NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hamilton Farm

~~other~~ names/site number Parker's Landing; WS-23

2. Location

street & number U.S. 150, 0.7 miles West of point where the road crosses Parker's Branch ☐ not for publication NA

city or town Springfield ☒ vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Washington code 229 zip code 40069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan
Executive Director/SHPO — 4-5-93
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper — Entered in the National Register — Date of Action

Delores Byrne — 7/22/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
		sites
10	2	structures
		objects
20	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture - Agricultural Outbuilding
Agriculture - Agricultural Field
Agriculture - Animal Facility
Agriculture - Storage
Agriculture - Processing
Domestic - Singe Dwelling
Domestic - Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture - Agricultural Outbuilding
Agriculture - Agricultural Field
Agriculture - Storage
Domestic - Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other - Single pile, central passage house with ell
Other - Saddebag plan

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone - Limestone
walls Wood - Weatherboard
roof Metal - Tin
other Stone - Limestone
Brick

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Exploration/settlement

Period of Significance

c. 1810 - 1930

Significant Dates

c. 1810	1877
1830	1878
c. 1860	1921

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Hamilton Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 252

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	647510	4181480
2	16	647760	4181670
3	16	648100	4181550
4	16	648290	4180920

☒ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Riesenweber, Research Co-Ordinator; with Assistance from Joe DeSpain

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date 1 March 1993

street & number 300 Washington Street telephone (502) 564-7005

city or town Frankfort state KY zip code 40601

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Mrs. Richard Montgomery

street & number 2807 Newburg Road telephone (502) 451-6470

city or town Louisville state KY zip code 40205

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

5. CLASSIFICATION

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

HOUSE	1	C	BUILDING
BACKHOUSE	1	C	BUILDING
CELLAR	1	C	STRUCTURE
SLAVE HOUSE	1	C	BUILDING
PRIVY	1	C	BUILDING
CHICKEN SHED(S) 1	1	C	STRUCTURE
2	1	C	STRUCTURE
3	1	C	STRUCTURE
CARRIAGE HOUSE/GRANARY	1	C	BUILDING
FEED SHED	1	NC	STRUCTURE
SILO	1	NC	STRUCTURE
STOCK BARN	1	C	BUILDING
CISTERN	1	C	STRUCTURE
DAIRY BARN	1	C	BUILDING
TOBACCO BARN	1	C	BUILDING
STRIPPING ROOM	1	C	BUILDING
SHEEP BARN	1	C	BUILDING
CORN CRIB	1	C	STRUCTURE
ROCK: FENCES	1	C	STRUCTURE
RETAINING WALLS	1	C	STRUCTURE
WATER GAP	1	C	STRUCTURE
BRIDGE	1	C	STRUCTURE

10 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
0 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
10 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
2 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

7. DESCRIPTION:

The Hamilton Farm is a remarkably intact rural agricultural complex and cultural landscape containing buildings and structures constructed between the early nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Its major historic resources include a main dwelling, slave house, and several domestic outbuildings; a carriage house/granary, four barns, and several sheds and cribs. The farm also contains an extensive network of rock fences and retaining walls. The nominated property is a rural district of 252 acres, containing 10 contributing buildings, 10 contributing structures, and 2 noncontributing structures.

Located in southwestern Washington County, Kentucky, the farm lies approximately six miles west-northwest of Springfield, the county seat. While Washington County is located in the Outer Bluegrass, it adjoins the Eden Shale Hills, which is subregion consisting of a band of sharply dissected terrain over shale strata that separates the Inner and Outer portions of the Bluegrass. Hamilton Farm is on the margin of the Eden Shale and Outer Bluegrass subregions.

The farm is accessed from US 150, which also forms its southern boundary (see map 1). Locally, this road follows Cartwright Creek and its tributary, Parker's Branch, connecting Springfield with the seats of the adjoining counties; to the east is Danville (Boyle) and to the west Bardstown (Nelson). The ultimate destination of US 150 westward is Louisville, while eastward it arrives at Crab Orchard and Mt. Vernon.

The watercourses in the vicinity of the property, which include Cartright Creek, Beech Fork, and Parker's Branch, are major physiographic features of southwestern Washington County (map 1) and are important for historical reasons as well. Flowing westward to a confluence with Beech Fork a little over a mile from the farm, Cartwright Creek is an important element of the property's setting (photo 1). Not only does it dominate the farm's southern portion, but also figures its history and development. At the juncture of Cartwright Creek and Beech Fork is Fredericktown, a small village historically associated with Richard Parker, the original owner of the property on which Hamilton Farm was developed. The Washington-Nelson County line established in 1792 follows Beech Fork in this vicinity.

Approximately one-third of Hamilton Farm's total acreage occupies the broad, fertile bottomlands along Cartwright Creek, while the northern two-thirds are uplands (maps 1 and 2). The farm's 252 acres cover three basic topographic zones: the Cartwright Creek floodplain, a narrow, poorly-defined terrace, and the uplands adjacent to the Eden Shale Hills. The siting and layout of the farm are adaptive responses to the dual demands of topography and agricultural practice, with the majority of buildings and structures at the foot of the wooded hills (photo 2; maps 2 and 3). While the domestic complex is the

grouping located nearest the creek, it is placed as far from it as possible given other needs for space.

Hamilton Farm contains four spatially/functionally distinct building clusters: the domestic, the western agricultural, the eastern agricultural, and the northern upland areas (map 3). A long, curving lane leads from US 150 to cross Cartwright Creek and arrive at a group of domestic buildings, which are located as centrally as can be given the topography. Arranged behind (north of) the main dwelling so as to form a courtyard are a stone cellar, a backhouse containing a smokehouse and another food processing room, and the slave house (photos 3 and 4). Outside the courtyard, but within the general domestic area, are a privy and three chicken sheds. In front (to the south) of this group of buildings--and between it and Cartwright Creek--are relatively small enclosures defined by rock fences.

North-northwest of the domestic area is the western group of agricultural buildings (photo 5), including the carriage house/granary and the stock barn and cistern, as well as the only major intrusion on the farm, a modern cattle feed shed and silo. A large field, currently used to grow hay, lies to the west of this group of buildings. South of this hay field, in the low-lying area between it and Cartwright Creek, is a pasture area with enclosures defined by rock fences.

Northeast of the domestic group are several more agricultural buildings: the dairy barn, tobacco barn and stripping room (photos 6 and 7). Southeast of these are the farm's major cultivated fields (photo 8).

One outbuilding--the sheep barn--is located amongst the hills north of the central complex. Perched on the hillside within a hollow containing an intermittent stream that drains into Cartwright Creek, this barn is in proximity of the farm's upland pastures (photo 9).

Two primary internal farm roads connect various activity areas within the farm and are the axes along which all of its buildings are organized (map 3). A north-south corridor accesses US 150, crosses Cartwright Creek, and passes through the core of the farm complex to continue northward to the upland pastures (see photos 1, 5 and 9). A shorter, east-west road is located along the narrow terrace behind the domestic complex, and leads from the agricultural field and buildings west of the house to those east of it (photo 10; see also photo 41). The two roads intersect in the lot containing the stock barn.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

I. **Domestic Complex:**

1. Main House

Photos 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; see also 2, 3 and 4

The Hamilton farm's main dwelling is a one-and-one-half story log and frame structure which gained its current form and appearance through successive addition and renovation between c. 1810 and c. 1880 (photos 11, 12, 13 and 14; see also photo 5). Of basic L-shape with main block and ell (plans A, B, C and D), the house rests on a low stone foundation and is sided with weatherboard. A gable roof covers the main block and ell; all roofing material is standing seam metal. Three chimneys, two exterior and one interior, serve the house. The western end of the main block carries an exterior brick gable end chimney, while a second brick flue serving the main block is internal and located at the east side of the central passage. The third chimney, with stone base and brick flue, is placed off-center on the gable wall at the back of the ell.

While the front elevation is pierced by three openings (window-door-window) on the lower floor, the upper has five, including a tall, central double window of four-over-four double-hung sash. Above this window is a cross-gable. The house bears a variety of window types: on the front elevation's first story they are doubled, one-over-one double-hung sash, while on its second half story they are much smaller two-over-two. Windows on other elevations, including the gable ends, are six-over-six double-hung sash.

A partially enclosed, shed-roofed porch is present at the back of the house in the angle made by the ell and main block. A flat-roofed, millwork-ornamented porch one story in height extends outward from the front door to the windows at either side. Two additional porches shelter other entries: a small millwork porch is located at a door on the west side of the house that gives access to passage between the dwelling's main block and ell. A half pyramidal-roofed lattice porch covers the door at the back of the ell.

Ornament on the exterior of the dwelling is limited. In addition to the millwork porches and cross gable mentioned above, there is a hood over the central, second floor window of the front elevation. The building's angles and outline are articulated with corner boards, an apron, and a simply molded cornice which returns on the gable ends.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

The main house at Hamilton farm achieved its present form through several phases of development. Its oldest portion was likely built c. 1810 for Alexander Hamilton, who developed the farm upon property purchased by his father from Richard Parker. Currently comprising the western room and central passage, the original portion of the house is a one-and-one-half story rectangular pen constructed of log. The pen's unusually large dimensions (27'10" x 17'7" on the interior) and its later obscured three-bay (window-door-window) pattern of piercing imply that the house of c. 1810 had a hall/parlor plan. This interpretation is supported by the ghost of a stair along the north wall of the pen, approximately 15 1/2 feet from its west wall and immediately east of the once opposing front and back doors. In this location would likely have been a board partition dividing the interior into two rooms of unequal size. The ceiling joists of the log dwelling have beaded undersides, indicating that the house was not initially ceiled. In addition, the west gable end wall of the log pen contains a blocked door opening to the left (south) of the fireplace, suggesting that any domestic outbuildings present very early in the nineteenth century were located beside the house rather than behind it as they are currently. Little interior finish remains in the house from this phase of its development, with the possible exception of the early nineteenth-century mantle (photo 15) and baseboard (photo 16) in the ell. These fittings may have been reused from the main block of the house in a later rebuilding campaign. Evidence that such woodwork was recycled is present in the slave house, which contains a mantle (see photo 30) that does not fit its firebox and was clearly moved there from another place.

The log structure was enlarged c. 1815 by adding a timber-frame room to its east gable end. The frame room, built to the same one and one-half story height as the log house, is joined to the earlier structure with heavy wrought iron "staples" having one prong embedded in each corner post adjacent to the log wall and the other in the end wall's top log. The timbers comprising the frame for this room are oak, of various scantling ranging between 3" x 3" and 4" x 6", and bear open mortises indicating that they were re-used, while the studs are placed at inconsistent intervals. The room originally had a gable-end chimney which has since been removed. Neither was this room initially ceiled: the bottom edges of its ceiling joists are beveled.

At some time between c. 1820 and 1845, perhaps at the same time that the frame room was added, the enlarged house's plan became central passage. This was accomplished by removing the board partition from the log structure and replacing it with a stud wall. The central passage does not contain the straight stair typical of the plan; rather, there is an original enclosed winding stair in its northeast corner. This is likely the dwelling's original stair, moved during this mid-nineteenth-century rebuilding phase to its current position from a location along the former board partition. The change in plan also necessitated changes to the dwelling's openings so that the piercings on the front facade would be symmetrical and regularly spaced. The opposing doors of the original log pen became windows in the elongated house, while the initial eastern windows became the

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

current front and back doors accessing the passage. In addition, the log structure's western piercings were moved approximately two feet closer to that end of the house. The entire building was ceiled prior to or at this same time.

The majority of dwelling's interior trim is mid-nineteenth century in detail and likely replaced earlier finish. Simple classical mantles and eared door and window surrounds are present in the main block of the house (photo 17). Such an update of the interior was probably part of a larger rebuilding campaign and may have occurred at the same time the plan of the house became central passage.

The precise timing of the ell's construction is difficult to determine. The woodwork remaining in the ell, particularly the mantle in the kitchen (see photo 15) and the baseboards (see photo 16) and other woodwork (photo 18) present in the second-floor room over the ell passage, appear to date before c. 1820. These fittings may, however, have been moved to their current locations from other places in the house. The combination framing enclosing the passage between the ell and the main block of the house is typical of the period between c. 1840 and 1860. Further, the stair leading to the second-floor rooms of the ell was once alongside the main block of the house: a location opposite its current position. Until 1988, when the present owners renovated the building, the upstairs rooms of the main block and ell were segregated (see plan B). Together, these details lead to the hypothesis that this passage was initially an open breezeway and that during the early nineteenth century, the kitchen was in a separate building immediately behind the main block of the house.

The house was updated once again c. 1880, bringing it to its present appearance. The major changes at this time occurred on the exterior; the facade received new window sash, and the window under the front facade's central cross gable gained a wooden hood mold. The same renovation also added the millwork porches and updated the roof, changing its appearance with the addition of a central wall gable and cornice returns on the dwelling's gable ends. On the interior, the late nineteenth-century alterations added grained doors to the upstairs rooms of the main block (photo 19). In addition, most fireplaces were converted so that they could burn coal (photo 20) around the same time.

The farm's present owners renovated the house in 1988. This effort did not change the appearance of the building's exterior, but made three changes to its interior: First, the stud wall which had created the central passage during the mid-nineteenth century was removed (see plan C) so that the rectangular log pen now forms one large room. Second, plaster and lath were removed from this room to expose its log walls on the interior of the house. The existing woodwork was replaced. Third, a door was cut between the main block and ell so that the second floor rooms in the front and back of the house would no longer be segregated (see plan D).

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2. Backhouse: Smokehouse/Service Room

Photos 21, 22 and 23; see also 2, 3 and 4

This c. 1820 service building combines a smokehouse and food processing room, and is sited to form the eastern side of the domestic court. The one story, common bond brick structure rests on a stone foundation and is covered with a gable roof of standing seam metal (photos 21 and 22). A deep, low-roofed porch shelters the three entrances on the building's western side, which have batten doors and are surmounted with splayed jack arches (photo 23). The southern half of the building is lit by three windows, one on each of the long elevations and another on the southern gable end; this end also bears a light for the garret. This southern room--that closest to the main house and accessible from it by covered walkways--was likely used for food processing and heavy domestic work. The garret can be reached by stairs from it, and may have provided additional work space or living quarters. The smokehouse is located in the northern end of the building.

3. Cellar

Photo 24; see also 2, 3 and 22

Between the main dwelling and backhouse is a dry-laid stone cellar (photo 24). While the cellar at Hamilton farm takes a common domed form, with approximately one-third of its height above grade, its capstone is unusual in that it is a single piece of limestone bearing a stencilled star on the interior. The cellar probably dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Its entry is sheltered by a recent gable-roofed porch constructed of lattice.

4. Slave House

Photos 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; see also 3 and 4

The domestic complex's second dwelling is located behind the main house along the back (northern) edge of the domestic court (photos 25, 26 and 27). Together with its semi-permanent construction, limited interior finish, and segregated saddlebag plan, this placement suggests that the building served as a slave house. The house is currently a two-story, two-bay structure with central chimney and gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The two doors on the front (southern) facade each open into a ground floor room between which there is no internal communication. Neither is there access between the two

rooms upstairs. The western gable end also contains two doors, one of which is at the second floor level. This latter door provides one clue that the building's western structural bay may have been removed and/or rebuilt. Windows have six-over-six double-hung sash.

Originally one story in height, the building was constructed c. 1830 of heavy timber frame without sills: its vertical members rest directly on a low, dry-laid stone foundation. The relatively large interstices between posts and beams of consistently large timbers are filled with brick nogging (photo 28). A second story of circular sawn lumber joined with square nails was added c. 1860, while the western wall was rebuilt around the same time with similar lumber.

Woodwork and other interior finish are minimal. The ground floor rooms are not fully plastered; rather, there is a thin coat of plaster over the exposed brick nogging (photo 29). Simple, beaded surrounds and batten doors are present in the eastern room, which also contains a mantle of early nineteenth-century design (photo 30). This mantle does not fit its firebox well, was moved to the slave house from another place, and may have originated in the main house. The rooms on the second floor are more fully finished, containing lath and a full coat of plaster, as well as beaded baseboards and handrails at the top of the stairs.

5. Privy

Photo 31; see also 6 and 8

A short distance behind the courtyard, at the northeast corner of the fenced domestic area, is a privy (photo 31). The side-entered weatherboarded structure was constructed c. 1900 of circular sawn wood frame and bears a gable roof of standing seam metal. The unusually large necessary contains five seats, two lower than the others.

6. 7. 8. Chicken Sheds

Photo 32; see also 25

According to local history, the these three structures sheltered game cocks. All were built early in the twentieth century of circular wood sawn frame (photo 32). The largest (#6), and possibly the earliest, was originally a corn crib. It was moved to its current location from the opposite side of the domestic yard around 1988 (see photo 5). The side-entered crib had a gable roof which overhung its ends, and was converted to use as a chicken shed by enclosing the area under the overhangs. It is framed upon substantial

sills, entered through a central door and has four small lights on the front elevation. Buildings #7 and #8 are simple sheds. The former takes a long, rectangular shape and is entered at its end, while the latter is square and contains a door on the elevation where the roof is at its highest.

II. Western Agricultural Buildings

9. Carriage House/Granary

Photo 33; see also 5

Located a short distance behind and northwest of the domestic complex, in a position intermediate between the domestic area and the stock lot, is an outbuilding which historically served the combined functions of carriage house and granary (photo 33). Constructed in 1877 by Joseph Tong--a signature and date can be seen on a plate inside the central drive--the frame, vertical-boarded building rests on a foundation of low stone piers and has a gable roof of standing seam metal. The structure originally contained three spaces: a drive for carriages, a long, narrow room for tack, and the loft above for grain and other storage. The granary loft is lit by two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows which were likely inserted at some point after the building's construction. While the tack room and granary are floored, the carriage drive is not. The eastern shed was added and enclosed with slats at a later point in time.

Feed Shed and Silo **(Non-contributing)**

Photo 34; see also 5 and 33

Two of the farm's non-contributing structures are located near the stock lot and within the western group of agricultural buildings. Around 1975, the property's current owner placed a modern metal feed shed and silo (photo 34) between the carriage house/granary and stock barn.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

10. Stock Barn

Photos 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39; see also 5, 25, 32 and 40

Constructed c. 1860 to shelter draft animals, carriage horses, and/or prize breeding stock, as well as to store grain and hay for their food and bedding, the Hamilton farm's stock barn lies a short distance north of the domestic complex and carriage house/granary, and is separated from them by a rock fence (photo 35). Its eastern end abuts the bottom of a hill which is held by a rock retaining wall (photo 36). The timber frame building is covered with battened vertical siding, sheltered by a high gambrel roof of standing seam metal, and rests on a stone foundation that is continuous on the long sides with piers at the western gable end. The stock barn's unusual plan, which may have been taken from an agricultural journal, contains two side-entered drives and a cross-aisle flanked by two rows of large stalls. Several large grain bins line the western wall and are accessible from the wider drive on this side, as is the central aisle and its stalls. An arcade, created with simply shaped boards nailed to the posts, ornaments the cross-aisle and provides arched entrances to the large box stalls (photo 37). The eastern drive does not connect with the stall aisle and is separated from it by a partition of vertical slats. Since it contains a long hinged hay rack, this narrower drive may have functioned as a run-in feed shed where animals not usually enclosed could be sheltered and fed in very inclement weather. Two smaller but similar racks are present to either side of the stall aisle in the west drive (photo 38). A long loft over the cross-aisle and stalls provides space for hay storage, while the barn's gambrel roof maximizes the loft's volume (photo 39).

11. Cistern

Photo 40; see also 5 and 35

At the southwestern corner of the stock barn is a cistern which collects rainwater from the barn's roof (photo 40). The concrete structure is held together with metal bands and was constructed c. 1920.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

III. Eastern Agricultural Buildings

12. Dairy Barn

Photos 41 an 42; see also 6 and 7

East of the domestic complex is an end-banked barn associated with the farm's late nineteenth-century dairy operations (photos 41 and 42). The barn's northern gable end abuts the terrace which is supported by rock retaining walls; the loft at this end of the building is easily accessible from the east-west internal farm road. The dairy barn was constructed c. 1880 of circular sawn wood frame on a low stone foundation, is covered with board-and-batten siding, and bears a gable roof of standing seam metal. Its upper level provides hay storage, while the lower has a side drive against the hillside with narrow milking stalls arranged along an aisle perpendicular to this drive. The foreshed, covered with a half-hipped roof, has been enclosed.

13. Tobacco Barn

Photo 43; see also 6, 7, 10 and 41

At the eastern terminus of the farm's internal east-west road, set relatively distant from the farm's nucleus but within close proximity to its cultivated fields, are the tobacco barn and stripping room (photo 43). Although the tobacco barn is relatively small at only four bents long, it is well constructed and vented. Built c. 1925 of circular sawn wood frame on a poured concrete foundation, it bears a shallow gable roof of standing seam metal and is covered with vertical siding applied in three horizontal sections. Using such broken siding on a tobacco barn meant that the side vents also had to be broken, but this barn lacks the typical vents in the upper row of vertical boards. Instead, there are "cupola" vents along the roof's ridge line, and vents at the eaves as well.

14. Stripping Room

Photo 43; see also 6, 7 and 10

The stripping room located adjacent to the tobacco barn is contemporary with it and of similar construction (see photo 43). Its siding is board-and-batten wood planks, and there is one small window on the northern elevation.

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IV. Upland Agricultural Building

15. Sheep barn

Photos 44 and 45; see also 9

The northernmost barn is distant from the other agricultural buildings but conveniently located to the farm's upland pastures. The structure rests on a stone foundation which levels its hillside site. Constructed c. 1915 of circular sawn lumber joined with wire nails, it has vertical board siding and a standing seam metal, gable roof broken by a dormer on the eastern side through which hay could be pitched into the loft (photos 44 and 45). On the lower level, the plan contains an unusual off-center end-entered drive and is open on the interior, with low troughs at a scale appropriate for sheep.

V. Outlying Agricultural Buildings/Structures

16. Corn crib

Photo 46; see also 8

The southeast pasture contains a historic log crib of indeterminate date but of common and traditional form (photo 46). Approximately 9 feet wide by 12 long, the crib's roof overhangs the gable end containing an access door placed about two feet above the structure's floor. The structure is raised off the ground on stone piers.

VI. Rock structures: fences, retaining walls, and water gap

Photos 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51; see also 2, 5, 6, 7, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40, 41, 44, 46 and 52

The Hamilton Farm contains an extensive network of rock fences as well as rock retaining walls. Likely constructed during the mid-nineteenth century (c. 1830-1870), all of the farm's rock structures exhibit the "dry stone" technique common in the region. This method of laying stone to build a masonry wall without mortar was employed in building construction as well as for fences and uses double-wall construction tied with through

stones (see Murray-Wooley, 1983 and 1985; Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992). Most fences on the farm have a full width coping. While the construction of the farm's fences is traditional and common, they atypically include both flat-coursed and edge (diagonally-coursed) sections (photo 47). In flat-coursed fences, the rows of rock are laid horizontally like the courses of material in a masonry building. The coursing in edge fences, in contrast, has a vertical/diagonal orientation. The rock for most of the farm's stone structures appears to have been pried from the bed of nearby Cartwright Creek, although some may also derive from ledge quarries opened in nearby hillsides. The farm's retaining walls contain the regularly-shaped blocks typical of quarried stone.

The farm's fences served three basic functions: bounding the property, delimiting pastures, fields and lots, and as retaining walls. Boundary fences are present along Cartwright Creek as well as near the intermittent stream which flows into it (see photos 48 and 52). The sections nearest the creek are not entirely intact due to the structural undermining caused by intermittent floods. Many of the fences which define the farm's activity areas are likewise remnants (see photos 6, 7, 8 and 31); the most intact fence section of this function separates the domestic area from the stock barn (see photos 5, 32 and 35). While those areas utilized in current farm operations are now defined by rail or wire fencing, these modern fence lines for the most part follow the historic divisions and fallen fences and fence remnants can be seen along them (see photo 31). The most extensive, complex and intact fence networks on the farm delimit relatively small enclosures on the low-lying lands south of the house (see photos 1, 2 and 49). The precise historic function of these lots is unknown. Their size and placement, however, suggest that those directly in front (south) of the house were cultivated for fruit and/or household produce, while those further west may have been employed as pastures for special stock such as riding or carriage horses or blooded cattle. Rock retaining walls can be seen at the corn crib (see photo 31), near the large stock barn (photo 50; see also 35 and 36), and supporting the terrace which bears the farm's east-west internal road (see photos 41 and 42).

The water gap is a special fence feature constructed where a fence line encounters a stream. It usually consists of two large stone posts or abutments--one on either side of the stream--from which are suspended a gate. The gate allows water to pass but prohibits stock from following the stream from their pasture. The Hamilton Farm's water gap (photo 51) is located at the point where the intermittent stream enters the western agricultural area. The pole gate is supported by a single large, low, dry-laid stone pier, while its other end rests in the fork of a nearby tree.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

VII. Bridge

Photo 53; see also 1 and 52

A c. 1910 bridge carries the north-south farm road from U.S. 150 across Cartwright Creek. Constructed of metal ties which support wooden slats and metal rails, the bridge is supported by mortared limestone abutments set on concrete footings (photo 53).

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Hamilton Farm is among the most significant rural historic landscapes and agricultural complexes in Washington County and the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. The property meets National Register Criteria A and C. Under criterion A, Hamilton Farm is significant in the area of exploration/settlement because its acquisition, siting, and initial development exemplify important trends in the Bluegrass' and Washington County's early nineteenth-century history. Significance under this criterion extends also to the area of agriculture because the farm contains resources associated with central Kentucky's major nineteenth and early twentieth-century agricultural trends. The acreage contains distinct upland and lowland zones indicative of historic land use and management, rock fences which delineate antebellum field patterns, and farm buildings that elucidate agricultural practices. The property's buildings and structures further render it significant under criterion C and the area of architecture. Individually, the resources represent various traditional and popular building types and methods of construction, while the main house additionally expresses major nineteenth-century rebuilding trends. As a group, the buildings and structures at Hamilton Farm embody historic principles of building selection and arrangement, while the spatial patterning the main house's complement of ancillary buildings reflects ideas about the organization of domestic activities during the antebellum period. Altogether, the period of significance for the Hamilton Farm is c. 1810 to c. 1930; in all respects the level of significance is local to regional. While the Hamilton Farm's resources and the historic trends they represent are typical of developments throughout the Bluegrass, their survival as a group is exceptional. The property is thus important as an especially complete and succinct example of agricultural life on a prosperous diversified farm in Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass Region.

Three generations of the Hamilton family worked the property between c. 1810, when Alexander Hamilton acquired and began to build upon it, and 1974, when the current owner purchased it from the estate of Thomas McCoy Hamilton. Alexander, Lewis Alexander ("L. A."), and Thomas McCoy ("Coy") Hamilton each improved the farm by updating existing buildings--especially the main house--and/or constructing additional ones in response to changes in aesthetics, functional patterns, and the agricultural economy. The property thus comprised of resources built and rebuilt from c. 1810 to 1930 which together depict 120 years of agricultural and architectural history. The remarkably intact buildings and structures are set within a rural agricultural landscape of similar integrity.

The Hamilton Farm's history can be elucidated by the four basic developmental phases outlined for the Bluegrass Region as a whole (Amos, 1988). These include the settlement (until c. 1820), antebellum (c. 1820-1865), post-bellum (1866-c. 1917), and early twentieth-century (1918-1945) periods. The narrative below follows these temporal divisions.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

PHYSIOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The geologic and physiographic variations within central Kentucky create subregions that can also be defined in terms of historically distinct cultural landscape patterns. Central Kentucky's Bluegrass region is comprised of three subdivisions: the Inner Bluegrass, the Outer Bluegrass, and the Eden Shale Hills. The Inner Bluegrass is a 13 county area centering on Lexington and Fayette County. Geologically the subregion is situated upon Kentucky's oldest limestones, which increase in age with their centrality in the region. This geology exhibits a gently rolling, well-watered topography and creates high proportion of rich Maury-McAffee soils. The Inner Bluegrass contains the state's most valuable and agriculturally productive land. Surrounding it is a subregion known as the Eden Shale Belt, which is characterized by extremely dissected terrain over shale strata that produce thin clay soils. The Outer Bluegrass lies outside the Eden Shale Belt. Less rugged and more fertile than the Eden Shale, it is at the same time less consistently gentle and has a lesser proportion of Maury-McAffee soils than the Inner Bluegrass.

THE SETTLEMENT PERIOD

Because these subregional differences reflect soil quality and topography, and therefore agricultural productivity and potential profit, they were important in the state's settlement. Kentucky's territorial history until statehood in 1792 can be characterized as a land rush, with tangled and conflicting claims complicated by pre-emptions and much speculation. The Virginia government both granted and sold land in its western territory, with many receiving acreage for military service. Grantees who had no intention of settling on the frontier frequently sold their patents to those who did. At the same time, pre-emptions for settlement and improvement were allowed (Clark, 1960: 60-65). While pre-emption rights fostered confusion, the allotment system allowed individuals of foresight and means to accumulate large amounts of land and so fostered speculation (c, 1990: 12). This speculation foretold that development would be both rapid and capital intensive.

The fertile Inner Bluegrass was the focus of Kentucky's initial settlement as those first to enter their claims for Kentucky territory chose the best quality lands. With its exceptionally fertile acreage quickly spoken for, most Inner Bluegrass lands were parcelled by c. 1780. Individuals making later claims took acreage in the adjacent but somewhat less desirable Outer Bluegrass. Settlement-period population statistics reflect this pattern. In 1790, for example, Kentucky's population had reached 73,677 and nearly 94% of this number inhabited the Bluegrass Region in general. Further, while the Outer Bluegrass

held only about 28% of this number, the smaller Inner Bluegrass contained nearly 66% of Kentucky's total population (U.S. Census, 1790).

Washington County was originally contained in Nelson. When established as separate at Kentucky's statehood in 1792, Washington County's territory encompassed present Marion. Washington lost acreage in 1827 when Anderson County was formed, and again in 1833 for the creation of Marion County (Kelly, 1992: 934-935). In 1800, the first census taken after it gained enough inhabitants to be established as a distinct county, Washington had a population of 9050. By 1810, this number had risen to 13,248 and in 1820 was 15,947 (U.S. Census, 1800; 1810; 1820).

The early history of the land upon which Hamilton Farm was developed typifies these settlement trends. The property was initially patented for Richard Parker, who acquired it through military warrant. Originally from Culpepper County, Virginia, Parker paid taxes on 2913 acres in Kentucky in 1792 (Washington County Tax Assessment, 1792). The number and nature of Parker's land transactions over the next several years suggest that he invested in land as a profit-making venture and was engaged in speculation on a small scale. By 1794 he had amassed a total of 3478 acres, 734 of which were classified "second rate" and 2744 "third rate" (Washington County Tax Assessment, 1794). Parker upgraded his landholdings over the next several years by purchasing better quality acreage and selling the poorer. The 1797 tax rolls show his holdings to include 1789 acres of "second rate" and 1183 acres of "third rate" land for a total of 2972 acres. While 400 of the second rate acres were located in Logan County in southwestern Kentucky, the remainder lay within the Beech Fork/Cartwright Creek area of Washington and Nelson Counties. A little over half (1389 acres) of this Outer Bluegrass land was second rate.

Like many of his contemporaries who accumulated central Kentucky land primarily as a capital investment, Parker was involved in several business concerns and likely did not farm all of the land he owned. His primary venture was a shipping port, which included a warehouse and boat pen and operated during times of high water on Beech Fork. In 1795 he added an ordinary at his home in Washington County (Nelson County Order Book, 1795: 20). Local history also credits Parker with establishing a distillery and a mill as part of his enterprises. Although he was the original owner of the land upon which Hamilton Farm was developed and the farm's common name is "Parker's Landing," the property contains no physical trace of Richard Parker's ownership. The shipping facilities, and probably the mill and distillery as well, were actually located at the confluence of Cartwright Creek and Beech Fork near the present community of Fredericktown which grew up around them.

One of the individuals to whom Richard Parker sold land was Thomas Hamilton. Hamilton's decision to acquire land in the Cartwright Creek area of Washington County relates to another general trend of Bluegrass settlement: i.e, the tendency of migrants to

affiliate in Kentucky with relatives or others with whom they had some previous association. Sometimes, complete family, local or religious groups moved westward together to establish new communities in Kentucky together (Amos, 1988: 16). Specifically, Thomas Hamilton was part of a migration that defined the character of settlement-period Washington County and which ultimately had major impact on local history. Whereas most early Kentuckians belonged to Protestant denominations, the overwhelming majority of those arriving in current Washington, Marion, and Nelson Counties before c. 1810 were Roman Catholic (Crews, 1992: 78; Marks, 1979: 122-125).

For various reasons, including economic and political/religious, 85 Catholic families from St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince Georges Counties, left Maryland in 1785 to settle near Pottinger's Creek in Nelson County, Kentucky. A land lottery in 1790 brought still more Maryland Catholics to the area (Marks, 1979: 122, 125). Over the remainder of the eighteenth century, migrants spread to the adjacent areas of current Marion and Washington counties. One of these settlements, known as St. Ann (1798)/St. Rose (1808), was along Cartwright Creek (Crews, 1992: 780; Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, p. 1).

This Catholic migration to the Marion/Nelson/Washington County area of Kentucky influenced subsequent local history because it created a population unique in central Kentucky as well as an environment which fostered the development of important religious institutions. Some of the earliest womens' orders in the United States--the Sisters of Loretto (1812), the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth (1812), and the Dominican Sisters at Springfield (1822)--were founded in the area. Further, Jesuit and Trappist monks from France established the Abbey at Gethsemani in Nelson County. In addition to their benevolent activities, these religious communities were concerned with education. Local parochial schools, including St. Thomas Seminary, St. Joseph College, and St. Mary's College, were among the most respected educational facilities in antebellum Kentucky (see Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, pp. 6-8).

The large number of related listings in the National Register of Historic Places indicates the import of the humanitarian and educational contributions made to local history by Catholic religious communities and educational institutions. Among these are: the Loretto Motherhouse (1980) and St. Mary's College Historic District (1980) in Marion County; St. Joseph Cathedral and College Historic District (1973, 1976), St. Joseph Proto-cathedral (1974), St. Thomas Church (1976), and the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth Historic District (1984) in Nelson County; and St. Rose Church Complex (1978) in Washington County.

Thomas Hamilton, a Catholic emigrant from Maryland, apparently wanted to establish a permanent place for himself and his family within this rapidly growing community and around the turn of the nineteenth century, began to accumulate land which would support his family. Hamilton purchased 61 acres from Richard Parker in 1787, and after Parker

died in 1799, bought an additional 404 acres from his heirs (Washington County Deed Book B, 1804: 40). Hamilton continued to acquire land over the next few years, making purchases from various individuals until he had accumulated 678 acres in the vicinity of Beech Fork and Cartwright Creek. Although Hamilton in part chose the land he did so as to live within a familiar community, his decisions were simultaneously influenced by pragmatic values typical of central Kentucky's late eighteenth-century settlers. The land he chose alongside Cartwright Creek in southwestern Washington County was both fertile and accessible.

Early Kentuckians placed their first dwellings and communities near creeks and rivers because the adjacent land tended to be especially fertile and productive. The topography and geology of southwestern Washington County combined to create comparatively wide bottomlands that were ideal for agricultural development. In the vicinity of Hamilton Farm, for example, limestone bedrock lies fairly near the surface. As a result, Cartwright Creek is broad, shallow, meandering, and easily leaves its channel, depositing silt on the adjacent floodplain and creating extremely fertile soils.

Bottomland locations were also accessible because streams served as primary transportation corridors in the absence of good overland routes (Riesenweber, 1990: 1). Settlement-period Kentucky was traversed by four major roads: the Wilderness Road, which accessed Cumberland Gap; the Limestone Road, which ran between Maysville, a port of entry on the Ohio River, and Lexington, Kentucky's major town; the Danville-Lexington-Louisville Road; and the Natchez Trace (Amos, 1988: 47). The Wilderness Road, surveyed by Daniel Boone in 1775 and completed in 1796, was the first overland route from the eastern colonies to the central portion of Kentucky Territory. From Cumberland Gap, it led to Crab Orchard (in present Lincoln County). Between Mt. Vernon (Rockcastle County) and Crab Orchard, the Wilderness Road followed the course currently taken by U.S. 150.

Local roads of inconsistent quality connected other settlements to the Wilderness Road. Two major such corridors led from Crab Orchard to the fortifications at Boonesboro (Madison County) and Harrodsburg (Mercer County); some historians consider these forks themselves to be portions of the Wilderness Road. The route to Harrodsburg passed through Danville and was tied to a frequently-used road northward from Crab Orchard which had Louisville as its ultimate destination. From Danville or Harrodsburg, this corridor went to the salt works at Bullitt's Lick, and from thence to Louisville (Hammon, 1992: 953).

Cartwright Creek formed part of the Crab Orchard to Louisville route, an important early transportation corridor. A road connecting Danville and Bardstown existed by 1784, at which time it was depicted on Filson's "Map of Kentucke." This road followed the course

of Cartwright Creek for its traverse of western Washington County, and passed Richard Parker's dwelling which the map shows to be the only house in the vicinity (Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, p. 1).

This early local road and a portion of the Wilderness Trail are the bases the current course of US 150, which runs essentially between Crab Orchard and Louisville, passing through Danville, Springfield, and Bardstown en route. Approximately six miles west of Springfield and one mile east of the Washington/Nelson County line where it turns northward to follow Beech Fork, both US 150 and the historic road corridor pass in front of the Hamilton Farm.

After his death in 1807, Thomas Hamilton's estate was divided among his heirs. While the probate document is dated 1809 and lists the property received by each in general terms, it does not specify improvements to or buildings upon the tracts inherited. For example, Alexander, the son who would develop Hamilton Farm, received "Lot #9" (90 acres), two male slaves, and $23.33 in cash. Eight siblings received comparable amounts of their father's property, with each paying to or receiving from the estate cash in proportion to the value of the real estate and slave(s) he or she inherited (Washington County Probate Records, 1809). That the estate paid Alexander Hamilton and that none of the buildings surviving at the Hamilton Farm appear to date from Thomas Hamilton's ownership, together suggest that Alexander's lot #9 was relatively unimproved. The first building he constructed on the property was a portion of the present dwelling. Local historians believe that the rectangular pen, hall/parlor log house was built around the same time Alexander Hamilton married his first wife, Harriet Edelen, in 1811.

This house was typical of the sort of dwelling built for agriculturalists of middling wealth throughout the Bluegrass Region. As elsewhere in central Kentucky, Washington County's earliest dwellings were constructed of log. While many newcomers erected single cell (one room) houses of square or rectangular shape, others occupied dwellings with two rooms of unequal size. Such hall/parlor were among the largest and most comfortable found in early Kentucky, and while many were built of stone or brick, some were also constructed of log. Whatever their material, the substantial hall/parlor house stood a story-and-a-half or two stories in height and had a symmetrical (window-door-window) three-bay front which disguised the unequal spaces on the interior. The interior of a large rectangular log pen could be subdivided with a board partition to create a hall/parlor plan by a board partition. A 1983 survey of Washington County identified 22 rectangular-pen log dwellings, and approximately half appear to have contained hall/parlor plans (Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, p. 3). Only a few of these clearly date before c. 1820, and the log portion of the dwelling at Hamilton farm is one.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

In developing a farm and deciding where to place its buildings, a Kentucky agriculturalist considered topography, water, access, and function. While proximity to water was the primary concern, topography was also of major importance (Amos, 1988: 26). As outlined above, its location on Cartwright Creek provided the Hamilton Farm with abundant water and made it easily accessible. While the stream's seasonal floods helped keep productive floodplain fields fertile, their risk also necessitated that buildings be placed on higher ground.

Alexander Hamilton apparently weighed these factors in siting his house approximately 200 feet from and 15 feet higher in elevation than Cartwright Creek. This decision was a strategic one and may have involved much forethought and long-range planning. Not only did the location of the dwelling place it beyond the reach of floods, but also rendered it both visible and accessible from the road. Further, it left room behind (north of) the house for the subsequent construction of subsidiary domestic buildings and agricultural outbuildings. Because Hamilton wisely chose property near a major stream which was also the route for an early road, he would not find it necessary to reorient his dwelling to address the road during the 1820s and '30s. Many of his contemporaries did so after road-building and improvement began in earnest in the Bluegrass at this time (Amos, 1988: 48, 113-114; Riesenweber, 1990: 9; Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, p. 5).

Clearing and fencing land was a primary concern of the region's settlement-period farmers (Amos, 1988: 25-26; Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992: 74-76). At this early date fencing was predominantly wooden and does not survive (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992: 76-77). Kentuckians usually first enclosed their yards and/or gardens, allowing stock free range outside these fences and next fenced the perimeter of their holdings (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992: 74-76; Riesenweber, 1990: 12). Because it is relatively isolated, its fences not part of a larger fence network, the enclosure south of the Hamilton Farm's domestic complex was likely a garden or orchard plot. It may thus contain the earliest fence sections on the property.

During the settlement period (c. 1780-1820), central Kentucky's diversified agriculture, which was based primarily upon corn, wheat, and livestock--especially cattle and hogs--did not produce much surplus. Additionally, before c. 1830, when road improvement began in earnest, there was not the infrastructure to supply extra-local markets. Exceptions include hemp, and to a lesser degree, tobacco, which were grown predominantly for export outside the state and which provided the basis for important manufacturing concerns. These crops were, however, extremely labor intensive and were generally grown by large landholders who owned numerous slaves (Riesenweber, 1990: 12-13).

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

By the beginning of the antebellum period (c. 1820-1865) most Bluegrass landowners saw profit (Amos, 1988: 70). Always the most populous portion of the state, the region emerged by 1830 as the most prosperous, as well as one of the top-ranked agricultural areas in the new west. Although only one-third of the state's total acreage was improved in 1850, 96% of the Inner Bluegrass' land was under cultivation. This figure was as high as 99% in Fayette and Bourbon counties where the region's most productive soils were located. Central Kentucky also held the farms which ranked highest statewide in terms of both land value and the production of crops and livestock (U.S. Census, 1850). For most Bluegrass landowners, the agricultural economy expanded to regional level and national levels as they drove cattle, horses, and mules across newly macadamized roads to shipping points on the Ohio River. By the 1850s, railroad networks expanded markets yet further, and at the same time made shipping faster and easier.

Differences between the agricultural economies of the Inner and Outer Bluegrass subregions began to emerge during the antebellum period and were most apparent in farm size and patterns of slaveholding. Outer Bluegrass farms tended to be smaller than those in the counties surrounding Lexington. In 1860, only 21% of Inner Bluegrass farms were under 50 acres in size, while the Outer Bluegrass held nearly 31% of these small farms. At the same time, 22% of Inner Bluegrass farms occupied between 50 and 100 acres; 27% of those in the Outer Bluegrass were similarly sized. Profitable "middling" farms between 100 and 500 acres in size comprised over 51% of Inner Bluegrass farms, while only 40% of those in the Outer Bluegrass were of this size (U.S. Census, 1860). Although only 6% of Inner Bluegrass farms contained more than 500 acres, large "gentleman" farms containing thousands of acres were a significant feature of the Inner Bluegrass landscape by the sheer amount of ground they covered. Gentleman farms did not develop to the same extent in the Outer Bluegrass.

Although the mean number of slaves owned by an antebellum Kentuckian is five, slaveholding was not equally distributed across the population. The patterns of state's agricultural economy influenced its slaveholding patterns: the vast majority of Kentuckians owned no slaves, and the wealthiest individuals with the largest landholdings owned the highest numbers. Outer Bluegrass inhabitants thus tended to own fewer slaves than did their Inner Bluegrass contemporaries. By the middle of the nineteenth century, slaves comprised almost half of the total population of those Inner Bluegrass counties which contained the richest soil and largest farms (Bourbon, Fayette and Woodford). The remaining counties in the subregion had a white:slave ratio of about 3:1. This proportion was rarely higher than 4:1 in the Outer Bluegrass. For example, although slaves made up 48.8% of Bourbon County's 1850 population, this group comprised only 25% of Washington County's population in the same year (U.S. Census, 1850).

The Outer Bluegrass thus accommodated an agriculture that, although based upon the same diverse array of crops and livestock as the Inner Bluegrass, was somewhat less intensive. By 1850, for example, Bourbon County boasted over 99% improved acreage, while only 55% of the land in Washington County was under cultivation.

The improvements made to the Bluegrass rural landscape during the years between 1820 and 1865 reflect an increasing prosperity. During the antebellum period, successful Kentuckians re-fenced their landholdings and added domestic outbuildings to their sparsely built complexes. In addition, many replaced, reoriented, added to and/or renovated their dwellings so that they better conformed to aesthetic ideals and functional patterns.

Alexander Hamilton shared in the Bluegrass' antebellum prosperity, and over the decades between 1810 and 1850 raised his status from that of a small farmer near subsistence level to one of the most successful agriculturalists and largest landowners in Washington County. Like his father, Hamilton valued land and added to his holdings as soon as he was able. Ten years after inheriting lot #9 of his father's farm, Hamilton obtained 130 adjoining acres (Washington County Deed Book F). He then began acquiring his siblings' shares, making additional purchases of 102 acres in 1823 and 80 in 1829 (Washington County Deed Books H and J). Three separate transactions in 1830 added nearly 300 acres to his holdings and suggest that Hamilton considered himself successful (Washington County Deed Book K). After making one more purchase of 134 acres in 1842 (Washington County Deed Book O), Alexander Hamilton owned nearly 830 acres of land in the vicinity of Cartwright Creek.

At the same time he was increasing his landholdings eightfold, Hamilton also bounded his extensive acreage with rock fences, augmented his sparsely built complex with domestic outbuildings, and expanded and updated his house. The majority of the antebellum building activity at Hamilton Farm likely accompanied the owner's land acquisitions between 1819 and 1830.

Beginning in the 1830s, durable rock replaced wood as fencing throughout the Bluegrass, and field divisions became apparent as farmers added to the existing perimeter fences those creating interior "lots," which delineated small enclosures for orchards and crops or larger ones of 35 to 85 acres for pasture. While some landowners may have built their own fences, the majority of the rock fences seen throughout central Kentucky were constructed by Irish masons during the middle of the nineteenth century. Early nineteenth-century fences served as property boundaries and to enclose fields, pastures and farm lots. As turnpike construction reached its height during the second half of the

century--and many turnpikers were likewise Irish immigrants--they were also built along the region's major roads (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992). Experts estimate that only five to ten percent of the rock fencing that once stood in the Bluegrass still survives (ibid: 144).

Though no antebellum agricultural buildings survive on the Hamilton Farm, rock fences remain to signify the agriculture of this period. The extensive network of rock fences at Hamilton Farm serve the same basic functions as contemporary fences throughout the region: bounding the property, delineating activity areas within it, and enclosing lots. While not of the highest quality, the fencing built for Alexander Hamilton is exceptional in its combination of both flat-coursed and "edge" types. Rock fences of the edge type are rarely found in the Inner Bluegrass, but are actually more frequent than flat-coursed fences in the Eden Shale. Both fence types occur in the Outer Bluegrass. Rarely do both types occur in the same fence section (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992: 42-43).

The domestic environment also underwent significant change at this time as the introduction of the central passage plan and Greek Revival ornament altered both the size and appearance of houses. Classical principles of symmetry were inherent in the Greek Revival style, and the central passage plan, symmetrical both exterior and interior, was well-suited to it. Moreover, the central passage plan supported contemporary ideas about how household space should be utilized. It had the functional benefit of giving a dwelling's occupants more privacy since visitors entered the passage rather than directly into a living space as they had in the older hall/parlor house. The passage also allowed homeowners to make clear spatial separations between household activities activities associated with work--such as cooking--and those affiliated with leisure--like entertaining. When the plan was two rooms deep or two stories in height, it further allowed sleeping to take place in chambers that were never seen by people outside the household.

While central passage plans were built in Kentucky as early as the 1790s, they were extremely uncommon until c. 1810 and not widely accepted until c. 1820 (Riesenweber, 1992: 255). Washington County participated in these architectural trends along with the Bluegrass Region. Conventional I-houses--single-pile, central passage dwellings two stories high--began to be built in the county during the 1820s (Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, p. 5), and over the next two decades, many dwellings were enlarged or updated by receiving stylish woodwork.

The separation of domestic activities into individual spaces became such a popular ideal that Kentuckians sought ways of gaining the necessary additional rooms. Houses enlarged during the settlement period typically gained additions to their gable ends. Once symmetry became a high priority, however, this lateral placement was undesirable as it disrupted the rhythm of the dwelling's facade. The most popular solution to this dilemma was to build a

rear wing that provided one or two more rooms for household work and normally incorporated a kitchen. By the 1820s, new dwellings constructed in central Kentucky had integral ells and they were added to large numbers of older houses (Riesenweber, 1992: 254-255). The most common means of adding an ell was to integrate a previously separated kitchen building with the main portion of the house. The vast majority of houses identified in the 1983 survey of Washington County identified had either original or added ells (Worsham and Worsham, 1985: #7, p. 6).

The antebellum alterations to the main house at Hamilton Farm typify central Kentucky's mid-nineteenth-century architectural trends. Between 1820 and 1845 Alexander Hamilton converted his dwelling from a hall/parlor type to an I-house with ell. First, he added a timber frame room to the west gable end of the rectangular log pen. Because this placement is characteristic of a settlement-period additions and because the additional room initially had no ceiling, the frame unit was likely built between 1810 and 1820. Next, he converted the original portion of the dwelling from hall/parlor plan into a room and passage by replacing the board partition with a stud wall. The relocation of the stair probably accompanied this alteration, as did the movement of the front facade's openings to the left (west) to render their placement symmetrical and their spacing regular. Third, Hamilton enclosed the breezeway between the main block of his dwelling and the separate kitchen to create a rear ell. Since there was no door created between the second floor rooms of the ell and those at the front of the house, it is possible that Hamilton's slaves slept in the room over the kitchen prior to construction of the slave house. At the same time these spatial renovations were taking place the woodwork in the main rooms was updated to the popular Greek Revival style.

Ells provided spaces for activities of household work which might otherwise take place within the main rooms of the dwelling. Functioning as service wings, they typically contained the kitchen and often provided spaces for other heavy and dirty tasks such as food and fiber processing, laundry, and soap and candle making as well. Rather than adding an ell to their dwellings, some Kentuckians built a detached rear service wing or backhouse.

The best documented example of a backhouse in central Kentucky is the brick service wing at the Brutus J. Clay farm, Auvernge, in Bourbon County. Constructed at the same time as Clay's dwelling house in 1837, Auvergne's backhouse is essentially an offset ell located perpendicular to the main portion of the house. It contains four rooms on two levels: on the ground floor are the kitchen, the "loom room," and the "white room," while the laundry is located below grade. (Murray-Wooley, et. al., 1990: 37). The Hunt house, which once stood on Barr Street in Lexington (Fayette County) had both rear ells and a backhouse. The double-pile, central passage plan dwelling was built with wings at either side of the house's main block. Visible as lateral units at the front of the house, the wings

extended to the rear, giving the building a "U" shape overall and creating a courtyard between the wing extensions. One of these wings held the dining room and incorporated service facilities behind it, including the kitchen and laundry. Located in a distinct building, but on line with this wing, was a backhouse containing a smoke house, slave house and privies (Lancaster, 1961: 111). The Smith house in Franklin County was constructed c. 1815 with a single-pile, central passage plan. Early in the antebellum period, an ell, containing a cross passage and dining room, was added at the rear of the house. Offset from and perpendicular to this ell was built a backhouse which incorporated a kitchen and several storage rooms. Because the Smith backhouse was oriented parallel to the main block of the house, it defined, with the ell, a courtyard to one side of the building (Lancaster, 1991: 54).

Another option for freeing the dwelling's living rooms of household work was to remove these activities to entirely separate buildings, and a large number of Kentuckians constructed domestic outbuildings between 1820 and 1845. The ideal domestic complex for a successful farmer at this time included a detached kitchen, a smokehouse, a springhouse, wet cellar or dry cellar, and one or more slave houses (Bevins, 1989-A: 28).

The meathouse or smokehouse is a ubiquitous feature of the state's nineteenth-century complexes and was among the first outbuilding types constructed by antebellum Kentuckians. The large number of such structures surviving in the Bluegrass region demonstrate that smoke or meathouses were consistently small, square or rectangular structures of masonry. Most stood one and one-half or two stories in high and had gable or pyramidal roofs, with a single door entry on one of the gable ends. While the terms "smokehouse" and "meathouse" are often used interchangeably, they refer to different ways of processing meat. In the former, meat was hung above a smoking fire, while in the latter it was cured by salting or pickling. Although the two food processing structures are similar in form and exterior appearances, the distinct curing processes necessitated interior differences. Meathouses usually have wooden floors and sometimes built-in tubs and tables; smokehouses do not. Smokehouses are vented; meathouses are not (Murray-Wooley, et. al., 1990: 38; Riesenweber, 1990: 16).

At the beginning of the nineteenth century rural Kentuckians kept perishables in a wet cellar or springhouse. When the situation allowed, the preferred location for a springhouse was between the domestic and agricultural buildings (Amos, 1988: 26-27). The structures were, however, dependent on the location of a spring for their site and were not always convenient to the dwelling. By the 1830s, many Bluegrass residents constructed a dry cellar nearby the dwelling. The cellars commonly found in central Kentucky are circular, domed structures built partially below grade and of stone (Riesenweber, 1990: 83).

The average Kentuckian owned only a few slaves, and not all antebellum agriculturalists had separate dwellings for them. Instead, bondsmen sometimes inhabited the second stories of domestic outbuildings or resided in the same house but apart from their owners in attics or second-floor ell rooms which did not connect with the front of the house. Many Bluegrass landowners, however, built slavehouses. These took the same basic forms as the smaller one and two-room dwellings inhabited by free white men. Rather than building a number of individual houses, Kentucky slave owners preferred buildings that could be adapted to accommodate two families or groups of single men or women in a single dwelling. The saddlebag plan, containing two rooms, one on each side of a central chimney, was the most common form for slavehouses in the antebellum Bluegrass. When constructed with an entry into each ground-floor room, and with no doors between the rooms on either side of the chimney, the sides of this plan became independent units similar in concept to a modern duplex. While the some slavehouses were built of brick or stone, many were hastily and poorly constructed. Whatever their material, they often have minimal interior finish (Riesenweber, 1992: 256).

Most slavehouses are found behind the main house, and are usually situated to face its rear facade. When placed behind a dwelling which has a rear ell at right angles to it, the slave house forms the third side of a square and creates courtyard. The area behind the main house and in front of the slave house is a natural location for domestic chores which were best done outside. While few intact antebellum domestic complexes survive in central Kentucky, those that do exhibit a courtyard arrangement. The same spatial relationships between the outbuildings and main house has been noted among antebellum buildings which no longer stand (Murray-Wooley, et. al., 1990: 36A; Lancaster, 1961: 91 and 111; Lancaster, 1991: 24-25).

The outbuildings Alexander Hamilton added to his domestic complex between 1820 and 1845 represent not only his increasing means, but his desire to remove the heavy tasks of daily household life from his family's living quarters. While his choices in general reflect contemporary ideas about the utilization of space, they also appear to have considered the requirements of his own particular situation. Most of the region's backhouses, for example, contain kitchens. Since this room was already present in the ell, Hamilton's service building was designed to accommodate activities other than cooking: it incorporates a smokehouse and large service room that provided space for other domestic work. Although the precise function of this latter room is unknown, it does not contain a firebox and may therefore have been used as a dairy or for fiber processing.

Between c. 1840 and 1860, Hamilton bought no land and constructed no buildings which survive. Rather than investing his profits in land and buildings, he may instead have chosen to purchase additional slaves and by c. 1860 required additional accommodations for them. Around this time, the one-story slavehouse was raised to two stories.

Although the idea that the domestic environment should include special spaces for particular activities became apparent in Kentucky houses and resulted in the construction of domestic outbuildings early in the antebellum period, agricultural outbuildings remained unspecialized until the middle of the nineteenth century. Almost no agricultural buildings dating prior to c. 1825 survive in the Bluegrass. Central Kentucky's climate is mild enough that stock so not often require shelter; antebellum farmers therefore did not place a high priority on barn construction (Riesenweber, 1990: 12).

Various types of log crib barns are common across the Bluegrass and were built until the late nineteenth century. Many of those constructed likely do not survive and the forms changed so little over time that extant log barns are difficult to date. Some of the documented examples appear, however, to have been built during the antebellum period (Bevins, 1989-A: 26-27; 37-38). Especially when constructed with a loft, log barns could be adapted to a wide range of storage and livestock uses and were probably multi-purpose structures.

The region's earliest special-function barns were more often for grain storage and/or threshing than for stock (Riesenweber, 1990: 12). Like log barns, their survival rate is low: threshing barns are found infrequently in the Inner Bluegrass. Following English models, the surviving examples are built of timber-frame. Most appear to have been constructed between c. 1820 and 1840.

While a few very wealthy Bluegrass agriculturalists had stables in the 1830s and 1840s and others built open or run-in sheds in their pastures so that stock might take shelter in especially inclement weather (Murray-Wooley, et. al., 1991: 40-42), specialized stock barns were not common in central Kentucky until the time of the Civil War. In the 1860s and 1870s agriculturalists constructed barns especially to house draft and carriage animals, as well as their most valuable breeders. The majority of these barns are timber-framed and tightly sheathed. Most have a central drive plan, with the drive entered from the building's gable end. Stalls and grain bins are arranged along the drive, and a loft provides hay storage (Amos, 1988: 144). Mid-nineteenth-century farmers generally sited stock barns immediately outside of the house yard (Riesenweber, 1991: 77).

Alexander Hamilton apparently did not add a substantial barn to his agricultural complex until late in the antebellum period. The stock barn at Hamilton Farm is typical in its site, which is a lot directly behind the domestic complex and near the carriage house/granary. It contains the usual spaces, including stalls, a hay loft and rooms or bins for the storage of tack and grain. The c. 1860 building is however, exceptionally well-constructed and efficiently organized. The Hamilton Farm stock barn has an unusual H-shaped drive plan. There are two entries rather than the typical single one, and the entries are atypically located on the barn's long side. This location allows the entry drives

to function as run-in and/or feed sheds and further removes the stall aisle from the majority of traffic in the barn. It may, in addition provide animals some additional degree of shelter from drafts. The corridor contains large box stalls with their structural frames oranamented with a board arcade. This unusual feature suggests that the animals occupying the stalls were highly prized.

THE POST-BELLUM PERIOD

The Civil War affected both subregions equally. During this time, most Kentuckians stood against secession. Approximately 90,000 citizens enlisted in the Union army, while only 35,000 supported the Confederacy. By the end of the war, however, the state's reluctance to secede had been replaced by a more pro-southern view which emphasized state's rights (Tapp and Klotter, 1977). This stance increasingly came to be Kentucky's official position as Confederate sympathizers were pardoned and regained political power. This element determined that the Bluegrass would turn away from industrialization and retain the agricultural economy that had proved highly profitable during the antebellum period. In 1870, central Kentucky contained only 18% of the state's industries. This percentage decreased to 11% by the turn of the 20th century (U.S. Census, 1870; 1900).

While the Bluegrass maintained its economic base in agriculture during the post-bellum period (c. 1866-1918), this agriculture was different. In addition to the changes emancipation created in the labor force, markets central Kentucky's antebellum cash crops were drastically reduced. Bluegrass hemp provided cordage and bagging to southern cotton plantations, but the effects of the war on this plantation system, together with competition from cheaper and more durable fibers, lessened the demand for hemp products. The demise of cotton plantations likewise led to decreased demand for Kentucky mules, which had been bred primarily for deep south markets. In addition, as settlement moved westward across America, the vast, flat, grasslands of the plains states were found ideal for large herds of feeder cattle and cereal crops. While competition from the Midwest and Plains states likewise affected the Bluegrass' agricultural economy, the region retained its reputation for especially fine blooded stock, and the thoroughbred horse industry would soon dominate central Kentucky's economy and landscape (Riesenweber, 1990: 76), especially in the Inner Bluegrass.

Although the Plains states were rapidly becoming America's "breadbasket," wheat and corn remained important crops in central Kentucky during the late nineteenth century. While few Bluegrass farmers cultivated grains on a large scale, some did produce surplus for market and many more grew corn and wheat for their own purposes, especially as winter feed for cattle. Whether intended for market or personal use, these crops required storage.

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As field threshing gained acceptance during the late nineteenth century, the grain/threshing barn was not needed and became less common (Bevins, 1989-B: 16). The advent of stock barns may also account in part for the local decline in popularity of threshing barns because few agriculturalists in the Bluegrass region required more grain storage space than the stock barn's bins provided. Those farmers who did raise grain for market preferred a building designed specifically for storage, and after the Civil War granaries replaced threshing barns on central Kentucky's landscape. These structures were typically built solidly of wood frame, were tightly sheathed with weatherboard or vertical or board-and-batten siding, and raised well off the ground on a solid or post foundation. Since it was important to keep rodents from the grain, granary interiors were likewise tightly faced using either vertical or horizontal boards. Most granaries are end-entered, and were frequently located in buildings accommodating additional functions.

The granary at Hamilton Farm is within such a combination building, and is located on the second story of the carriage house. Constructed in 1877, it is the last building Alexander Hamilton added to the farm before his death in 1878. The builder, Joseph Tong signed and dated the building on a wall plate inside the carriage drive. Not only is this signature noteworthy because identifies the builder and the date the structure was built--the only such attribution possible at the farm--but also because of the builder's relationship to the farm's owner. Alexander Hamilton's daughter, Catherine, was by this time married to a man named Tong; the builder of the carriage house/granary was likely either Hamilton's son-in-law or one of the son-in-law's relatives.

Almost all Bluegrass farmers grew corn to feed their cattle during the winter months that pasture was sparse and commonly built corn cribs to hold this crop. The log, double-crib, drive-through version ubiquitous across the upland South was not popular in the Bluegrass. Most farmers in the region instead built single crib types measuring between 6 and 12 feet wide and 12 and 24 feet long. The earliest corncribs were constructed of log. Later examples use circular-sawn wood frame. Whatever their structural fabric, corncribs were raised off the ground on stone piers and their walls allowed ventilation (Bevins 1989-B: 15). Log cribs were left without chinking, while frame versions were walled with slats. The most elaborate cribs possess gable roofs that often overhang the end on which the interior is accessed; simpler buildings have shed roofs.

Upon his death in 1878, Alexander Hamilton's property was divided among his heirs. Although he had 15 children from four marriages, eight had died before him. The three surviving sons, Richard, Thomas, and Lewis Alexander, divided his extensive property (Washington County Deed Books X and Z). Lewis Alexander ("L. A."), the first child of Alexander's fourth marriage, received the tract containing the farm buildings. Within twenty years, L. A. bought his brother, Richard's share, and purchased additional acreage in the Cartwright Creek area (Washington County Deed Books 30 and 35).

Shortly after the war, a new tobacco hybrid was developed that proved to be well-suited to the Bluegrass' limestone soils. As the region's agriculture shifted its emphasis from cattle to horses, it also placed land and energy in white burley tobacco that had once been in hemp. Prior to the discovery of the hybrid strain, the tobacco industry was dominated by a dark or yellow tobacco which, while grown in western Kentucky, was not particularly important to Bluegrass agriculture. By 1877, however, central Kentucky's burley had taken over the market and commanded double and triple the prices of other species. Since tobacco was highly profitable, it soon became the primary cash crop for the majority of the region's agriculturalists. Tobacco cultivation altered the Bluegrass landscape more extensively than any previous agricultural practice, as farmers took down old fences and replaced them with barbed wire, cleared woodland pastures of trees, planted extensive acreages in burley, and built new barns to accommodate the crop (Amos, 1988: 128-129). Both a general reduction in farm size from the relatively large antebellum tracts and an increase in the total number of farms statewide accompanied agriculture's conversion to burley, since the fertile Bluegrass soils easily produced enough highly profitable tobacco to render the small farm economically viable.

While dark tobacco had been heat cured, burley was cured by air. This required that barns in which the crop was stored after harvesting allow sufficient air circulation to dry the crop in Kentucky's humid late summer months. At first, log cribs and frame grain barns may have been adapted to the crop by inserting poles in the interstices of log barns or removing lofts from frame barns and laying poles across the ceiling joists. Several such converted antebellum log and frame barns survive in the Eden Shale subregion (Bevins, 1985: 31-32). Some farmers reduced the number of farm buildings necessary for their operations by building barns which combined space for hanging tobacco above the eaves with stalls for stock below.

By c. 1875, buildings intended as tobacco barns began to be constructed. Late nineteenth-century tobacco barns vary widely in detail as burley growing farmers experimented with different nuances of design. In general, tobacco barns at this time were constructed of timber frame and were structurally similar to antebellum grain/threshing and contemporary stock barns. They lacked the floors, lofts and interior divisions typical of barns built for other functions and were loosely rather than tightly sheathed (ibid). In addition, the side walls of tobacco barns bore hinged vents along the sides to provide additional air circulation. These "rack barns" initially had tiers (the poles from which sticks of tobacco were hung to dry) running perpendicular to the roof's ridgeline.

The majority of central Kentucky's farms practiced diversified agriculture throughout the nineteenth century and after 1880 almost all raised tobacco. The closing decades of the century saw increasing differences in the types of agriculture important to the Inner and Outer Bluegrass subregions. At the same time that farms devoted primarily to

thoroughbred horses were established in the Inner Bluegrass, the Outer Bluegrass turned to dairying (Amos, 1988: 130). Horsemen believed that the Inner Bluegrass' fertile Maury-McAffee soils lent nutrients to pasture grass which enabled thoroughbreds to develop especially stong bones and thus run more quickly. Dairy cows, in contrast could pasture in rougher topography and gave consitent milk yields regardless of soil quality. Dairying was thus well-suited to the Outer Bluegrass and Eden Shale subregions, and between 1880 and 1910, dairy cows accounted for approximately one-third of the cattle in these portions of the Bluegrass (Bevins, 1989-B: 24). Most Outer Bluegrass dairy farms were located in the northern and eastern portions of the subregion which were in close proximity to the large Louisville and Cincinnati markets. Unlike the Inner Bluegrass' horse farms, which operations depended heavily on profits derived from the breeding, selling, and racing of horses, the majority of dairy farms maintained diversified operations.

Barns intended for particular livestock enterprises developed in the late nineteenth century shortly after the more general stock barn appeared. While dairy barns shared characteristics with any barn intended for stock, they usually had narrower stalls, or more appropriately stanchions, to which cattle were tied during milking. By the early 20th century many also possessed concrete floors so that their interiors could be more easily sanitized. For reasons presently unknown, Outer Bluegrass dairy barns are more frequently banked than other stock barns found in the region.

Although sheep were common throughout the Bluegrass on antebellum diversified farms, they were raised predominantly in the Eden Shale Hills at the end of the nineteenth century. Sheep rarely require shelter, but the region's farmers who raised them often built sheep barns, perhaps to contain the animals for lambing and shearing. Sheep barns tend not to be as tightly sheathed as barns for cattle and horses, and often have relatively low side walls (Bevins, 1989-B: 25).

L. A. Hamilton added sheep and dairy cattle to his agricultural operations around the turn of the twentieth century, and constructed buildings appropriate for these functions. Both the dairy and sheep barns have hay lofts; with the addition of these barns, the farm had great capacity for hay storage. The loft at the dairy barn, which is end-banked into the terrace so that its loft is at ground level, is easily accesible from the farm road. In doing so, he extended the built portion of the farm to the east and north of the central complex, siting the dairy barn east of the domestic complex, and the sheep barn uphill to the north. This necessitated that the property's circulation network be extended as well. L. A. Hamilton also added the bridge carrying the farm's north-south road over Cartwright Creek (c. 1910).

The farmhouse was again renovated during L. A. Hamilton's tenure. Circa 1880, the building received a new roof with central wall gable, gained porches ornamented with the millwork popular across the country during the late nineteenth century, and had fireplaces adapted to burning coal. While the improvements his father made to the house substantially increased its size and changed its plan, these changes were cosmetic. The same dwelling type--single-pile, central passage with ell--remained a popular dwelling form in the rural Bluegrass until early in the twentieth century.

THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY

Tobacco reached its peak in Kentucky during the opening decades of the twentieth century. Between 1918 and 1920, Kentucky was producing one-third of the nation's tobacco and more than one-fifth of the world's total. An Inner Bluegrass acre produced 733 to 1107 pounds of leaf, while the least fertile Eden Shale soils yielded 560 to 616 pounds per acre (Bevins, 1989-C: 17-18).

After 1920 tobacco barns became standardized as a result of USDA publications on tobacco cultivation and barn design. By the 1930s most of central Kentucky's tobacco barns were between 25 and 48 feet wide, with side walls 16 to 24 feet in height, and had 4 to 6 tiers spaced between 4 and 5 feet apart. The barn could be as long as the farmer desired, its length depending upon both how much tobacco the farmer raised and the number of barns he could afford to construct. Drives were typically between 12 and 16 feet in width, since wider barns required more structural ties and braces. Bents were likewise spaced at 12 to 16 foot intervals (Bevins, 1983: 32). Early twentieth-century tobacco barns typically possess one hinged vertical vent per bent, and usually also have some form of vent at the roof's ridge. Farmers preferred to site their tobacco barns on high ground to receive the best air circulation and oriented the building with the long sides to the east and west to take advantage of prevailing winds. While tobacco barns are sometimes located amidst a farm's other agricultural buildings, they are most often placed in a field where tobacco is grown or at the junction of several such fields (Amos, 1988: 142).

Accompanying tobacco barns a stripping rooms, small buildings or sheds in which the leaf is stripped from its stalk after curing and separated into classes before transporting it to market. While most such structures are attached to the barn, some are adjacent to it. Fearing fire risked by the kerosene heaters used to heat the stripping room, some farmers preferred to locate the structure nearby the tobacco barn rather than attached to it (Bevins, 1989-C: 45). The average stripping room is built of sawn wood frame, measures approximately 12 by 24 feet, and has windows to light an interior table where the tobacco is stripped and graded (Amos, 1988: 143).

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While L. A. Hamilton probably grew tobacco, it was his son, Thomas McCoy ("Coy"), who added the tobacco barn and stripping room east of the dairy barn. Coy Hamilton inherited the property upon his father's death in 1921, just as the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative was established to stabilize prices (Bevins, 1989-C: 18). The farm's topography determined that the tobacco barn would receive a location less than ideal. While the barn is within proximity of both the other farm buildings and the tobacco fields, its site is not advantageous for air circulation. The barn sits on the relatively high ground of the terrace, but backs up to a hillside. Further, the terrace's narrowness meant that the barn's long sides would face north and south rather than east and west. Although of less than average length, the Hamilton Farm's tobacco barn is wide, with a generous central drive. This width, as well as the abundant ventilators on the sides, at the eaves, and at the ridge, probably compensated for its constricted site.

Coy Hamilton died in the early 1970s, and in 1974 the current owner purchased the property from his heirs. All of the Hamilton Farm's significant historic features have been preserved.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References - Continued...

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	16	648230	4180480
6	16	647200	4180340
7	16	647020	4180600

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Hamilton Farm is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying copy of the Property Line Map prepared by the Washington County Property Valuation Administrator (Map 2). The nominated area is the majority of property held by Mrs. Richard Montgomery, which PVA references as Parcel Number 33, Map 4.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, barns, fields, fences and internal road system that have historically been part of Hamilton Farm and that maintain historic integrity. Adjoining properties which were owned by members of the Hamilton family during the 19th century but were not functionally integrated with this agricultural operation have been excluded from the boundary. An adjacent parcel on the West which is owned by the current property owner is also excluded because it was not linked to Hamilton Farm during the historic period of significance.

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

MAPS:

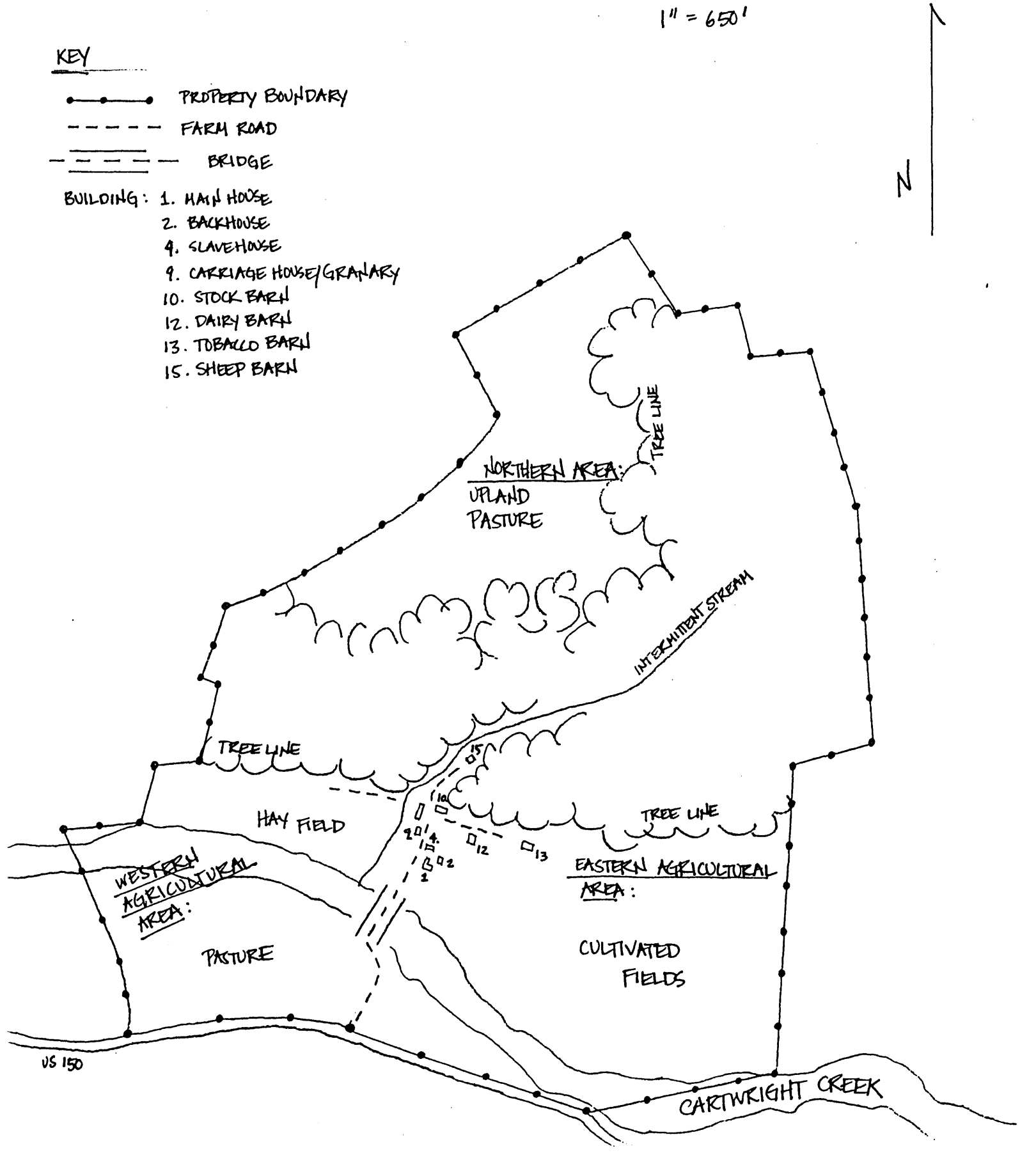
Map 1	UGSG topographic quadrangle; showing property boundaries and VTM points
Map 2	Boundary map: Property Valuation Administration aerial photograph 4-33
Map 3	Farm Plan showing land use
Map 4	Sketch Plan of central farm complex
Map 5	Sketch Plan of central farm complex; used as photo key
Map 6	Diagram of buildings forming domestic courtyard; used as photo key

PLANS:

Plan A	farmhouse; first floor before renovation
Plan B	farmhouse; second floor before renovation
Plan C	farmhouse; first floor after renovation
Plan D	farmhouse; second floor after renovation

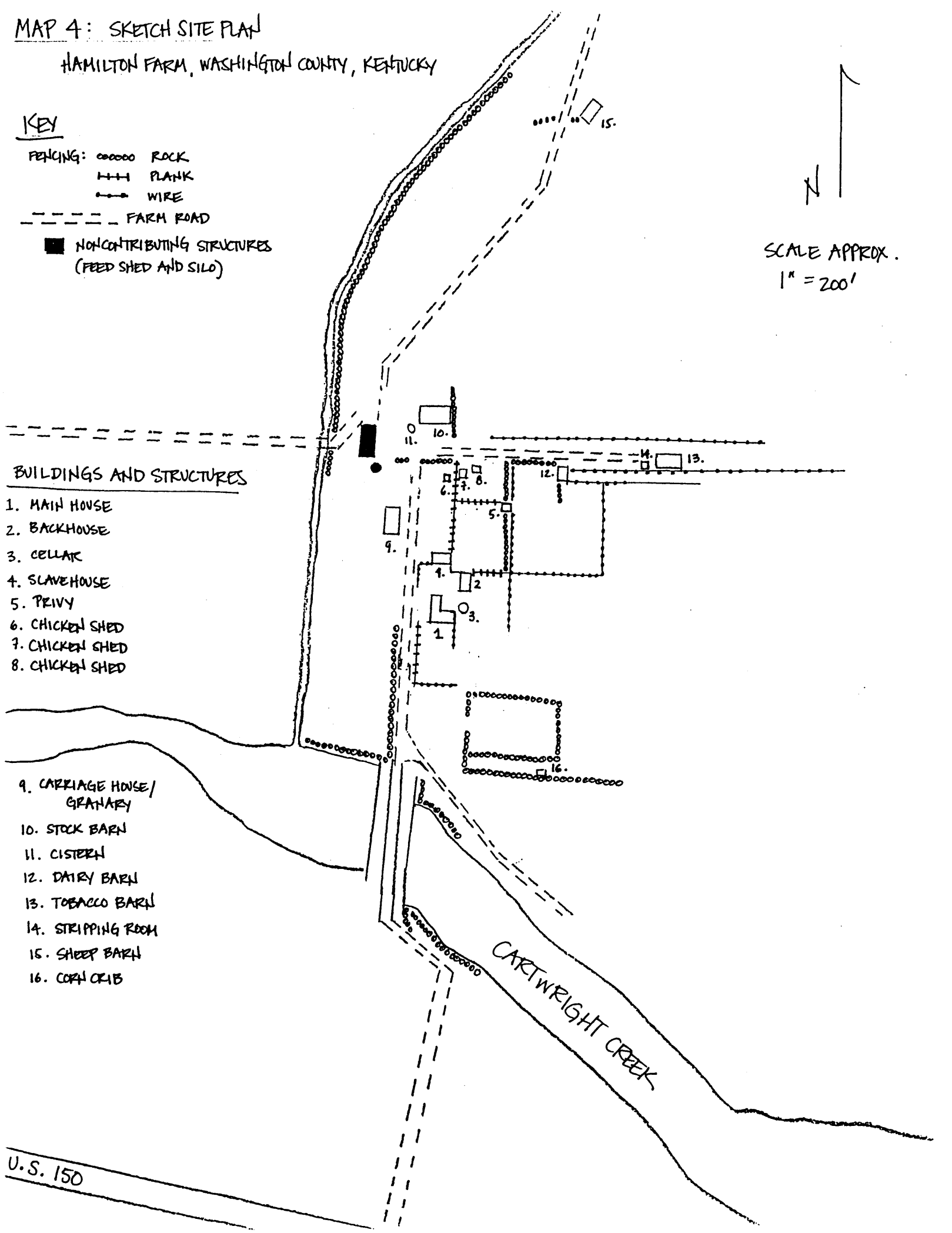
MAP 3: LAND USE

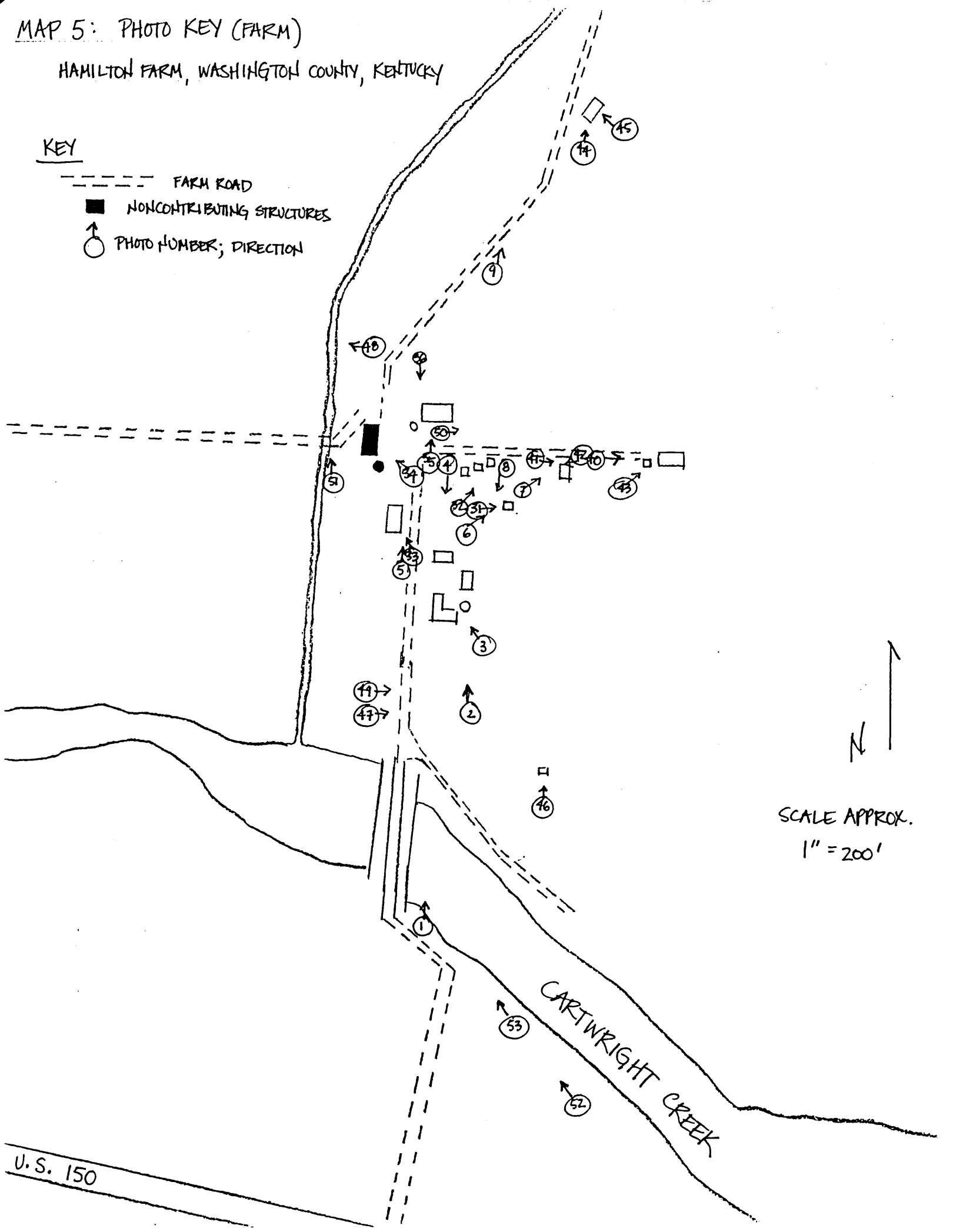
HAMILTON FARM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY



MAP 4: SKETCH SITE PLAN

HAMILTON FARM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY



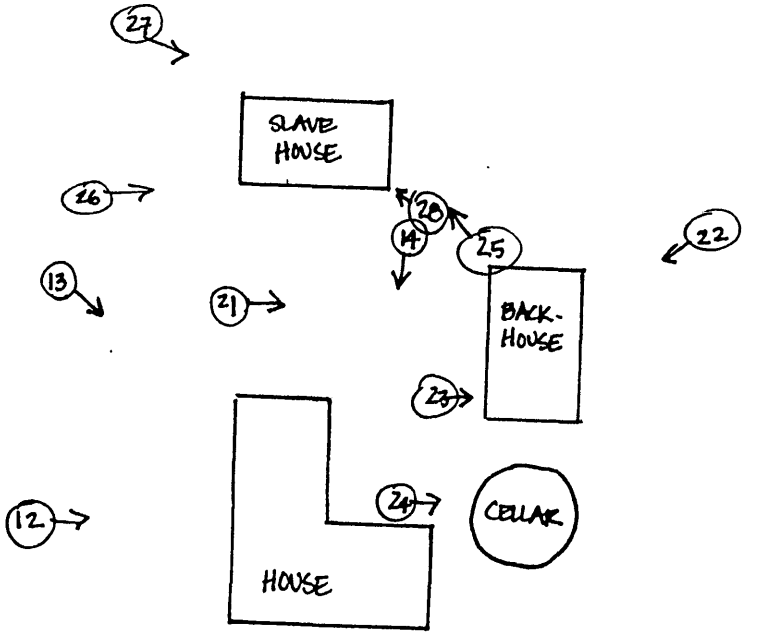

MAP 5: PHOTO KEY (FARM)
HAMILTON FARM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
KEY
FARM ROAD
NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
PHOTO NUMBER; DIRECTION
CARTWRIGHT CREEK
U.S. 150
N
SCALE APPROX.
1" = 200'

MAP 6: PHOTO KEY (DOMESTIC COURT)

HAMILTON FARM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

KEY

PHOTO NUMBER; DIRECTION



4

3

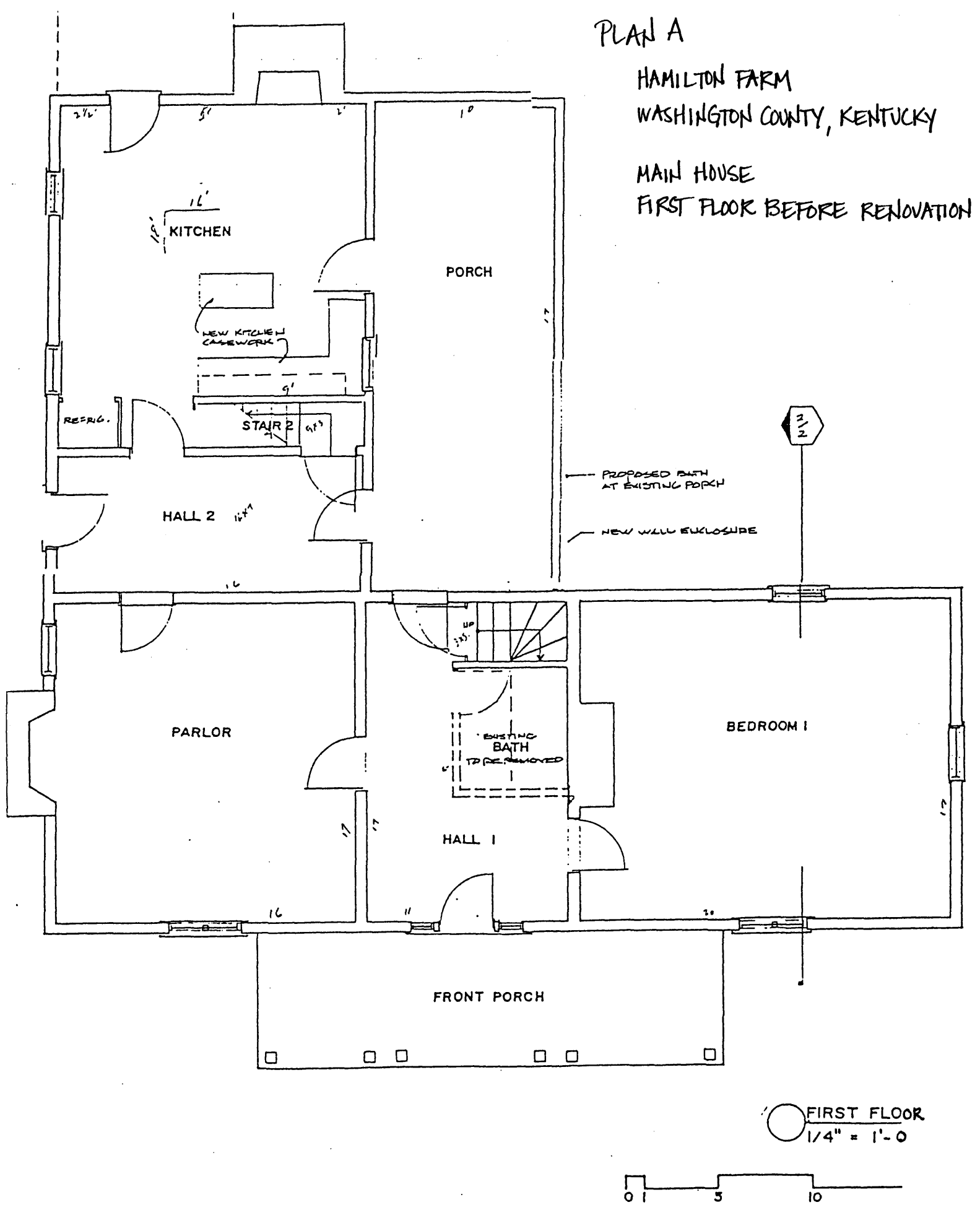
11

2

PLAN A

HAMILTON FARM
WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

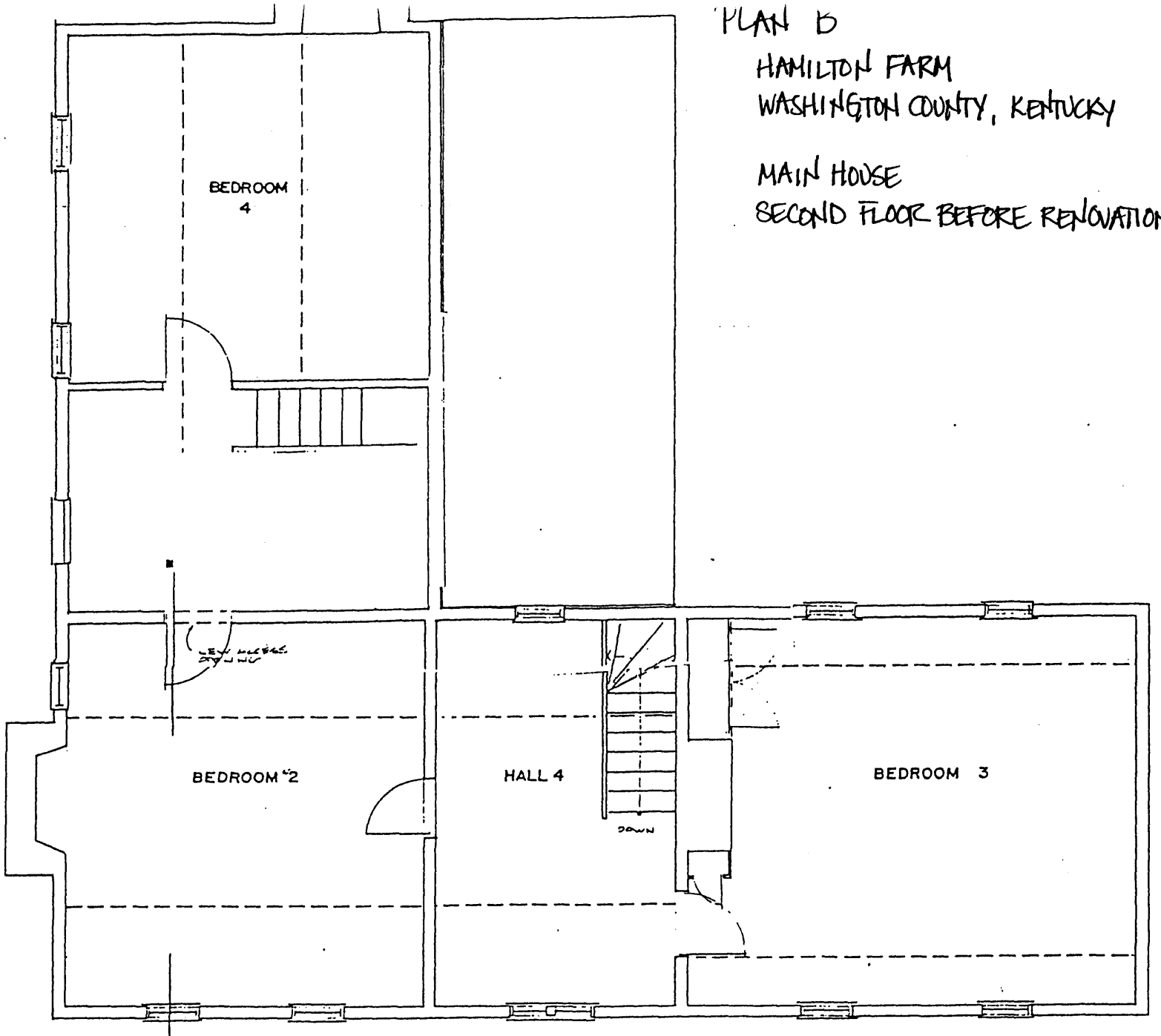
MAIN HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR BEFORE RENOVATION



PLAN D

HAMILTON FARM
WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

MAIN HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR BEFORE RENOVATION



1/2

SECOND FLOOR
1/4" = 1'-0".

PLAN C

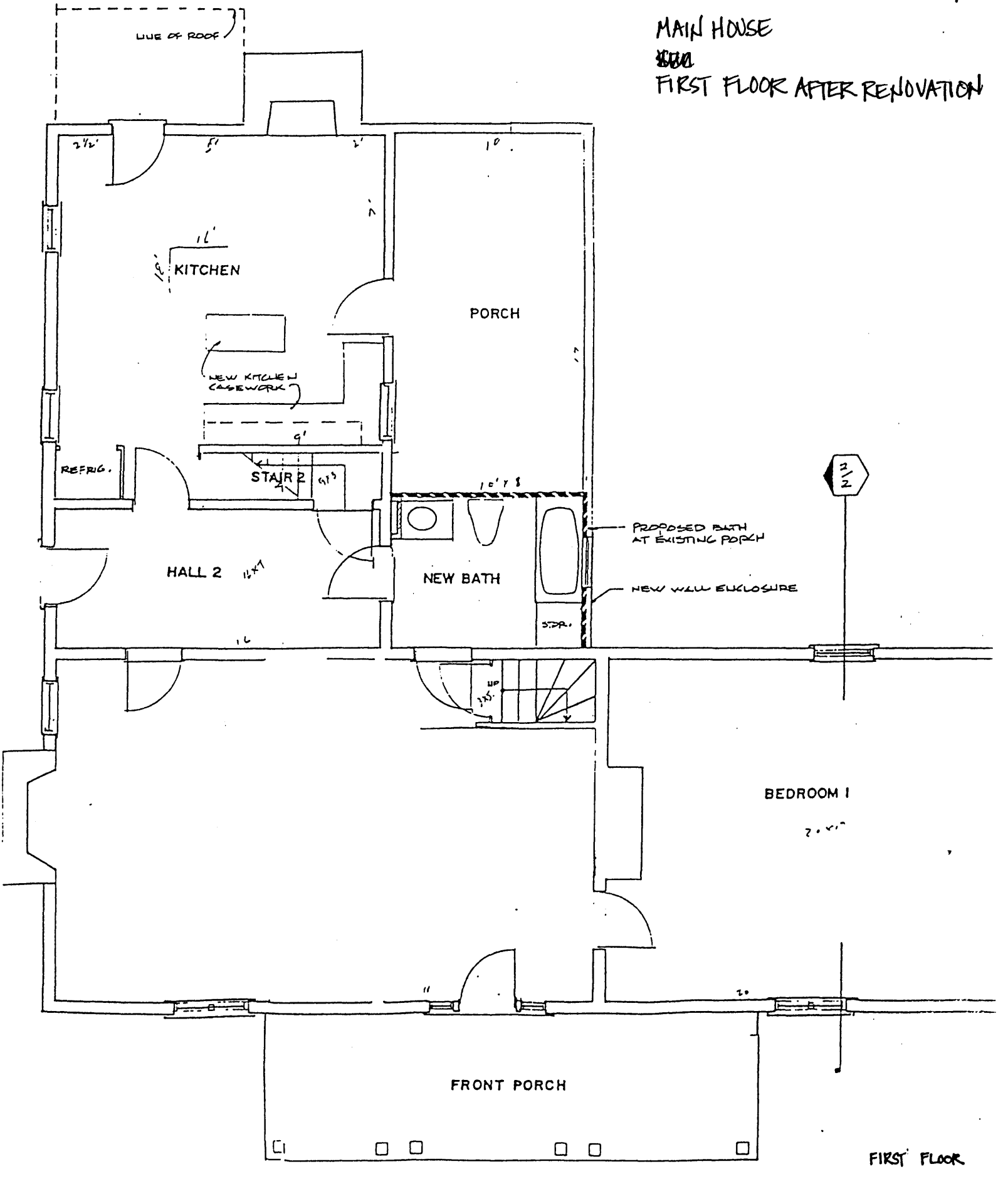
HAMILTON FARM

WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

MAIN HOUSE

~~$800~~

FIRST FLOOR AFTER RENOVATION

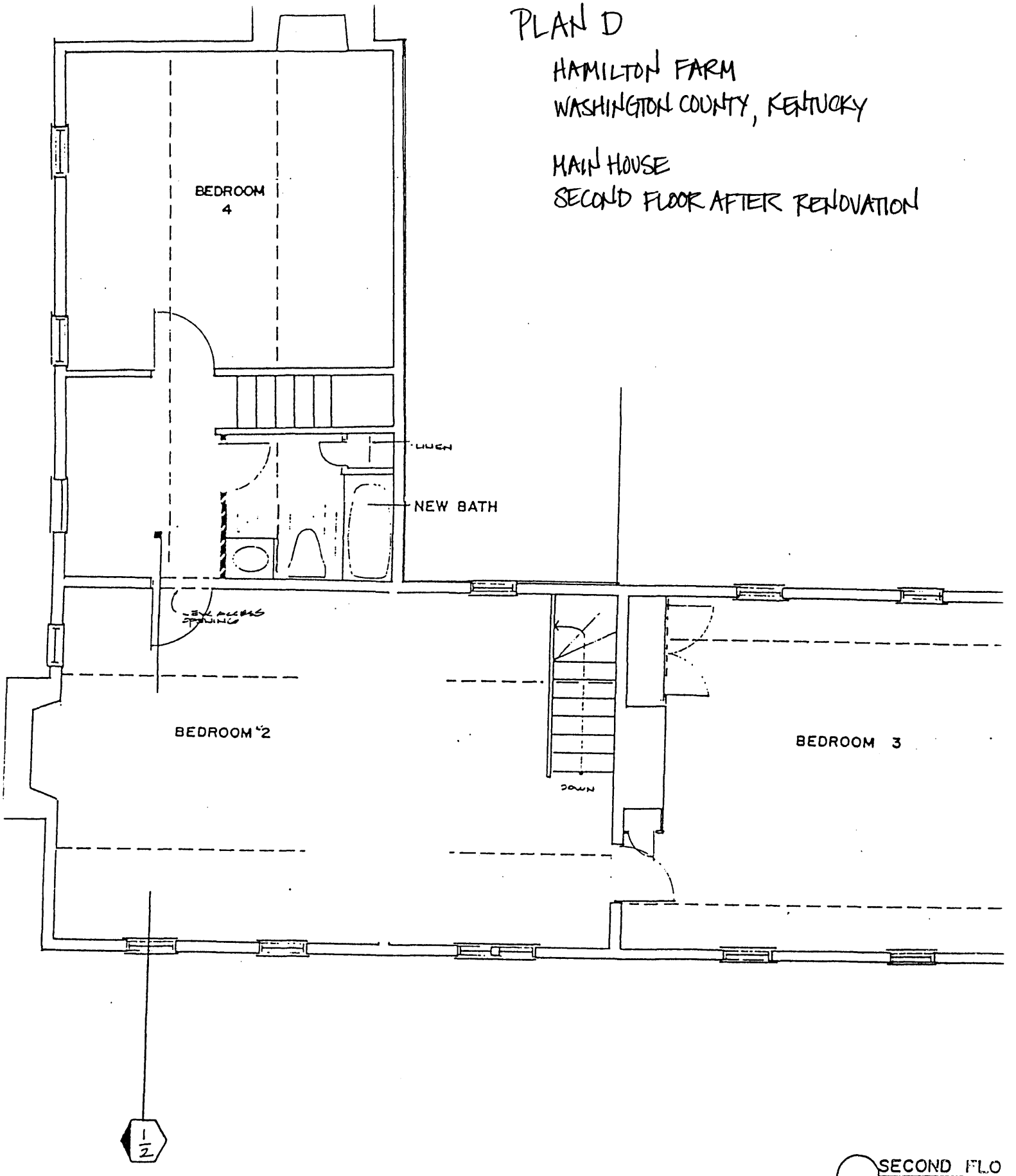


FIRST FLOOR

PLAN D

HAMILTON FARM
WASHINGTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

MAIN HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR AFTER RENOVATION



SECOND FLO
1/4" = 1'-0"

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs depict buildings, structures, and landscape features at the Hamilton Farm. The property is located in the vicinity of Springfield, Washington, County, Kentucky. All were taken by Julie Riesenweber between 1988 and 1990; the current appearance of the farm's resources as shown, with minor exceptions noted below. Negatives are on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort.

PHOTO NUMBER

1 View of the farm looking north from the south bank of Cartwright Creek
July, 1989

2 View of central complex with enclosure in front of it looking north northwest
July, 1989

3 View of domestic buildings looking northwest (from left to right: main house, slave house, cellar, backhouse.
April, 1990

4 View of domestic buildings looking south southwest (from left to right: backhouse, main house, slave house).
July, 1989

5 View of western agricultural buildings looking north (from left to right: silo, carriage house/granary, cistern, stock barn, chicken shed).
November, 1988
NOTE: Chicken shed moved to the opposite side of the domestic yard after this photograph taken.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

6 View of eastern agricultural buildings looking northeast from corner of domestic yard (from left to right: dairy barn, privy, striping room and tobacco barn).
April, 1990

7 View of eastern agricultural buildings looking east northeast (from left to right: dairy barn, tobacco barn, and stripping room).
November, 1988

8 View of eastern cultivated fields looking south southwest (buildings from left to right: corn crib, privy, chicken shed).
April, 1990

9 Looking north along north-south farm road to sheep barn.
November, 1988

10 Looking east along east-west farm road to tobacco barn and stripping room.
November, 1988

11 South (front) elevation of main house; looking north.
November, 1988

12 West elevation of main house; looking east.
April, 1990

13 West and partial north elevation of main house; looking southeast.
April, 1990

14 North (rear) elevation of main house; looking south southwest.
April 1990

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

15 Hearth wall in kitchen of main house; looking north.
November, 1988

16 Baseboard in room over passage between main block and ell; looking south.
November, 1988

17 Hearth wall in west room downstairs, main house; looking west.
November, 1988
NOTE: Log walls are now exposed in this room.

18 Stair rail in room over kitchen, main house; looking southeast.
November, 1988

19 Grained door to west room upstairs, main house; looking west.
November, 1988

20 Mantle in west room upstairs; looking west.
November, 1988

21 Looking east across domestic court to backhouse.
April, 1990

22 East and north elevations of backhouse; looking southwest.
July, 1989

23 Door to food processing room, backhouse; looking east.
April, 1990

24 Cellar; looking east southeast.
July, 1989

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

25 View of south (front) and east elevations of slavehouse, with cistern, stock boar, and chicken sheds in background; looking north northwest.
April, 1990

26 West and south (front) elevations of slavehouse; looking northeast.
July, 1989

27 North (rear) and west elevations of slavehouse; looking south southeast.
July, 1989

28 Southeast corner of slavehouse showing construction; looking northwest.
November, 1988

29 Northeast corner of west room in slavehouse, showing construction; looking northeast.
November, 1988

30 Mantel in east room of slavehouse; looking southwest.
November, 1988

31 West (front) and south elevations of privy; looking northeast.
July, 1989

32 South elevations of chicken sheds; looking north northeast.
July 1989

33 South and east elevations of carriage house/granary; looking northwest.
July, 1989

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

34 Silo and feed shed; looking north northwest.
November,1988

35 Cistern and south (front) elevation of stock barn, with rock fence in foreground; looking north.
November, 1988

36 North (rear) and west elevations of stock barn; looking southeast.
July, 1989

37 Interior of stock barn, showing stall aisle; looking northeast.
July, 1989

38 Interior of stock barn, showing hay rack in west aisle; looking north northeast.
July, 1989

39 Interior of stock barn, showing loft; looking northeast.
November, 1988

40 Cistern and west and south (front) elevations of stock barn; looking northeast.
July, 1989

41 West elevation of dairy barn; looking east southeast.
July, 1989

42 East and north elevations of dairy barn; looking west southwest.
July, 1989

43 West and south elevations of tobacco barn and stripping room; looking north northeast.
July, 1989

44 South elevations of sheep barn; looking north northwest.
November, 1988

45 East elevation of sheep barn; looking west.

Hamilton Farm
Washington County, Kentucky

November, 1988

46 South and west elevations of corn crib; looking northeast.
July, 1989

47 View of rock fence along west side of north-south farm road, showing horizontal and edge coursing in same fence section; looking east.
July, 1989

48 Rock fence along east side of intermittent stream; looking west.
November, 1988

49 View of rock fences between complex and Cartwright Creek, showing fence along west side of north-south farm road and small enclosure; looking east southeast.
July, 1989

50 Rock retaining wall near stock barn; looking northeast.
July, 1989

51 Water gap at intermittent stream; looking north northwest.
July, 1989

52 Cartwright Creek floodplain, showing rock fence and bridge; looking northwest.
July, 1989

53 Bridge carrying north-south farm road over Cartwright Creek; looking northwest.
July, 1989