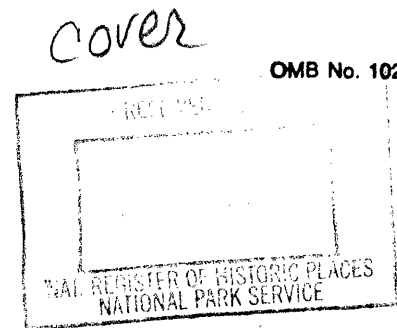


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Boyle County, KY

B. Associated Historic Contexts

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

See Continuation Sheet

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Christine Amos, Historian and Amanda Bradley, Historian
organization Burry & Amos, Inc. (Heart of Danville) date July 30, 1997
street & number 926 Main Street telephone (502) 633-5530
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.)

David L. Morgan, Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

David L. Morgan
Signature and title of certifying official

10-1-97
Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

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.

Patricia Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

11/19/97
Date of Action

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number B Page 1

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, Kentucky

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Exploration and Settlement in Boyle County: 1774-1827

Transportation in Boyle County: 1774-1917

Transportation During Settlement: 1774-1820

Transportation in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: 1821-1917

Rock and Roads: Fences, Quarries, and Structures

The Railroads

Religion in Boyle County: 1780-1865

Domestic Architecture in Boyle County: 1780-1945

Domestic Architecture During the Settlement Period: 1780-1820

House Plan Types

Materials

Timber Frame Construction

Interior Details

Domestic Architecture in the Antebellum Period: 1821-1865

Variety in the Greek Revival Era

The Gothic Revival

The Italianate

Domestic Architecture in the PostBellum Period: 1866-1917

Domestic Architecture in the Early Modern Period: 1918-1945

Agriculture in Boyle County: 1780-1945

Agriculture in Boyle County: 1780-1820

Boyle County Agriculture in the Antebellum: 1821-1865

Boyle County Agriculture: 1866-1917

Boyle County Agriculture: 1918-1945

African Americans and Agriculture in Boyle County: 1780-1865

Political Buildings: 1918-1945

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C. Associated Property Types

Settlement Stations and Forts

Transportation Related Resources

Roads

Road and Railroad Related Structures, Buildings and Sites

Religious Meeting Places

Domestic Architecture: 1780-1945

1780-1820

1821-1865

1866-1917

1918-1945

Farmstead and Farm: 1780-1865

Slave Houses and Quarter

Agricultural Properties: 1866-1945

Political Buildings: 1918-1945

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Section number E Page 1

Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, KY
Multiple Property Listing

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Introduction

The area surveyed in preparation for this Boyle County Multiple Property Listing includes all of Boyle County outside of the county seat of Danville. The county is divided into two distinct geographic regions, with the rolling plain of the Bluegrass encompassing the northern two-thirds and the dissected, hilly terrain of the Knobs characterizing the lower one-third. Boyle County is bordered by Marion, Washington, Casey, Lincoln and Garrard Counties (Figure 1).

The multiple property documentation for Boyle County, Kentucky focuses on historic properties representing six historic themes over four periods of history from the years 1780 through 1946. The historic themes include Exploration and Settlement, Transportation, Domestic Architecture, Agriculture, Religion, and Political History. The four temporal periods include: Settlement (1780-1820), Antebellum (1821-1865), Post bellum (1866-1917) and Early Modern (1918-1945). Three individual properties previously nominated to the National Register as part of this effort are associated with the themes of Education, Commerce, and African-American Heritage. Identification and evaluation of historic archaeological properties was not performed as part of this project.

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Historic and Architectural Resources of Boyle County, KY
Multiple Property Listing

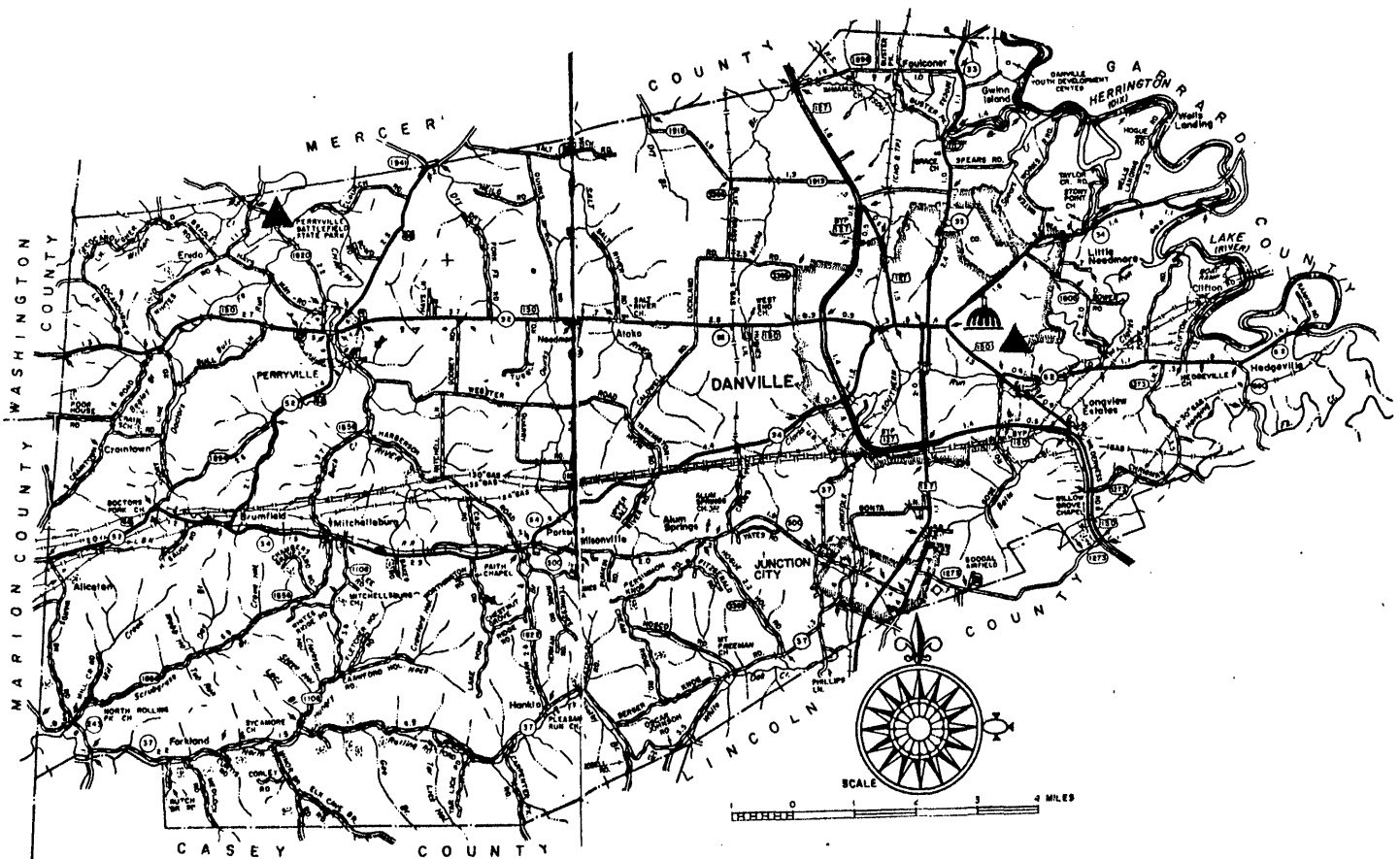


Figure 1. Map of Boyle County

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Multiple Property ListingEXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT IN BOYLE COUNTY: 1774-1827

In the second half of the eighteenth century, Virginia's western boundaries 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. The attraction of new lands, military warrants for those who served in the Revolution, and the ability to purchase land outright persuaded thousands to migrate west.

Although Boyle County claims some of the very earliest settled lands in the Commonwealth, it was "born full grown" in 1842 as the ninety-fourth Kentucky county (Brown, 1992: 1). Fifty-nine years before the county was created, James Harrod and a small party of men floated down the Ohio River from Pennsylvania to the mouth of Salt River below present Louisville at West Point, following the twisting course upstream to the headwaters in Boyle County. The following year, in 1774, Harrod and his Pennsylvania companions established one of the first Kentucky settlements - Harrods Town - near a large spring by the Salt River and, within two years, the settlement was fortified and designated "Harrodsburg" - the seat of Kentucky County, Virginia (Mason, 1951:48, in O'Malley, 1987:121). The community grew to become the county seat of Mercer, north of Boyle County.

In 1782, Harrod and John Crow settled "Crow's Station" south of Harrodsburg, on a broad, elevated plateau above the Dick's River drainage. The following year, Walker Daniel founded Danville by its side. About this time, Harrodsburg was host to the first Kentucky County District Court of Virginia, but the lure of three hospitable taverns at Danville influenced the court to relocate "somewhere in the vicinity of John Crow's station" (Brown in Kleber, 1992: 252). A community grew around the courthouse site, where ten constitutional conventions held from 1784 to 1792 moved Kentucky toward statehood and established Danville as the cultural, educational, and political center of the southern Bluegrass region.

During early settlement, surveying crews charted large tracts of land for those holding military warrants, cash, and a desire either to move to or make lucrative sales on Kentucky land. 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 perhaps 250' by 600' enclosing several single room log dwellings. **Stations** were usually smaller than forts, 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 term endured more as linguistic habit than descriptive reality (ibid).

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The very early exploration in Boyle County resulted in a relatively early claim of most station sites as Virginia Land Grants. And, because so many of the initial settlers and surveyors in the area were acquainted, far fewer surveys conflicted or overlapped than in other places in of the Bluegrass. O'Malley verified the existence of 22 stations in Boyle County. One site, the stone remains of Harlan's Station (BO-294), located on a 1400 acre settlement and preemption on the Salt River, was listed on the National Register in 1976 (Cronan). Of the other known station sites in Boyle County, only one, Wilson's Station (BO-310) maintains structural components with physical integrity and is included with this nomination. Several other station sites researched by O'Malley are potentially eligible to the National Register for the information contained in their historic archaeological remains. However, the scope of this project does not include archaeological documentation. Wilson's Station was determined eligible in 1983 as part of the "Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky Thematic Resources Nomination" (Murray-Wooley), but the property was not nominated or listed. Sources date the "station" built by James Wilson of Albermarle County, Virginia at the forks of Clark's Run to 1785. The station was neither abandoned nor part of a congregation of buildings but rather, the two-story, three bay stone residence stood as an impregnable dwelling, perceived as a safe haven for the neighborhood in case of attack, although no Indian raids were reported in the area after Wilson built his residence. The dwelling originally faced south to the Wilderness Road and the Knobs (the front now faces north, to Highway 34) (O'Malley, 1987: 135 and Fackler, 1941: 4). It remains one of the few Boyle County structures that recall the very earliest years of community in a still unsettled land.

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Multiple Property ListingTRANSPORTATION IN BOYLE COUNTY: 1774-1917

Transportation During Settlement: ca. 1774-1820

The first settlers into Kentucky's Central Bluegrass region entered via natural pathways established along buffalo trails. Such early travel routes (Figure 2) were the first regional connectors linking important points, including manufacturing sites (mills and salt works), transportation sites (river crossings and ferries), and county seats (Copps, et al, 1995: 23). Initial overland access to the region followed four main routes by the 1780s: the Wilderness Road, the Maysville (Limestone) to Lexington Road, the Danville-Lexington-Louisville Road and the Natchez Trail or Trace (Speed, 1886: NP). These four arteries all focused on Lexington, the commercial hub of the new territory and two traversed Boyle County: the Wilderness Road (KY 127), and the Danville-Lexington Road (US 68).

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, 1992). 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 Bardstown to Louisville" (ibid). Along major regional routes, occasional stage stations, taverns and inns provided food, lodging, animal care, and social interaction to traveler and local alike. Springs located along these early routes were used by all who traveled them. The road alignment might be established in response to such necessary natural resources. At BO-320, the C.C. Moore Farm (nominated as part of this MPP), the faint road bed of the Wilderness Road remains near the large cave spring that today provides piped water throughout the farm. Tradition holds that the Wilderness Road passed very near the spring and all travelers were welcome to take water from it (Rankin, 1997).

In Boyle County, one early important route extended along the Salt River. The headwaters of the Salt begin in the Knobs of present Boyle County and flow north through Mercer, eventually meeting the Ohio River near Louisville. In 1773, at the age of 19, Thomas Harlan joined James Harrod and a party of twenty-eight other men to survey new lands in western Virginia. The crew traveled down the Ohio River to the Salt River, and made their way up the Salt to the site of present Harrodsburg. Returning the next year, some claimed lands near Harrodsburg, while others settled along the Salt or near Danville (Collins, 1874: 517). James Harlan established "Harlan's Station" along the Salt River trail and John Irvin, established his station south of Harlan along the river, closer to the salt works (Cronan, 1976). Court documents refer to the "saltworks" as a terminus of the road (Mercer County Court, Order Book 1: 154).

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Multiple Property Listing

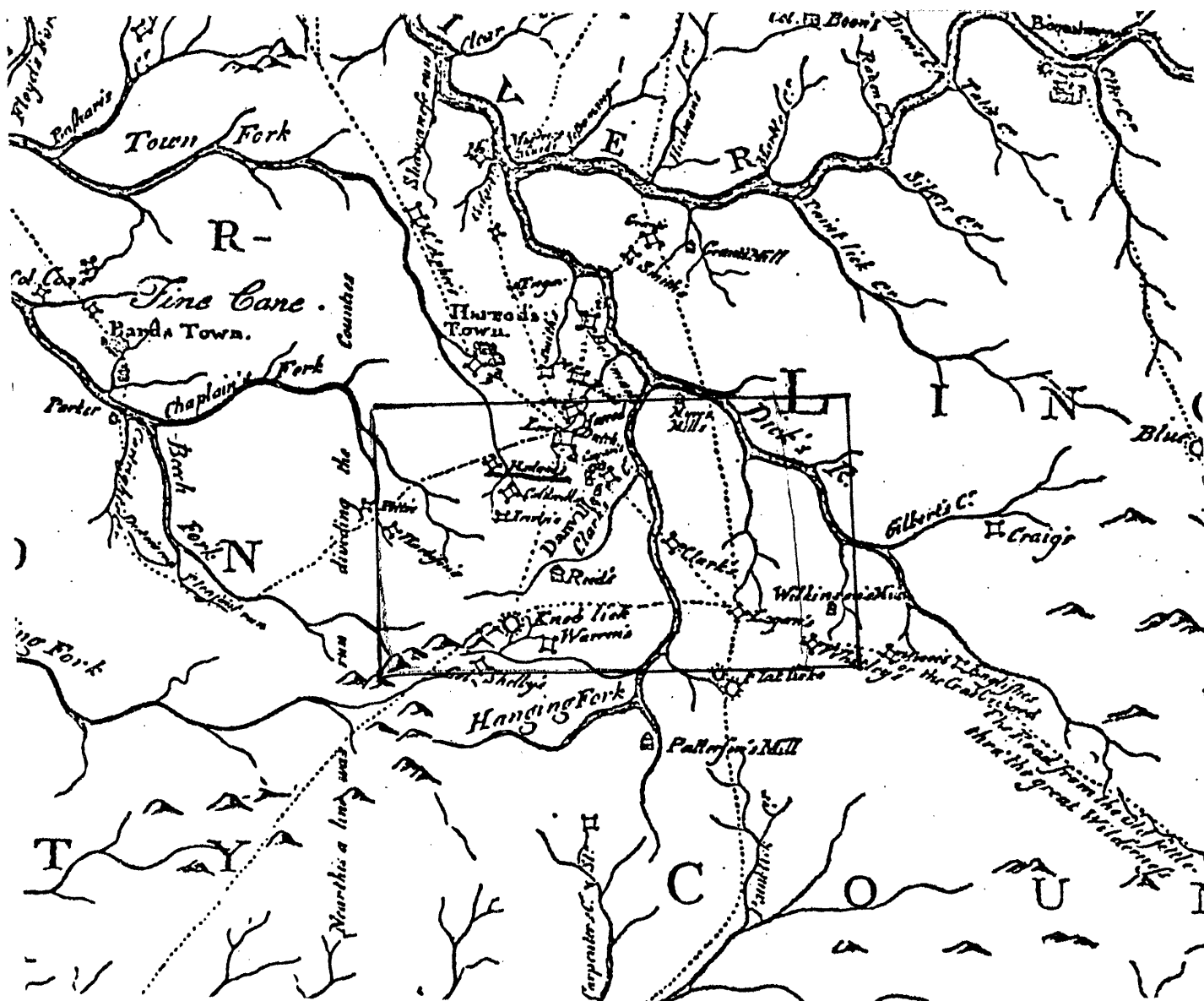


Figure 2. From John Filson's 1784 map of the west. Note the many trails that converge and pass through central Boyle County (the area around the "Low Dutch" settlement). The area enclosed by a rectangular box establishes the approximate location of present-day Boyle County.

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Today, the Salt River Road (BO-427), defined along areas of its length by dry-laid rock fence on either side, is a narrow (approximately 18' wide), county-maintained road that retains very good integrity, with traditional agricultural landscapes of large farms edging either side. Although now surfaced with asphalt, the road appears to remain fairly true to its original alignment and grade. The alignment follows the meanders of the Salt River as well as the subtle elevation shifts along the wide river valley. The road serves as a rare example of a remarkably intact early settlement road, established to access what was an area of marked activity during the first decades of exploration and development. It remains one of the few roads in Boyle County that, for its length, traverses an area with very few modern buildings, structures and sites.

The physical characteristics and locations of roads and their related features within the rural landscape reveals information about where people traveled on both local and regional levels; about critical necessities such as water along those routes; 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.

Transportation In the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: ca. 1821-1917

Following initial settlement in the Bluegrass, the establishment of new and improved transportation routes became increasingly important for communication, trade and travel. State, county, and private sector interests supported, enabled or governed the construction and maintenance of numerous roads throughout the region. In Boyle County, as in other counties, many roads established or improved in the nineteenth century were privately owned and built toll pikes or toll roads. Of the toll houses that stood at approximate five mile intervals along these roads, none are believed to remain in Boyle County with good physical integrity. By mid-nineteenth century, the establishment of not one, but two, interstate railroads extended east-west and north-south through the county and effected significant changes.

Rock and Roads: Fences, Quarries, and Structures

Throughout the region, primary and secondary roads constructed in the Antebellum Period were often edged by dry-laid rock fences. Murray-Wooley and Raitz, in Rock Fences of the Bluegrass identify this rock construction as primarily the work of Irish and Scot stone masons who immigrated to the Bluegrass in the early-through mid-nineteenth century, bringing their traditional rock building practices with them (1992: 84-90). In Boyle County, Irish immigrants were employed to build almost 25 miles of rock fence on the Caldwell "plantation." (ibid: 89). Rock fences remaining in Boyle County define farm fields, barn lots, form property lines, and edge roads.

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Other major stone masonry construction in the county associated with antebellum, postbellum and early-twentieth century roads include bridges and culverts. A fine and unusual example of a dry-laid, pointed arch, limestone culvert is located above the Dix River in eastern Boyle County (BO-50). Murray-Wooley and Raitz identified this structure as unusual in the bluegrass as most limestone culverts feature round arches. The culvert was a feature of a toll road that led from the Clifton community to a ferry on the Dix River. The road is now abandoned not far north of the site and the ferry landing has been long inundated by Lake Herrington.

Stone for road, structure, and fence construction was quarried locally, as close to the road or structure as was possible. Along the Salt River Road, for example, an abandoned ledge quarry is visible. Small quarries of this type are found frequently on farms and near roadways, especially those that were once toll roads. These ledge quarries provided stone that was structurally adequate for road and fence work, but generally not of the quality required for building stone. Deep quarries, worked by professional quarriers, provided the uniform block required for ashlar blocks and building materials (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992: 13-15). In 1924, the Kentucky Geological Survey identified ten commercial quarries in the county. One of the largest and "best" quarries, the J.W. Sparks Quarry at Parksville "on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad" provided rock for abutments, bridges, culverts, railroad ballast and macadam (Richardson, 1924: 94-5). Other quarries located near either the L&N or the Cincinnati Southern Railroad line included another at Parksville, one between Danville and Junction City, the Tevis & Ingram Quarry north of Danville, and the Taylor Brothers Quarry, south of Danville (ibid). These types of quarries provided the large limestone blocks utilized by railroads in construction of engineered structures.

The Railroads

The arrival of intra- and interstate railroads in Kentucky in the mid-nineteenth century affected the physical, material and social characteristics of the Bluegrass landscape. Settlement and antebellum commercial locations were abandoned as stores located nearer the rails, new material goods came to the area, and a non-farm laboring class settled in both urban and rural areas (Amos, 1988: NP).

The Louisville and Nashville (L&N) Railroad was the first rail line through Boyle County, entering the southwest corner at the close of the Civil War. This effort extended the L&N's Lebanon Branch from Lebanon, in Marion County, east to Shelby City (south of Danville), and accessed the rich agricultural resources of the southern Bluegrass region (Castner, 1991: 2). The line extended to Rockcastle County in 1870, reaching the coal and lumber resources of eastern Kentucky with plans to eventually continue the line to Knoxville, Tennessee (Brown, 1992: 72). By 1874, soon after shipping began, the L&N transported agricultural and manufactured products to and from the county, including bacon, flour, hemp, coal and building materials (ibid).

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The L&N's route was constructed on an east-west axis through Boyle County, along the line where the Knobs meet the Bluegrass. Numerous legends account for Danville's failure to get the railroad line to extend through the town, with most citing conflicts between James Guthrie, president of the L&N, and various Boyle County leaders. By all accounts, the railroad constructed the line through the southern portion of the County and numerous small communities developed along the route including Mitchellsburg, Parksville, Cozatt and Shelby City.

Danville leaders, upset that the county seat was denied access to the rails, joined forces with political leaders and financiers from Cincinnati to establish a rail route between Cincinnati and the southern states. In 1876, construction began on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad (C.S.R.R.), a north-south route from Cincinnati south through Danville and on to Somerset. The new line was to intersect the L&N Railroad just west of Shelby City, in the small community of Goresburg. Local histories claim that when L&N officials learned of the Cincinnati Southern's intention to cross their tracks, a work train was placed on the track at the intended crossing. While the C.S.R.R. constructed the tracks leading to Goresburg, L&N crewmen worked diligently to keep the junction from being built, removing the L&N work train to a side track to allow the passing of a scheduled train, then returning it to the main track at the proposed crossing (Brown, 1992: 75). The following account reveals how the two companies finally came to terms with the junction:

The superintendent of the Cincinnati Southern...hired 200 men at Cincinnati and brought them by train to Lexington and walked them through the woods to Parksville and marched them to Junction City. He armed them with pick handles and at a certain time when a through train was going by the crossing location they tore up the side track where the work train was waiting for the through train to get by and they put the crossing in, but they had to fight to do it. They had to guard the crossing for months until the courts made the L&N leave the crossing alone (ibid, 76).

At this notorious junction, a second major railroad town, Goresburg, grew as a staying place for travelers and railroad workers and their families. The town's name evolved to Danville Junction, and eventually Junction City, complete with a post office, three hotels, municipal building, several churches, a school and various commercial establishments. Junction City's population reached 817 by 1900 with a corresponding decline of the previously established Shelby City, over on the L&N route.

In the mid-nineteenth century, before either rail line was built, William Gore operated a frame hotel and tavern in Goresburg. When the L&N arrived, the tracks were placed north of the popular spot. But construction of the C.S.R.R. through Goresburg extended the lines through the hotel site. Much of the hotel was demolished, but a section was saved and incorporated into a new hotel, built near the junction

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of the two lines. The new frame hotel, owned and operated by the Rosel family, operated as one of three hotels in Junction City in the early-twentieth century. In the mid-twentieth century, railroad passenger travel declined and the Rosel Hotel was converted to a private residence. The frame building is the only hotel remaining along the L&N or C.S.R.R. in Boyle County that retains historic integrity. In fact, the overall historic integrity of resources in the small railroad towns of Boyle, including Mitchellsburg, Parksville, Cozatt and Shelby City are poorly maintained. Although individual historic residential resources eligible to the National Register exist in these towns, no historic districts are apparent.

Both railroad companies employed large numbers of Boyle Countians as section hands, porters, telegraphers and mail clerks. According to L&N historian Charles B. Castner, Jr., much of the labor used to build the Lebanon Branch of the L&N was supplied by farmers living along the line. Local labor also performed much of the masonry and bridge work required (Castner, 1991: 2). Workers, under supervision of railroad engineers, followed plans and specifications to build the tracks, bridges, culverts, mechanical features, station houses, freight houses, and other buildings along the line, although no original drawings are known to survive (Castner, 1996). Worsham documented two frame section houses along the L&N route in southern Boyle County during the 1991 survey. However, these railroad related resources are in very poor condition and have suffered loss of physical integrity through neglect and do not meet standards of eligibility to the National Register.

Historic structures associated with the L&N Lebanon Branch and the C.S.R.R. include BO-187, a brick and stone culvert associated with the L&N Railroad in Mitchellsburg over Buck Creek; and BO-31, a stone culvert beneath the C.S.R.R. line over Mock's Branch. Engineering records for these or similar structures were not located, however, similar railroad-associated resources do exist in other areas of the Commonwealth. In Harrison County, for example, an arched stone culvert of the old Kentucky Central Railroad resembles the C.S.R.R. culvert (see Figure 3 and 4). Both the L&N and C.S.R.R. structures utilized locally quarried, cut stone laid in a precisely coursed ashlar pattern. Noticeable differences between the two, such as narrower foundation courses on the C.S.R.R. structure and stepped foundation courses, six course brick masonry arch and cap stones on the L&N structure distinguish each example and are evidence of variety in structural masonry details in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

An example of the railroads' influence on stone masonry construction in the county is perhaps confirmed at BO-271, a small, circa 1910 quarried stone bridge spanning Chaplin Creek at Cash Road and Old Mitchellsburg Road in southern Boyle County. No documentation of the bridge builder was found although the ashlar construction is very similar to that of L&N structures, and the blocks came from a deep quarry and not a ledge quarry. In eastern Kentucky and western West Virginia, the Norfolk and Western Railroad brought in Italian stone masons to build stone retaining walls, tunnels, abutments, bridges and culverts in the mountainous terrain. Several immigrants remained in the area to work as masons long after the railroad was completed, thus perpetuating their craft and influencing the

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material culture of the area. Their work is distinguishable for its precision and quality (Amos, 1996: 28,45). The modest bridge at Chaplin Creek seems to link Castner's assertion that local farmers labored on the masonry structures for the L&N with Amos' findings that railroad masonry techniques were assimilated into the local construction idiom after the railroads were completed.

The Louisville and Nashville track was removed in 1987, yet in several areas the grade remains apparent (Turner, 1991: 3). The C.S.R.R.'s original grade and track continue in operation under the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company. Structures associated with these routes and nominated as part of this MPF were selected from the Boyle County survey and recommendations by Worsham. This effort may not include all railroad related properties that are eligible to the National Register.



Figure 3. Photocopy showing a mid-nineteenth century, Kentucky Central Railroad culvert in Harrison County ("The Cynthiana Democrat", 1969).

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Figure 4. Cincinnati-Southern Railroad Culvert (BO-31).

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Throughout the rural Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, the establishment of church congregations was a primary organizational task during settlement. Early societies and meetinghouses offered more than a place of worship for early settlers, they also provided congregations with the only dependable means of social interaction in an isolated existence. Additionally, these sites often provided local educational opportunities and formed the nucleus for otherwise fragmented communities (Amos, 1988: NP). The primary denominations in settlement-era Bluegrass included Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians (in Religion in Antebellum Kentucky (1976), Boles offers a comprehensive context for the development of religious institutions in Kentucky).

During and following the Revolutionary War, all religious faiths suffered setback in organization and the numbers of laity as a result of the confusion and violence. Many circuit-riding preachers sent to America by John Wesley to spread the beliefs and practices of Methodism, returned to England during the era. A handful of believers remained to teach Methodism, however, and by 1782, the denomination counted over 13,000 members, with 82 ministers recorded in the Methodist Conference minutes (Arnold, 1935: 21). The Methodist faith spread with the expanding United States into western territory, including Virginia and North Carolina.

By the time of statehood in 1792, many religions were established in the Commonwealth. The primary denominations represented included Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians (Boles, 1976: 12). Methodism entered Kentucky in 1783 through the teachings of two native Virginians, Francis Clark (commonly referred to as the "Father of Methodism in Kentucky") and John Durham. Each of these men settled with their families near the Salt River in present Boyle County. Together, Clark, a lay-preacher, and Durham, a class leader, formed the first Methodist Society in Kentucky. Soon after this initial introduction of Methodism, numerous societies and meetinghouses were established in the region. In Boyle County, the only Methodist meetings held until the mid-nineteenth century were located on Durham's farm in a log cabin that burned in the early nineteenth century and was replaced by a frame chapel. The current structure on the property, BO-141, replaced the chapel as the meetinghouse in 1827. John Durham's son, Benjamin, also a Methodist preacher, established a campground on the family farm in 1835 (Boles, 1976: 11). Area Methodists continued to meet at the Durham farm until 1858 when a large, regional church was constructed in Danville (Worsham, 1991: 20).

During Settlement, similar meetinghouses and campgrounds established across the Bluegrass represented several denominations. Of those sites remaining, the most widely recognized is the Old Maa Meetinghouse (listed on the National Register), located in Mercer County, north of the Durham farm. In Boyle County, very few sites are associated with settlement and antebellum religious meetingplaces.

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Multiple Property ListingDOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN BOYLE COUNTY: 1780-1945

In preparing the National Register nomination of the Peter Mason House (BO-339) in 1991, Joseph Brent prepared a preliminary context study, *Antebellum Architecture of Boyle County*, which proves informative to this study. A total of twenty-six (26) properties buildings located outside the limits of Danville or Perryville are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Information from many of those nominations and the Brent context have proved valuable to this nomination project by establishing historic and architectural reasoning for significance, identifying important persons and places of events in Boyle County history, and providing baseline standards of integrity.

Domestic Architecture During the Settlement Period: 1780-1820

Brent found that Danville and Boyle County retained a remarkable collection of buildings from the Settlement (or Federal) period, circa 1780-1820. The first county-wide survey, performed in 1976, identified 14 buildings dating prior to 1800, with a total of 54 buildings from the period. Many of these were re-surveyed during the Worsham survey of 1991. Thirteen (13) properties built during the settlement period in Boyle County during the era are listed on the National Register and include:

- BO-5 William Thompson House, a pre-1800, two-story, stone residence;
- BO-59 Waveland, the Willis Green House, a circa 1800, two-story, center passage, brick residence;
- BO-147 Abner Knox House, a ca. 1808, one-story, stone, hall-parlor residence;
- BO-292 Elijah Harlan House, a circa 1800, one-and-one-half story, stone residence;
- BO-294 Harlan's Station (Site), the remains of a pre-1800, two-story stone residence/station;
- BO-311 Harlan-Bruce House, a circa 1794, one-and-one-half story, center-passage, brick residence;
- BO-347 Judge John Boyle House, a circa 1815, one-and-one-half story, center-passage, brick residence;
- BO-348 Rice-Worthington House, an 1808, two-story, brick, hall-parlor residence (enlarged in 1839);
- BO-353 Randolph Mock Farm, Cedargrove a post-1800, brick residence;
- BO-357 John Barbee House, a circa 1805, one-and-one-half story, stone, hall-parlor residence;
- BO-362 Forest Hill, a circa 1815, one-story, center-passage, brick residence;
- BO-364 Pleasant Vale, the Samuel McDowell House, a circa 1800, two-story, center passage, brick residence; and
- BO-367 William Crow House, a pre-1800, stone, hall-parlor residence;

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With this Multiple Resource effort, four (4) additional buildings dating to the settlement period are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places including:

BO- 48 S.M. Spoonmore House
BO-368 Granite Hill Farmstead (including the William Bryant House)
BO-400 Purdom-Lewis-Hutchison House
BO-406 Guthrie-May-Raley House

House Plan Types

Comprehensive surveys in Woodford, Fayette, and Scott counties reveal that the most frequent survivals of the settlement landscape are the dwellings built to house the farm owner and family and often, the owner held deed to extensive and/or highly productive lands. Information contained in previous National Register nominations and derived from document research indicate that this holds true for Boyle County as well. As dependably, the **types** of dwellings that survive from this period in these diverse areas of the cultural region appear to share a strikingly similar vernacular language of form, plan and design detail. Certainly, dimensions and proportions, structural methods and construction materials, design details that add character to interiors and exteriors, and quality of workmanship distinguish individual resources. However, from this range of possibilities emerges a familiar reiteration of a few forms, plans, materials and types of construction.

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 a majority of Boyle County's settlers were from Virginia with the second majority from Pennsylvania via Virginia, Isaacs' research is able to shed light upon the nature of Boyle County society during the settlement period. 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 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 single cell and hall-parlor arrangements, with immediate entry into one of one or two living spaces (usually the hall in the second plan), provided the occupant with little spatial control of visitors within the living space, and supported a semi-communal style of life within the family unit. From a twentieth century perspective, these one- and two-room homes provided limited privacy. However, privacy and space were probably perceived quite differently in settlement society than today (Riesenweber, 1990).

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Mid-eighteenth century building traditions described where chimneys, doors and windows were placed, resulting in a grammar of folk forms that evolved in tandem with the maturing society (Isaacs, 1982: 32-3). Middle Atlantic colony settlers brought their architectural dialect with them to the Bluegrass, where the two most common settlement dwelling plans were the **single cell plan** and the **hall-parlor plan**.

Three of the four nominated settlement period properties were built as hall-parlor plans. The Guthrie-May-Raley House, in the far southwest corner of Boyle, near Marion County in the Rolling Fork basin, is the most unpretentious of the three, a two-story, two-bay example built of brick with Flemish bond facade. The S.M. Spoonemore House (BO-48) overlooking the Hanging Fork of Dicks (Dix) River, although abandoned, retains enough physical integrity and fine interior details to declare the middling affluence of its original owner. The traditional hall-parlor plan contains closeted stairs in each main floor room, each accessing one of the two garret rooms. An unusual plan detail is the apparent, full use of the basement/foundation area. The owner used the sloping site to advantage with a walk-out basement of coursed, dry-laid limestone, divided into two rooms, each with a stone hearth and six-over-six windows. The approximate 7' ceiling height, windows, doorway access, rough plastered walls, and fire boxes suggest that the basement was used as living/working space. Likewise, the William Bryant House (the original residence of the Granite Hill Farmstead BO-368), is a variation on the hall-parlor plan. It actually appears to have been built as a side-passage plan with a narrow, stairred entry room, a plan more commonly found in urban settings with narrow town lots.

Many early Boyle County settlers chose the single cell, hall-parlor, and side-passage plans for their first dwellings, despite their potential knowledge of the more spacious and private, center passage plan which began to replace and co-mingle with the hall-parlor plan before the end of the settlement era. Remaining examples of the **center passage plan** from the era 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. At least four settlement era, center-passage plan residences are listed on the National Register in Boyle County.

Materials

The majority of early stone houses in Boyle County were nominated by Carolyn Murray-Wooley in 1983, and are listed above. The only additional stone dwelling to be nominated as part of this MPF is Wilson Station (BO-310), a two-story, hall-parlor configuration (with later additions), nominated under Criteria A within the context of Exploration and Settlement as a Station property type.

Many of the first substantial houses in the Bluegrass area (as well as the remainder of Kentucky and the upper South) were built of log, regardless of plan (Montell and Morse, 1976: 8-9). Yet, a

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surprisingly limited number of log dwellings with good architectural integrity are documented in Boyle County. Worsham identified six log houses built on hall-parlor, single pen or dog-trot plans during the first quarter of the nineteenth century (1991). The Purdom-Lewis-Hutchison House (BO-400), is the single log example nominated within this MPF. The two-story, dog-trot plan dwelling, with dog-trot apparently enclosed in the mid-nineteenth century, is a well preserved example of the plan, a type traditionally limited to log construction. Only one residence of log construction, the H.P. Bottom House (BO-25) is currently listed on the National Register in Boyle County.

In the absence of commercial brick yards, only the most affluent, with the assistance of slave labor, were able to build brick houses during settlement. Six settlement era dwellings previously listed on the National Register are of brick construction, suggesting the endurance of the building material as well as the relative architectural significance of dwelling made from the material. The three hall-parlor houses mentioned above all display brick masonry construction.

Timber Frame Construction

Some of the least understood homes built in Boyle County during the settlement and early antebellum years - from a structural point of view - are those built of timber frame construction with muck infill. Historian Clay Lancaster maintains that frame construction depended upon the output of sawmills (Lancaster, 1991: 30), but notes that water mills operated in present Boyle County soon after the Revolution. Advertisements in the Kentucky Gazette indicate a grist and saw mill on the Salt River eight miles below Harrodsburg (in the vicinity of the Salt River Road (BO-427), and at Hanging Fork on Dick's River in 1793 (possibly near the Spoonmore House, BO-48) (ibid). He also cites a need for hand forged nails in sawn frame construction. Although Lancaster's study of frame building focuses mainly on sawn and nailed construction, he does examine the timber frame construction of the Low Dutch colonists in Mercer, Henry and Shelby Counties, using the Old Mud Meeting House (Mercer County, c.1810), and the Banta and Cozine Houses, also in Mercer as illustrations of the traditional ethnic construction method.

A more detailed study of area timber frame construction was made by Howard Gregory in an unpublished report for the Kentucky Heritage Council, "Timber Frame Construction in Harrodsburg/Mercer County, Kentucky, ca. 1785 to 1860" (Gregory, 1992). Gregory's study focused on the Low Dutch settlements in Mercer County, yet because present Boyle County was included with Mercer from 1785 through 1842, and because the Low Dutch established a station in present Boyle between the Salt River and present Danville, the work is especially relevant to this study. According to Gregory, "...timber-frame structural logic relies on the concept of an interlocking grid of framing components to handle the vertical and lateral stresses exerted upon the structure" (ibid: 3). The horizontal and vertical members are joined by mortise and tenon joints, held in place by a treenail or wooden peg. The structural logic behind timber-frame technique derived from two different cultural sources: English and Dutch (or German).

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Gregory identified examples of both Dutch and English timber frame construction in Mercer County. The study concluded that timber-frame structures are architecturally and/or historically significant as representations of culturally-based construction techniques and, are able to provide information on the evolution of such techniques over time. Gregory's (and some of Lancaster's) research depended on the ability to view the structure by removing either interior or exterior cladding, a situation not often possible when documenting occupied residences. In 1991, Worsham identified only ten frame dwellings in the county built between 1790 and 1850, a period that roughly corresponds to Gregory's identification of culturally-based timber framing (versus popular balloon framing of cut lumber joined by machine-made nails). This MPF does not comprehensively nominate timber frame resources in the county, but identifies the type, nominates a single example, the Vermillion House (BO-133, identified by Worsham as "early and interesting"), and recommends future study of timber-frame dwellings (Worsham, 1991: 30). Although the Vermillion House and Farmstead date to the early Antebellum period (c. 1836), timber frame construction is introduced in the settlement section because this is the earliest potential period of significance for members of this type that may be identified at a later time.

Interior Details

As tradition inspired the configuration of space and relative placement of doors, windows and chimneys, a similar convention informed interior design details of settlement dwellings. Yet within the potential vocabulary of architrave, entablature, mantle, cornice, press (or cabinet), chair rail, wainscot, riser trim, door, and baseboard, woodwork varies from plain and simple to elaborate and finely detailed. Regardless of the apparent merit of each offering, interior details may infer either the financial capability and/or aesthetic inclinations of original owners and the craftsmanship of builders. William Bryant paid for lavish details in building his ca. 1800, Flemish-bond, hall-parlor dwelling (BO-368 Granite Hill Farmstead), nominated as part of this MPF. A wall of wainscotting, hidden silver drawers, elaborate entablature, and a Roman Doric mantel flanked by arched presses with broken pediments embellish one modest-sized room (Figure 5). The elaborate details are strikingly similar to those of the ca. 1794 Harlan-Bruce House, located less than a mile immediately east (NR listed 2-7-1978). George Harlan immigrated to Kentucky from Pennsylvania and settled at Daugherty Station, adjacent to Granite Hill. A visiting cousin remarked in her journal on 12-19-1826 "...I am at Cousin George Harlan's and am much pleased with him and his blessed wife and family. They are very rich, and although they are, they showed me great love and kindness" (Harlan, 1914: 109).

Although not so remarkable, interior details of the S.M. Spoonmore House (BO-48) offer a very satisfactory ensemble of Federal mantles with reeding and pilaster details; wainscotting, chair rail, fine base board, and narrow, mortised, nine-panel doors. Most unusual at the Spoonmore House is what appears to an original or very early remnant of a frescoed overmantle of columns upholding a vine-covered lintel (Figure 6).

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Figure 5. Parlor detail at BO-368, the William Bryant House, Granite Hill Farmstead.

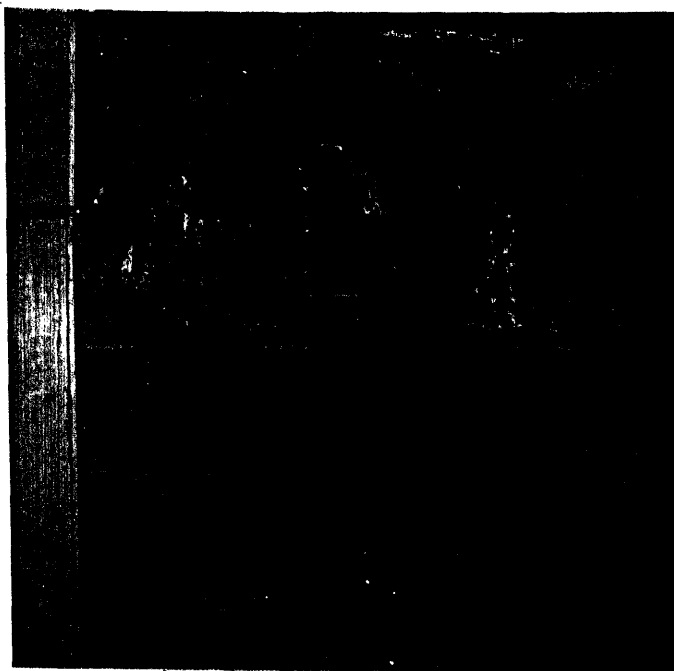


Figure 6. The fresco above the parlor mantle at the S.M. Spoonemore House (BO-48).

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Domestic Architecture in the Antebellum Period: 1821-1865

Eleven (11) properties built during the Antebellum period (1821-1864; the era of Boyle County's creation from the southern portion of Mercer County) are listed on the National Register and include:

- BO-1 H.P. Bottom House.
- BO-16 Crawford House. A transitional, circa 1840, brick, three-bay residence (General Bragg's Headquarters during the Battle of Perryville).
- BO-327 Warrenwood, an 1856, brick, Gothic Revival residence attributed to Robert Russell.
- BO-339 Peter Mason House. A ca. 1854, five bay, brick, Greek Revival residence with monumental portico, built by Robert Russell.
- BO-340 C.C. Moore House. A ca. 1852, five-bay, center passage, Greek Revival residence with monumental portico; built by Robert Russell.
- BO-341 Helm-Gentry House. an 1852, brick, Gothic Revival residence attributed to Robert Russell.
- BO-344 Roselawn, the Governor William Owsley House. A circa 1848, five-bay, brick, center passage Greek Revival residence with monumental front portico, built by Robert Russell.
- BO-345 Melrose, the Rochester-Cecil House. A circa 1854, five-bay, brick, center passage, Greek Revival residence with central Ionic portico.
- BO-360 Innis-Chinn House, a post-1820, one-story, stone, hall-parlor residence;
- BO-413 Springhill, the Thomas Lillard House. A circa 1858, three-bay, double pile, brick, center passage; Greek Revival residence with monumental portico and Italianate influences.
- BO-415 Marshall House

With this Multiple Resource effort, ten (10) additional buildings from the period are nominated to the National Register with architectural or historical significance including:

- BO-133 Vermillion House and Farmstead
- BO-193 W. Logan Caldwell House and Farmstead
- BO-233 James P. Mitchell House and Farmstead
- BO-275 Isaacs House and Farmstead
- BO-304 Charles T. Worthington House
- BO-316 Grimes House
- BO-324 McFerran House
- BO-351 Spears-Craig House
- BO-355 J.S. Wallace House
- BO-382 A. Hutchings House

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Variety in the Greek Revival Era

It is inappropriate to identify all properties as representations of one specific historical period based on date of construction. Frequently, houses built during settlement were enlarged during the antebellum decades and display distinct physical characteristics from each era. Other examples built during a single campaign are transitional, expressing design details and forms from both eras. Still other dwellings built in the antebellum era display architecture that is firmly anchored in an earlier vernacular

Many of the antebellum residences in Boyle County previously listed on the National Register are "important" examples of the Greek Revival style, the architectural fashion called the "National Style" for its occurrence in all settled areas by 1860 (McAlester, 1984: 182). Yet, rather than reject other contemporary examples because they are less than a stylistic "ideal" for the decades, they are viewed here as meaningful illustrations of the multitude of ways in which rural society formed its domestic material culture. Rural residential construction during the antebellum may reflect the fiscal strength of the agricultural economy; lingering at a local/subsistence level of farming, or fully realized and burgeoning into national and international markets. In addition to signaling a farm owner's economic position, rural domestic architecture may suggest an owner's social willingness to construct a certain type of residence, and illustrate these economic and social conditions in physical form.

The Spears-Craig house (BO-351), is a two-story, brick masonry residence located north of Danville on the Lexington Road. The residence was historically associated with a large and prosperous farm on the Inner Bluegrass. The farmstead included a stone barn, rock fences, slave quarters, and a log meat house among its agricultural buildings. (The stone barn has recently been destroyed by fire and the rock fences are no longer included with the house's acreage.) The size of the house and quality of construction, including finely-cut dry-laid limestone foundation, suggests that the owners enjoyed a certain prosperity, but had no intention of declaring their wealth in the appearance of their residence. The restrained, five-bay facade and simple Greek Revival interior that includes simple, geometric mantles, stepped baseboards, and two-panel doors with slightly-pointed head trim are vernacular expressions of the Greek Revival. In comparison to other previously National Register listed Greek Revival residences in Boyle County, design details of the Spears-Craig House are quite subdued. A comparison of the Spears-Craig house with the McFerran House (BO-324, also nominated as part of this MPF), is informative to understanding the range of Greek Revival variation happening concurrently in the county.

Many previously listed residences from the antebellum period represent architecturally superior examples of the Greek Revival style in the county with several documented as the work of locally important builder/architect, Robert Russell. Joseph Brent's Peter Mason House National Register nomination included an historic context for the Russell family, local masonry experts responsible for designing and building many structures in both town and county (1991). In the architectural

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development, Brent observed that, beginning in the 1830s, Boyle County residents adopted the pronounced decorative elements of the Greek Revival style, applying features such as wide doorways, door and window lintels with stylized corners, and classical trim, to familiar forms from earlier generations of house building. (This observation places the Spear-Craig House firmly in the beginning years of the Greek Revival in the county). At the same time, architect-builders such as Robert Russell, Jr. began to influence the local vernacular. The Russell family (Robert Sr., Robert Jr., and son, E.B. Russell) operated their brick making establishment in Danville and each developed his own design skills and managed an active construction business (ibid).

Robert Russell, Jr. designed and built the McFerran House (BO-324) sometime between 1851 and 1855. Local historian, Calvin Fackler states "The fine portico, with its four Ionic columns, proclaims itself 'Russell built' (Fackler, 1959: 25). James McFerran immigrated by way of Virginia to present Boyle County in the late eighteenth century and claimed 450 acres two miles south of Danville. The family stayed with the land, and, three generations later, in 1851, James Martin McFerran purchased an adjacent 168 acres from James Dodd for forty dollars per acre (DB 3:477). Within four years, the brick residence that stands on a prominent hillside at the end of a lane facing the Hustonville Road (HWY. 127) was completed (ibid: 24). It is highly probable that Robert Russell Jr. built the handsome Greek Revival residence with characteristic monumental portico supported by pairs of Ionic columns. As long-established, prosperous agriculturalists with a farm near town, the McFerrans certainly knew of Russell's work and would have been able to afford his services for a new residence. A comparison of the McFerran House with its near-contemporary, the Spears-Craig House (BO-351) advances the opinion that a residence may represent an owner's social willingness to construct a certain type of residence, and may signal a farm owner's economic position. Both the McFerran and Spears-Craig farms were located near Danville on major regional connectors accessing the county seat. Deed research and Census records reveal that their prosperity and tenure were similar, yet their architectural choices were very different. McFerran chose to proclaim his wealth in the stylish, Greek Revival mansion, while Spears selected a restrained, vernacular version of the style for a home that would appear handsome yet stay within the bounds of local architectural tradition and fiscal responsibility.

In addition to the building of new residences, the alteration and enlarging of settlement era dwellings was also apparent on Boyle County farms. Some changed as a result of new ownership while others remained in the hands of original families when the option to remodel was taken (such as the 1808, two-story, brick, hall-parlor section of the Rice-Worthington House (BO-348), enlarged to a two-story, brick-nogged timber frame, center passage configuration in 1837 (Hudson, 1994). At Granite Hill (BO-368), the rear, hall-parlor section, featuring finely detailed Federal period woodwork, was relegated to rear ell status with the construction of the large, two-story, five bay, center passage Greek Revival front:

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New residences on previously established farms include the James P. Mitchell House (BO-233) near Mitchellsburg, and the W. Logan Caldwell House (BO-193) in the upper Salt River drainage. The two houses, very different from each other, were built in 1855 and 1858, respectively, on land held by the families since settlement. Both the Mitchells and Caldwells would have been considered prosperous middling-to-affluent farmers when the antebellum homes were built.

James P. Mitchell built his farm residence (BO-233) on the land grant obtained by Robert Mitchell in 1790. By the time of Boyle County's formation in 1842, the Mitchell family was well established and influential in Boyle County and James P. Mitchell was regarded as a prosperous farmer, businessman and politician. He presided as County Judge over the first Boyle County Court (Brown, 1992: 7); served as a Director of the Lebanon Tollpike Road Construction Company (that built the road that passed by the front of his farm); established the town of Mitchellsburg; operated a steam mill in the town and donated the mill spring to the town on his death; helped organize the Deposit Bank of Danville in 1851; and, served as Postmaster in Mitchellsburg in the 1860s (ibid. Blick, 1996). Mitchell held over 1300 acres of land in 1850, with 600 acres assessed as "improved" and 700 acres as "unimproved". (The latter acreage primarily consisted of "Knob land".) He also owned twenty-two (22) slaves, making him one of the larger slave holders in the county. His prosperous, diversified farm supported cattle, swine and sheep (1850 Agricultural Census; 1850 Slave Schedules, Boyle County).

The Mitchell house offers a somewhat uncommon, austere design (Figure 7). It is a massive, two-story, three-bay, frame block, encompassing a double-pile, center-hall plan. The hip roof with gabled front pediment and central front porch provide the limited decorative design elements. The overall appearance is well balanced, as the house is placed at the end of a long farm drive, atop a south facing hill. James P. Mitchell could have afforded almost any type of residence he wished. He chose the spacious, frame dwelling nominated as part of this MPF. Perhaps his ownership of the Mitchellsburg steam mill, and hundreds of acres of timbered Knob land, influenced his decision to build his home of wood. Perhaps some of his slaves were skilled carpenters. Regardless of his motives, the Mitchell house is recognizable as the antebellum home of a prosperous citizen of southwest Boyle County.

Similarly, W. Logan Caldwell inherited the land where his ancestor, Robert Caldwell established Caldwell's Station near the head of Salt River in 1781. Robert Caldwell "...built a large hewn log house, sealed with hand-sawn cherry planks and reportedly joined with hand-forged nails" (O'Malley, 1987: 101). Although the station house was still standing when W. Logan Caldwell chose to build his brick residence (Figure 8), it was used as a stable (and burned c. 1930). The station stood to the southeast of the new residence and the still extant spring house was located to the southwest (Fackler, 1959: 35). Caldwell was also recognized as a prosperous farmer and businessman in the county and, like James P. Mitchell, served as County Judge. Caldwell was apparently also a record-keeper, for his ledger for 1858 contained a statement for the cost of the house:

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"Cost of W.L. Caldwell's House, Built in 1858"

Carpenter's bill	\$ 960.00
Laying brick	301.00
Lumber bill	736.00
Molding brick	335.00
Laying foundation	162.25
Quarrying rock	100.00
Cutting window sills and foundation	100.00
Tinning, guttering and valleys	115.00
Shingles	120.00
Painting	201.00
Plastering	180.00
Tinning veranda	30.00
Grate for parlor	<u>17.00</u>
Total cost	\$3,347.81

He noted that "This account only includes the cash cost" (ibid).

From Caldwell's account book we learn that the stone used in construction was evidently quarried, cut, and laid by different individuals, information that supports findings of Murray-Wooley and Raitz in Rock Fences of the Bluegrass (1992: 64, 112-115). One could assume that some of Caldwell's twenty-five slaves may have dug the foundation, cleared the building site, and assisted masons and others in the house's construction, accounting for some of the non-cash cost noted by Caldwell (Slave Schedules, 1860). Agricultural Census records indicate that two years after the house was completed, Caldwell held 380 acres of improved first class land and 50 acres of unimproved land (probably knob land), and six slave houses. The cash value of the farm totaled \$19,000.00, reflecting the cost of the new mansion (Agricultural Census, 1860). His farm livestock included horses (16), mules (12), milk cows (10), cattle (8), sheep (60), and swine (250) with a value of \$4,000.00.

Caldwell's social and financial situation corresponded very closely to Mitchell's and his residence as effectively indicated his status in the community. His decision to build a traditional, single-pile, brick masonry residence in the Greek Revival style with hints of Italianate influence supports the notion that the types of residences built by agrarians could be an acceptable means to articulate their financial and social situation.

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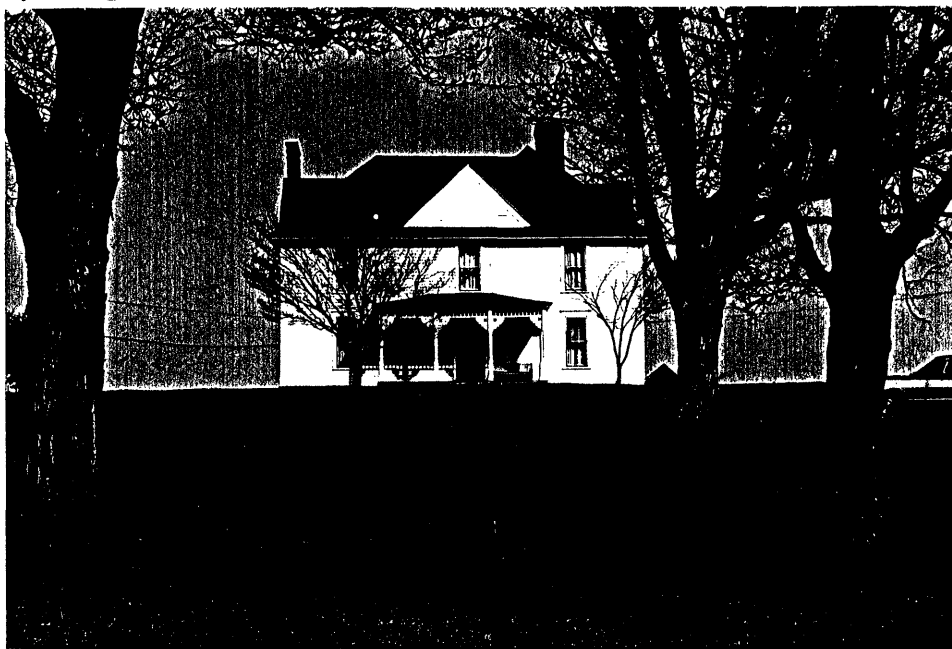


Figure 7. The James P. Mitchell House (BO-233), looking north from the Lebanon Road (Hwy. 34).



Figure 8. The W. Logan Caldwell House, (BO-193), looking north from the entry drive.

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Another entrant in the discussion of variety in the Greek Revival era is the Vermillion House and Farmstead (BO-133), an example of rural domestic architecture from the antebellum period that remained firmly anchored in an earlier vernacular. Of timber frame with mud infill, the Vermillion House is a one-and-one-half-story, hall-parlor dwelling with exterior chimneys of coursed, dry-laid limestone block and irregular fenestration. Its form and appearance strongly suggest a construction date during settlement. The date "1836" chiseled into one of the limestone chimneys suggests otherwise. Although it does not display high artistic values, the Vermillion House (and potentially, other timber-frame buildings in Boyle County) is architecturally significant as an example of the culturally-based, timber-frame method of construction (in this case, Dutch-Influenced). It is also unusual for the apparent late date of its hall-parlor plan, especially compared to other contemporary dwellings in the Bluegrass area of Boyle County. The Vermillion Farmstead also includes a timber frame barn, where Dutch framing techniques are visible for study.

The Gothic Revival

Although many of Boyle County's architecturally significant antebellum residences display traditional three- and five-bay front facades beneath low gabled and hipped roofs, a surprising number of Victorian Gothic residences suggest a willingness to display new, nationally popular architecture in this edge area of the Bluegrass. In 1977 "Three Gothic Villas" were listed on the National Register (Cronan-Oppel, 1976). The Helm-Gentry House, Mound Cottage, and Warrenwood, built between 1852 and 1856 - each within three miles of Danville - were modeled on designs offered by A.J. Davis and A.J. Downing in The Architecture of Country Houses (1850). Each of the Villas reaches two-and-one-half stories in height with towering twin chimney stacks. Pointed gables articulate the front elevations (one central gable on the Helm-Gentry and three gables on the other examples). All are of brick masonry construction and are located as Downing preferred, at "...no common place, contracted or mean site. It should stand on a commanding locality, backed by fine wood, and overlooking a fine reach of picturesque but cultivated landscape" (ibid: 340). Each house was built by established and prosperous Boyle County families on large tracts of farmland. The floor plans of the three are center passage, double pile, with interior woodwork that is essentially Greek Revival. The only recognizable drift from interior tradition appears at Mound Cottage, where a ribbed ceiling tops the octagonal center hall, created via the clipping of corners at 45 degree angles. Pointed arch niches are set into the cropped corners. The nomination attributes the design of the three houses to Lexington architect, John McMurtry (1812-1890), an eventual master of the Gothic Revival style, but suggests Danville native, Robert Russell, Jr., constructed the traditionally planned and detailed homes (Cronan-Oppel, 1976).

One can imagine that the visual thrill of these Gothic residences, located along major corridors leading to Danville inspired other Boyle Countians to build in the Gothic style, albeit in more modest renditions. Supporting this premise are a total of 21 dwellings identified in the comprehensive county

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survey that are architecturally linked to the Gothic Revival style. One is of stone, one is an earlier log dwelling remodeled in the later 19th century with Gothic dormers, and the remainder are of frame construction. In detail, these rural Gothic residences primarily display their style through multi-gabled roof lines and dormers; from a single, steeply-pitched, central front gable, to an elaborate seven gables with verge board trim (BO-382, the A. Hutchings House). Only a few of the 21 examples display decorative details typical of the style including bracketed eaves, board and batten siding, and elaborate or joined chimney stacks. All are displayed at BO-355, the J.S. Wallace House, and elaborately detailed porches and verge boards are in evidence at BO-382, the A. Hutchings House and at BO-338, the Hunter House (now incorporated into Harrod's Run Farm BO-339).

Although a fairly substantial number of Gothic-influenced residences remain in Boyle County, the majority have lost a significant percentage of original material and design integrity. The application of replacement siding is the most frequent modification, followed by removal and alteration of porch components and decorative eave details, altered fenestration, and overall deteriorated condition. According to the 1991 Worsham survey, only two examples of the 21 remain with the great majority of their architectural integrity intact (BO-355, J.S. Wallace House, and BO-338, Hunter House). However, because the Gothic style is an important chapter in the architectural history of Boyle County, an additional resource, BO-382, the A. Hutchings House is nominated here as an element that contributes to the understanding the Gothic Revival style in the county; its dispersion, and the varieties of the style that remain. Although the Hutchings House has applied vinyl siding, all decorative wood details that are characteristic of the Gothic Revival remain including two porches with trim, label moldings, and verge board trim at the seven gables.

The Italianate

The Italianate was a close contemporary to the Gothic Revival and both Romantic Revival styles foretold of the changes in domestic architecture that would manifest following the Civil War (Rifkind, 1980: 50). Characteristics of the Italianate included towers, arched openings, low hipped roofs with wide, bracketed overhangs, modillion moldings at eaves, rusticated architraves at doors and windows and double-leaf doors (ibid). In Kentucky, Lancaster identifies two residential types within the Italianate style: the Tuscan Revival, with perfectly balanced symmetry; and the Italian Villa, with asymmetrical and sometimes complex masses. The latter, more casual type of the Italianate "...was better suited to the agrarian civilization in Kentucky. The source of inspiration was the indigenous Mediterranean farmhouse or small villa, which displayed very little ornament and was about as straightforward as a building can be" (Lancaster, 1991: 285-6).

Certainly the most notable Italianate building in Boyle County is the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf in Danville. Designed by Lexington architect, Thomas Lewinski and built by builder/designer John

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McMurtry in 1855-57, the four storied, brick masonry mass is unified by vertical shafts joined at the top by arches. In many ways, the Asylum (Figure 9) resembles the Charles T. Worthington House (BO-304), nominated as part of the MPF (Figure 10). Paired pilasters that rise to support modillion brackets and organize elevations into distinct bays recall a similar motif at the school. Collins dates the construction of the house between 1855 and 1861, corresponding to the school's construction dates (Collins, 1878: n.p.). It is plausible that Lewinski designed the imposing home for Worthington, a wealthy Bluegrass land owner who served as a State Senator from 1861 through 1869, and may have been involved with some aspect of the Deaf Asylum. It is also possible that McMurtry may have overseen the construction, in an effort to recoup financial losses that resulted from his grossly underbidding the construction cost of the Asylum (Lancaster, 1991: 286).

The Willis Grimes House (BO-316), built prior to the Civil War, presents a much simpler, yet recognizable vernacular form of the Italianate. In plan, the house illustrates the beginnings of Victorian asymmetry. The center-hall plan is modified with a projecting left bay that essentially creates a T-plan. The house features a multitude of Italianate elements including a low hip roof with bracketed eave, narrow sash windows with polychrome stone and brick arched heads, corbelled interior chimneys flanking the passage, a polygonal bay in the projecting bay, and a decorative porch fronting the recessed center and right bays. Although not so stylish as the Worthington mansion, the Grimes House is nevertheless notable as a fine early rendition of the Italianate style in Boyle County.

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Figure 9. The Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf, designed by Thomas Lewinski (1855-57) (Brown: 1992, 13)



Figure 10. The Charles T. Worthington House (BO-304), built between 1855 and 1861.

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Architecture in the Post-Bellum Period: 1866-1917

One (1) property built during the Post-Bellum Period in Boyle County is listed on the National Register. The residence at Cambus Kenneth (Kennedy-McDowell-Cecil Estate, BO-342) is an 1885 brick masonry Victorian mansion built to replace the earlier home on this prosperous Bluegrass farm.

With this Multiple Resource effort, seven (7) additional dwellings from the period are nominated to the National Register with architectural or historical significance including:

BO-11 J.S. & Nannie VanArsdall House and Farmstead
BO-176 Gentry House
BO-212 James Robinson House
BO-235 Bower House
BO-346 Nimrod I. Buster House and Farmstead
BO-356 Bright House and Farmstead
BO-388 Samuel Yeager House

Following reconstruction, new building materials brought in via the railroads, changes in agriculture and its rural society, and the true beginnings of a national popular culture influenced a shift away from traditional dwelling plans and house types and a greater acceptance of popular forms in Boyle County. 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 eclectic, 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 Agriculturist 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."

Boyle Countians continued to build their houses on traditional plans, such as the center-passage and slightly modified T-plan, while embracing some of the exterior asymmetry and exuberance of the Victorian era. Styles popular during the late antebellum, especially the Italianate, continued to be built into the 1880s. Similar to the earlier, Grimes House, the circa 1876, Nimrod I. Buster House (BO-346) is decidedly Italianate, with two major facades (one symmetrical and one asymmetrical), low intersecting gable roof with wide eaves and brackets, polygonal porch supports and rusticated stone polychrome heads above doors and narrow windows. The Samuel Yeager House (BO-388), a near-contemporary to the Buster residence, suggests another Italianate interpretation. The surface application of paired brackets, low central gable, flared eave, trefoil vents, and shouldered hood molds to a single-pile, center passage, residence illustrates Italianate influence on the vernacular form. Yet, perhaps more interesting

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than Yeager's attraction to the Italianate, is the very early rear ell that hints at possible timber frame construction. (The interior of the house was not inspected.)

In rural Boyle County, Victorian era dwellings revealed the influence of the Queen Anne, adapted the Queen Anne in a less elaborate version called the Princess Anne, continued to show a fondness for the Italianate, and borrowed from early Classical Revival designs made popular by the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 and the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The domestic architecture of the era is rarely (if ever) a dogmatic illustration of any of these styles. Rather, most identified examples apply stylish elements to a vernacular form such as the ever-popular center-passage plan or the more recent T-plan. A brief highlighting of selected examples follows.

The James Robinson House (BO-212) is the most lively Victorian being nominated as part of this MPF. An asymmetrical plan, hip roof with a multitude of projecting gables, clapboard and shingled wall surfaces, and a central turret, classify the house within the Queen Anne. It is one of the few known examples in the county (Figure 11).



Figure 11. The James Robinson House (BO-212), looking north.

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The circa 1881, J.S. and Nannie VanArsdall House on the Perryville Road at Atoka (BO-11), and the circa 1870 F.M. Bower House in Parksville (BO-235) illustrate how stylish elements were applied to traditional plans. At the VanArsdall House, bracketed eaves, an elaborately detailed porch frieze, and shaped lintels, add character to the two-story, T-Plan. Parksville resident, F. M. Bower chose turned columns and a spooled frieze to distinguish his otherwise traditional, three-bay, center-hall plan.



Figure 12. The VanArsdall House at Atoka (BO-11), looking south.

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Domestic Architecture in the Early Modern Period: 1918-1945

The last decade of the nineteenth century witnessed a national movement towards residential architecture that embodied plans, interior spaces and exterior forms quite different from the often massive and ornate residences that characterized the Victorian era of circa 1865 through 1899. A growing American population desired affordable and functional choices in residential dwellings that fit on urban and suburban lots, avoided seldom used and formal spaces such as hallways and parlors, and met the spatial needs of the family who rarely employed live-in domestic help.

Although the traditional, vernacular plans typical of rural Kentucky during the settlement and antebellum periods, including the hall-parlor (or two-room plan) and center passage are not elaborate, the often large, rectangular rooms that either opened into each other or were connected by wide hallways provided limited flexibility of space within a considerably large square footage. A typical, two-story, center passage house, with 16' square rooms flanking a 16' by 12' hallway contained four heated and two unheated spaces within a 1440 square foot plan. Adding a rear ell (typical as one-, one-and-one-half, and two-story configurations) appended cooking and perhaps dining space, could add upper chambers and brought the domestic space to over 2000 square feet.

Several factors enabled the national acceptance of popular building styles in the early-modern period. Influenced by the Industrial Revolution of the late nineteenth century, low cost, mass-produced building materials including dimensional framing lumber, sash windows, a variety of wood trims and millwork, nails and other fasteners, and enabled any competent builder to construct a "pattern book" house practically anywhere materials could be delivered. Entire house kits were available from companies such as Sears and Roebuck. Someone like Junction City lumber yard owner Henry Cutter could easily order all materials necessary to build a frame residence.

As the population began a gradual shift from rural to urban areas, developers subdivided land into town lots. The locations of railroad stations often became small, urban communities - such as Parksville and Mitchellsburg - with businesses that linked rural areas to the country beyond.

In early-modern Boyle County, traditional dwelling plans and forms were finally abandoned for nationally popular house types by the 1920s and into the 1930s. Stylish examples include Period Revival residences - inspired by both Classical and Colonial traditions, and the Arts and Crafts or Bungalow style. Examples of these architectures are evident primarily in locations in or near urban centers and railroad towns including Danville, Perryville, and Junction City (Worsham, 1991: 32).

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In Kentucky, Period Revival styles borrowed heavily from Classical and Colonial precedents. Sometimes the results were simple and straightforward, as at BO-307, the Mary Simpson Oldham House, where a symmetrical five bay facade is balanced with a central entry and flanking port cochere and sun room. Other times, high-style details were mixed with modern materials such as at the Charles W. Caldwell House (BO-308), where architects Leon Frankel and John Curtis combined paired Doric columns and a balustraded center portico with Mediterranean-inspired clay tile roof. In Boyle County, the majority of Period Revival residences are located in the county seat of Danville, and many are listed on the National Register in historic districts. Worsham's 1991 survey of Boyle County identified three residences displaying Colonial Revival influences outside of Danville including the Caldwell and Oldham residences. Each home is located in the agriculturally rich northern area of the county, within the Bluegrass cultural region, and adjacent to a major road corridor accessing Danville, removed from the right-of-way by a lengthy formal drive. Constructed in 1924 and 1940, respectively, the two Boyle County residences were originally associated with a large, diversified farm, a common trait of Period Revival dwellings located in rural areas of the region. The Mary Simpson Oldham Residence is believed to be the second house to stand on the site as a mid-to late-nineteenth century, brick smokehouse is located in the rear. Another example of the practice of second house building is evident at Cambus-Kenneth (BO-342), previously listed on the National Register with boundary expansion included with this MPF.)

The Arts and Crafts movement of the early-twentieth century influenced the second popular housing type identified in Boyle County, the bungalow. Championed by carpenter Gustav Stickley and promoted by widely circulated pattern books and magazines, authentic examples of the Bungalow style are recognized for a low, ground-hugging appearance; moderately angled roofs with wide eave overhangs and spacious porches supported by battered posts; a variety natural exterior materials including stained clapboards, shingles, locally-available stone and rough stucco; and interior plans that reflected the operation of a "servantless household" with few hallways, kitchens located between living and sleeping/play areas, and asymmetrical room arrangements dictated by function rather than tradition or formality (Rifkind 1980:99).

From the most pure forms of the nationally popular Bungalow style, plans and forms evolved as simple adaptations with considerably less material and design detail and often a more modest scale. Throughout Kentucky, especially in working class neighborhoods of the period, thousands of "bungalow cottages" were built. In the coal region of the Appalachian east, in county seats and railroad communities of the Bluegrass, and in working class neighborhoods of metropolitan river towns, the one- and one-and-one-half story bungalow appears. In Boyle County, Worsham identified 46 front-gable residences recognized as "conventional bungalows" (Worsham, 1991: 32). These one- and one-and-one-half story residences are characterized by frame construction, gable roofs, overhanging eaves, an irregular function-based floor plan and fenestration pattern, and a central front or side dormer (ibid). Most examples of the bungalow plan were identified in proximity to the L&N Railroad, with many found

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In Junction City (Ibid). Only ten architecturally or otherwise distinctive examples of the popular bungalow form were surveyed in the county (outside of Danville), including five of masonry and five of frame construction. Two masonry bungalows (surveyed as one property, BO-74) located on adjacent lots in the railroad community of Junction City, are credited to local builder and lumber yard owner, Henry Cutter. They feature high-fired, ochre-colored brick and limestone used for polychrome effect. Another bungalow, the J.R. Wesley Residence (BO-150) located outside of Danville, features the unusual combination of stucco and geodes for exterior finish materials. The J.J. Moore Residence (BO-186), located in Parksville, is an unusually fine example of the Arts and Crafts style. Displaying a wide, horizontal roofline, with extended eave and connected second floor dormers, it is an exceptional representation of the style in Boyle County.

These bungalow residences (all nominated as part of this MPF), are located within proximity of the railroads, confirming further, the influence of modern transportation on design and building in rural Boyle County in the 1920s and 1930s. Conversely, the reluctance of agriculturalists to embrace popular forms and preserve vernacular tradition in domestic building through all historic periods is supported here. No high style bungalow residences were identified as main residences on any large, established farms located in the Bluegrass area of the county. Farm-associated bungalows identified during county survey were built to function as tenant or other secondary dwellings in that area. Farms of the less productive Knobs region may contain a "conventional bungalow" for the main house, but consistently, these examples are of modest scale with very limited design detail or material variation. No bungalows examples remain in the Knobs area with substantial historic integrity to be considered eligible to the National Register.

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The following section is an account of Boyle County agriculture as revealed through a sampling of the historic material culture that exists. The county wide survey of 1991 (Worsham) primarily recorded residential resources. When historic agricultural buildings in close association to an historic residence were observed, they were often mentioned and occasionally recorded with field notes and plans. No comprehensive survey of any farms in the county, including buildings, structures, sites and landscapes (fields, pastures, woodlands, fence patterns, etc), was performed as part of that effort.

A review of the 1991 inventory forms and Worsham's recommendations of significant dwellings with associated agricultural properties guided the decision to nominate properties within the theme of agriculture. As part of this effort, significant properties with notable agricultural resources identified by Worsham were visited and re-surveyed, a limited number of entire farm properties were comprehensively surveyed, and research into Boyle County agriculture was undertaken. As a result, the material culture that informs and illustrates the following study of agricultural history in Boyle County is not comprehensive. The selection shows the bias of previous survey efforts toward agricultural buildings adjacent to domestic resources. It is not informed by a thorough understanding of the county's rural landscape and the historic material culture that remains. Despite these constraints, the properties evaluated do provide valuable information about the physical and associative qualities of agricultural resources in the County, especially in the northern, Bluegrass area.

The project sponsor, Heart of Danville, did not request that entire farms be evaluated for potential rural historic district eligibility during this National Register phase. However, after the project began, several property owners along the west side of Highway 127, Harrodsburg Road, north of Danville, asked that such an assessment be performed. The result of that work is the "Harrodsburg Road Rural Historic District" nomination, submitted as part of the MPF. Although this is the only rural historic district being nominated as part of this MPF, it is not suggested that this is the only potentially eligible rural district in the county.

The information necessary to place relative evaluations such as "common" and "exceptional" on specific resources and complexes is not available at this time due to incomplete material culture information. The majority of agricultural-related properties nominated are identified as members of the Property Type: "Farmsteads", an ensemble that traditionally included the main dwelling, servant quarters, and a variety of associated domestic and agricultural out buildings where a multitude of activities took place.

The selection of significant agricultural properties nominated as part of this MPF is based on integrity, an ability to express one or more important events in Boyle County agricultural history, and this author's judgement that the property conveys an important historical message through an association of its buildings, structures and sites.

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Agriculture in Boyle County, 1780-1820

In the settlement Bluegrass, the overwhelming majority of individuals were employed in agricultural pursuits. Men, women, children, and slaves worked together in the fields and at home. Subsistence agriculture characterized the economy, with surplus goods scarce and expensive in the early years of the era. Corn and wheat were the main crops grown for human and animal consumption during settlement, with dark tobacco (a plant much unlike the Burley grown today) and hemp cultivated for export and income. Settlers raised their own vegetables, meat, poultry and fruit, made maple sugar and sorghum (Wharton, 1995). 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 nearing the end of the settlement period, c.1820. **Multi-purpose barns**, often with log cribs were the most typical buildings needed for the processes of settlement era agriculture.

Agricultural knowledge and preconceptions, financial abilities, and land quality influenced how settlers first modified the natural landscape. The inner Bluegrass contained some of the most fertile acres in the new Virginia, land that remains highly productive. Unlike the open pastures that have come to be associated with the central Bluegrass, extensive deciduous forests of valuable hardwoods, identified as **savanna woodlands**, and **cane breaks** - extensive areas of wild cane - a native bamboo species, dominated the settlement vegetation (Campbell, 1985). **Fields** for crop cultivation were created out of the woodlands by girdling, felling, and burning trees. By the end of the settlement period, much acreage was utilized as pasture, even though it may not have been cleared (ibid). Savanna woodland remnants, cane breaks and divisions of farm field and pasture are cultural artifacts that remain to inform us of agricultural activities during settlement.

Historical resource data gathered throughout the region has determined that the availability of fresh water from an abundant-flowing spring was critical to the location of improvements on 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. **Stone-lined ponds**, were sometimes built in conjunction with spring houses. These rectangular pools created an enclosed water, off limits to livestock (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992: 58-60). In winter, frozen surface ice was cut and stored in an **ice house**. Rock quarries, opened for material to build foundations and rock structures sometimes turned into ponds when springs were encountered (ibid: 14).

A variety of fence types established perimeter 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 use. In construction of **dry-laid rock fence**, both quarried and field stones were laid in a variety of ways by white stone masons of European descent who apprenticed black slaves and white laborers. Although most rock fence examples extend above the ground surface on both sides, some

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examples of ha-ha walls, fences that divide the land into two separate planes, are also apparent in the area (including BO-310 Wilson Station). Some of the most lengthy stretches of dry-laid rock fence are located on the back areas of farms west of the Wilderness Trace (Hwy. 127) including BO-339, Harrod's Run Farm, and BO-340, the C.C. Moore Farm. The majority of these fence lines are located in or near the flood plain of Mock's Branch of the Dix River (sometimes locally referred to as Harrod's Run). In this area, Mock's Branch flows south-to-north within the rear acreage of these farms. At Harrod's Run Farm, (encompassing the National Register listed Peter Mason House), lengths of rock fence extend west from the barn area to the creek floodplain, then extend along one or another side of the creek, crossing the creek via water gaps held by massive rock piers. Although establishing fence in this way requires maintenance of the water gaps (cleaning of debris and repair after floods), it provides fresh water access to pastures on both sides of the creek.

Domestic chores and home manufacture played a significant role in the settlement economy and everyday life, and often required buildings to contain these activities. John Michael Vlach in Back of the Big House, the Architecture of Plantation Slavery reported that, no matter how modest the estate, all plantations (including farms in Kentucky) maintained a set of small service buildings placed as an ensemble defining the limits of the domestic work space or in a linear pattern. Fences of rock, wood, or brick further articulated the definition (Vlach, 1993: 77-8). For this MPF, this ensemble is identified as a Property Type, the **Farmstead**. Traditionally, the farmstead included the main dwelling, **slave houses** and/or servant **quarters**, and a variety of associated domestic and agricultural **out buildings** where a multitude of activities took place.

Farm families preserved fruits, vegetables and meats, 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**. Because of the pervasive smoke smell, implements and seldom used items were probably stored in the meat houses. Home industries like spinning and weaving were performed in specifically identified "**loom houses**", other out buildings, or within a dwelling; laundry and soap and candle making took place in the **kitchen**, (attached or separate from the main house) out of doors, or in cellars containing a firebox and flue rather than a simple relieving arch at the chimney base.

Only one farmstead nominated as part of this MPF contains a house portion dating to settlement. However, several farmsteads and farms nominated contain buildings from this era including the spring house, office, quarter, and meat house at Cambus-Kenneth (BO-342), slave house and meat house at the W.Logan Caldwell Farmstead (BO-193).

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Boyle County Agriculture in the Antebellum: 1821-1865

The decades from 1820 through 1860, often called "The Farmer's Age", proved beneficial to the Bluegrass region and Boyle County. The landscape of forty to seventy years earlier with narrow paths, areas of dense forest, acres of girdled trees, and clearings surrounding buildings and other man-made improvements, was transformed during this period into a diversified, agricultural landscape of profitable farms of varying sizes.

The methods of stock raising affected the numbers and types of agricultural buildings on the antebellum Bluegrass farm. Two sources maintain that cattle and hogs, at least, were grazed outside the year round. Corn was reported to be either cut and shocked in the field or let to dry on the standing stalk in rows. Both cut and standing provided winter forage. "The cattlemen wintered their two-year-olds out of doors on shocked corn;" reported one farmer, "put them on bluegrass pasture next spring and summer; and then stuffed them with corn next winter until February, when the drive to market began" (Heinlein, 1957 and Troutman, 1957: 15-28 *). 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.

Hemp brought the highest revenues of any crop raised in the region from circa 1800 through the Civil War. Dense cultivation of the weed for the fibers in its stalk wiped out most remaining stands of native cane and woodlands (Wharton, 1995: 47-48). In Boyle County, tobacco and hemp were floated down the Chaplin, Salt and Dicks Rivers to the Kentucky River on route to New Orleans markets. As the importation of all breeds of fine livestock increased, the woodland pastures (often called "grazing parks") began to be maintained with the introduction of non-native grasses such as bluegrass, timothy and clovers (ibid).

In 1850, approximately sixty-three percent (63%) of the county's total 116,480 acres was identified as agricultural land. The remaining thirty-seven percent (37%) is assumed to have been primarily in the southern Knobs area and along sloping drainages of creeks and rivers. A total of fifty-seven percent (57%) of the county was improved for agriculture, suggesting that practically all of the upper two-thirds of Boyle County located within the bluegrass plain was improved for agriculture. The southern one-third of the county located in the Knobs region contained a much lower percentage of land suitable for agriculture, but open bottoms and river plains were nevertheless developed. Boyle's relatively low ranking in total county farm value for the region in 1850 - 11th of 13 Bluegrass counties - must be evaluated in terms of the lesser area of farmland containing Bluegrass soils.

* In several books and articles included in this bibliography, historian Paul Heinlein established the context of Kentucky's dominance of the beef cattle industry from circa 1800 through 1860. Likewise, Richard Laverne Troutman, describes the successful Bluegrass grazer-farmer as one who relied on improved stock, mostly cattle, mules and swine to bring profits. He discusses cultivation methods for corn and hay, and asserts that large portions of Bluegrass farms were devoted to pasture. The work of these authors is important to understanding the workings and appearance of Bluegrass farms during the antebellum.

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In 1860, the county contained only 408 farms, the smallest number of farms in any bluegrass county. Yet, the dollar value per farm of \$ 8,394.00 placed it fifth of all 13 counties in the region. In light of these considerations, the high value of farms in the bluegrass area of Boyle is more apparent. The county contained over 3,000 horses, 2,700 mules and asses, about 8,000 cattle and over 13,500 sheep, for a total livestock value of over \$450,000.00 in 1850 (U.S. Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860).

The sizes of Boyle County farms during the antebellum are consistent with farm sizes in the remaining twelve counties of the Bluegrass region, as revealed by the table below derived from 1860 Agricultural Census statistics.

	Under 50 acres	50-100 acres	100-500 acres	500+ acres
State Average	.39	.29	.29	.01
Region Average	.20	.24	.52	.06
Boyle County	.15	.19	.58	.07

Over one-half of Boyle County farms ranked in the 100-500 acre farm category, representing the successful middling, diversified farm, that held 12 or less slaves, a modest amount of stock including cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine. Much of the total acreage was devoted to pasture (Amos, 1988: 1820-1865 Agriculture Context Summary, n.p.)

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 previous land owners. The spatial and functional organization of farmsteads of the majority of middling complexes remained basically similar to settlement-established counterparts with various additions, modifications and deletions, attested to at the Peter Mason Farmstead (BO-339), the W.L. Caldwell Farmstead (BO-193), and the Vermillion Farmstead (BO-133), among others.

The most notable change in the farm occurred on the land itself. Natural savanna woodlands were selectively cleared and managed as woodland pasture; farmers continued to clear and fence cultivated fields; woodlots were set aside; and orchards were enlarged. The under-utilized, pre-1820 settlement farm evolved to the intensely improved, productive, diversified antebellum farm. Farmers' decisions to improve and manage their land derived from consideration of the best use for different topographies, natural resources, and soils. For example, stands of hardwoods, carefully fenced off, maintained and replanted as woodlots could perpetually provide fuel for the farm. Sink areas were fenced off or remained in pasture; spring fed ponds and flowing water remained important to grazing lands, and gently-sloping fields proved excellent for crop production.

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Boyle County Agriculture: 1866-1917

Many of the life ways of the antebellum Bluegrass disappeared after the Civil War, a four year period that brought physical destruction, depleted livestock and agricultural reserves, little hard money, political chaos and widespread social malaise. In their journal, the East Family at "Pleasant Hill", the Shaker community to the north in Mercer County, described the war as, "...certainly the most singular and sad spectacle that has ever been witnessed since the creation of the world" (East family, 1861: August 1). The largest military engagement of the Civil War in Kentucky took place near Perryville in western Boyle County on October 8, 1862 (Hafendorfer, 1992: 717). The many historic buildings, structures and sites associated with the battle were not considered in developing this MPF as the Perryville Battlefield Association and the National Park Service are currently performing an intensive documentation of the area.

If the antebellum years were the farmer's age, then the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, for most of the nation, could be called the industrial age. The primary national economic strength was transformed from a rural/agricultural base to an urban/industrial one in the decades between the rebellion and the First World War. Yet, the complexion of the Bluegrass and Boyle County remained essentially agricultural, despite significant national changes.

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 and directly connected Boyle County to the rest of the United States.

An abrupt drop in demand for Bluegrass-grown hemp resulted from 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, and a new sharecropping and tenant class comprised of both African Americans and Caucasians emerged to fill the labor void left after emancipation.

The cultivation of burley was an extremely laborious undertaking. The tobacco barn, located near or within the farm's choicest tillable soils, stands as the permanent reminder of the still-influential crop. Tobacco generated the greatest income for the majority of the region's farms during this and following historic eras. Most of the region's farms bear the marks of tobacco cultivation initiated during this time, including pastures transformed into cultivated fields and specialized tobacco barns and stripping rooms or sheds built to house and process the leaf. It is probable that the burley industry altered the Bluegrass landscape more extensively than any other agricultural practice since initial clearing, even more so than hemp. 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

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production costs may have prompted a surge of tobacco barn building and plowing of even more virgin ground or Bluegrass sod for cultivation (Davis, 1927: 82-87). (This hypothesis cannot be tested here however, as county-wide information on the numbers and ages of tobacco barns is not available.) 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 (ibid: 82). The increase in burley revenues caused a parallel increase in land value, widespread land speculation, and changes to the agricultural landscape (ibid: 60. Forester, 1922: 39-74).

Within this regional view of the tobacco culture during the era, Boyle appears less devoted to the crop than other Bluegrass counties. In 1870, Boyle produced 2,615 pounds of tobacco; in 1899 it produced 426,520 pounds; and in 1909, 203,543 pounds. In each of these decades, Boyle County's tobacco yields were among the least in the region (U.S. Agricultural Census, 1870, 1900, 1910). Despite these modest amounts compared to regional averages, the tobacco barn remains a dependable resource on the rural landscape in Boyle County. All of the four farms and the majority of farmsteads nominated as part of this MPF include historic tobacco barns among their historic agricultural buildings.

The raising of horses and mules for work, sport, pleasure, and profit, 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 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 of keeping most stock out of doors continued the year round (Amos, 1988: Agriculture Context Summary, 1866-1918, n.p.). As quoted from Geography of the Bluegrass Region, "The numerous barn and outbuildings typical of northern [American] 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). This noted difference between northern and southern farm improvements observed by Davis can be understood in light of agricultural historian, Clarence Danhoff's theory of why farmers adopted or rejected certain farm improvements or agricultural advancements. In "The Tools and Implements of Agriculture" Danhoff maintains that "the most significant effect of a new tool or device upon agricultural technology - and the quickest acceptance - occurred when the product affected was produced for market" (Danhoff, 1942). This observation also applies to understanding crop and livestock selection, land use changes, and buildings of Bluegrass agriculture for all periods. If the change was guaranteed *cost effective*, if it promised increased profits from a cash product, farmers attempted to make the necessary change or modification. A good example supporting this concept is the proliferation of the new style of tobacco barns at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. A new design and plan was necessary for curing light burley, an incredibly valuable cash crop (Amos, 1988: 17).

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The same reasoning may explain the difference in numbers of barns and out buildings in northern and southern states. Although winters can be occasionally severe for a few weeks in the Bluegrass region, the climate does not dependably bring the lengthy, harsh winters characteristic of more northern latitudes. As a business owner, the nineteenth-century farmer weighed the cost-to-benefit ratio of building a barn large enough to shelter the entire herd for a few weeks every few years to save the numbers that might perish due to exposure. In the Bluegrass, the cost of building such a barn was not warranted for most middling farmers. Work horses and mules, on the other hand, did need shelter. Because the good health of these animals was vital to a farm's daily operation, the cost-to-benefit ratio for stables was easily realized. At the T.B. Bright Farmstead (BO-356), Bright built a large barn to shelter and feed the many mules he raised and broke for sale (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Interior view of T.B. Bright's mule barn (BO-356).

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Sustained growth in the livestock industry resulted in one new resource on the Bluegrass farmstead in the late nineteenth century: **livestock scales**. Many stockmen sold stock directly from the farm after considering the costs of shipping cattle: market volatility, lost weight along the route, cost of grain during shipping, lost time, and payment of drovers. After 1852, scales able to weigh livestock on the hoof became widely available. A complex of holding pens and chutes evolved with this method of purchasing stock off the farm (Troutman, 1957: 40). It is notable that three of the four historic farms that comprise the Harrodsburg Road Rural Historic District retain livestock scales with patent dates to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Livestock scales are also located on the T.B. Bright Farmstead (BO-356). To the contrary, comprehensive surveys in areas of Woodford and Fayette counties identified very few remaining scales (Amos, 1991, 1994). The loss (or infrequency) of this type of agricultural structure in these areas of the region may have been influenced by the growth of large stockyards in Lexington that caused a decline in off-the-farm stock sales in areas convenient to the stockyards.

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 Standardbred harness races first held in the Bluegrass.

Boyle County farmers incorporated blooded horses into the livestock mix of their farms judiciously. Of the farms researched in the county, none identified focused solely on the raising and training of and breed of blooded equine stock. Rather, farms like Cambus Kenneth (BO-342) raised fine Saddlebreds and Thoroughbreds alongside cattle and other livestock from the late nineteenth century to the present. Similarly, A.E. Hundley of Harrod's Run Farm (incorporating BO-339, Peter Mason House and Farmstead), gained notoriety as foaling the Thoroughbred "Upset" at his farm, the only horse to beat the famous "Man O' War".

The origins of blooded horse farm architecture in the Bluegrass are traced to English precedents. Widely-published books dating from the 1850s, books that would have been available to horsemen of the day, 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 (Stewart, 1856). 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

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animal, and advocated loose box stalls for hunters and racers, prescribing optimum dimensions. Like Stewart, Walsh focused on the function of stables and did not meditate on the outward design or appearance of the building. Examples of historic stables are located at Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339), Granite Hill Farmstead (BO-368), and Cambus-Kenneth (BO-342). **Figure 14** shows the historic stable and corn crib/granary at Harrod's Run Farm.

A new type of property, the **tenant house**, dates to this period. Emancipation caused significant changes within society and on the agricultural landscape. The farm's antebellum slave houses and quarter no longer served in their original capacity, all former servants now worked with remuneration, and the majority moved off of the farms they had resided on, choosing instead to live in segregated rural communities such as Clifton, west of the Dix River in Boyle County. A white tenant class emerged to join African American workers in farm labor "especially in the better agricultural areas" (Davis, 1927: 65). Known as "croppers", tenants were commonly paid with a portion of the tobacco crop they raised. Davis paralleled the rise in tenancy to the rise in tobacco prices and yields between 1900 and 1920, a period when tenancy almost doubled in counties of the Inner Bluegrass (ibid: 65-68). The families were not necessarily residents of the land they worked, but lived in small frame houses, or older dwellings on farms. Tenant houses are located on several nominated farms and farmsteads including the T.B. Bright Farmstead (BO-356), the Nimrod Buster Farmstead (BO-346), and the Helm-Gentry Farm (BO-341), and the Spoonmore Farmstead (BO-387), among others.



Figure 14. The corn crib / granary with shed wings (left) and stable (right) at Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339). The buildings are located at the southwest corner of the farmstead proper. The main residence (Peter Mason House) and yard area are to the immediate right of this view.

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Boyle County Agriculture: 1918-1945

A growing acceptance and use of the tractor and other mechanical inventions greatly changed the way farmers worked their land, and continued to modify the face of the landscape after World War I. Changes were more subtle than striking, as the region's agricultural economy remained tied to tobacco, hay and forage crops and a diversity of livestock.

Compact, kerosene-fueled pumps powered a variety of mechanisms from auger feeders to water pumps. Pumps enabled water to be drawn from springs and streams and sent throughout the farm for consumption and irrigation. **Cisterns and wells** accessed deep water and gathered rain runoff from roofs. Indoor plumbing and piped water became a more frequent amenity of farm life.

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 well into the twentieth century. Like dairy herds, beef cattle thrived through winter months on green silage stored in clay tile and formed concrete **silos**, which appeared nationally in the second decade of the twentieth century. Specialized **cattle feed barns** with silos attached, offered a fairly limited function, but evidently the structure cost was outweighed by profits gained over time. These barns sometimes contained large upper lofts for hay storage, with alignments of hay racks and silage troughs extending along side walls and down the center. A representative example of the large cattle feed barn of the early-to-mid- twentieth century, with a line of three adjacent concrete silos and corn cribs is located on BO-339, Harrod's Run Farm (**Figure 15**). The interior arrangement is quite similar to the mule barn at the Bright Farmstead.



Figure 15. The cattle feed barn and silos at Harrod's Run Farm.

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In his 1991 "Boyle County Survey Summary Report", Gibson Worsham suggests that political buildings remaining outside the county seat of Danville are likely to include fire stations, town halls, and post offices (Worsham, 1991: 26). Only one political building, the Junction City Municipal Building (BO-101), was identified in Worsham's 1990 survey of Boyle County. The building was constructed as a post office in 1939 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a New Deal agency founded in 1935. The New Deal was a domestic policy created following the Great Depression by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt's New Deal enabled the Federal government to create jobs and assistance for individuals with the use of government funding (Brent, 1991: 2). Numerous agencies were created within the New Deal, and of those, seven impacted the largest capital improvements in Kentucky. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was one of these agencies. In Boyle County, known resources constructed during the New Deal are associated with the WPA and include several roads, bridges, a school (no longer standing), gymnasium and post offices. The Forkland School Gymnasium (BO-62), located in the Knob region of southwestern Boyle County, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in January, 1997 as an individual nomination entitled "Forkland School and Gymnasium" (Burry & Amos, Inc.). No other New Deal buildings in Boyle County are listed on the National Register.

Two studies on the New Deal in Kentucky offer excellent contexts on the WPA and include Joseph E. Brent's "New Deal Era Construction in Western Kentucky, 1933-1943" (1991) and Hard Times and New Deal in Kentucky, 1929-1939 (1986) by George T. Blakey. Established in 1935, the WPA was initially called the Works Progress Division, serving a limited role in the nation's work relief program, with the ability to "...carry on small useful projects designed to assure a maximum of employment in all localities" (Brent, 1991: 19). Soon after establishment, agency director Harry L. Hopkins changed the agency's name to the Works Progress Administration and led it to be the dominant force in the nation's work relief program, with the general idea behind the agency being "...to put as many people to work as possible" (ibid). Brent writes:

WPA activities were strictly controlled by Federal guidelines that defined the parameters within which the agency could operate. Numerous manuals were written outlining procedures and defining policy. The sort of projects WPA could fund included: highways, roads, streets, grade crossings, rural rehabilitation, water conservation, irrigation, rural electrification, housing, assistance for education, professional and clerical persons, loans, grants or both for projects of states, territories, possessions, including subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities,

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and the District of Columbia, and self-liquidating projects of public bodies thereof, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (ibid: 20).

The efforts of the WPA were overseen by each individual state, headed by a state director and divided into districts with district offices. District lines were chosen according to population, anticipated workload, accessibility to district offices and costs of transporting workers to project sites (ibid). Projects undertaken by the WPA were required to have permanent values for their community and were not allowed to compete with private enterprises. Workers for the WPA constructed and improved roads and bridges and buildings, and many of these remain the most visible reminders of their accomplishments. Without the aid of the WPA, many towns and cities may never have been "modernized" with such amenities for numerous years (ibid).

New Deal regulations called for the sponsorship of building projects by two public organizations within a local community. Sponsors made requests for funding for local projects through applications that had to first be approved locally, then by the state and Washington. Local sponsors were also responsible for coming up with a small portion of the funding for the projects. This funding was acceptable in cash and in-kind contributions, and in some cases, the government made loans available to local sponsors (ibid: 7). In any case, all New Deal projects had to be owned by the public, initiated through local efforts and funded by Washington.

Funding for the WPA was dispensed and utilized under specific rules and regulations. For instance, all construction projects had to be publicly owned while also contributing to the overall public good (ibid: 21). Budgetary priority on all WPA projects went to wages over materials in effort to assure that the majority of federal funding went toward labor. Through this provision, the character and construction of buildings was greatly influenced as many public, educational, municipal and other government buildings were often constructed of locally quarried native stone or locally fired bricks. Additionally, the use of materials from older, razed buildings was a common practice in the WPA. Workers hired to build these buildings and structures were local men who were unskilled for the most part and trained on the job (ibid).

Remaining buildings constructed by the WPA are not recognized by any particular styles as the organization blended local materials with popular building traditions. A common method of identifying New Deal buildings is by engraved plaques or corner stones naming the organization and date of construction. Constructed in 1939, the simple, two-story, rectangular brick Junction City Post Office (1939) was funded by the Town of Junction City, Kentucky, a local, municipal corporation, a local sector that

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purchased the site in 1938 for "...the purpose of erecting a city building, it being contemplated that said city building will be placed upon the lot herein conveyed (Boyle County Deed Book 67: 203)." An interior placard reads indicates the building was constructed by the "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Municipal Building, 1939". Local informants verified that the building was constructed by the WPA (Personal Communication with Susan Music, July 1997). The building differs greatly from those post offices more commonly recognized as New Deal buildings, with Classical Revival exteriors and, in some cases, painted interior murals.

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Multiple Property ListingProperty Type: Settlement Stations and Forts
Description

No above ground remains of fortified settlement forts exist in Boyle County. Two structural resources associated with station activities include BO-293 Harlan's Station (previously listed on the National Register), and BO-310, Wilson's Station (nominated as part of this MPF). O'Malley found documentary evidence of 22 forts and/or stations in Boyle County (including these two structure resources). Field reconnaissance of those 22 sites revealed definitive historic archaeological artifacts at four locations including: a stone foundation and remains of Robert Caldwell's Station at the Logan Caldwell House (BO-193, nominated as part of this MPF); John Cowan's Station south of Gentry Lane; James Harrod's Station (Boiling Springs Settlement), and Irvine's Station (O'Malley, 1987: 99-138). O'Malley's research suggests that the majority of stations were built primary of log and sometimes, stone. Currently, identified above ground remains of historic settlement stations in the Bluegrass region are overwhelmingly of stone. Examples include wall remains at Harlan's Station and Wilson's Station in Boyle County and a stone foundation at Blackburn's Fort in Woodford County, among others. O'Malley determined that locational patterns are the primary important physical characteristics for identifying the type and include two critical elements: defensibility and water availability. Each of the stations (Harlan's and Wilson's) was located on lands claimed very early through preemption or warrant. Historic documents suggest ridges and high ground as more defensible than bottom land (as at both stations). Although the majority of station sites documented in the region reveal springs located outside the structure(s), occasionally, stations were built over cave springs (including Blackburn's Fort). Stations were also built along major trails, thus aiding communication (evidenced at all stations referred to above) (ibid: 36). The current conditions of settlement stations are most often archaeological in nature, occasionally with remaining above ground structures such as rock foundation alignments. Few settlement station sites in the Bluegrass region have been extensively documented through archaeological field work, although many have been located.

Significance

Settlement stations are important to the understanding of the early exploration and settlement of the region and Boyle County. Stations are generally eligible under Criterion A as rare historic and/or archaeological examples of defensive site selection; as examples of early construction techniques and building types; and potentially, as early recognized centers of rural communities. They may also be eligible under Criterion D for their ability to answer several questions concerning the important issues for those involved in early settlement (as defined in O'Malley, 1987: 315) including, among others:

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- 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.

Registration Requirements

For settlement stations in Boyle County to be considered individually or district eligible documentary evidence of the resource and cultural feature remains associated with the site must exist. Those features, whether artifacts, structural remnants, or standing structures must be helpful in addressing one or more of the important research questions posed above.

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TRANSPORTATION IN BOYLE COUNTY: 1774-1917

Name of Property Type: Transportation Related Resources

Sub type: Roads

Description

Inter-farm roads, local connecting roads, and remnants of major transportation routes such as the Wilderness Road established during the settlement era are in evidence on farms including BO-320, the C.C. Moore Farm. These traces are expected to remain on other farms as well. Various characteristics of these sites include shallow alignments traced into the ground; seasonally visible remains of rock beds; distinctive vegetation patterns despite infrequent use; incorporation within interfarm road networks; and deeply cut, narrow paths, edged by saplings and shrubs.

Settlement era routes also survive as still used, county-maintained roads. One outstanding example of a route established during settlement that has persisted with much of its physical and associative integrity intact is the Salt River Road (BO-427) in the north central portion of the county. Characteristics of this historic road alignment and others of the type include: narrow pavement right-of-way; an alignment that follows natural landform, contours and topographic features; edges defined by close-set fence lines of wire, board and dry-laid rock; vegetation near the road edge; and culvert crossings of dry-laid rock construction.

Significance

Road alignments established during settlement are significant on a local level under Criterion A as examples of both continued use and abandonment of transportation networks. The physical characteristics and locations of roads and their related features within the rural landscape may reveal information about where people traveled on both local and regional levels; about critical necessities such as water along those routes; suggest 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.

Registration Requirements

Location, feeling and association are the primary integrity factors which define the significance of the property type. Secondary characteristics, i.e., physical attributes including depth and width of the road, along with stone embankments, rock fencing, culverts, 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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Multiple Property ListingSubtype: Road and Railroad Related Structures, Buildings and Sites
Description

Structures, features and buildings integral to and adjacent to overland and/or rail routes of the antebellum and later periods include **bridges, culverts, rock fences, quarries, hotels and the abandoned alignment of railroads**. This type may also include railroad stations, section houses, and taverns.

Culverts and/or **bridges** surviving from the nineteenth century are identified by their location over creek beds, waterways and other crossings. Culverts also link farms divided by right-of-ways. Known examples are either dry-laid of ledge quarried limestone, or of deep quarried limestone, both mortared and dry-laid. Identified examples have pointed arches or barrel arches built of stone with keystones, or of brick, and possibly, concrete. They may feature flanking support or berm walls relative to the span and height of the arch. The construction date is sometimes engraved on a piece of stone or metal placard. The identification of these resources is often hindered by natural growth and foliage as they are often located in low-lying areas. Worsham identified several steel truss and concrete bridge structures in the county but did not recommend any as eligible to the National Register (Worsham, 1991). No steel or concrete bridge structures are nominated as part of this MPF, however, there may be eligible properties of this type in the county.

Rock fences associated with road construction were fashioned of limestone, which may have been obtained in the field or taken from ledge quarries, although the majority of area examples are variations of the latter 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.

Ledge and deep quarried stone has a much more uniform appearance, as it separates from the rock ledge in fairly regular courses. With quarried stone, fence courses are more regular, require less spalling and, because more of the surface areas come in contact with each other, creates a sturdier wall. The wall width of the stone fences identified along the Salt River Road showed only a slight battering. Later fences may not be battered at all. Often, a course of coping stones tops the fence and may be laid in 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 an entrance to farm or intersection.

Quarries for road and fence work were opened as close to the site as possible, preferably up hill. These ledge quarries provided stone for local use. Some may have been covered over after the rock was taken, others left to weather. Deep quarries provided more regular block for structural use and commercial purposes. Richardson (1924) identified this type of quarry in several locations in Boyle

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County, with the majority along the railroad routes, and others near Perryville. Deep quarries are identified by their size, with shear walls and smooth floors of rock. Some abandoned quarries are filled with water from interior springs.

Hotels and other transportation-related **buildings** may include railroad stations, section houses, and taverns, among others. All are located in close proximity to the transportation route, either road or rail, with a period of significance that relates to that of the transportation resource. These buildings may be located in communities associated with railroad travel such as Mitchellsburg and Junction City, they may be part of a passenger or freight station, or they may be isolated buildings such as section houses for employees of the railroad.

Railroad lines are evidence of deliberate decisions made concerning where the railroads would be located. In a large sense, the establishment of trunk and branch lines (primary and secondary routes) was the result of economically driven decisions by company officials to access a certain area. The alignment and grade of the rail lines indicates the best route determined by surveyors and engineers in the field. The physical rail line itself, including embankments, ballast, rails, ties, switches, etc., embody the engineering design, materials, and labor. Abandoned railroad lines may be understood as once important historic transportation networks that, for various reasons, were forsaken. Their abandonment relates to the events that caused their demise.

Significance

Resources with a direct relation to either road or railroad transportation in the antebellum and later historic periods are locally significant under Criterion A as representations of important activities, events and trends in the transportation history in Boyle County, and under Criterion C, as material examples of the structural and architectural types of resources constructed in response to the transportation mode. They may embody construction techniques and/or design that is unique or common to the building material and local tradition, and they may suggest the assimilation of introduced construction techniques and structure types into the local idiom.

Today, mass-produced metal culverts, pre-cast concrete structures, and powerful earth moving equipment span crossings, provide passage, and recontour the natural topography. Remaining historic rock and stone masonry **culverts and bridges** materially represent, through their location, workmanship, design, and associated surroundings, the way similar engineering challenges were met via masonry structures during the nineteenth century in Boyle County. As changing transportation needs, structural obsolescence, and highway standards cause the removal of historic structures, these surviving properties, once common to nineteenth century transportation gain additional significance simply through their growing rarity. These structures may be locally significant under Criterion A and C.

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Rock fences are locally significant under Criterion A as a fencing type once prevalent in 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.

Quarries are locally significant under Criterion A as the sites chosen by builders to secure limestone for building and construction. Ledge quarries are significant for their ability to provide information about where rock fences once stood in an area where they may no longer be in evidence, and where rock was taken for road construction and farm building. Deep quarries are significant features that may reveal a need for commercial grade limestone in an area or suggest that and especially valuable type of stone warranted the opening of a quarry. Their location in relation to the structure may be indicative of the quality of the stone.

Hotels and other transportation-related buildings are locally significant under Criterion A as representations of the needs of travelers, small businesses owners and large companies alike. They may be locally significant under Criterion C as representations of vernacular building traditions, of standardized company plans as examples

Railroad lines are evidence of a new mode of transportation and of deliberate decisions made concerning where the railroads would be located. In a large sense, the establishment of trunk and branch lines (primary and secondary routes) was the result of economically driven decisions by company officials to access certain areas. The alignment and grade of the rail lines indicates the best route determined by surveyors and engineers in the field. The physical rail line itself, including embankments, ballast, rails, ties, switches, etc., embody the engineering design, materials and labor. Abandoned railroad lines may be understood as once important historic transportation networks that, for various reasons, were forsaken. Their abandonment relates to the events that caused their demise.

Registration Requirements

Bridges and culverts must maintain their original location, materials, workmanship, design and association with the transportation corridor. Hotels, railroad stations, section houses, etc. must retain their original location and association with the transportation mode and must maintain a majority of their physical integrity, including design, materials and workmanship, to the period of significance. Quarries and abandoned railroad sections must maintain their original location and association with the

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transportation mode and have retained enough physical attributes that they continue to be recognized as members of the property type.

The qualities of integrity necessary for rock fences to be considered individually eligible or contributing features under Criterion A include design, materials, craftsmanship and location. Some fences may have been repaired with concrete along 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 individually eligible unless it is recognized as the work of a master or displays exceptional or unusual design or construction techniques that provide important information about rock fence construction. 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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Registration Requirements

RELIGION

Property Type: RELIGIOUS MEETING PLACES

Description

Structures and sites associated with religious meeting places formed between the period during the Antebellum period include (but are not limited to) meeting houses and associated meeting or campgrounds. Meeting houses from this period may not be obvious in appearance as many served dual purposes as family residences. Meetinghouses may be of log, frame or brick construction, with the initial block often encased by later additions. Such buildings may be most obvious by their location on land owned and occupied by well-known religious leaders, with the building often sitting along the edge of a major thoroughfare. Similarly, meeting grounds may not have any obvious appearance, however they are often found surrounding earlier meeting houses.

Significance

Resources associated with religion in Antebellum Boyle County may be eligible to the National Register, with significance on a local level under Criterion A for their association with the establishment and growth of a particular religion in the region. Buildings used as meetinghouses in settlement and antebellum Kentucky remain in few numbers and their significance lies in their ability to reveal information about the patterns of religious buildings in Kentucky and their importance to the development of religions in regions. Those resources eligible under Criterion A should be able to lend information regarding the sighting of religious camps and meetinghouses as well as reveal information about the settlement patterns of early settlers in relation to religious beliefs throughout Boyle County. Church buildings eligible under Criterion C will illustrate those trends used in the construction of religious buildings during initial settlement in the county, including materials used, plans, building techniques, and typical dimensions, possibly aiding in the size of initial congregations.

Registration Requirements

In order to qualify for nomination to the National Register, settlement and antebellum period religious sites must maintain their qualities of location, setting and association. Resources must have an association with the establishment and growth of a religion in a local area.

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DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN BOYLE COUNTY: 1780-1945

Property Type: Domestic Architecture, 1780-1820 Description

The earliest of surviving settlement era dwellings are built of log, stone, brick or 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 restrained. 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.

Single cell and hall-parlor plan dwellings generally represent the initial habitations of settlement society. Although the single cell is a rare survivor of the era, the hall-parlor continued in favor through the end of the period and remains in greater numbers. Detailed period woodwork is usually reserved for interior spaces and includes reeding, sunbursts and gougework found in some brick examples.

The center passage, center hall, or staired passage plan house was both a contemporary of and a successor to the hall-parlor plan and became widely accepted and built during the 19th century. The vernacular term for the house has become the "I-house". Many of the National Register listed center passage examples in the county from the settlement period have woodwork more stylistically elaborate than their contemporary hall-parlor associates. 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 plan: 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 individually significant or contributing buildings under criterion A, B, C, and D. Under Criterion A, they may be historically significant for associations with broad patterns of events in Boyle County history including the perpetuation of housing forms used in previous cultures; the frequency and distribution of culturally-based construction methods and types; spatial patterns of domestic living arrangements in a rural society; and, corollaries between social position and choice of dwelling type. Under Criterion B, they may be associated with persons significant to the history of Boyle

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County or the region. Under Criterion C, they may be architecturally significant, demonstrating distinctive characteristics of a type; as examples of masterful craftsmanship and/or superb architectural design; and through associations with builders, craftsmen and architects whose architectural contributions to Kentucky 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. Questions important to the history of Boyle County include: Are we able to identify the cultural affiliations of builders within a geographically defined area through similarities in construction methods and framing techniques? How frequently were the timber framing techniques of the Dutch and English types used in comparison to each other? Were timber-frame structures built by the property owners or relatives, or were they built by local craftsmen, skilled in culturally-based timber frame techniques? These and other questions may be answered by more detailed study of these cultural artifacts.

Registration Requirements

To qualify for individual listing or as a contributing building, these resources must be fundamentally intact examples of the identified residence types. The resource must retain and exhibit defining physical characteristics dating to the period of significance including the majority integrity of original design, materials, workmanship, and location. Some properties may have experienced fairly extensive renovation during later historic periods including 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 historic period if the alteration contributes to the further understanding of the domestic architectural history of the resource or type. 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 altering treatments that do not significantly compromise historic integrity include the application of wood siding and asphalt shingles to log buildings as a preservative measure, and the replacement of original window sash with new sash in original openings. Major additions and alterations to principal facades after a period of significance will compromise integrity. Standing seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing materials are compatible to original materials. The application of non-historic siding material, including asbestos shingles, patterned asphalt, metal, vinyl, and other composition siding most often compromises integrity, with the exception of a property that is significant for its culturally-based or otherwise significant construction methods.

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Name of Property Type: Domestic Architecture, 1821-1865
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 may flank the center passage. Original ells are common. Orientation was defined by the existing road or access road, unlike settlement predecessors that often faced a spring or a transportation route that was later abandoned. Planned drives often displayed formal characteristics including straight alignments flanked by lines of trees, or curvilinear courses with yard areas buffering the house from the lane.

Significance

Antebellum houses may be individually significant or contributing resources under Criteria A, B, C and D of the National Register. They may be locally or regionally significant for all of the reasons identified in the Significance statement for Settlement era domestic architecture. In addition, they may be locally and regionally significant under Criterion A 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, and for providing corollaries between social and/or financial position and choice of dwelling type.

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 building of a larger property. Alterations to minor facades, including the enclosure of rear porches and the addition of sheds and porches should be recognizable as such and should not overwhelm the major facade. Standing seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing materials are compatible to original materials. The application of non-historic siding will not significantly compromise integrity if the resource is important as an example of culturally-based construction methods and types, or if the property is significant for its potential to yield information about building structure, material choice and construction methods of domestic architecture during the period. If the property is recognized to be an important and apparently rare survivor of an identified style such as the Gothic Revival, the application of non-historic siding will not compromise the majority of integrity if original character-defining roof, porch and window trim details are retained.

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Name of Property Type: Domestic Architecture, 1866-1917

Description

The physical attributes of early-modern houses are more varied than their earlier counterparts and represent both completely new residences or additions/renovations of existing properties. Both new buildings and additions/renovations were constructed after the Queen Anne, Princess Anne, Italianate, and other pattern book-influenced house types from the late Victorian era through the beginning of the twentieth century. The majority of period examples cling to traditional plans (center-passage and T-plan) and apply stylish details to exteriors. Orientation was defined by the existing road or access road. Planned drives often displayed formal characteristics including straight alignments flanked by lines of trees, or curvilinear courses with yard areas buffering the house from the lane.

Significance

Early-Modern domestic architectural properties may be individually significant or contributing resources eligible to the National Register under Criterion A, B, and C. They offer historical examples of how new architectural trends were integrated into a local design idiom dominated by traditional vernacular architectural forms. They may be significant for association with persons important to the history of the area or region. Properties may also be significant architecturally as they embody the distinctive characteristics of their identified type.

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 building of a larger property. Alterations, including the enclosure of rear porches and the addition of sheds and porches should be recognizable as such and should not overwhelm the major facade. Standing seam metal and asphalt shingle roofing materials are compatible to original materials. The application of non-historic siding will not significantly compromise integrity if the resource is important as an example of culturally-based construction methods and types, or if the property is significant for its potential to yield information about building structure, material choice and construction methods of domestic architecture during the period. In cases of historical rather than architectural significance, the requirements for physical integrity may be less stringent.

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Description

The county-wide survey reveals that residential forms from the early-modern period reflect the influence of nationally-popular Classical Revival style or the Arts and Crafts influenced Bungalow style. Residences displaying Revival influence are typically two-story center-hall plans, of brick or frame construction, with hipped or side gable roof and symmetrical front facade adorned with elements common to the Georgian style of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, including trabeated entryways, gabled or hipped dormers, and classical porticoes with balustrades. Good examples of the type will embody the physical characteristics of the Revival styles. In their agricultural context these residences would have been prominently located on the farm, usually surrounded by a landscaped yard area and reached via a tree-lined drive. Examples of the Classical Revival style are commonly found on farms within the Bluegrass region of Boyle County.

The Bungalow style is recognized by its dominant gable or hip roof, wide eaves, dormers, use of various textured exterior materials, non-traditional interior plans with offset and unequal sized rooms, variety of window sash and asymmetrical exteriors. Examples are built of frame and brick masonry. In Boyle County, the majority of the county's 46 bungalow-influenced residences are regional adaptations, or "cottage bungalows". Residences with truer representations of the Bungalow plan are located in small urban areas of the county such as Parksville and Junction City, towns associated with railroad travel while "cottage bungalows" are located on agricultural land, many having been constructed as tenant houses.

Significance

Residences displaying architectural forms of the early modern period in Boyle County, including the Classical Revival and Bungalow style, are locally significant under Criterion C, as examples of either identified type. The significance of Classical Revival and Bungalow residences is attributed to their temporal place in the architectural history of Boyle County. By the end of World War I, these styles were evident in rural and urban locations throughout the United States. Significant examples of the Classical Revival, while displaying notable design, material, and workmanship characteristics of the style, may also be recognized as the work of regional architects such as Frankel and Curtis of Lexington, Kentucky. They may also be significant as the only apparent early-twentieth century architectural style accepted by prosperous farm owners in the Bluegrass area of the county for newly-constructed, principal farm dwellings during the era. Significant examples of the Bungalow style, while also displaying notable design, material, and workmanship characteristics, may also be recognized as significant indicators of the extent of influence effected by modern transportation and the railroads on rural residential architecture in Boyle County, and the apparent adoption or rejection of this nationally popular

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architectural style by rural property owners including small community residents, developers, and agriculturalists.

Registration Requirements

Architectural properties in Boyle County displaying characteristics of the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles are eligible to the National Register under Criterion C if they possess the majority of their original integrity of design, materials, workmanship and location. Properties convey a substantially similar appearance as when constructed, with original exterior materials, fenestration patterns, decorative elements and intact porch details. Good overall condition is important to physical integrity. Standing seam metal and asphalt or composition shingle roofing are acceptable replacement surface materials for roofs. A loss of integrity will occur through the masking of original wall materials with recently-applied synthetic material such as permastone or vinyl siding. Storm windows are generally compatible if the original window opening is not masked by aluminum or other infill. The property must be located on its original site. The maintenance of domestic yard landscaping, fencing, entry drives and driveways enhances a property's integrity.

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Multiple Property ListingAGRICULTURE IN BOYLE COUNTY: 1780-1945Property Type: Farmstead and Farm: 1780-1865
Description

Farmsteads are defined as "...the land and buildings on a farm which provide the dwelling for the family and the structures needed for farming operations; in traditional usage, the term is not generally applied to farm fields used for tillage or pasture" (Craigie and Hulbert, 1940: 937). Most domestic resources in rural Boyle County that date from the settlement period were established in association with agriculture. For this MPF, no settlement era dwellings nominated include associated farmsteads. However, several farmsteads nominated do contain associated domestic and agricultural buildings that date from the settlement period.

The vegetative patterns, boundaries, circulation networks, etc. that characterize an historic agricultural landscape are evident in selected areas of Boyle County, however, this nomination includes only one large tract of land in a rural historic district. The boundaries of the majority of properties with agricultural significance included with this MPF include only the acreage that contains the complex of buildings, structures and sites defined here as the farmstead.

Settlement farmsteads might contain - in addition to a **main dwelling** - a **servant and/or slave house and/or quarter, spring house, meat house, cider house, loom house, barn, ice house, stone-lined pond, and dry-laid rock fencing**, in any number of combinations. The associative arrangement and locations of individual features varies with each site, yet relates to the building's function within the farm, as well as to the farm's topography. Agricultural buildings, like dwellings, are often modified over time to function in new capacities. Most historic farmsteads contain components from several historic periods, and some of those components represent other themes in addition to agriculture. For example, main farm dwellings also represent the theme of domestic architecture and, although part of agricultural complexes, may be discussed in the context of architecture. Slave houses and quarters exist within the context of agriculture and African American history, yet they also contain significant physical attributes important to the study of historic architecture in Boyle County. For this MPF, main houses, slave houses and/or quarter dwellings are discussed as separate property types.

Antebellum **farms** generally used and/or raised horses and/or mules along with a diverse livestock base of cattle, sheep and swine. Cultivated crops included corn, oats, hemp, and possibly minor amounts of tobacco. Sale notices of Bluegrass farms indicate that many had extensive orchards. The majority of middling farmers owned slaves. Expected agricultural buildings and structures, reasoned from known regional agricultural property type examples would include **corn cribs, granaries (both free-standing and located within barns), stock barns, stables, and buggy houses**. Nominated farmsteads and farms with resources dating from the antebellum period include **main houses (original and additions to earlier structures), meat houses, slave houses, root cellars, stables, dairies, cisterns, and wells**.

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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 middling farms of the era and the area.

The spatial organization of Individual **farms** included fields divided by wood and rock 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. The historic agricultural landscapes in evidence today often reflect the functioning of agricultural land in the antebellum. Good examples are found on the rear acreage of the C.C. Moore Farm (BO-340) and Harrod's Run Farm (BO_339), where lengths of rock fence and rock water gaps define pastures and cross Mock's Branch, allowing livestock access to water but holding them on one side of the creek. Other remaining antebellum agricultural properties dating to the period are **woodland pasture remnants, rock fences, water gaps, and miscellaneous shed-type buildings of unknown function.**

Comparison of **spring houses** observed in Boyle County with previously identified properties in 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, may be located in an area of limited farming activity. At Cambus Kenneth (BO-342), the large, brick spring house is located between the main house and avenue of slave houses. An exception occurs at the C.C. Moore Farm (BO-340) where the main spring is located between the main house and the historic Wilderness Road (Highway 127), away from existing agricultural buildings. The foundations of all spring houses and the upper storage areas of many 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. Existing examples of frame upper chambers are generally later constructions, replacing earlier structures. Floors are of rock, often silted over. All extant spring houses are believed to date from the time when the farm was first established, as reliable, flowing water was critical to any farm operation. Cisterns and wells gained more widespread use during the antebellum and later periods and those water sources sometimes replaced the spring house which may have been some distance from the main house. At the C.C. Moore Farm (BO-340), the owners tapped into the abundant spring located between the farmstead and the Wilderness Road. In the early-twentieth century, they installed a kerosene-fueled pump and holding tank within the cave surrounding the spring. The pump forced the water into an elevated, limestone and concrete water tank on a high point west of the spring, and gravity drew the water to buildings and stock watering tanks via a system of underground pipes (Rankin, 1997).

All examples of **meat houses** (sometimes referred to as **smoke houses**) identified as part of this nomination 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

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brick; wall measurements averaging between 10' and 15' a side, secured sufficiently to prohibit small animals from entering, yet vented to let smoke escape. Wood siding was board and batten or weatherboard, often applied over logs or a timber frame. Brick examples were often pierced with a decorative pattern of omitted bricks in side walls, an attractive way of providing vents. The proportions of the buildings, often taller than wide, 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 houses were also typical on the majority of farms through the antebellum and turn-of-the-century periods. 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.

Remnants of **woodland pastures** are located in the fronts of several farms nominated, either as the natural landscape remnant preserved as part of the front domestic lawn (at BO-339 Peter Mason House; Bo-340, the C.C. Moore House; BO-341, the Helm-Gentry House; and, BO-304, the Charles Worthington House) or within front field and pasture as at BO-342, Cambus Kenneth. Additional examples of woodland pastures were identified during field reconnaissance, but none are included with any nominated properties in this MPF. Both the creation of and conservation measures to maintain this resource were apparently most often enacted during the antebellum period, although the savanna-like pastures initially existed during settlement. Woodland pastures may include specimens of ancient oak, walnut, ash, hickory, sycamore, and poplar among other deciduous specimens. Beneath the trees are grass lawns, pastures, and occasionally, cultivated fields of tobacco.

Dry-laid rock fences of the Bluegrass region are constructed of limestone, obtained as surface or near-surface field stone; taken from small, ledge quarries; and, cut from larger, deep quarries. Stones gathered in the field have an irregular platter or lens 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. Quarried stone has a more rectangular appearance, as it separates from the rock ledge in fairly regular courses. Deep quarried is similar to ledge quarried stone. Traditionally, the larger blocks extracted from deep quarries were used for foundations, house walls and other structures. Quarried rock fences are identified by courses that are more regular than those built of field rock. They require less spalling (small rocks placed between larger stones as shims) and, because more of the surface areas come in contact with each other, are a sturdier wall. Slight battering (wider base than top) identifies early-built walls. Later fences may not be battered at all. 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, taller corner piers, and walls that curve inward to announce a farm entry drive. Murray-Wooley and Raitz have determined that dry-laid rock fencing was built in the Bluegrass region during the settlement period. The fences continued to be built with traditional methods through all historic periods (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992).

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The majority of rock fences identified on selected farms in Boyle County are variations of quarried rock fence. The wall width of some fences showed only a slight battering. Often, a course of coping stones topped the fence and sometimes, a extended ledge rock was placed between the wall and the coping. Some of the rock used to build fences along the Salt River Road have the tapered appearance of field rock and may have been gathered from surrounding fields, taken from adjacent ledge quarries, or from the river bed. Examples of dry-laid rock fences are found at BO-193, W. Logan Caldwell Farmstead; BO-368, Granite Hill Farmstead; BO-340, C.C. Moore Farm; BO-341, Helm-Gentry Farm; BO-339 Peter Mason Farm/Harrodd's Run; BO-387, Spoonamore Farmstead; and BO-342, Cambus-Kenneth.

Significance

Farmsteads and farms (including various combinations of domestic dwellings, spring houses, meat houses, slave houses and quarters, stables, stock barns, corn cribs, etc. and the formative patterns of building layout and farm plan relative to natural and topographic features) are significant or contributing as remaining examples of settlement agricultural practices in the area. The buildings, structures and sites of these complexes qualify under criterion A within the area of agriculture and/or 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.

Woodland pastures and historic vegetation remnants such as cane breaks are significant or contributing 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, but depend on owners for replanting and the health maintenance of existing tree specimens.

Dry-laid rock fences are structures that contribute to the significance of associated properties such as historic road corridors and farmsteads 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 contributing structures under Criterion C, as distinctive or characteristic examples of this once-common fence type, or as representations of masterful stone masonry.

Registration Requirements

To qualify for contributing status within a rural historic district or within a farmstead, individual agricultural resources must retain their original location and a majority of material integrity. Later upper floor chambers added to spring houses are modifications that will not compromise integrity if built during another historic period of significance, as are interior stall and partition modification and/or their removal from barns and granaries.

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For all examples, replacement of original wood shingle roofs with standing seam metal or composition shingle will not compromise integrity. When these individual buildings are parts of a complex, the maintenance of the historic relationship between resources, and good individual material integrity are important to site significance.

Integrity of setting and feeling are important aspects of integrity for woodland pastures to be considered contributing features of individually listed properties, historic districts, or farmsteads. Woodland pastures with highest integrity would be infrequently mowed and not grazed extensively. They would feature thickets of grass, intermittent bushes and shrubs, and multiple generations of tree regrowth. Baseline integrity standards require that woodland features contain an association and variety of mature trees, some of which are approximately 200 years old and older, spaced within a grassy area. However, 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 contributing structures include design, materials, craftsmanship, and location. Some fences have been repaired with concrete along the coping stones. Such repair work somewhat compromises fence integrity, but does not make a fence non-contributing. A rock wall alignment is integral to another historic resource; i.e., the rock wall that defines the yard area of BO-310, Wilson's Station above Clark's Run Creek, or the rock wall that defines the domestic yard area of BO-368, Granite Hill Farmstead. A rock wall is considered contributing if more than 50% of its length is intact or standing.

**Name of Property Type: Agricultural Properties, 1866-1945
Description**

The activities of 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 the continuation of traditional patterns of site planning and farmstead layout and offer new building and structure types from the era.

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 are loosely sheathed with vertical boards and featured operable vents 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 cross 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 at the top and bottom for air circulation. Individual louvered cupolas, a continuous gabled vent, metal vent caps, and metal turbines aerated the roof. The metal vent cap and metal turbine were later developments.

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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. No examples of rack barns are nominated as part of this MPF.

Owners built tobacco barns both near other farm buildings and away within the fields where the crop was grown. Farms often contained more than one burley barn. These additional barns were often located with respect to the cultivated fields and not to the building complex. The basic plan of the white burley tobacco barn has undergone little modification in the past sixty to seventy years. Today, the tobacco barn on a hillside, in a field, or among other farm buildings is a fairly common sight, but changing methods of production, reduced tobacco production, and the prohibitive cost of building a wood barn suggest this routine feature may become far less frequent in the future rural landscape.

Within the variety of tobacco barn types, the greatest number of barns on nominated properties in Boyle County are very solidly built and feature wide center drives, from 22' to 24' wide, with a notched and pegged or nailed structure of 10" by 10" or greater dimensioned uprights. Structurally, the oldest barns are constructed of hewn timbers joined with mortise and tenon, including an example at Cambus Kenneth (Bo-342). Most barns opened only along the center drive. No 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 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.

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 are known to have been built 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.

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 usually not as close to the main house as was

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the slave dwelling and often faced a direction other than the rear of the house. For most examples, such as the tenant house at BO-341 the Helm-Gentry House and Farmstead, the materials, design, and craftsmanship do not suggest great time, money, or effort were expended in its building. Double cell, t-plan types and modified center hall plans are typical configurations. All documented Boyle County examples are of frame construction and one or one-and-one-half story high with gable roof. Later in the period, an occasional hip roof or gable extended to form a full front porch on posts may suggest Craftsman influences. A meat house was often built in the small, rear yard area. Typical examples are located at BO-387, the Spoonmore Farmstead, and at Cambus Kenneth, where one of four original brick slave houses remains beside a farm drive and is joined by a turn-of-the century, frame tenant house.

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 overlaid with battens. Stall partitions of many original stables may have been removed to accommodate tractors and farm machinery, hay storage, and tobacco since World War II. Examples of stock barns exist at Cambus Kenneth (BO-342) Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339), BO-150, Lazy Acres Farm.

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 that also contain space for grain storage, with a central open drive for wagon and implement storage, the roof covering the bins and drive. Both varieties exist at Harrod's Run Farm (BO-339), an single example is located at the Isaacs Farmstead (BO-275).

No historic farms identified in Boyle County contain landscapes devoted exclusively to the breeding, raising and training of blooded horses. Rather, examples tend to integrate these types of buildings and activities into the diversified farm in building form, plan and function and land use patterns that included areas of extensive pasture, paddocks, and buildings. 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.

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.

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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 historic equine buildings identified in Boyle County are 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.

Significance

Agricultural properties are significant as examples of agricultural practices and methods between 1865 and 1945. The buildings may meet the National Register Criteria A and C with significance in the area of agriculture, architecture and/or engineering. Historically significant resources embody the physical characteristics of buildings, structures and sites associated with agricultural activities both typical or atypical to the area including the raising of a variety of livestock, the sheltering of animals, and the cultivation and processing of crops. The locations, materials, and other physical qualities of these buildings contribute to the understanding of the rural agricultural landscape in Boyle County and the greater Bluegrass region. 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. An example would include the c. 1905 horse barn built on the Granite Hill Farmstead (BO-368). This barn type was apparently quite popular in rural America at the time. The farm owners actually won this barn in a raffle at the St. Louis Exposition. It bears similarities to several horse and stock barn plans and elevations offered in William Radford's 1908 publication Radford's Combined House and Barn Plan Book.

Registration Requirements

To qualify for contributing status within farmstead or farm under Criterion A, individual agricultural resources must retain their original location and a majority of material integrity including design, materials and workmanship. Interior alterations to barns and stables such as the removal or rebuilding of interior stalls, partition modifications, and structural support additions will not compromise integrity. The alterations of exterior fenestration patterns may compromise integrity. For all types of agricultural buildings and structures, replacement of original wood shingle roofs with standing seam metal or composition shingle will not compromise integrity. When these 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. To qualify for contributing status within farm or farmstead under Criterion C, individual agricultural resources must retain their original location, design, materials, and workmanship that characterize both interior and exterior features.

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For farm acreage to qualify for contributing status within a farm or farmstead, the parcel must contain a majority of land use patterns that reveal either the economic workings of the farm or landscape design established during an historic period. Patterns include the divisions and designations of areas by use as cultivated field, farmstead, barn lot, feed lot, watering area, wood lot, woodland pasture, sink area, paddock, and pasture, among possible others. Landscape vegetation that contributes to the texture and variety (design) of the farm acreage may include tree stands, fence lines, woodlands, open fields, cane breaks, landscaped domestic yard areas and tree-lined drives.

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African Americans and Agriculture in Boyle County: 1780-1865

Without the institution of slavery in Kentucky, the settlement and antebellum Bluegrass economy, and the appearance of the rural landscape would have been quite different. The controlled labor force gave owners more hands with which to work the productive fields of hemp, 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 property type that most immediately represents slavery on the settlement landscape is the **slave house or quarter**. Despite the numbers of slaves in the settlement and antebellum periods, surprisingly limited material evidence exists to recall their role in area history. A limited number of houses and quarters for domestic, and especially farm slaves have been identified in Boyle County. For example, in 1860, two years after W.L Caldwell built his home (BO-193), County assessments indicated six slave houses on the farm. One remains today, a three-room frame dwelling, and in a line beside it, the partial foundation remains of two other, similarly-proportioned buildings assumed to have been slave houses (Figure 16). Caldwell's contemporary, James P. Mitchell (BO-233) owned twenty-five slaves in 1860, but no historic slave houses or quarters remain at the site.



Figure 16. The remaining slave house at the W. Logan Caldwell Farmstead (BO-193).

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African Americans and Agriculture in Boyle County: 1780-1865

Property Type: Slave houses and quarter

Description

The plans of **slave houses and quarters** include one-story 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 quarter referring to those of field workers and families. Dwellings of both types often have a main floor with fireplace, sometimes a corner or other type of built-in cupboard, and a roughly-finished sleeping attic reached by boxed-in stair. Identified examples in Boyle County are of brick, log, and frame construction. Most are spare of decoration with a porch being the only adornment. Identified slave houses share most of the following characteristics:

- All are or were located within view of the main residence and within or near the domestic yard area
- Usually, original windows are placed to prohibit a view to the main house.
- All original entries are placed in view of the main house.
- At the single nominated example of a quarter (located at Cambus-Kenneth, BO-342) a slave house is also located 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 and antebellum eras. 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 larger property, slave houses and quarters must possess integrity of location and association. Because regional studies reveal a low survival rate of slave housing, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, although important attributes, are less critical qualities necessary for eligibility. Material changes that will not compromise integrity include the replacement of shingle roofs with standing seam metal or asphalt 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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POLITICAL BUILDINGS

Property Type: Political Buildings, 1918-1946

(The following Description, Statement of Significance and Registration Requirements are adapted from "Government Buildings" in Joseph E. Brent's "New Deal Era Construction in Western Kentucky, 1933-1943" (1991).)

Description:

In Boyle County, political buildings include all buildings built for local or county government by one of the New Deal Agencies, particularly the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Such buildings may include those structures that house either county, city or other local government activities or the machinery necessary for government activities (i.e. road maintenance buildings), or those which provide necessary services (i.e. public utilities). Other examples would include post offices, jails and jailers quarters. As the property type is based upon function (what the building was originally designed to house), no single plan, style or preferred building material is required for the listing of government buildings. Building materials used include: wood, brick, concrete blocks, poured concrete, native stone and steel. Many of these materials were made, quarried, or salvaged as part of the overall project.

Statement of Significance:

Political buildings in Boyle County are significant under Criterion A as physical representations of the New Deal. The work relief projects undertaken by the New Deal agencies in the 1930s and 1940s created unprecedented construction activity in the public sector. Due to the nature of the economic disaster that plagued the nation, it is unlikely that the majority of the construction projects would have been undertaken, especially in rural areas of Boyle County, without the influx of federal money. As the New Deal changed American political thinking, its effect on architecture was more in the quantity than style...there really was no "New Deal style." Instead, architects employed the styles of the day and adapted them to the building and materials they had to work with.

Registration Requirements:

In order to qualify for listing, resources must have been constructed or occupied by one of seven (WPA, PWA, NYA, CWA, CCC, FERA, or TVA) New Deal agencies. The resource must be a recognized example of a political building. Political buildings must have integrity of materials, location, setting and association to be eligible. Because there were few of these buildings constructed in any locale, all structures encountered with those integrity factors will be eligible at the local level.

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For political buildings, the integrity of materials is of major importance because with most New Deal agencies, the acquisition of materials was an integral part of the project. Materials were often salvaged or actually made on site. The majority of original building materials must remain intact and visible on nominated properties with the exclusion of doors and windows which were most often imported from off-site.

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G. Geographical Data

The geographical area encompasses all of Boyle County, Kentucky outside the boundary of Danville, the county seat.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing of historic and architectural resources of Boyle County, Kentucky, is based on a 1991 survey and inventory of county architectural resources performed by Gibson Worsham. Worsham identified more than 400 historic resources, representing the themes of agriculture, architecture, transportation, religion, education, commerce, government and manufacturing. Resources represented vernacular traditions and high architectural styles prevalent during settlement, antebellum, postbellum, and early modern time periods.

In preparation of these National Register nominations, recommendations on eligibility made by Worsham were reviewed, all forms were evaluated, and all properties considered eligible were visited. Upon determining which properties would be nominated, the eligible resources were photographed, additional survey was performed as necessary, and deeds and other primary resources (maps, censuses, etc.) were researched. Resources representing the most intact examples of each of the themes identified were selected based on standards of integrity from a knowledge of similar existing resources located throughout the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky.

Multiple Property Listings in Woodford and Fayette (other counties of the Inner Bluegrass region) focused research and documentation on several thematic contexts and property types that bear striking similarities to the contexts and resource types evident in Boyle County (Amos:1988, 1991). Some historic context and property type sections in this MPL are derived from those documents, with additions and revisions as appropriate. References are made to resources within the Inner Bluegrass region to illustrate similarities, differences and relative rarity of historic properties within the Bluegrass region of Boyle 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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