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District than in other areas in north central Boyle County where the land is more undulating, roads are less linear, and the broad vistas of large farm fields has been lost to smaller tract divisions.

The farms themselves bear many striking physical similarities. The farmsteads, including the main residences and a varied assortment of domestic and agricultural out buildings, are located within or behind tree-filled front acres, far enough from the road edge for privacy but near enough for the residence to be viewed from the right-of-way. Because the majority the District farms contain several hundreds of acres of land, field and pasture sizes are correspondingly large. Front fields along the Harrodsburg Pike extend from fifty to over one hundred acres in size. These broad expanses of pasture are characterized by a slightly rolling topography, dense grass, and well-defined, tree-lined edges of wire, board or dry-laid rock fence. Tobacco and cattle barns are located within distant fields. No agricultural buildings are sited closer to the road than the residences.

The majority of the District encompasses five historic properties including:

- BO-338 Hunter House (originally a separate farm, now part of Harrod's Run Farm);
- BO-339 Peter Mason House, previously National Register listed, with boundary expansion to include all of Harrod's Run Farm;
- BO-340 C.C. Moore House, previously National Register listed, with boundary expansion to include the majority of the farm;
- BO-341 Helm-Gentry House, previously National Register listed, with boundary expansion to include all of the farm;
- BO-342 Cambus-Kenneth (Kennedy-McDowell-Cecil Estate), previously National Register listed, with boundary expansion to include the majority of the farm.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

Hunter House (BO-338)

The Hunter House, built in the years following the Civil War by William Hunter, originally stood on a farm of 272 acres at the Boyle and Mercer County Line, along the west side of the Harrodsburg Pike. In 1902, the farm was purchased by the Hundley family, owners of the adjacent farm, i.e., Harrod's Run, and incorporated into that holding. Since that time, the house has served as a farm manager/tenant house and is presently occupied by one of the farm owners. The farmstead contains one contributing building, one contributing structure, and one contributing site.

1. Main residence, ca. 1870, contributing building. A one-and-one-half story, three-bay, frame, center-passage plan dwelling in the Gothic Revival style with small cross gables flanking a larger center gable. The building features paired, one-over-one sash windows (larger on the first floor than on the second), circular vent in the central gable, chimneys flanking the passage, barge boards sawn in a modified gulloche pattern, entry door with sidelights and transom, and four-panel door with label mold. The front porch covers the three fenestrations and features octagonal posts, a projecting central bay, and plain trefoil sawn frieze brackets. The interior features square mantles with pilasters, an open stringer stair with square newel and balusters and wave trim along the stringer, and a wide center passage featuring pedimented door trim and very high baseboard. An original rear ell has a lower gable roof, sash windows, weatherboard trim and an enclosed porch facing south. The house rests on a coursed, dry-laid limestone foundation and displays excellent material and design integrity.

2. Rock fence, ca. 1850, contributing structure. A dry-laid, limestone rock fence with diagonal coping extends along the frontage of the abandoned section of old Harrodsburg Pike beginning at the northeast corner of the domestic yard area surrounding the residence to the junction of the old road with Harrod's Run (Mock's Branch). The fence is in fair to good condition with no breaches.

3. Abandoned section of Harrodsburg Pike, contributing site, early twentieth century. The site extends the width of the domestic yard and runs north-south, parallel to the present Harrodsburg Pike. Where the house entry drive crosses, the old asphalt is visible, but to the north and south beyond this area, the asphalt was apparently removed. The alignment is still visible as a shallow depression. Dirt and sparse grass covers, but does not conceal the old road section.

Peter Mason House, Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339)

The Peter Mason House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 with significance in architecture from circa 1854, the date of construction for the residence and the contributing buildings and structures located in the domestic yard area (Brent, 1991). The boundary included approximately three (3) acres surrounding the main residence, and also included a smokehouse, icehouse, cistern, frame dwelling, and slave quarter. Because the cistern and frame dwelling were built after the period of significance, they were identified as non-contributing resources. However, because the historic themes, period of significance and property types identified in the associated MPP address these resources, their status changes with this nomination to contributing. This boundary expansion incorporates the four contributing resources and two non-contributing resources (which change to contributing) and adds five

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
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Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

contributing buildings, six contributing structures and one contributing site, for a total of eight contributing buildings, nine contributing structures and one contributing site located on 463 +/- acres of rural farmland.

1. **Main House, circa 1854, contributing building.**
2. **smokehouse, circa 1854, contributing structure.**
3. **Icehouse, circa 1854, contributing structure.**
4. **cistern, late 19th century, contributing structure (was non-contributing).**
5. **frame dwelling, late 19th century, contributing building (was non-contributing).**
6. **slave quarter, circa 1854, contributing building**
- 7, 8, 9. **three concrete silos, circa 1920, contributing structures (3).** The three concrete silos, dating to the 1920s, are located on a roughly east-west axis, south of the cattle feed barn (building #10 - built at the same time). The silos stand without tops and are built of formed in-place concrete. The silo doors are concealed by small-circumference cylinders the height of each silo. The three structures are connected by two, gable-roofed sheds, wide enough for vehicles to pass through. A configuration similar to this and built about the same time exists in Woodford County in the Big Sink Rural Historic District on WD 238, the Simms Farm.
10. **cattle feed barn, circa 1920, contributing building.** A very large, frame barn, with north-south axis and gable roof extended to a shed on the east side. The barn structure is nailed and partially notched with 10"x 2" and smaller dimensional timber frame. Two lengths of feed troughs extend along the center of the barn and hay racks are built along the length of the east side wall. The owner states that a part of this cattle feed barn was moved from its original location on the west side of Mock's Branch (Harrod's Run) about 1900 and enlarged.
11. **rock fence, late 1850s, contributing structure.** Several lengths of dry-laid rock fence remain on the farm, all marking perimeters of the farm holdings and the majority locate near Mock's Branch or along "The Neck" a long, narrow field that accesses a once-prolific spring just west of the creek in the southwest corner of the farm. These rock fences appear to date to the period of the main house construction and are quite similar to those located on the C.C. Moore farm, to the immediate south. Several areas require repair and there are some noticeable breaches, however, over 50% of the fence is intact and in good condition. The fence is constructed of rough quarried limestone with random-width courses. Most lengths are topped with copings of vertical stones.
12. **water gap, late 1850s, contributing structure.** The structure consists of two very massive piers of dry-laid limestone with the upstream side curved to allow a smoother passage of water and floating debris. A salvaged railroad tie is attached to the tops of the piers and from it is hung a wood slat gate in poor condition. The water gap is located at "The Neck" and appears to mark an important property line.
13. **corn crib/granary, circa 1890, contributing building.** The corn crib/granary, located within the farmstead complex near the main residence was built by the present owner's grandfather circa 1890. Its location near the main house suggests why the owners chose to include decorative design details in this functional building. In form and plan, it is a center-drive crib beneath a gable roof with sheds extended to the north and south sides. Non-functional details include a circular arch enframing the drive entry, a square ridge cupola with louvered vents, and a decorative gable apron. More usual materials include weatherboard siding, vertical board doors, small multi-light windows, and metal roof. In addition to being a corn crib, the building also holds a shop (north shed), grinding room, and calf pens (south.)

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
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Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

14. **stable, circa 1890, contributing building.** Built at the same time as the corn crib, the stable originally housed the farm's working mules, about five or six teams in the loose box stalls. The building features a gable roof faced front (east) with center drive, mow door flanked by small multi-lights, shed extended along the length of the east side, board and batten sheathing and corrugated metal gable roof with decorative barge board trim to the front.
 15. **storage building, circa 1920, contributing building.** The storage building, located near the corn crib and stable has board and batten walls and metal gable roof and was built as a shop/ storage building.
 16. **"Sun Barn", circa 1900, contributing building.** The oldest barn located on the farm, the owner calls this the "Sun Barn" saying it was used to house A.E. Hundley's thoroughbred mares. It appears as a very long tobacco barn, with two rows of vertical board walls and a gable roof, at least ten bents long. The interior of the barn was not inspected.
 17. **stone entry piers, early twentieth century, contributing structure.** Two, random coursed ashlar limestone entry piers are located along the right-of-way of Harrodsburg Road and mark the entry drive to the farm.
 18. **landscape, contributing site.** The Harrod's Run farm landscape contains areas of domestic and agricultural use. The domestic yard area includes a front yard area vegetated with mature hardwoods -- defined by a board fence. The farmstead that surrounds the main house contains several buildings (corn crib, ice house, slave quarter, domestic worker's house, etc.) in an identifiable area of form and function. The working farm is divided primarily into tillable fields for row crops and grasses and large pasture areas with cattle feed barns and tobacco barns located at the junction of fields. No defined farm road system links the fields. The fields and pastures are primarily divided by woven wire cross fencing, and some of the perimeter is defined by rock fencing with mature trees along these alignments and within the riparian area of the creek.
-

Christopher Collins Moore Farm (Blithewood Farm, BO-340)

The Christopher Collins Moore Farm was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 with significance in architecture from circa 1852 and the 1920s (Perry & Dowden, 1994). The boundary included 12 acres surrounding the main residence, cistern, smokehouse, carriage house and scale house for a total of three contributing buildings and two contributing structures. This nomination incorporates the five contributing resources and adds two contributing buildings, four contributing structures, three contributing sites, two non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing site, for a total of five contributing buildings, six contributing structures, three contributing sites, two non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing site, located on 413 +/- acres of rural farmland.

1. **C.C. Moore house, 1852 and 1920s, contributing building.**
2. **cistern, ca. 1900, contributing structure.**
3. **smokehouse, ca. 1852 and 1920s, contributing building.**
4. **carriage house, ca. 1920s, contributing building.**
5. **scale house, ca. 1920s, contributing building.**

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

6. **spring house, ca. 1920, contributing structure.** The spring at the Moore farm, is especially interesting, given its location adjacent to the Wilderness Trace (presently Hwy. 127 - Harrodsburg Road). Tradition holds that the spring was used by travelers along the road, a plausible story, considering the spring's abundant flow, size and location. The spring emerges from a cave-like, overhanging limestone ledge and is entirely underground, reached by a narrow series of stone steps. The cavern containing the spring is the size of a large room, perhaps 18' in all directions. Circa 1920, a pump was installed on a large, poured concrete box within the cavern. Water was pumped to the elevated holding tank of the water tower (structure #7) and dispersed via gravity-flow lines throughout the farm.
7. **water tower, ca. 1920, contributing structure.** Associated with the spring, the elevated, poured concrete water tower holds water pumped from the spring. This water is channeled through gravity flow pipes to different locations on the farm including the residence.
8. **tobacco barn, ca. 1920, contributing building.** A ten bent tobacco barn with solid 10" by 10" uprights, diagonal wall bracing, interior drive cross bracing, wide center drive, stone perimeter piers and interior concrete piers, has a metal gable roof and both track-hung and hinged drive doors.
9. **horse barn, ca. 1980, non-contributing building.** A metal sided barn with gable roof and interior box stalls.
10. **horse barn, ca. 1980, non-contributing building.** A metal sided barn with gable roof and interior box stalls.
11. **tobacco barn, ca. 1920, contributing building.** A nine bent tobacco barn built similar to the ten bent barn, with solid 10" by 10" uprights, diagonal wall bracing, interior drive cross bracing, wide center drive, stone perimeter piers and interior concrete piers, metal gable roof and track-hung and hinged drive doors.
12. **rock fence, ca. 1840, contributing structure.** The rear acreage of the farm contains fairly extensive lengths of dry-laid, limestone rock walls. One wall extends along the north boundary of the farm a distance of almost 1/4 mile. Other alignments corner near the adjoining farm to the north (BO-339, Harrod's Run Farm - also located within the District) and define small pasture lots near Mock's Branch Creek. Several areas of the fence require repair and there are some noticeable breaches, however, over 50% of the fence is intact and in good condition. The fence is constructed of rough quarried limestone with random-width courses. Most lengths are topped with coping of vertical stones.
13. **rock water gaps, ca. 1840, contributing structure.** Rock water gaps are located on the farm at Mock's Branch. The gaps that have been reinforced with concrete mortar have fared better than those that remain dry-laid. Steel railroad trestles salvaged from an abandoned railroad span the area between the stone piers and a variety of wire and wood gates are hung from the rails. The water gaps are connected to other rock fencing in this area of the farm.
14. **road trace, contributing site.** The slightly raised roadbed that led from the spring (resource # 6) to the site of a settlement era residence that no longer exists, is evident in the front field leading from the spring toward the water tank and house. During dry months (late fall through early spring) sparse vegetation and the raised road base help distinguish the trace from the surrounding field. Local historians claim the settlement era house was lived in as late as the 1850s, while the present main house was being built, but the site was not verified.
15. **creek ford, contributing site.** On the rear of the farm, a much used ford that crosses Mock's Branch allows access to the rear area of the farm during low water. Deep wheel ruts are permanently dug into the ford at either side of the creek.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky

Multiple Property Listing

Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

16. **Harrod's Station and the Low Dutch settlement area, non-contributing site.** The site of Harrod's Station and the Low Dutch Settlement were established in the western vicinity of the farm, along Harrod's Run. O'Malley identified the location of the site in her study (1987: 105). Among the visible remains of this early settlement activity include at least three springs in the area, two with dry-laid rock elements. There are no standing structures, ruins or foundations in evidence. According to O'Malley, "The area encompassing all noted historic features is designated 15Bo25 by the Office of State Archaeology. Only future research can settle the intriguing mysteries of Harrod's Boiling Spring Settlement" (ibid: 126).

17. **farm landscape, contributing site.** The C.C. Moore farm landscape contains domestic and agricultural areas. The domestic yard includes a front yard with mature hardwoods -the final remnant of a savanna woodland - defined by a board fence. The working farm is divided into fields for row crops and grasses and large pasture areas with tobacco barns located at field junctions. No defined farm road system links the fields. Some perimeter fence is dry-laid rock bordered by mature trees that also grow along the creek.

Cambus-Kenneth (Kennedy-McDowell-Cecil Estate, BO-342)

Cambus-Kenneth was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 (Oppel and Langsam) with the boundary enclosing twenty-two (22) acres and containing the main residence, servant's house (ca.1885), smokehouse, brick privy, ice house/domestic building, spring house, and slave house (all circa 1790-1800) and a scale house (1875). This nomination incorporates the eight contributing buildings and adds eleven buildings, one structure and three sites for a total of sixteen contributing buildings, four non-contributing buildings, two contributing structure, and two contributing sites located on approximately 600 acres of rural farmland.

1. **Main residence, contributing building.**
2. **Servant quarters, ca.1885. Contributing building.**
3. **Smokehouse, ca. 1790-1800. Contributing building.**
4. **Brick privy, ca. 1790-1800. Contributing building.**
5. **Ice house / domestic building, ca. 1790-1800. Contributing building.**
6. **Spring house, ca. 1790-1800. Contributing building.**
7. **Slave house, ca. 1790-1800. Contributing building.**
8. **Scale house, 1875. Contributing building.**
9. **Garage. ca. 1970. Non-contributing building.** A two-bay, brick veneer garage with asphalt shingled gable roof and concrete foundation.
10. **Broodmare Barn ca. 1885, contributing building.** The broodmare barn, located northeast of the main residence, was built about the time of the main residence and was originally used for the family's carriage and riding horses. The barn was built of new and recycled materials (from older farm buildings) including both hand hewn and machine cut cherry and walnut framing timbers. The barn is pegged, with mortise and tenon frame divided into six bents of equal

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
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size with an approximate 10' center drive. Each bent contains a loose box stall with more recent wood partition walls and upper metal bars for circulation. The exterior features vertical board walls, an asphalt shingled gable roof, track-hung drive doors and three roof ventilator caps.

11. Tobacco barn ca. 1935, contributing building. A twelve bent tobacco barn built with solid, 10" by 10" upright posts and structure members notched and nailed. The foundation is of rock at the perimeter with interior concrete piers. The metal-clad gable roof has a low angle with metal ventilator caps. Drive doors are held along a metal track and vertical boards sheathe the exterior.

12. Machine shed, ca. 1935, contributing building. A one-story, frame, machinery shed, divided into five irregular bays with two, overhead vehicle doors, one man-door, and two open bents, all facing south. Three-over-one sash are located on the west wall; walls are clad with wood and metal covers the shed roof.

13. Tobacco / mule barn, ca. 1935, contributing building. A six bent tobacco barn built with solid, 10" by 10" upright posts and cross members notched and nailed. The foundation is of rock at the perimeter with interior concrete piers. The asphalt shingled gable roof has a low angle with three metal ventilator caps. Drive doors are held along metal tracks and vertical boards sheathe the exterior. The interior bents are partitioned into loose box stalls of vertical board with metal bars above. One bent is enclosed for an office.

14. Stripping shed, ca. 1935, contributing building. The stripping room, located off the northwest corner of barn #13 rests on a rock foundation with board and batten walls and asphalt shingled gable roof.

15. machine shed, ca. 1980, non-contributing building. a modern, metal pre-fabricated farm building with vertical metal walls, concrete foundation, vehicle bay door on sliding track, man door and a single window.

16. Windmill barn, ca. 1890s, contributing building. The "Windmill barn" is located in the northern reaches of the farm and was historically used to shelter broodmare trotters. The owner states that the barn was built by her grandfather, Charles P. Cecil, in the late nineteenth century. Since that time, the barn has been reworked and enlarged with a machine shed on the north side and shed for cattle on the south side. Features include shingled roof, ridge vents, vertical board walls, drive doors hung on metal tracks, and loose box stalls on the central portion of the barn.

17. Windmill and stock watering tank, ca. 1920, contributing structure. The windmill and concrete stock watering tank are located directly west of the windmill barn in a fenced lot.

18. "New house", ca. 1890s, contributing building. The "new house" is one of two remaining historic tenant houses located along a drive west of the main house where at least four slave houses were located in the nineteenth century. The lane with these four small residences is one of few "quarters" that exists with standing structures and structure remnants in Boyle County. (The other quarter structure, building #7, a brick slave house, was included in the previous nomination. The MPF identifies another quarter with one standing structure and the archaeological remains of a second at BO-193, the James Logan Caldwell House and Farmstead). This building is a one-story, frame dwelling built in the 1890s by C.P. Cecil for farm workers, with metal gable roof, board and batten siding, 6/6 sash windows, irregular fenestration and rock foundation.

19. Slave house foundation, nineteenth century, contributing site. A rock and concrete perimeter foundation that is the remaining feature of a slave house along the quarter drive west of the house. The foundation is grown over with small trees and shrubs.

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20. **Farm manager's house, Post WWII, non-contributing building.** A modern one-story, brick veneer single family residence located at the front entrance of the farm near HWY 127, Harrodsburg Road.
21. **Woodland pastures, contributing site.** The farm contains two woodland pasture remnants, one in the field to the south of the main house where the entry drive is located and the other in a field north of the main house, where the new residence is being built. Although in fairly poor condition (the north woodland has a greater density of trees in better condition), these sites contribute to the farm's historic landscape.
22. **Farm landscape, contributing site.** The farm landscape of Cambus-Kenneth is divided into areas of domestic and agricultural use. The domestic yard area is defined by a board fence and is a multi-layered landscape of mature trees canopled over shrubs and flower beds with walkways of grass, brick and limestone. The working farm is divided into tillable fields, large pastures, smaller paddocks located near livestock barns, a small woodlot near the house, an intricate system of working pens for the livestock scales, a planned network of inter-farm roadways, two large ponds and a savanna remnant. The fields and pastures are primarily divided by board fence with mature trees along many alignments denoting the age of these divisions.
23. **New residence, under construction (1997), non-contributing building.** A large and handsome brick masonry residence built after a property in Tennessee listed on the National Register, is located in the northern area of the farm, near the north woodland pasture.
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Helm-Gentry House (BO-341)

The Helm-Gentry House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 (Cronan-Oppel) as part of the Multiple Resource Nomination, "Three Gothic Villas" (also including Mound Cottage and Warrenwood). The nominated area was not verbally described and included only the main residence on approximately two acres centered on one UTM point. This nomination expands the property to include thirteen resources (in addition to the main house); a slave house, buggy barn, garage, animal shed, tobacco barn, machine shed, tenant house, scale house, silo, stone foundation, rock fence, and the 22 acres retained with the house, for a total of eight contributing buildings, three contributing structures, one contributing site and one non-contributing building.

- 1. main house (contributing building).**
- 2. slave house (contributing building).** A one-story, two-room, brick masonry slave house built at the time of the residence, with stone foundation; seamed metal gable roof with metal chimney flue; two paneled entry doors with arched lintels that face south to the domestic yard area and one offset, 4/4 sash window with arched lintel.
- 3. buggy barn (contributing building).** Late nineteenth century, frame, buggy barn, with board and batten siding; non-original concrete foundation; asphalt shingled gable roof; hinged, hay mow door in the east facing gable end flanked by small, four light windows. The front (east) elevation has been somewhat modified with the addition of modern overhead doors in the place of three original bays that probably had hinged wood doors.
- 4. garage (contributing building).** Late nineteenth century, two bay, frame garage with asphalt shingled gable roof, vertical board and batten siding; four light windows, and two pairs of entry doors facing east.

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5. **animal shed (contributing building).** Early twentieth century, long, rectangular shed-roofed stock shelter, probably used as a chicken house (Census schedules show the Gentry's had large numbers of chickens in the 1880s). The building has poured concrete funning foundation, vertical board walls, pedestrian doors in the ends, and is used for storage.
6. **tobacco barn (contributing building).** Pre World War II. A large, six bent tobacco barn metal gable roof, board walls, track hung drive doors, and two levels of hinged wall vents along each long wall. The roof ridge is topped with six metal vents.
7. **tenant house (contributing building).** Turn-of-the-century, frame tenant house, with unknown foundation, frame construction, T-plan with interior brick chimney located at the meeting of roof lines; asphalt shingled gable roof; sash windows; non-original asphalt shingled wall surfacing and metal porch posts.
8. **scale house (contributing building).** A rectangular, single room building built to house the farm's stock scales. Both gable ends open to allow trucks and/or wagons to drive to the structure and unload stock into the fenced containment. The metal "Fairbanks" scales and all workings appear to be in place. The exterior has vertical board walls and metal gable roof.
9. **machine shed (non-contributing building).** A post World War II, storage building for machines and implements, etc. open to the south, divided into five large bents, pole and lumber construction, metal roof and walls.
10. **silo (contributing structure).** A ver tall large, early twentieth century, formed concrete silo with conical roof that is no longer used.
11. **stone foundation (contributing structure).** Near the concrete silo, a circular stone structure of unknown use or origin may have been some kind of feeding area. It probably did not hold water as there is an opening a person can walk through on the southwest side that appears original to the construction. This opening is defined by large stone piers with concrete caps. The rock walls are approximately 3' high and circumference is approximately 18'.
12. **rock fence (contributing structure).** A pre-1850s, dry-laid, limestone fence defines the front yard area of the farm parallel to the Harrodsburg Pike. The fence is in good repair with no breeches. At the entry, the fence was updated, perhaps when the house was built, with a curving, entry gate area built of mortared, random-course ashlar limestone. The two fence types meet with square ashlar posts with corbelled tops.
13. **farm landscape (contributing site).** Although the Gentry farm has been recently divided into several smaller tracts of approximately 20 acres in size, only one house has been built addressing the Harrodsburg Pike, and it is set back from the road further than the Helm-Gentry House. The landscape remains recognizable as an agricultural one, with the farmstead centered on the main historic house. In addition, a woodland savanna remnant in the front yard area contributes to the setting of the District along the Pike.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, and C with local architectural and historic significance. Significant cultural resources identified in this nomination illustrate the themes of Agriculture from circa 1790 through 1945, Ethnic History from 1821 to 1864, Domestic Architecture from circa 1860, and are properties associated with individuals whose achievements are important to the history of Boyle County. The themes, respective property types, statements of significance, and registration requirements used to prepare this nomination were established in the Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky Multiple Property Form (Amos, 1997). The District contains historic buildings, structures, and sites contained within a predominantly agricultural landscape that together convey the ongoing transformation of both the built and natural environment during several generations of occupation in a specific area in the central Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

Many District resources, including four of five main farm residences, were previously listed on the National Register with architectural significance. Some agricultural buildings, dating from circa 1790 through the 1920s were also included in those nominations and the great majority of contributing agricultural buildings in the District dating from before ca. 1850 are already listed. Although these early resources are already listed, they are often important to understanding the District's history and significance and therefore, are given additional attention in this nomination. It is for this reason that the period of significance for Agriculture begins circa 1790, not because the District well reflects the settlement period in local farming. Indeed, although the District includes resources that illustrate several historic themes and periods of significance, the District's dominant character, and the numerical majority of contributing resources, represent and reveal information about local agriculture in the post-antebellum era, from the 1870s through 1945.

Contributing architectural resources are single family dwellings that contribute to the District under Criterion A, as locally significant examples of how the forms and plans of traditional domestic architecture interacted with popular architectural styles beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. The resources meet Registration Requirements by maintaining the majority of their original integrity of design, materials, workmanship and location.

Contributing agricultural resources include farmsteads and the variety of buildings and structures located within these complexes, woodland pastures, historic vegetation remnants, dry-laid rock fences, specialty barns such as tobacco and cattle feed barns, silos, stripping rooms, tenant houses, stables, corn cribs, miscellaneous buildings and structures used for various historic farming activities, and a farm's acreage. These resources contribute to the District under Criterion A, with local significance. Contributing farmstead resources meet Registration Requirements that require retention of original location, association, and a majority of material and design integrity. Contributing woodland pastures and vegetation remnants retain integrity of setting and feeling. Woodlands contain an association and variety of mature trees, some of which are approximately 200 years old and older, spaced within a grassy area. Contributing rock fences maintain integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship and location with more than 50% of their length intact.

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or standing. Individual agricultural resources such as tobacco barns, cattle feed barns, silos, etc., that contribute to the District maintain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Interior alterations do not usually compromise the integrity of these resources. When buildings are part of a farmstead complex, the maintenance of the historic relationship between resources, and good individual material integrity are important to significance. Contributing farm landscapes maintain a majority of land use patterns that reveal either the economic workings of the farm or a landscape design established during an historic period.

Resources also contribute to the District under Criterion B, through their associations with individuals whose agricultural, social, and/or political achievements significantly influenced local history. The resources date from the time period when these individuals achieved significance in Boyle County. The prominent economic status held by individual property owners often owed to a tradition of extended family farm tenure with property passing down through generations and through marriage. The history of these farms and their owners enriches the significance of the District and adds contextual meaning to the historic resources.

Introduction

The Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District encompasses some of the earliest land claimed by settlers in the Bluegrass Region. If one places the area Virginia Land Grant Surveys over present features in the District, it becomes apparent that many original survey lines have survived to this day as road and farm boundaries. Gentry Lane forms the boundary between John Cowan's and James Harrod's 400-acre Settlement (1774), and Bluegrass Road roughly coincides with Cowan's west line. In this area, O'Malley located the archaeological remains of John Cowan's station within his 1000 acre survey (1774) to the west of the District (designated as 15Bo23 by the Office of State Archaeology) (O'Malley: 105).

James Harrod was among the first explorers to Kentucky, as a member of Captain Thomas Bullitt's surveying party of 1773 (Hammon, 1980: 297). With his own party of thirty men, Harrod ventured back to the territory the following year and established a fort at Harrod's Town (Harrodsburg), north of Boyle County in Mercer. Despite the opportunity to stay near the fort, Harrod and a group of settlers established a new community on Harrod's 400-acre Settlement on both sides of Harrod's Run (Mock's Branch) at the Boiling Springs. Harrod's Boiling Springs Settlement was primarily on the west side of the Run. The probable site of Harrod's settlement, as determined by O'Malley is near the west edge of the District on the C.C. Moore Farm (BO-340), extending south, outside of the District boundary on an adjoining farm (O'Malley: 105).

The Low Dutch Settlement - a communal assembly of emigrants from the Netherlands with dreams of establishing an independent colony - located in 1782 east of the Harrod's Boiling Spring Settlement on Harrod's 1000-acre Preemption. Although all lands had been claimed by the time the Hollanders arrived, Harrod apparently allowed them to settle on his land in exchange for clearing it (O'Malley: 122, 124-5, 129). O'Malley was unable to verify the location

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of Harrod's Station and the Low Dutch settlement but identified the probable location of both sites in her report. She concluded that... "The area encompassing all noted historic features is designated 15Bo25 by the Office of State Archaeology. Only future research can settle the intriguing mysteries of Harrod's Boiling Spring Settlement" (ibid: 126). Harrod's Station and the Low Dutch Settlement are important to the early settlement of Boyle County and to understanding the early peopling of the District, however, because neither site was archaeologically verified, these potential resources cannot be designated as contributing to the District. Further research and field work is recommended to help clarify this very early period of history in Boyle County.

Settlement Agriculture: 1780-1820

Harrod's 1774 party "...concentrated on claiming land south of Harrodstown and east of Salt River" (Chinn, 1975: 24). The evident natural and promising agricultural wealth of the area was not lost on Harrod or later settlers, as Major Herman Bowmar claimed many wealthy individuals settled around Harrod's Station by 1784 (Draper mss. 11CC276). In 1790, William Kennedy built a brick residence and dependencies on the west side of the Wilderness Road, three miles northwest of Danville. Land Grant research indicates that Kennedy obtained his parcel from another individual, south of Harrod's Preemption and east of Cowan's Survey and Preemption, land that encompasses much of the present Cambus-Kenneth at the south end of the District (BO-342). Although Kennedy's Georgian house was replaced circa 1885 by a Victorian residence at Cambus-Kenneth, several of the Kennedy-era dependencies of the farm remain, and were listed on the National Register in 1977 (Oppel & Langsam). The farmstead buildings include a smokehouse, privy, icehouse/workhouse, springhouse/dairy, and slave house, all of brick masonry construction. Kennedy was certainly one of the "wealthy individuals" recalled by Major Bowmar. In addition to the 284 acre estate where he resided in Mercer (Boyle) County, Kennedy owned over 1200 acres in Campbell County (Mercer County DB 4/1, 10-9-1797), 2000 acres in Bourbon County (DB 4B/570, 3-8-1804), and a 1300 acre patent on Chaplin Fork in central Boyle County. Like other wealthy land owners of the era, Kennedy occasionally sold smaller tracts of land to settlers like Thomas Thickston who, in 1791, purchased 200 acres of Kennedy's Chaplin Fork patent (DB 1-256). Kennedy's apparent political inclinations enabled him to be a delegate to the second constitutional convention in Danville, a member of the prestigious Danville Political Club, and be appointed one of Danville's first trustees (Oppel and Langsam, 1977).

Near the end of the era, in 1816, Dr. Ephriam McDowell, son of early Kentucky Land Commissioner, Samuel McDowell, and prominent surgeon, purchased the Kennedy farm and re-named it Cambus-Kenneth. Tradition holds that McDowell used the two-story brick building in front of the main house as his office and spent summers on the farm (ibid).

The agricultural activities that took place on the land north of the Kennedy farm during the settlement period are rather obscure. For example, historical accounts report that the property known since the 1850s as the C.C. Moore Farm, Blithewood (BO-340)-that contains the probable location of Harrod's Boiling Spring and the Low Dutch Settlement-was held by Harrod's heirs and farmed by others until purchased by a local land speculator, Thomas Hutchison. An

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account of the Moore tenure recalls that the family lived in an older house while the present Greek Revival mansion was under construction:

While awaiting its completion, the family lived in the ancient house nearby. Pity we cannot stop to trace its history. It was a small log, weatherboard, finally; four roomed, two below and two above. Was accidentally burned about thirty years ago. The reason for selecting this site was the fine spring in the hollow; the same now used for the Blithewood waterworks. This spring is not to be confounded with the "James Harrod spring" further back on the farm (Fackler, 1941: 33).

No above ground structure remains of the older house near the large cave spring immediately west of the Harrodsburg Pike and archaeological testing for the site was not performed.

Similar events occurred at Harrod's Run Farm containing the Peter Mason House (BO-339) at the north edge of the District. The oldest, rear portion of this brick masonry residence bears a brick dated "1817". Much of Harrod's Run land came from the George Smith land grant (Chinn, 1974:19), north of James Harrod's 400-acre land grant. The oldest portion of the house at Harrod's Run may be the home of George Smith. The Smith parcel eventually transferred to Thomas Hutchison who then and sold it in the early 1850s to Peter Mason. Mason then greatly enlarged the house and added several buildings to the farmstead complex.

Few historic resources remain within the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District to reveal information about agriculture during the settlement period. However, it is important to know that earlier residences existed at three of the four individual District farms (Kennedy, Moore, and Smith) and around two of these early homes (Kennedy and Smith), farmsteads were established and contributing historic buildings from the era survive. Settlement era fences of dry-laid limestone; primarily located at the rear acreages of the farms, crossing Harrod's Run with water gaps, and defining major property boundaries, reveal the earliest legal boundaries of land ownership. Savanna woodlands that existed in the era were probably maintained as woodland pastures in the Antebellum. The origins of these rare natural resource remnants trace to this earliest historic period. All of these historic resources contribute to the District on a local level of significance under Criterion A as remaining examples of settlement agricultural practices in the area, as traces of the pre-settlement environment, and/or as resources once prevalent throughout the Bluegrass, but now considered threatened or endangered.

Antebellum Agriculture: 1821-1865

During the Antebellum era, circa 1821-1865, all individual farms in the District began to take on an appearance that remains recognizable today. The Wilderness Trace transformed into the Harrodsburg Pike and the rural landscape gained a "modern" Bluegrass appearance. On three of four major farms in the District, new residences were impressively placed within a large woodland/lawn, far enough removed from the Pike to assure

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privacy while close enough to proclaim the evident wealth and success of the owner. The route leading to Danville from Frankfort and Harrodsburg took on a new appearance of prosperity. In addition, buildings and structures were added to farmstead complexes, dry-laid limestone fences were built, and the farms themselves reached a high state of cultivation. During this era, all but one farm of the District presented a formal frontage to the major regional thoroughfare, the Harrodsburg Pike.

At Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339), Peter Mason hired local builder, Robert Russell, Jr. to enlarge the earlier, brick hall-parlor dwelling into an imposing, five-bay, Greek Revival mansion with gable portico. During Mason's tenure between 1854 and 1868, the 530 acre farm alone was valued at \$31,800.00. Mason owned twenty-two slaves by 1860 and in that year the farm was recognized as a breeder of fine blooded stock with 24 horses and 86 mules. Mason's diversified stock included seventy-five each of swine and sheep and seven head of cattle. The farm produced wheat, rye, corn, oats, 200 pounds of wool, potatoes, barley, butter, hay and 4 tons of dry rotted hemp (U.S. Agriculture, 1860). In comparison to other farms in Boyle, this list of stock and produce and overall farm value places Peter Mason's farm among the most productive and valuable in the County.

Two years before Mason established his seat at Harrod's Run, Christopher Collins Moore purchased 356 acres from a local land speculator, Thomas Hutchison, immediately south of Mason's land and established a new farm on the west side of the Harrodsburg Pike (BO-340). As reported earlier, the Moore family lived in an earlier dwelling near the copious spring by the Pike while Robert Russell, Jr. built their new home at Blithewood. The architectural similarity of the two National Register listed homes is striking, although the earlier Moore house gives an overall more vertical appearance than the Mason residence. C.C. Moore, member of a prominent Boyle County family, obtained much of the financial means to establish Blithewood from his retail business in Harrodsburg (Fackler, 1941: 33). Within eight years of purchasing the property, Moore's farm was valued at \$20,000.00. He owned thirteen slaves who lived in five slave houses. The farm raised a diversity of stock with 15 horses, 6 mules, 18 cattle, 40 sheep, and 30 swine. Produce included wheat, rye, corn, oats, wool, hay, butter, and four tons of dew rotted hemp (U.S. Agriculture, 1860). Although not as productive as Mason's farm, the Moore farm was still easily ranked within the top third of Boyle County farms in value and production (ibid).

To the south of Moore, another mansion was built two years after his, in 1854, the same year Peter Mason enlarged his house at Harrod's Run to the north. The Helm-Gentry House (BO-341), an imposing, Gothic Revival residence listed on the National Register in 1976 as part of the "Three Gothic Villas nomination is also attributed to Russell (Cronan-Oppel, 1976). In the early 1850s, Thomas and Joseph Helm purchased the then 380-acre parcel and built the Gothic Revival residence (Cronan-Oppel, 1976). This grand home, the slave house in the rear yard area, the rock fence, and front woodland are the remaining contributing resources on the farm that date to the antebellum era.

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After Dr. Ephriam McDowell's death at Cambus-Kenneth (BO-342), the farm remained in the family until 1844 when John Ford purchased the then 411 acre tract. During Ford's approximate twenty year tenure at Cambus-Kenneth, the farm stood, with its neighbors along the Pike, comfortably within the upper third of Bluegrass antebellum farms. At Cambus-Kenneth, 17 slaves worked to raised horses (20), mules (89), cattle (30), sheep (30) and swine (125) for an annual value of \$8,140 (U.S. Agriculture, 1850). As the average dollar value of Boyle County farms in 1860 was \$8,394.00, Ford's farm alone, valued at \$33,000.00 the decade previous was certainly one of the most valuable estates in the county (U.S. Agriculture, 1850). Indeed, all four farms of the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District could boast their position as among the most valuable and productive farms in not only the county, but the region.

Significant historic material culture remains within the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District dating from the Antebellum era include additions to buildings within farmsteads (already listed on the National Register), the additions of dry-laid limestone fences, primarily along the Harrodsburg Pike (as at the Helm-Gentry House), and major land divisions of farms into large pastures that could be rotated seasonally. These resources are significant on a local level under Criterion A, as examples of antebellum agricultural practices in the area.

Early Modern Agriculture: 1866-1945

The farms of the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District, well established during the antebellum, were able to survive the difficult years of the Civil War and move into the twentieth century by making modest modifications in stock raising practices, by embracing light burley as a cash crop, by hiring tenant labor to live on the farm and take on the tasks once accomplished by slaves, and adopting modern technology like portable, fuel-driven engines to help with farm work.

Near the end of the Antebellum, Cambus-Kenneth became the property of James Granville Cecil, the man who would bring the farm to regional prominence as a breeder of fine blooded horses and mules. In 1819, the sixteen year old Cecil left Virginia and within a few years, entered the mercantile and stock trading business. In 1848, J.G. Cecil was able to purchase a 430 acre farm three miles west of Danville. On the eve of the Civil War, two years before Cecil purchased Cambus Kenneth, his agricultural wealth, including land, animals, twenty slaves, capital improvements and produce surpassed \$37,000.00. Yet, by 1870, after purchasing the Harrodsburg Pike farm (in 1862) and bringing his land holdings to over 1000 acres, his farm wealth alone was assessed at \$61,500.00. Add the value of 10 horses, 55 mules, 118 cattle, 125 sheep, 105 swine, other livestock, and farm produce and his agricultural wealth totaled \$81,680.00. (In addition to these typical agricultural activities, Cecil also sold 500 pounds of grapes from the vineyards at Cambus-Kenneth) (U.S. Agriculture, 1880).

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At his death in 1881, James G. Cecil was considered the wealthiest man in Boyle County (Oppel and Langsam, 1977). Cambus-Kenneth passed to his youngest son, C.P. Cecil who, with his brother Granville, actively pursued the tradition of horse and mule breeding begun by their father. In 1893, "Cecilian Park Stallions" (owned by the Cecil Brothers) advertised their seven stallions as "All With Fast Records - Breeding, Looks, and Speed, at the Cheapest Price" (Brown, 1992: 58).

At Cambus-Kenneth, the horse and mule business would have required stables with well-ventilated, loose box stalls as well as barns with stalls for working oxen, mules and farm horses. Two barns on the farm, the broodmare barn and the windmill barn, date to the C.P. Cecil years at the turn-of-the-century and some of the recycled material used in their construction was taken from earlier barns on the farm. The late Mrs. Cecil Wallace, recent owner of Cambus-Kenneth, recalled that her grandfather, C.P. Cecil, built both barns, with the broodmare barn, close to the house, used for the family carriage and riding horses. The livestock scales (with patent date of 1875) and associated cattle pens, recall the decades of selling and shipping stock directly from the farm. The several well built, early twentieth century tobacco barns on the farm attest that the crop brought important revenue to Cambus-Kenneth, and the building of a tenant house within the slave quarter at the turn-of-the-century represents the ongoing reliance on nearby, full-time labor to make the farm operate smoothly.

A family genealogy describes Peter Tribble Gentry, the owner of the Helm-Gentry House and Gentry Farm (BO-341) as "...a trader and farmer by inherited bent and deliberate choice." Not simply the gentleman farmer, Gentry ^{owned} stockyards for the sale of horses and mules in Lexington, KY., Richmond, VA., and New Orleans, LA. Although the Helm-Gentry House is very large, the Gentry family was as able as any to fill it, with nine sons and two daughters, most of whom lived on the farm through the 1890s. Gentry added land to the holdings surrounding the house and by 1880 owned a 900-acre parcel of which, 400 acres were tilled (including fallow and grass in rotation - either pasture or meadow), 300 were identified as "permanent meadows, permanent pastures, orchards and vineyards", and 200 acres were unimproved forest and woodland. Of 586 acres identified as grassland, only 36 acres were mown. The remaining 550 acres were used as pasture or let fallow. Diverse livestock included horses (12), mules (6), oxen (4), cattle (100), sheep (38), swine (50), poultry (700). Farm produce included corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, fleece, eggs, and apples from a three acre orchard. To work the farm and the household dairy, Gentry hired six African American workers to work fifty-two weeks per year, paying them an average \$4.50 per week (in addition to board). In 1879, the year of the 1880 Census, all of Gentry's agricultural wealth totaled \$50,700.00 (U.S. Agriculture 1880). At its largest, the Gentry farm totaled 1300 acres, including land on the south side of Gentry Road (the north section of Cambus-Kenneth), and farms addressing Bluegrass Pike to the west (Advocate-Messenger: 4-5-1954).

All of Peter Gentry's nine sons followed him into the farming/stock trading business. One daughter, Martha, married A.J. Caldwell of central Boyle County and lived on the family farm. After A.J.'s death in 1907; Martha and three of her bachelor brothers, Peter T., Richard, and William, resided on the farm together in the

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mansion. Her one son, Peter Gentry Caldwell inherited or purchased the farm at his mother's death (Gentry, 1909: 196-7). A 1954 article about the farm reads, "General farming is practiced on the Caldwell acres, with Hereford cattle, sheep and tobacco the main enterprises. Approximately three men work the place the year round, with five helping on the farm at this season (Advocate-Messenger;ibid).

Before 1954, the 1300 acre farm was divided into at least four tracts including two farms on Bluegrass Road, the area south of Gentry Lane that was added to Cambus-Kenneth, and the house with approximately 130 acres on the northwest corner of the Harrodsburg Pike and Gentry Lane. The 130 acre house tract sold in five parcels at auction recently. Only one non-historic residence has been built on one of the tracts since the farm division.

Although many historic buildings and structures of the Gentry farm no longer exist, several buildings, structures and sites remain as material representations of the farm's notable history. In obvious contrast to the main residence, the brick slave quarter (ca. 1854) and the tenant house (ca. 1900) offer material evidence of typical housing for farm labor both before and after emancipation. The brick slave house, tucked closely behind the mansion, and the frame tenant house built well behind the farmstead proper alongside the Gentry Road, are structures that physically fit the requirements of the Property Type. Considering Gentry's notable activity in horse and mule trading, the circular rock structure adjacent to the silo, may have been some type of watering or feeding trough. Its function is unclear. The scale house was necessary for the livestock trading activities the Gentry's took part in for many decades. And finally, in light of records that verify the Gentry farm was involved in poultry, the long, rectangular stock shed fairly near the house within the farmstead confines may well have been used to house chickens.

When C.C. Moore died in the 1870s, the farm remained in the family, passing to Moore's daughter, Bettie Moore Sumrell and remained under Sumrell stewardship until purchased by Guy Hundley in 1913 (Fackler, 1941: 33). Guy Hundley installed the pump in the spring along the Pike, built the concrete water tower, and had an inter-farm network of pipes installed to send water to the main house and all farm buildings. Under the Hundley tenure, the scale house (circa 1920), and tobacco barns (circa 1920) were also built.

A resource of which little has been mentioned is the W. Hunter House (BO-338) a modest, three-bay Gothic Revival residence at the north end of the District near the Boyle County line. The house originally stood on a tract containing approximately 253 acres. The farm changed ownership several times at the turn-of-the-century, but came to the Hundley family circa 1909, where it remains. Next door, the Peter Mason Farm sold six times between 1868 and 1937, with an average ownership tenure of eleven years. Since 1938, the property has been owned A.E. Hundley and family heirs. Hundley raised Thoroughbred horses on the two combined farms, with "Upset" - the only horse to beat the famous Man-O-War -being the farm's most notable champion. The "Sun Barn" was built by A.E. Hundley in addition to stable, corn crib, tobacco barns, large stock barn and silos.

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9 1

Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

Significant historic material culture remains within the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District dating from the Early Modern period in agriculture include additions to buildings within farmsteads and individually located within the farm acreage that respond to new or changing farm needs (such as the stock barn and silos at Harrod's Run, the Windmill barn at Cambus-Kenneth, and the tobacco barns located at all farms, among others. These resources are significant on a local level under Criterion A and/or C as they represent changes and transformations in agricultural methods and practices and as they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or offer a good example of an otherwise undistinguished property type example. Buildings, structures and sites of Cambus-Kenneth also contribute to the District under Criterion B, for their association with James G. Cecil and sons C.P. and Granville Cecil, whose agricultural activities were influential to the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural economy of Boyle County.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

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10. Geographical Data

E. 16/6/93/720 E	16/41/72/540 N
F. 16/6/93/910 E	16/41/73/100 N
G. 16/6/93/460 E	16/41/73/380 N
H. 16/6/91/940 E	16/41/73/340 N
I. 16/6/91/880 E	16/41/72/620 N
J. 16/6/91/520 E	16/41/72/620 N
K. 16/6/91/260 E	16/41/72/900 N
L. 16/6/91/950 E	16/41/73/420 N
M. 16/6/92/040 E	16/41/74/840 N

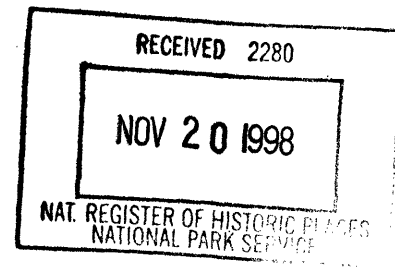
Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is an approximate 1520 acre parcel, including the majority acreage of four working farms and four smaller, rural acreage tracts. The property is designated in official records on maps #33 parcels # 6, 7, 9, 10.; map # 40 parcels # 17, 18, 29, 31, 32, 37, and 38, on file at the Boyle County PVA Office, Danville, KY. The area proposed for nomination is the area marked on the topographic maps submitted with this form.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky
Multiple Property Listing
Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

Boundary Justification

The proposed Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District resulted from an effort to evaluate the agricultural significance of several nearly contiguous Boyle County properties previously listed in the National Register for architectural significance. The area previously listed for each property generally amounted to a few acres surrounding the farmstead nucleus of each working farm. Those farms contain recognizable historic agricultural field patterns, buildings, structures and sites, and encompass, in some cases, hundreds of acres. The impetus for this effort were requests by the owners of these previously-listed properties so that National Register protection to their historically significant agricultural lands could augment ongoing preservation and conservation efforts.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form explains the evaluation of the county's agricultural resources, particularly in the historic context, "Agriculture in Boyle County, 1780-1945", (pp.E-36 - E-46), which was completed to support the listing of significant resources in the county as individual properties and as districts. The boundary proposed for the Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District incorporates a high concentration of local resources that reflect the important associations identified in the historic context, and responds to the high degree of historic integrity of these properties. The boundary incorporated resources which meet the Registration Requirements (pp. F-18-19, F-22-23).

The resources included in the area proposed for nomination reflect the significant historic themes and patterns of this rural and agricultural portion of Boyle County. These resources retain their design and spatial arrangement, conveying much of their historic identity as farmstead complexes, buildings, structures and sites, all located within the working landscapes of farms. Qualities such as the design, location, and use of these properties informs us of historic agricultural activities that transported in this era during the historic periods of significance.

The boundary has been drawn to incorporate that area with the highest density of historic resources, and eliminates farms which do not meet registration requirements. However, some historic archaeological resources remain within the district and outside of it. If those resources are evaluated within a more thorough archaeological analysis, some increase in the district boundary might be appropriate. Such a case for enlarging the boundary would require a justification that those resources meet National Register eligibility Criterion D. This Multiple property Document did not seek to show resources as meeting that Criterion.

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Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs of the District:

1. Property Name: Harrodsburg Pike Rural Historic District
2. County, State: Boyle County, Kentucky
3. Photographer: Christine Amos
4. Date of photo: March, 1997
5. Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY.

PHOTO # Description of view

1. Looking west to Peter Mason House, BO-339 (on Harrod's Run Farm)
2. Looking northwest to Hunter House, BO-338
3. Looking southwest to Building #3, corn crib, on Harrod's Run Farm, (BO-339)
4. Looking southwest to cattle barn and silos on Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339)
5. Looking east to rear area of farmstead at Harrod's Run Farm, (BO-339)
6. Rear area of Harrod's Run Farm, BO-339, with rock fences
7. Close up of limestone fence at Harrod's Run Farm
8. Rock fences on Harrod's Run Farm, (BO-339), looking west to creek
9. Looking south on Harrodsburg Pike, U.S. 127, to large fields on BO-340, Moore Farm
10. Looking east to C.C. Moore House, BO-340
11. Looking northeast to rock walls and water gaps over Harrod's Run on BO-340
12. Ford across Harrod's Run at BO-340, Moore Farm, looking east
13. Looking west-southwest to Helm Gentry House (BO-341), from Harrodsburg Pike
14. Looking west to Helm-Gentry House, BO-341
15. Looking southwest to out buildings at BO-341, Gentry Farm
16. Looking northwest to tobacco barn and machine shed at V|BO-341, Gentry Farm
17. Looking north-northeast to tenant house on BO-341, Gentry Lane
18. Looking east on Gentry Lane
19. Looking northwest to main house at Cambus-Kenneth (BO-342)
20. Looking northeast to "windmill barn" at Cambus-Kenneth (BO-342)
21. Looking northeast to stock scale house, at Cambus-Kenneth, (BO-342)
22. Looking southeast to tobacco barn and stripping room on BO-342

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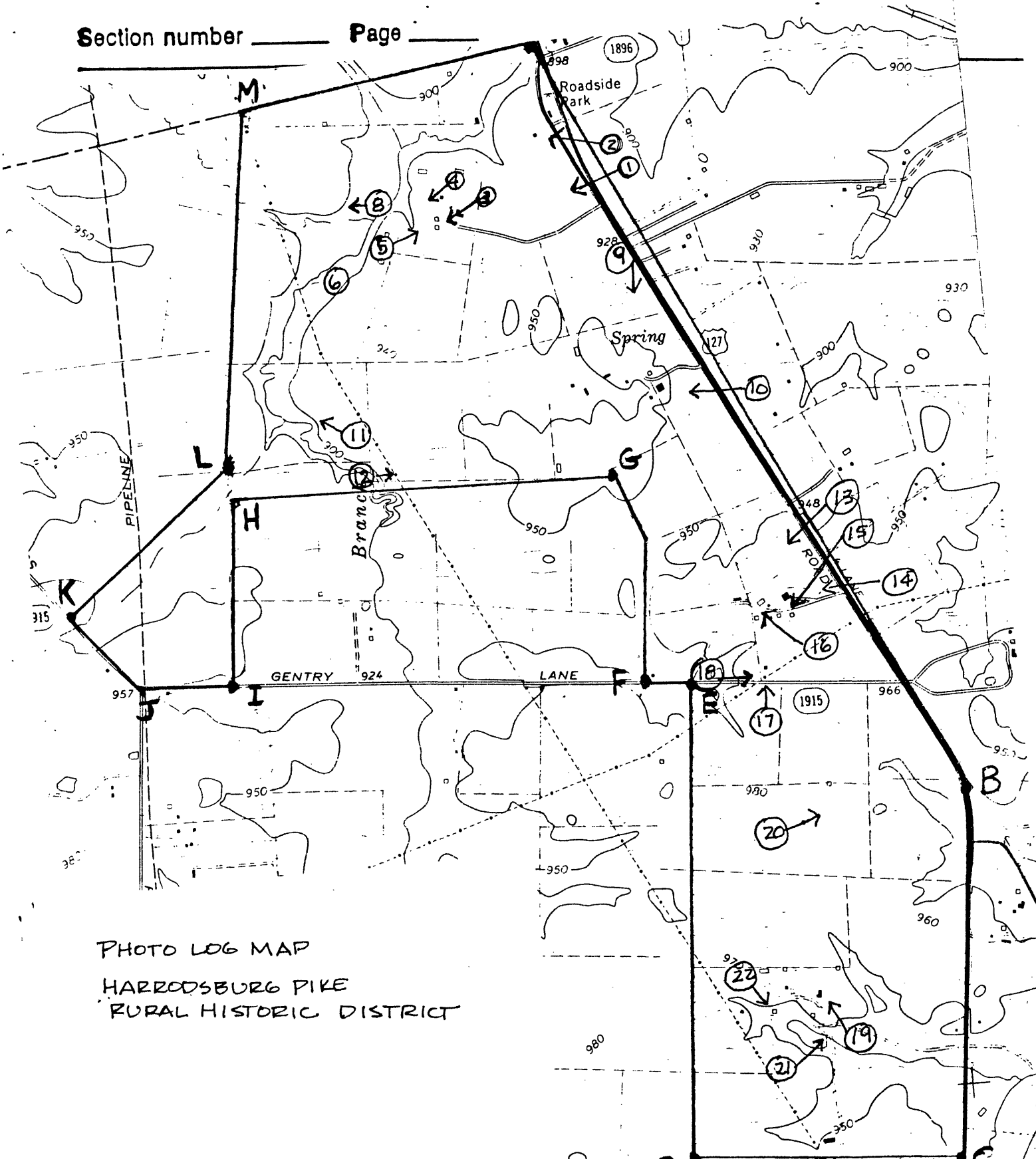
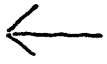


PHOTO LOG MAP
HARRODSBURG PIKE
RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



U.S. 127

HARRODSBURG PIKE

80-339

FENCE

ROCK

ROCK FENCE



BUSSES 11-5

14
07

AREA 16

15 FORD

MORE OF
FARM
BUSSES

80-340 C.C. MOORE HOUSE + FARM

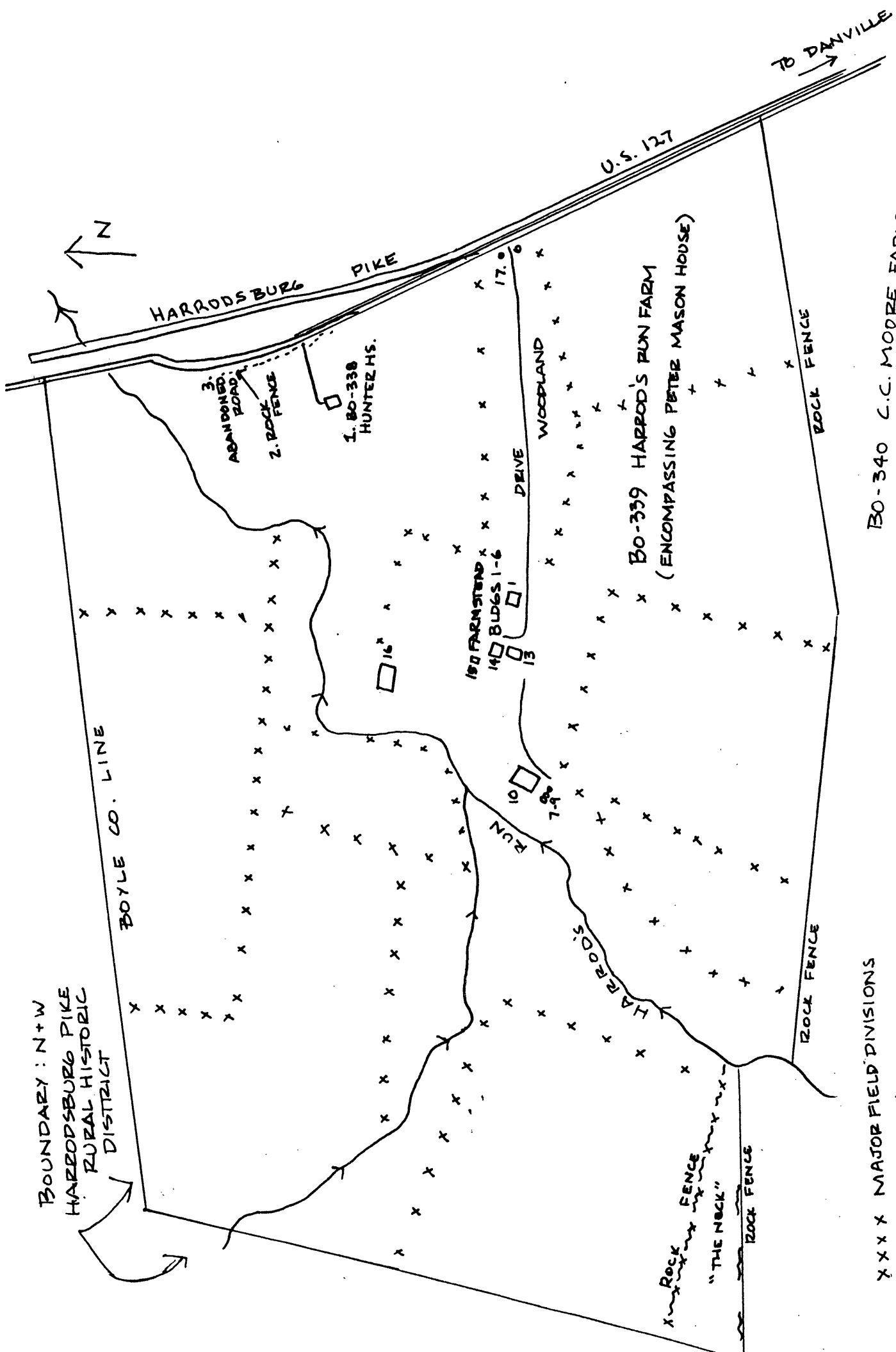
BOYLE CO., KY.

HARRODSBURG PIKE RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE 1" = 600'

SOURCE: BOYLE CO. PVA

XXXX - MAJOR FIELD DIVISIONS



BOUNDARY: N+W
 HARRODSBURG PIKE
 RURAL HISTORIC
 DISTRICT

BOYLE CO. LINE

HARRODSBURG PIKE

U.S. 127

TO DANVILLE

1. BO-338
 HUNTER HS.

3. ROCK FENCE
 ABANDONED ROAD

150 FARMSTEAD
 14 BLDGS 1-6

DRIVE

WOODLAND

BO-339 HARROD'S RUN FARM
 (ENCOMPASSING PETER MASON HOUSE)

ROCK FENCE

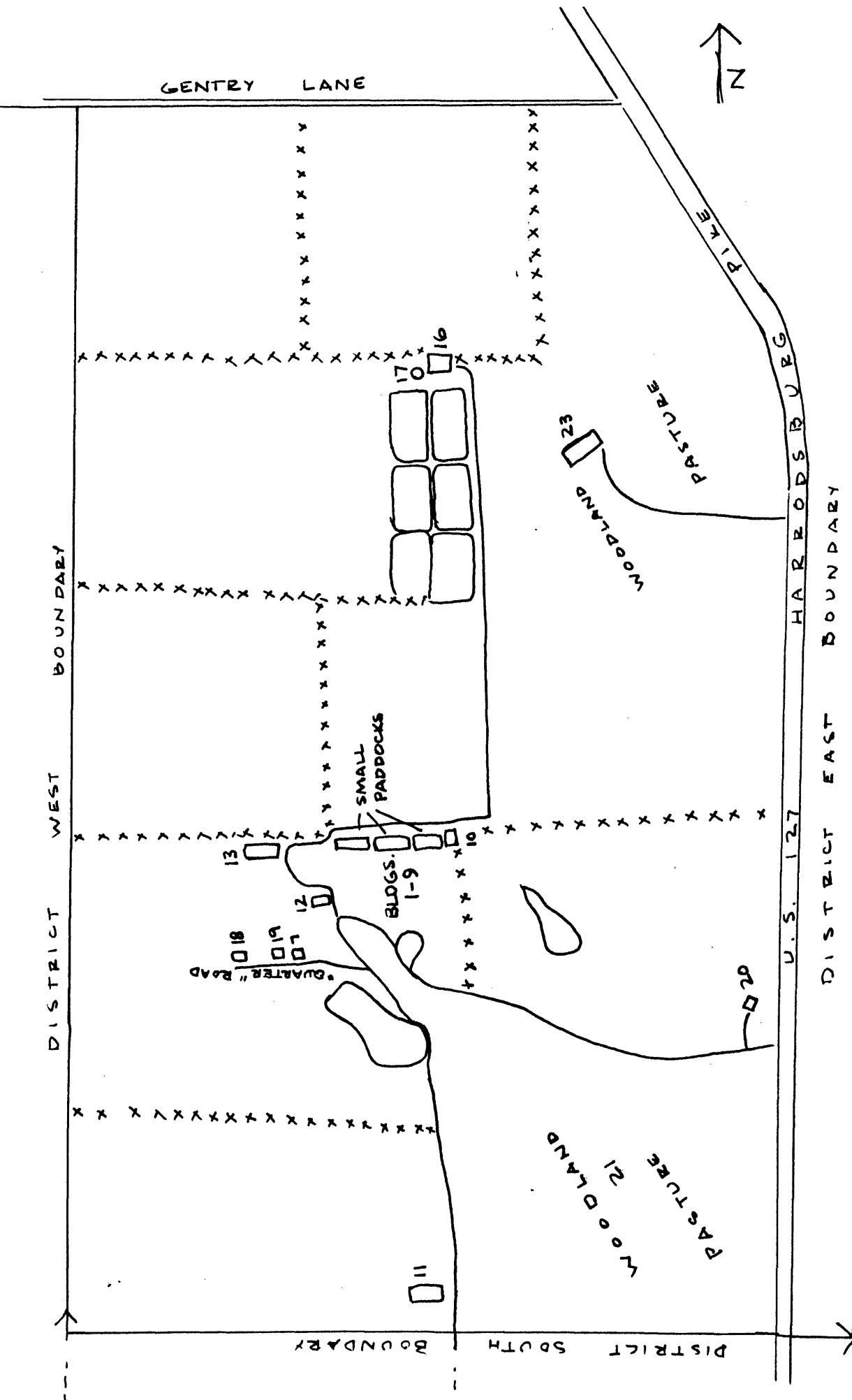
ROCK FENCE

Rock FENCE
 "THE NOCK"

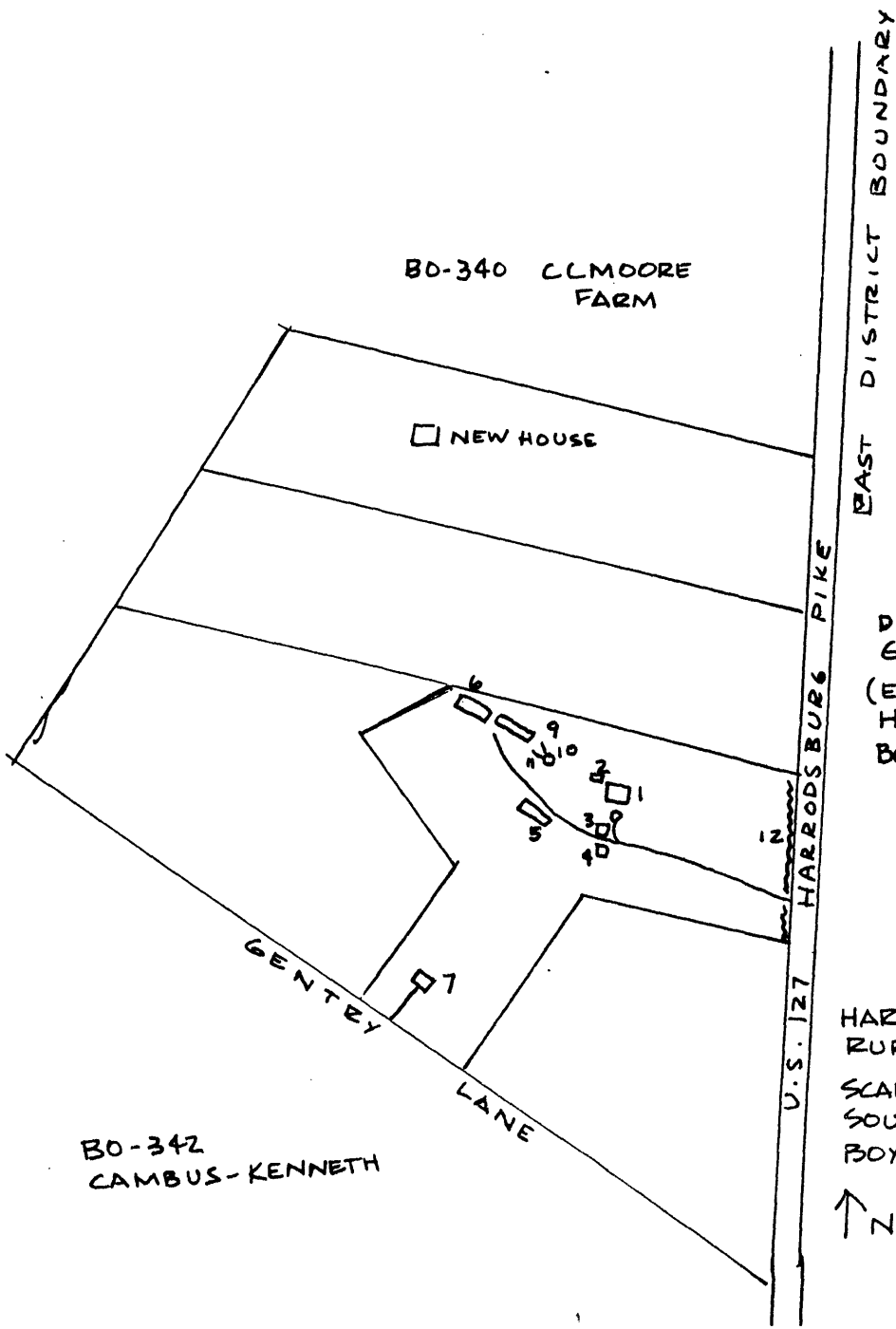
ROCK FENCE

BO-340 C.C. MOORE FARM

XXX MAJOR FIELD DIVISIONS
 SCALE 1" = 600'
 SOURCE: BOYLE CO. PVA
 BO-339 HARROD'S RUN FARM



BO-342 CAMBUS - KENNETH
 HARRODSBURG PIKE RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 BOYLE CO., KY.
 SCALE 1" = 600' SOURCE: BOYLE CO. P.V.A.
 XXXX = MAJOR FIELD DIVISIONS



BD-340 CLMOORE FARM

□ NEW HOUSE

BD-342
CAMBUS-KENNETH

GENTRY

LANE

HARRODSBURG PIKE
U.S. 127

EAST DISTRICT BOUNDARY

DIVISIONS OF
GENTRY FARM
(ENCOMPASSING
HELM-GENTRY HOUSE)
BO-341

HARRODSBURG PIKE
RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
SCALE: 1" = 600'
SOURCE: BOYLE CO. P.V.A.
BOYLE CO., KY.

