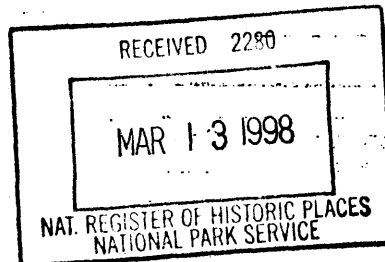
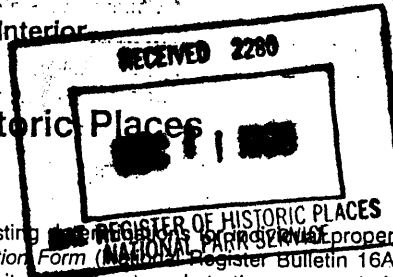


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



Handwritten initials/signature.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting ~~listing~~ ^{registration} 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 Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District

other names/site number Clifton-McCracken Rural Historic District (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Portions of Clifton and McCracken Pikes, and Steele Road N/A not for publication

city or town Versailles vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Woodford code 239 zip code _____

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 David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director 3-9-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kentucky Heritage Council, State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

1/25/99

Clifton-McCracken Pikes

Woodford Co., KY

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling, AGRICULTURE/agricultural field, AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding, AGRICULTURE/processing, RELIGION/religious facility, INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility, TRANSPORTATION/rail-related, INDUSTRY/industrial storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/singledwelling, AGRICULTURE/agricultural field, AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding, AGRICULTURE/processing, RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal, MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic, AMERICAN MOVEMENT/Bungalow, OTHER/agricultural buildings

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Limestone/Concrete, walls STONE/Brick/Weatherboard/Vertical Boards, Aluminum/CONCRETE/Vinyl/ASPHALT/Log, roof ASPHALT/Tin/Shake/Aluminum/Plastic, other Limestone/CONCRETE/Cast Iron

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ECONOMICS

EIHC HERITAGE/BLACK

EIHNIG HERITAGE/EUROPEAN

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1778-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

See Statement of Significance

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, National Register, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Woodford County Historical Society

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 5,600

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 690920 4219600
Zone Easting Northing
2 16 696180 4218160

3 16 694180 4212500
Zone Easting Northing
4 16 691120 4213040

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 John Sherwood Lewis, Historian

organization Lewis Raymer Consulting

date 12/18/97

street & number 200 Short St. #1, Box 3

telephone 606-986-1429

city or town Berea

state KY

zip code 40403

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

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Clifton-McCracken Pike Rural Historic District is located in western Woodford County, Kentucky between the county seat of Versailles and the Kentucky River. Four roads and two creeks form the skeleton of the district. Clifton Pike (Hwy 1964) and McCracken Pike (Hwy 1659) travel west and northwest from Versailles toward the Kentucky River. Laying north to south, Steele Road connects the other two roads in the western part of the district. Rose Lane is a short dead-end road off Steele Road. Glenss Creek begins in Versailles and runs parallel to McCracken Pike, while Buck Run, drains the southern half of the district into the Kentucky River. Both were important sources of hydrodynamic power during the nineteenth century. The two other short roads off Steele, Montague and Whites Ferry Road, now essentially serve as entry ways into individual farms.

The district's rolling Bluegrass landscape of rich soils is still currently predominated by farmland. If considered in terms of farm operations rather than legal title, the vast majority of the land is contained in farms of between 100 and 500 acres. Although about 85-90% of the land is in permanent pastures which is used primarily for cattle and horses, most district farmers continue to pursue a mixture of livestock and arable crop farming, with burley tobacco being the principal arable crop. There are several horse farms in the district, but only a few have built the elaborate new buildings associated with the modern thoroughbred industry. Less than 3% of the land is left in young woods which are primarily located along Glenss Creek or away from the road along Buck Run. There is one small woodland savanna which a number of very old trees. For the viewer, the district presents an impressive vista of a wide-open landscape dominated by working farms.

Within this agricultural landscape sit a remarkable number of buildings and structures from the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This includes sixteen dwellings which were constructed before 1810. Twelve have received little or moderate renovation and retain most of their original character. Five additional dwellings were built between 1820 and 1860, three of which retain their original character. Five of these dwellings have been used for slave quarters at some point in time. The district also contains a number of antebellum buildings and structures which have been continuously used by district farmers for more than a hundred and fifty years—ten springhouses, five smokehouses, two icehouses, a dairy, three transverse barns and more than three miles of dry-rock fences which are found in the farm interiors as well as along side roads.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7

2

Section number _____ Page _____

The district also contains a rich built environment from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. As in other parts of Woodford County, the ubiquitous tobacco barns dot the landscape along with stock barns, sheds, privies, water pumps, and cast-iron fences. Formed concrete silos from the early-twentieth century are also a common sight. The dwellings from this period are typical of those found in other parts of the Bluegrass. They include bungalow and American Foursquare, saddlebag tenant and working-class houses. There were only two large houses built during the Victorian era in the district. Unlike the antebellum dwellings which tend to be situated back in the interior of farms near good springs, most of the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century houses are located near the roads. A surviving railroad runs through the southern end of the district while the bed of an abandoned railroad runs through the north end along Glens Creek. The district also contains a few remains of nineteenth-century industrial buildings.

As of today, the district has experienced remarkably little subdivision of land. As a result, it contains only a few minor concentrations of modern buildings. Along the south side of McCracken Pike east of Steele Road, three 1960s houses sit close together; and there is a row of four 1960s houses on the east side of Steele, south of Clifton. One substantial new house is located in the northwest corner of Steele Road and Rose Lane; and one large new house is currently under construction in the southern end of the district.

The only major concentration of buildings in the district is near the crossroads of Steele and McCracken. This small community, which extends about a quarter of mile south and a half mile east from the intersection, dates to the nineteenth-century when a number of mills and distilleries were located along Glens Creek. A few small post-WWII ranch houses and a trailer are intermingled with an 1878 Italianate church, tenant and working-class houses from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, a mid-nineteenth-century farm house, and barns from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. One tenant house of note possesses a fine stone porch addition. Along McCracken Pike, an early-twentieth-century bungalow sits on top of the massive stone foundation of a nineteenth-century mill. Close by, the stone walls of a distillery warehouse have been converted into a tobacco barn.

The largest concentration of antebellum buildings and structures lie in the approximately 2,000 acres of farmland bounded by on three sides by McCracken Pike, Steele Road and Clifton Pike. Here, each of three working farms still possess a nearly complete array of early-nineteenth-century buildings and structures found on a typical antebellum Bluegrass plantation. Two additional working farms contain a smaller number of antebellum buildings. The last two working farms in this section contain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7

3

Section number _____ Page _____

few elements from the nineteenth-century, but their broad areas of farmland contribute to the historic ambiance of the adjacent farms.

The farm with the most complete array of antebellum structures is Welcome Hall, a National Register site which sits off the road in the northeast corner of Clifton and Steele. The country house began as a five-room, two-story, hall-parlor, Federal, stone dwelling circa 1790. It was expanded circa 1800 and again in 1823 to include two wings, a columned porch and second-story verandah. The farm includes a two-pen log slave house, stone springhouse, brick smokehouse, brick ice house, stone dairy, stone storage house, family cemetery, formal garden, stone-lined pond, and a post-and-beam barn with a threshing floor and internal granary. In addition the farm possesses extensive rock fences including an entry gate and a stone step in the wall in front of the site of a hemp factory.

Greenwood is the next farm north on Steele Road. The surviving main residence, built in 1855, is a large two-story, center-hall, brick Greek Revival house with a one-story central portico, a large two-story ell and a two-story gallery. In the interior, the mantels and windows are framed with massive, elaborate battlements. The farmstead also has a surviving slave house, carriage house, dry-rock-fenced paddock, extensive other dry-rock fences, entry gate, formal garden and an early transverse barn with enormous supporting beams and unusual structural features. The only savanna woodland in the district stands between the main house and road, and surrounds the entry to the farm.

The other farm with extensive antebellum dependencies is Pleasant Lawn which sits south of McCracken Pike near the confluence of Glenss and Camden Creeks. Built around 1840, the main house represents a stylistic transition from the Federal into Greek Revival. The room layout and most of the decorative content of the exterior of this fine brick house is almost identical to the earlier 1829 Federal-style house located about a quarter of a mile north. Pleasant Lawn has a Palladian window in the half-story gable above the front door and the brick is laid in Flemish bond. The newly developing style of the Kentucky Greek Revival is seen in the front door and interior decorative details. The collection of surviving antebellum dependencies connected with Pleasant Lawn is second only to Welcome Hall. A one-story, hall-parlor stone cabin with a wooden shake roof constructed circa 1800 served as the main house until Pleasant Lawn was built. It later was used for slave quarters. The farm also possesses a stone springhouse, brick smokehouse, stone icehouse, a transverse barn, and extensive dry-rock fences sitting on 125 acres of land devoted to diversified agriculture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The next farmstead east of Welcome Hall is known today as Carter Farms. The main residence, which is already listed on the National Register, began as a two-story, hall-parlor stone house with Federal elements. First constructed around the turn-of-the-nineteenth-century, the house received a stone and a frame wing (now covered with aluminum siding) sometime during the early or mid-nineteenth century. Next to the main residence sits a two-story house with a central chimney and weatherboard siding. Built during the late-eighteenth century as a single-pen two-story cabin, it was later used as slave quarters. Carter Farms also has a late-eighteenth-century stone springhouse. This farm does not have the extensive array of outbuildings associated with a resident working farmer. Two barns on the farm date to the mid-twentieth century.

On the back side of Carter Farms and east of Pleasant Lawn along McCracken Pike sits the Crain-Fry farm. Most of the surviving buildings on this farm date to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The only buildings dating to the antebellum period are the springhouse, foundations of an early main residence, and a saddlebag tenant house along the road which began as a one-story, double-pen log cabin. The main residence which sits off the road, is a frame I-house typical of the Victorian era in the Bluegrass. The site also includes three tobacco and one stock barn, a shed, and a smokehouse.

There two remaining farms in this section. The 151-acre Three Springs Farm lies in the interior the section out of sight from the road, and contains one house and two tobacco barns from the twentieth century. The 446-acre Hockensmith farm, which fronts Steele Road opposite Rose Lane, occupies land on both sides of the road near the corner of Steele and McCracken. Its primary residence is a mobile home and its principle buildings are tobacco barns, concrete silos and sheds from the twentieth century. It does possess the surviving stone entry gates to Col. E. H. Taylor's show barn plus a tenant house fronting McCracken which were built around the turn-of-the-century.

The district extends north of McCracken Pike to include two historic sites. The one with the most extensive surviving nineteenth-century agricultural complex is the 208-acre Samuel Scarce farm which straddles Camden Creek. The main house began as a hall-parlor, log cabin in the 1790s, and was expanded and revised throughout the nineteenth-century until it acquired its present Victorian Gothic Revival appearance in the 1890s. This farm features one of the finest early-nineteenth-century transverse barns in the district, plus a stone bridge over Camden creek and frame smokehouse with wooden shakes. It also includes two tenant houses, and three twentieth-century barns. The second site is Federal-style, Flemish-bond house built by Henry Scarce in 1829 which is located out of sight from the road. Superbly restored and previously listed on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7

5

Section number _____ Page _____

the National Register, this house features a five-room front including two wings, plus a two-room rear ell, paired front doors with sidelights and elliptical fanlight, and a central front gable with a Palladian window. The site has few additional surviving historic structures and buildings—only an early-nineteenth-century springhouse and the site of a brick kiln. An early-twentieth-century horse stable and silo are also located on the farm. In between these two historic sites is a modern horse farm, which contains a recently-constructed main residence and complex of horse barns.

On McCracken Pike west of Steele Road are two mid-twentieth-century stone houses. The first was built circa 1945 and sits on a small lot. The second, built in 1932, sits on an 40-acre farm that includes two tobacco barns and four sheds from the early-twentieth century. Several cuts and fills make the old railroad bed clearly visible along this section of Glenss Creek. Further west, two early farm sites sit atop two separate hills. The first, which is partially hidden from the road, is Pleasant Hill. The main residence is a one-and-a-half-story, double-pile, center-hall, brick house built circa 1800. Fronted by a porch with a shed roof, the house received several rear additions during the twentieth century. The farm still possesses its early-nineteenth-century stone springhouse, but most of the historic structures including two tobacco barns, four sheds and a privy date to the early-twentieth-century. The second early farm site is totally hidden from the road. Homestead is a Federal, brick, two-story, single-pile, hall-parlor house with restored gable-front porch on a stone foundation. Built in 1792, the house faces Rose Lane, but is now accessed by McCracken Pike. In 1895 a brick ell was added to the rear. Although no longer used as a farm house, Homestead still possesses an early-nineteenth-century, stone springhouse and an early-twentieth-century icehouse and tobacco barn.

South of Homestead at the end of Rose Lane is Oakland, a large house influenced by the Greek Revival. It features a two-story central portico with classical wood supports and second-story, wooden balustrade, and an entry door surrounded by a multi-light transom and sidelights. Built in the 1790s, the original dwelling was a one-and-a-half-story, hall-parlor, brick house which became a rear ell when the house was expanded during the antebellum period. The house received significant modification in the 1980s including vinyl siding and a rear deck. Currently operated as a thoroughbred farm, Oakland has three late-twentieth-century barns, and two mobile homes. The rest of the south side of Rose Lane is a wide open farmland for about one-half mile, with only a couple of modern tobacco barns.

The border of this farmland is marked by a narrow wood lot. South of this wood lot on the west side of Steele are four mid-twentieth-century houses located fairly close together. One is an irregular-shaped stone house built circa 1945 which sits on a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7

6

Section number _____ Page _____

small lot that also contains an early-twentieth-century saddlebag tenant house. Two additional small brick veneer houses are also located on small lots. The fourth house, a brick bungalow constructed circa 1945 sits on a 146-acre farm which also contains two barns, a smoke house and shed built around the same time .

Happy Hill is located near the road in the northwest corner of the Steele Road and Clifton Pike on a 71-acre farm. Already listed on the National Register, this Federal-influenced house started as a single-pen log cabin in the late-eighteenth century. Over the course of the early-nineteenth century, the house was expanded a couple of times with a stone and brick additions until the house became a five-bay, double-pile, center-hall plan with a central gable and a one-bay central porch. This farm also includes late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth-century stone springhouse, log smokehouse, and rock quarry as well as two sheds and a tobacco barn built before WWII.

South of Clifton, the landscape contains a greater density of agricultural buildings and dwellings from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. All the dwellings on the south side of Clifton between Steele and the eastern boundary of the district were constructed around the turn-of-the-century and all but one lie close to the road. They include two bungalows, a saddlebag house and pyramid house. They are surrounded by tobacco barns, sheds and other agricultural outbuildings.

Moving south along Steele are two large farms on either side of the road. The Montague farm on the west side contains 604 acres and possesses eight barns, two silos, and two sheds which mostly date to the first half of the twentieth century. The main residence is a late-nineteenth-century, two-story, double pile house with a full-length porch, cross-gable roof and weatherboard siding. A 1940s, neo-classic revival house sits on the farm near the southwest corner of Steele and Clifton. The Twyman House, a Flemish-bond, Federal, hall-parlor dwelling built in 1792 is located in the southern part of the farm near a curve in Steele Road. The kitchen was later attached and a small shed added to the back of this house during the nineteenth century. The Twyman House also features finely-carved Federal mantels and two front doors.

The Richardson farm on the east side Steele primarily contains buildings built in the first-half of the twentieth century. The early-twentieth century dwelling is surrounded four barns and three sheds from the same period. Two additional barns and two greenhouses have been recently constructed. Close to the road in front of the main house is a dilapidated single-pen log building partially covered with asphalt and metal siding. It was built with half-dovetail notching and a stone chimney sometime

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7

7

Section number _____ Page _____

during the nineteenth-century. Next to this building is a hall-parlor tenant house with weatherboard and dry-rock foundation.

The next three properties south along the east side of Steele Road are part of farm operated by the extended Richardson family. At a curve in the road stands a pre-WWII saddlebag house which has been remodeled with aluminum siding, plus a barn and silo. The other properties contain two pre-WWII barns and a long section of internal dry-rock fence.

South of the Montague farm on the west side of Steele are two large farms. The first is another 225-acre section of the Richardson farm. In addition to a trailer and pre-WWII barn, this farm contains some internal nineteenth-century dry-rock fences, and portions of an early-nineteenth century stone building of undetermined use. In the back of the farm along Buck Run are the remains of an old mill. The next property to the south is the Hornback farm. It contains only two tobacco barns on the northern end of the farm and gives a wide expanse of landscape without any surviving built environment to the southern end of the district.

Behind the Montague and Richardson farms out of view from Steele Road is the Craig farm. This 421-acre farm contains the largest expanse of woods in the district, mainly along Buck Run and the palisades of the Kentucky River. The dwellings on this farm have been abandoned. The remains of a late-eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century, single-pen, stone cabin, and an early-twentieth-century American Foursquare house still survive. Remains of a couple of nineteenth-century mills sits can also be found along Buck Run. The farm also contains the Craig family cemetery and four twentieth-century tobacco barns.

In front of the Richardson Farm along Steele Road is a small lot which contains an American Foursquare house built circa 1920. Originally covered with stucco, it has been remodeled a couple of times after WW-II and is now covered with aluminum siding. This property also contains a dry-rock fence along the road.

South of the Richardson Farm on the east side of Steele and across from the northern section of the Hornback Farm is a row of four houses which sit fairly close together and were probably built during the 1960s. One is stone, two are brick veneer and a fourth is covered with aluminum siding. A little further south on the east side of Steele, a small 16-acre farm contains a pre-WWII barn, shed and privy, plus an early-twentieth-century, one-story, hall-parlor tenant house with two front doors. The house has been remodeled with aluminum siding. Just south of this house, a large new home is currently under construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

7

8

Section number _____ Page _____

The southern part of the district is anchored by the three houses constructed by the Railey brothers circa 1790s. At the corner of Steele Road and Milner Road, just north of Tyrone Pike, is Liberty Hall, a two-and-a-half-story, hall-parlor, brick, Georgian house with two one-story wings which was built in the 1790s. This house has few renovations—the twentieth-century east wing replaced the original wing destroyed by a severe storm in the nineteenth century. The 150 acre farm also contains the early-nineteenth-century stone springhouse which served as the main source of water for nearby Milner residents, as well as a couple of barns, shed and board fence.

Buck Run, the next house to the north along Steele is now accessed from Tyrone Pike. The house began as two-story, single pen, log cabin during the late-eighteenth century. Sometime around the turn-of-the-nineteenth-century, the original portion was framed and covered with weatherboard, and a brick east addition constructed giving the house a five-bay front. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, several additions were attached to the rear. Early-nineteenth-century buildings on this 214-acre farm include a log and stone spring house, and a detached, frame, single-pen, kitchen/slave house. Buck Run has been developed as a horse farm and includes four modern barns and an office.

The next house north along Steele is Cane Break. This two-story, hall-parlor, brick, Federal house is currently unoccupied, and has received very little renovation since its construction circa 1800. It still contains its original horsehair and mud plaster and has received no new additions. The nineteenth-century family cemetery, a mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn and modern equipment shed are also located elements at this site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Inventory.

Map Code	Resource Name	Foundation	Walls	Roof	date constructed	major alteration	con.
1	Federal House <i>Homestead</i>	stone	brick	seam metal	c. 1790-95	1895, 1990	C
1a	Icehouse	concrete	aluminum siding	wooden shakes	early-20th	late-20th	C
1b	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
1c	Spring House	stone	dry-laid stone	stone	early-19th	none	C
1d	Gravestone	N/A	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
1e	Farmland 37 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
2	Federal house <i>Pleasant Hill</i>	stone concrete block	brick/aluminum siding	seam metal	c. 1810	early-20th	C
2a	Garage		vinyl siding	asphalt shingles	post-WWII	none	NC
2b	Shed		board siding	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2c	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2d	Tobacco Barn	concrete block	boards/concrete block	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2e	Shed		asphalt siding	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2f	Shed		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2g	Shed		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2h	Privy		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
2i	Spring House	stone	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
2j	Railroad Bed	N/A	N/A	N/A	1909	none	C
2k	Farmland 115 acres					\$	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

3	Regional Stone House	stone	stone	stone	asphalt single	1932	1947	C
3a	Garage	stone	boards	boards	asphalt single	early-20th	none	C
3b	Barn		boards	boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
3c	Corncrib	concrete block	boards	boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
3d	Tobacco Barn		boards	boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
3e	Stripping Room	concrete block	concrete block	concrete block	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
3f	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
3g	Railroad Bed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1909	none	C
3h	Bridge Embankments	concrete	concrete	concrete	N/A	1909	none	C
3i	Bridge Embankments	concrete	concrete	concrete	N/A	1909	none	C
3j	Railroad Cut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1909	none	C
3k	Mobile Home	concrete block	metal	metal	metal	late-20th	none	NC
3l	farmland 40 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
4	Bungalow House	stone	stone/weatherboard	stone/weatherboard	asphalt shingles	c. 1945	none	C
4a	Shed		boards	boards	asphalt shingles	c. 1945	none	C
4b	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
5	Church	stone	brick	brick	asphalt shingles	1878	1940, 67, 70.	C
5a	House	concrete block	brick	brick	asphalt shingles	late-20th	none	NC
5b	garage	concrete block	brick	brick	asphalt shingles	late-20th	none	NC
5c	Dry-rock Fence	stone	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
6	I-House	stone concrete block	weatherboard aluminum siding	weatherboard aluminum siding	asphalt shingle	mid-19th	c. 1980	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

6a	Shed		boards	seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
6b	Shed		boards	seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
6c	Water Pump	poured concrete	N/A	N/A	early-20th	none	C
6e	Entry Gates	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
6f	Entry Gates	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
7	Saddlebag House, <i>Washington Estate</i>	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-19th	mid-20th	C
8	Distillery Warehouse/Barn	stone	stone, boards	seam metal	mid-19th	mid-20th	C
8-1	Mill Foundation/ Bungalow House	stone	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	late-19th	early-20th	C
8b	Greenhouse	concrete	plastic sheets	plastic sheets	late-20th	none	NC
8c	Water Pump	poured concrete	N/A	N/A	pre-WWII	none	C
8d	Bridge	formed concrete	formed concrete	N/A	early-20th	none	C
8e	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
9	Bungalow Cottage	concrete block	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	c. 1930s	mid-20th	C
9a	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
10	farmland 446 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
10a	Entry Gates	stone	mortared stone	N/A	early-20th	none	C
10b	Barn with Silos	stone	boards	seam metal	early-20th	mid-20th	C
10c	Tenant House	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	early-20th	late-20th	C
10d	Mobile Home	concrete block	metal	metal	late-20th	none	NC
10e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	post-WWII	NC
10f	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	post-WWII	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

10g	Undocumented House									NC
10h	Railroad Bed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1909	none	C	
10i	Dry-rock Fence	stone	stone	gone	N/A	N/A	19th	none	C	
10j	Cattle Scales <i>Hereford Station</i>	concrete	gone	gone	gone	gone	1909	none	C	
11	Federal House <i>H. Seance House</i>	stone	Flemish bond	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	1829	1980	C	
11a	Horse Stable		boards	seam metal	seam metal	seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C	
11b	Silo		formed concrete	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	pre-WWII	none	C	
11c	Brick Kiln Site	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1829	N/A	C	
11d	Spring House	stone	stone	stone	stone	stone	early-19th	none	C	
11e	Formal Gardens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	late-20th	N/A	NC	
11f	farmland 59 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C	
12	I-House	brick and stone	weatherboard	metal seam	metal seam	metal seam	c 1910	pre-WWII	C	
12a	Shed		boards	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	pre-WWII	none	C	
12b	Privy		boards	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	pre-WWII	none	C	
12c	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	N/A	N/A	early-19th	none	C	
13	Federal-Greek Revival House <i>Pleasant Lawn</i>	stone	Flemish bond	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	c. 1840	1893, 1911,	C	
13a	Smokehouse	stone	brick	seam metal	seam metal	seam metal	early-19th	late-20th	C	
13b	Hall-Parlor House	stone	stone	wooden shakes	wooden shakes	wooden shakes	late-18th	none	C	
13c	Ice House/Dairy	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	early-19th	29th	C	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford C., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

13d	Spring House	stone	stone	stone	wooden shakes	early-19th	none	C
13e	Cistern	N/A	brick/concrete	brick/concrete	brick/concrete	early-20th	none	C
13f	Transverse Barn	stone/poured concrete	board & batten	seam metal	seam metal	mid-19th	late-20th	C
13g	Tobacco Barn	stone	board	seam metal	seam metal	late-19th	none	C
13h	Pyramidal Cottage	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	c. 1930s	none	C
13i	Shed	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	pre-WWI	none	C
13j	Shed	undetermined	clapboard	metal seam	metal seam	pre-WWI	none	C
13k	Bridge	stone	concrete	N/A	N/A	early-20th	none	C
13l	Entry Gates	mortared stone	mortared stone	N/A	N/A	early-20th	none	C
13m	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	N/A	early-19th	none	C
13n	Railroad Bridge	concrete	concrete	N/A	N/A	1909	none	C
13o	farmland 125 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
14	Second Gothic Revival House <i>S. Seance House</i>	stone	log/weatherboard	asphalt shingles	asphalt shingles	c. 1790s	early-19th, c. 1890	C
14a	Smokehouse	stone	weatherboard	wooden shakes	wooden shakes	early-19th	none	C
14b	Garage	poured concrete	boards	asphalt shingle	asphalt shingle	late-20th	none	NC
14c	Shotgun House	concrete block	frame	asphalt shingle	asphalt shingle	early-20th	none	C
14d	Barn		boards	seam metal	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
14e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	seam metal	early-20th	none	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

14f	Barn with Silo & Stripping Room	concrete block	boards/formed concrete/concrete block	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
14g	Transverse Barn	stone	boards	seam metal	early-19th	none	C
14h	Silo	poured concrete	formed concrete	gone	early-20th	none	C
14i	Tenant House	undetermined	weatherboard	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
14j	Bridge	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
14k	farmland 207 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
15	I-House <i>H. Brown House</i>	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-19th	early-20th	C
15a	Shed	undetermined	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	pre-WWII	none	C
15b	Smokehouse	stone	board & batten	asphalt shingles	late-19th	none	C
15c	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
15d	Tobacco Barn	concrete block	boards/concrete block	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
15e	Tobacco Barn	concrete block	boards/concrete block	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
15f	Saddlebag House	stone concrete block	log/aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	early-19th	20th	C
15g	Shed	stone	log/board & batten	seam metal	19th	20th	C
15h	Chicken Coop	undetermined	board & batten	asphalt shingles	pre-WWII	none	C
15i	Mobile Home	concrete block	metal	metal	c. 1980s	none	NC
15j	Water Pump	poured concrete	N/A	N/A	early 20th	none	C
15k	Spring House	stone	stone	seam metal	early-19th	20th	C
15l	House Site	stone	N/A	N/A	early-19th	none	C
15m	Tenant Dwelling	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles	post-WWII	none	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

15n	Tenant Dwelling	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles	post-WWII	none	NC
15o	Barn		boards	seam metal			C
15p	Farmland 143 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
16	Federal House <i>Carter Farms</i>	stone	stone/aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	late-18th	early-19th, 1980s	C
16a	Shed	stone	boards	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
16b	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	NC
16c	Saddlebag House	concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-18th	mid-19th	C
16d	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	mid-20th	C
16e	Spring House	stone	stone	seam metal	late-18th	mid-20th	C
16f	Trailer	concrete block	metal	metal	c. 1980s	none	NC
16g	Barn with Silo		board/formed concrete	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
16h	Farmland 321 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
17	Farmland 225 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
17a	mobile home	concrete block	metal	metal	late-20th	none	NC
17b	Stone Building	stone	stone	gone	19th	none	C
17c	Mill Site	stone	gone	gone	19th	unknown	C
17d	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
17e	Dry-rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
18	Bungalow House	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
18a	Shed		boards	poured asphalt	pre-WWII	none	C
18b	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

18c	Tobacco Barn	concrete block	boards/concrete block	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
18d	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
18e	Water Pump	poured concrete	N/A	N/A	early-20th	none	C
18f	Farmland 170 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
19	Saddlebag House	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
19a	Shed		boards	asphalt shingles	pre-WWI	none	C
19b	Shed		boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
19c	Cemetery	N/A	N/A	N/A	antebellum	none	C
19d	Slave Cemetery	N/A	N/A	N/A	antebellum	none	C
19e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
19f	Farmland 135 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
20	Bungalow House	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
20a	Garage	poured concrete	boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	late-20th	NC
20b	Shed	poured concrete	board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
20c	Chicken Coop		board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
20d	Privy		boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
20e	Farmland 20 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
20f	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
20g	Hall-Parlor House	stone	board & batten	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
20h	Shed		board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
21	Federal House <i>Welcome Hall</i>	stone	stone/brick	asphalt shingles	c.1790	1806, 1823	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

21a	Double-Pen Slave House	stone	weatherboard	wooden shakes	late-18th or early 19th	none	C
21b	Smokehouse	stone	brick	asphalt shingles	early-19th	20th	C
21c	Icehouse	stone	brick	gone	early-19th	none	C
21d	Dairy	stone	stone	wooden shakes	early-19th	none	C
21e	Spring House	stone	stone	seam metal	late-18th	20th	C
21f	Cemetery	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th	20th	C
21g	Formal Garden	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th	20th	C
21h	Stone-lined Pond	stone	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
21i	Barn		boards	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
21j	Barn with Silo	stone	post & beam /boards formed concrete	seam metal	early-19th	20th	C
21k	Tenant House	concrete block	frame/aluminum siding	seam metal	mid-20th	none	C
21l	Farmland 187 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
21m	Entry Gate		mortared stone		late-19th	none	C
21n	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
21p	Hemp Factory Site	N/A	N/A	N/A	early-19th	N/A	C
21o	Step in Rock Wall	N/A	N/A	N/A	early-19th	N/A	C
21-1	Farmland 90 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
21-1a	Saddlebag House	stone/concrete block	weatherboard	seam metal	early 20th	mid-20th	C
21-1b	Mule Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
21-1c	Jack Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

21-1d	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
21-1e	Dry Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	early-19th	none	C
22	Georgian House <i>Liberty Hall</i>	stone	brick/aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	1790s	20th	C
22a	Garage	poured concrete	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	late-20th	none	NC
22b	Shed		aluminum siding	seam metal	pre-WWII	late-20th	NC
22c	Tobacco Barn		boards/board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
22d	Barn	undetermined	board & batten	seam metal	post-WWII	none	NC
22e	Spring House	stone	mortared stone	asphalt shingles	19th	20th	C
22f	farmland 28 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
23	Federal House <i>Buck Run</i>	stone	weatherboard/brick	asphalt shingles	c. 1790	early-19th, late-19, 20th	C
23a	Garage	poured concrete	weatherboard	seam metal	post-WWII	none	NC
23b	Kitchen Slave Quarters	brick piers	weatherboard	seam metal	early-19th	none	C
23c	Spring House	stone	log/board & batten	seam metal	late-18th	20th	C
23d	barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	late-20th	NC
23e	barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	late-20th	NC
23f	barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	late-20th	NC
23g	office			asphalt shingles	late-20th	none	NC
23h	farmland 214 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

24	Federal House <i>Came Break</i>	stone	Common & Flemish bond	asphalt shingles	c. 1800	none	C
24a	Shed		board & batten	asphalt shingles	pre-WWI	none	NC
24b	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	late-20th	none	NC
24c	Cemetery	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th	none	C
24e	Equipment Shed		boards	seam metal	late-20th	none	NC
24f	Undetermined Stone Foundation	stone	stone	none	19th	unknown	C
24g	Farmland 76 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
25	Tenant House	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles	early-20th	late-20th	C
25a	Shed		board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
25b	Privy		board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
25c	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
26	American Foursquare House	stone	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	early-20th	late-20th	NC
26a	Shed		board & batten	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	NC
26b	Garage		board & batten	asphalt shingles	post-WWI	none	NC
26c	Rock Fence	stone	mortared stone	N/A	early-20th	none	C
27	Saddlebag House		aluminum siding	asphalt shingles	early-20th	late-20th	NC
27a	Shed		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
27b	Barn with Silo	poured concrete	boards/formed concrete	seam metal	pre-WWI	none	C
27c	Farmland 59 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
28	House	unknown	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	early-20th	unknown	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

28a	Single-pen Building	stone	log/metal & asphalt siding	seam metal	19th	none	C
28b	Hall-Parlor House	stone	weatherboard/asphalt shingles/metal	seam metal	late-19th or early-20th	none	C
28c	Privy		boards	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
28d	Tobacco Barn	formed concrete	boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
28e	Tobacco Barn with Silo	stone/formed concrete	boards/formed concrete	seam metal/formed concrete	late-19th	early-20th	C
28f	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	late-20th	none	NC
28g	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
28h	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
28i	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
28j	Shed		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
28k	Shed		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
28l	Shed		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
28m	Greenhouse	concrete block	plastic sheets	plastic sheets	late-20th	none	NC
28n	Greenhouse	concrete block	plastic sheets	plastic sheets	late-20th	none	NC
28o	Farmland 167 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
28p	Dry-rock Wall	stone	stone	N/A/	19th	none	C
28-1	Farmland 84 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
28-1a	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
29	Victorian House <i>Montague Farm</i>	stone concrete block	weatherboard/vinyl siding	asphalt shingles	1892	post-WWII	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

29a	Federal House <i>Tuymann House</i>	stone	Flemish bond	asphalt shingles	1792	early-19th	C
29b	Saddlebag House	formed concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-19th	early-20th	C
29c	Neo-Classic Revival House	concrete block		asphalt shingles	c. 1940s	none	NC
29d	Shed		board & batten	planks & tar	early-20th	none	C
29e	Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
29f	Shed		weatherboard	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
29g	Corn Crib		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
29h	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
29i	Gravestones	N/A	N/A	N/A	early-19th	N/A	C
29j	Barn with Silo		boards/formed concrete	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
29k	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
29l	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
29m	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
29n	Undocumented Barn						NC
29o	Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
29p	Dry-rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
29q	Mortared-stone Fence	stone	stone	N/A	late-19th or early-20th	none	C
29r	farmland 604 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
30	Pyramidal House	metal skirting	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-19th or early-20th	moved 50' mid-20th	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

30a	Tobacco Barn		board	metal seam	early-20th	none	C
30b	Water Pump	poured concrete	N/A	N/A	early-20th	none	C
30c	Iron Fence	poured concrete	cast iron	N/A	late-19th	none	C
31	Federal House <i>Happy Hill</i>	stone	stone/weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-18th	c. 1810, c. 1840, late-20th	C
31a	Smokehouse	stone	log	seam metal	late-18th or early-19th	none	C
31b	Shed	stone	boards	asphalt shingles	early 20th	none	C
31c	Spring House	stone	stone	stone	late-18th or early-19th	none	C
31d	Shed		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
31e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
31f	Rock Quarry	N/A	N/A	N/A	late-18th	unknown	C
31g	farmland 71 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
32	Bungalow House	stone	brick/vinyl siding	asphalt shingles	c. 1945	none	C
32a	Garage	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingles	late-20th	none	NC
32b	Smokehouse	stone	brick	wooden shakes	c. 1945	none	C
32c	Barn		boards	seam metal	c. 1945	none	C
32d	Shed		boards	asphalt shingles	c. 1945	none	C
32e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	mid-20th	none	C
32f	farmland 146 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
33	Irregular-shaped House	stone	stone	asphalt shingles	c. 1946	none	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

33a	Hall-Parlor House	stone	weatherboard	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
34	Greek Revival House, <i>Greenwood</i>	stone	brick	asphalt shingle seam metal	1855	none	C
34a	Dogtrot Cabin	stone	log	wooden shakes	early-19th	moved to site c. 1980	NC
34b	Tennis Court	concrete	N/A	N/A	late-20th	none	NC
34c	Barn	stone	boards	seam metal	late-19th	20th	C
34d	Dry-Rock Fenced Paddock	stone	stone	N/A	late-19th	none	C
34e	Carriage House	stone	weatherboard	seam metal	late-19th	none	C
34f	Transverse Barn with Silo	stone	boards/formed concrete	seam metal	early-19th	early-20th	C
34g	Hall-Parlor Cabin	stone	weatherboard board & batten	asphalt shingles	late-18th or early-19th	20th	C
34h	Shed	stone	board & batten	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
34i	Tobacco Barn	concrete block	board/concrete block	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
34j	Dry-Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
34k	Entry Pillars	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
34l	Dry-Rock Fence	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	C
34m	Formal Garden	N/A	N/A	N/A	unknown	unknown	C
34n	Savannah Woodland	N/A	N/A	N/A	late-18th	unknown	C
34o	Farmland 83 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
341	Farmland 75 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
342	Farmland 51 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

34-2	Farmland 51 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
34-2a	Dry-rock Fence	stone	stone	stone	N/A	N/A	19th	none	none	C
35	Hall-Parlor House	stone	stone/weatherboard	asphalt shingles	late-19th	mid-20th				C
35a	Shed	concrete block	board	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	none	none	none	C
35b	Dry-Rock Fence	poured concrete	board	N/A	19th	none	none	none	none	C
36	Saddlebag House	stone	stone	N/A	19th	none	none	none	none	C
36a	Shed	poured concrete	aluminum siding	seam metal	early-20th	late-20th	none	none	none	NC
36b	Tobacco Barn	unknown	board & batten	seam metal	early-20th	none	none	none	none	C
36c	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	none	none	none	C
36d	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	none	none	none	C
37	Stable		boards	seam metal	late-20th	none	none	none	none	NC
37a	Greek Revival House <i>Oakland</i>	stone	Flemish bond/vinyl	asphalt shingles	c. 1790s	c. 1830 c. 1989				C
37b	Running Shed	stone	boards	seam metal	19th	20th				C
37c	Mobile Home	concrete block	metal	metal	late-20th	none	none	none	none	NC
37d	Stable		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	none	none	none	none	NC
37e	Stable		boards	seam metal	post-WWII	none	none	none	none	NC
37f	Mobile Home	concrete block	boards	seam metal	post-WWII	none	none	none	none	NC
37g	Mobile Home	concrete block	boards	seam metal	post-WWII	none	none	none	none	NC
38	Farmland 256 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	late-20th	none	none	none	none	NC
38a	Farmland/Woods 421 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	late-20th	none	none	none	none	C
38a	Single-pen House	stone	stone	gone	late-18th	none	none	none	none	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

38b	Abandoned Four Square House	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	early-20th	none	C
38c	Cemetery	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th		C
38d	Barn with Silo		boards/metal	seam metal	late-20th	none	NC
38e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	c. 1920	none	C
38f	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	1920s	none	C
38g	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWII	none	C
38h	Mill Site	stone	gone	gone	early-19th	unknown	C
39	House	concrete block	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	mid-20th	none	NC
40	Ranch House	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC
41	Ranch House	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC
42	Irregular House		stucco	wooden shakes	1988	none	NC
42a	garage		stucco	wooden shakes	c. 1990	none	NC
42b	shed		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC
42c	shed		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC
42d	shed		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC
42e	office		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC
43	Barn	stone	boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C
44	House				post-WWII	none	NC
45	House	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles	post-WWII	none	NC
46	Farmland 151 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C
46a	Undocumented House						NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 26

38c	Cemetery	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19th	none	C
38d	Barn with Silo		boards/metal	seam metal	late-20th	none	NC	
38e	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	c. 1920	none	C	
38f	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	1920s	none	C	
38g	Tobacco Barn		boards	seam metal	Pre-WWI	none	C	
38h	Mill Site	stone	gone	gone	early-19th	unknown	C	
39	House	concrete block	weatherboard	asphalt shingles	mid-20th	none	NC	
40	Ranch House	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC	
41	Ranch House	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC	
42	Irregular House		stucco	wooden shakes	1988	none	NC	
42a	garage		stucco	wooden shakes	c. 1990	none	NC	
42b	shed		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC	
42c	shed		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC	
42d	shed		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC	
42e	office		board and batten	seam metal	c. 1990	none	NC	
43	Barn	stone	boards	seam metal	early-20th	none	C	
44	House				post-WWI	none	NC	
45	House	concrete block	brick	asphalt shingles	post-WWI	none	NC	
46	Farmland 151 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	C	
46a	Undocumented House						NC	
46b	Barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWI	none	NC	
46c	Barn		boards	seam metal	post-WWI	none	NC	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

47	Farmland 151 acres	N/A	formed concrete	N/A	N/A	seam metal	N/A	N/A	C
47a	Barn		boards			seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
47b	Barn		boards			seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
47c	Dry-Rock Fence	stone	stone			N/A	19th	none	C
47-1	Farmland 10 acres	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	C
48	House		stone			asphalt shingles	post-WWII	none	NC
49	House		concrete block	brick		asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC
49a	Garage		concrete block	brick		asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC
49b	House		concrete block	brick		asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC
49c	Undocumented Barn								NC
49d	Farmland 122 acres								
50	Farmland 20 acres	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A	C
50a	Undocumented Barn								NC
51	House		concrete block	aluminum siding		asphalt shingles	1960s	none	NC
52	Farmland	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	C
52a	Barn		board	board		seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
52b	Barn		board	board		seam metal	pre-WWII	none	C
53	lot 2 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	NC
54	House under Construction		concrete block	Frame		none	1997	none	NC
55	Horse Barn					asphalt shingles	1990s	none	NC
55a	Horse Barn					asphalt shingles	1990s	none	NC
55b	Running Shed		concrete block	concrete block		seam metal	1990s	none	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

55c	Mobile Home						1990s	none	NC
55d	Shop			aluminum siding	asphalt shingles		1990s	none	NC
55e	farmland 97 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	NC
56	farmland 51 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	C
57	house	poured concrete	brick veneer	brick veneer	asphalt shingles		late-20th	none	NC
57a	Dry-rock Wall	stone	stone	stone	N/A		19th	none	C
58	house	poured concrete	brick veneer	brick veneer	asphalt shingles		late-20th	none	NC
58a	garage	poured concrete	aluminum siding	aluminum siding	asphalt shingle		late-20th	none	NC
58b	Dry-rock Wall	stone	stone	stone	N/A		19th	none	C
59	House	concrete block	aluminum siding	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles		late-20th	none	NC
59a	Dry-rock Wall	stone	stone	stone	N/A		19th	none	C
60	Farmland 209 acres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	NC
60a	House		brick	brick	asphalt shingles		c. 1980s	none	NC
60b	House		aluminum siding	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles		c. 1990	none	NC
60c	House		aluminum siding	aluminum siding	asphalt shingles		c. 1980s	none	NC
60d	Barn	concrete block	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingles		c. 1990	none	NC
60e	Barn	barn	boards	boards	seam metal		post-WWII	none	NC
60g	Mortared Stone Fence	stone	stone	stone	N/A		c. 1990	none	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Clifton-McCracken Pike Rural Historic District in western Woodford County meets National Register eligibility criteria A and B, is historically significant. The district has been evaluated within the historic context of "Woodford County Agriculture and Rural Economics, 1778-1945," showing it to retain much of the spatial relationships and antebellum character when compared with rural areas elsewhere in the county. Although the district contains a number of historically significant sites, including several which are listed on the National Register, the most significant aspect of this area is not just the buildings. Rather it is the combination of three things which makes this district particularly significant—the buildings and structures, the spatial relationship between the built environment, and the surviving agricultural setting in which they sit. The high level of surviving antebellum homes clearly reveals the nature of one important aspect of late-eighteenth-century history in the Inner Bluegrass. It had a high level of initial capital investment and quick development of the region by the gentry from Virginia and the Carolinas.

The Clifton-McCracken district is also significant because it reflects a more typical rural landscape of the antebellum period. Unlike the other listed districts Pisgah (1989) or the Big Sink Rural Historic District (1993), Clifton-McCracken does not contain the grandiose houses of the aristocratic top 2% of antebellum Bluegrass society. Instead it has a number of fine homes and farmsteads of the second and third tiers of the gentry. (See figure A for a list of district farms, their size and production levels for selected livestock and crops from the 1860 census.) The significance of the district is heightened by the large number of surviving antebellum barns and other farm buildings and structures set in agricultural fields with boundaries, fences, internal roads and tree lines from the from this time period. Of particular note are the four dwellings used by slaves.

The landscape and material culture from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, while not as distinctive as that from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, clearly demonstrate the kind of agricultural and economic transformations which occurred in Woodford County. The built environment from this period is very typical of the rural Bluegrass. It demonstrates the decline of wealth and the attempts to reverse this decline, including efforts to improve transportation and the adoption of burley tobacco as the primary cash crop. Several buildings, including three twentieth-century stone houses, show the continuation of traditional building techniques in more modern contexts.

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Even a casual viewer of this district can gain a sense of the economic and agricultural history of the Bluegrass countryside from late-eighteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. The clarity of view into the antebellum period is from the many the buildings from this period which have only experienced minor or moderate modifications.

The district also meets criterion B, because it contains the homes and farms of several families prominent in local and regional political, economic, and social developments, and on national levels in the distilling and animal breeding industries. It contains the farms of Jesse Graddy, the first builder of the Woodford County Courthouse, William Henry Graddy II, a prominent local railroad promoter and national breeder of mules, Logan Railey, one of the founding breeders of Southern saddlebred horses, and Col. E. H. Taylor, a prominent distiller and leading national breeder of Hereford cattle. Also, James Crow, the prominent Scot distiller who greatly advanced the art and science of making Bourbon whiskey, first worked at a distillery located in the district. Captain Virgil McCracken, for whom McCracken County, Kentucky is named, lived in the stone cabin in the district. The documented histories of families prominent in local and regional political, economic and social developments add to the significance under both criteria A and B.

Initial Settlement and Pioneer Period in Woodford County, KY: 1778-1792

The Inner Bluegrass is a well-watered land of loam soils underlain with mineral-rich limestone. Although a wide variety of Americans had long cast an ardent, covetous eye upon this land, it was destined to become the domain of the gentry from Virginia and the Carolinas. They had the necessary military power, the political connections to manipulate land grant system, and the economic resources to hire the lawyers needed to solidify their legal control in the courts. By the time of Kentucky statehood, the transplanted southern gentry were firmly established and ready to fully develop the Bluegrass into their own vision of the good life—residing as gentlemen farmers in English-style countryside of landed estates (Aron, 1996).

Before the gentry could exert total control in developing the landscape, however, Woodford County experienced a short, chaotic, early settlement period. This period involved defeating the Shawnee, sorting out ownership between competing settlers, and clearing the land for European-style agriculture. During this stage, the built environment was relatively simple and sparse. Single and double pen log dwellings houses were the norm. The focus was on clearing the land rather than building suitable houses for the gentry. Indeed during this early period, many of the

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

8

3

Section number _____ Page _____

gentry had yet arrive. Either they had yet to acquire clear title, or they sent tenants and/or slaves ahead to prepare the land and build suitable dwellings.

Construction of the first substantial dwellings and farmsteads generally awaited the conclusion of this settling out period, and surviving buildings from before the 1790s are unusual. Documenting the construction dates of early buildings is also challenging. Yet there are a few buildings in the district which demonstrate the type of development which was taking place at time. At Carter Farms, a two-story, single pen, log cabin (16c on inventory list and sketch map) was built next to a spring. It was later expanded into a saddlebag plan house, covered with weatherboard, and used as slave quarters. A few yards further away from the spring, the landowners built a nicer two-story, stone, Federal, hall-parlor house (16). The style and relative location of the log cabin and stone house clearly demonstrate early settlement patterns. The first house at the site, the more primitive log structure, was built close to the spring. When the political situation became more stabilized and it was safer to invest a significant amount of capital, a finer stone home was built near the first, with the earlier residence becoming slave quarters. The Federal style of the stone house puts its probable construction date circa 1800, making it likely that the log cabin was built before statehood. Happy Hill (31), a primarily stone Federal-era house began as a one-pen, log cabin built next to an excellent spring. The size and shape of this structure was very common during early settlement because it met the loose legal requirements for the preemption of up to 1,400 acres under the Virginia Land Act of 1779. Buck Run (23), a large Federal house, also began as two-story, single pen, log cabin circa 1790. Likewise the main house on the Samuel Searce farm started as a hall-parlor log cabin around the same time.

The first settlers did not have to carve out their farms and plantations from a complete wilderness. The Shawnee and other native Americans had already developed the land for hunting and agriculture. One of their common practices was to clear away the underbrush and small trees by fire and space large trees far enough apart to allow grasses to grow. This created a beautiful lush pasture with natural shelter for deer, buffalo and other game animals. Sometimes planters followed the example of the Shawnee and created their own woodland parks or savannas. A remnant of such a landscape can be seen at the entrance of Greenwood (34n).

The most important physical evidence from the early settlement period, however, is not the early log structures of undetermined dates or even the woodland park. Rather it was the early house sites (including 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19c, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29a, 31, and 34 on the sketch map) which gave the district its early definition and continued to influence its shape and land use over the next two centuries. Located by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

the best spring sites and selected largely before the construction of roads, the preferred sites became fixed upon the landscape as farmers either added on to existing houses and barns, or built new ones in close proximity. Throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, these original farm sites continued to be the focal points of most of the agricultural activity in the district. Along with the roads, these farm sites are the skeleton which gives the district its current shape and structure.

Early Statehood and Jacksonian Era: 1792-1840

Kentucky statehood marked the beginning of a new phase of development in Woodford County. Firmly in control of land ownership, the newly transplanted gentry could now create their own vision of an ideal rural landscape. They established a socio-economic system dominated by a few very wealthy aristocratic planters with estates of more than 1,000 acres, and by a very prosperous gentry with plantations between 100-500 acres. By the end of the antebellum period, less than a third of the land owners possessed farms of less than 100 acres. The bulk of the farm labor was provided by the slaves and landless freedmen who made up more than two thirds of the population. Well informed, well financed and very progressive, the Bluegrass gentry implemented the latest techniques of scientific farming, and developed their lands to the fullest extent in the search for profits. They also had an eye toward commercial and industrial opportunities as well. Many planters, including those in the second and third tier of economic status, had commercial and industrial interests. Much of the wealth which is clearly visible in the surviving homes, agricultural buildings and beautiful landscaping in the district came from commercial and industrial sources as well as agricultural profits.

The wealth of the antebellum Bluegrass was based on three primary economic strategies—the raising of hemp, the production of industrial goods, particularly Bourbon whiskey, and the development of an innovative new farming system. Along with the Nashville Basin in Tennessee and the Scioto and Miami valleys in Ohio, the Bluegrass developed the prototype of the corn belt agricultural economy which was later adopted by farmers in the Midwest. The essence of this new innovative system was raising livestock in pastures, and then fattening them on feed grain just before sending them to market. Antebellum Bluegrass planters converted large portions of their land into pastures, raised copious amounts of corn, wheat, barley and oats, and invested heavily in imported blooded stock from Europe in order to improve the quality of their cattle, swine, horse, sheep, and mules (Hudson, 1994).

The first wave of heavy investment, however, did not come from locally-earned income. Rather capital from eastern sources was responsible for most of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

8 5

Section number _____ Page _____

construction of the built environment during the first fifteen years after statehood. The high level of investment can still be clearly seen in the fourteen surviving country houses built in the district at this time. Although the economic potential of the Bluegrass was exceptional, links to national and international markets were still difficult at this time, the district farms simply could not have generated enough wealth within a few years to build the fine brick, stone and frame, Federal and Georgian houses which were springing up throughout the countryside. For example, the Railey brothers, who built Liberty Hall (22), Buck Run (23), and Cane Break (24), had extensive interests in the Virginia salt industry. Jesse Graddy of Homestead (1) had enough resources to be the contractor for the construction of the Woodford County Courthouse. All four men brought a number of slaves with them, which in themselves represented a sizable amount of capital; and they undoubtedly helped in the construction of these homes.

The Clifton-McCracken District is particularly significant because it shows a broad range of early investment and its surviving houses still maintain a high degree of historical integrity. Fourteen farm sites have dwellings constructed which were likely built 1790-1810 by all levels of the newly established gentry except the wealthiest 2% of landowners. One especially significant county house, Canebrake (24), remains virtually unchanged since its construction around 1800. Seven country houses (1, 2, 16, 21, 22, 29a, 31) had minor additions, modifications which were added during the time period or other alterations which have not significantly changed the original character of the house. Only three country houses (14, 23, 37) had significant enough expansions or alterations to put the character of the house into different era stylistically. Four sites have secondary houses built during this time—three (13 b, 16c, 34g) built originally for landowners and later used as servants quarters or tenant houses, and one (21a) originally built as servants quarters.

The district's surviving dwellings from the Early Republic give us some interesting insights into the economic and social development in the Bluegrass during the early-nineteenth century. First they indicate that the two-story, single-pile, hall-parlor home seemed to be entirely adequate for most of the gentry. The more specious and opulent center passage designs were well known and indeed built in Kentucky. If the surviving houses in this district are an accurate reflection of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, the smaller hall-parlor houses were much more common. The only surviving central-hall plan house in the district built before the election of Andrew Jackson is Pleasant Hill (2). Happy Hill (31) was converted from a single-pen, log cabin into an L-shaped center-hall plan with the addition of two stone rooms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

8 6

Section number _____ Page _____

The two-story, hall-parlor houses served the second and third tier of Bluegrass planters quite well. For example, Homestead (1), Cane Break (24) and Liberty Hall (22) were hall-parlor houses built for three men, Jesse Graddy, Randolph Railey, and William Railey, who each owned between 6 and 13 slaves, 400 and 1,300 acres, and had other outside commercial interests—a level of wealth which did not put them in the top 2% of households, but in the top 5% to 20%. Although these were men who needed to use one room in their house as public space to meet with clients, tenants and workmen, a more spacious and formal center-hall house was not required. The wealth of the owners of these houses was reflected in the decorative detailing, rather than in the spaciousness of the house.

Sometimes, families with considerable resources continued to use very small houses well into the nineteenth century. The stone one-story, two-room, hall-parlor cabin at Pleasant Lawn (13a) was built for Cyrus McCracken, one of the first large landowners and the first mill owner in the district. His son Virgil, who also lived in the house was wealthy enough in 1810 to own seven slaves. Captain Virgil McCracken was also a state legislator and died in the Battle of River Raisin in 1813 resulted in his become the namesake for McCracken County. This small house continued to serve the McCracken family until it was sold in the 1839.

The surviving built environment from the early-nineteenth century demonstrates another aspect of the early social, economic and agricultural history of Woodford County. After the initial phase of rapid development in the first decade following statehood, changes in land ownership and in the type and style of dwellings proceeded more slowly. Land holdings became stabilized in which the majority of the farms were between 100-500 acres (the same land pattern that exists in the district today). Because the Inner Bluegrass was so fertile and the potential profits from farming so high, land in the district was very expensive and almost completely developed very early. There was little opportunity to carve out new farms in the district after the War of 1812. The one exception in the district proves the rule. In 1829, Henry B. Scarce, the son of a wealthy Woodford County landowner, used his own inheritance and his wife's dowry to piece together a new 283-acre farm by acquiring smaller pieces of older farms for \$5,100, or \$18 per acre. Within a year he built an 11-room brick house with exquisite Federal-style detailing (11). This house is another excellent example of a dwelling built for the second tier of Woodford County gentry.

Perhaps only half of the surviving turn-of-the-eighteenth-century houses in the district were improved or replaced before 1840. In most cases, it appears that the older Federal and Georgian hall-parlor houses remained suitable during their lifetimes of the

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

original builder. New construction or expansion of existing homes usually came in conjunction with the acquisition of the plantation by the succeeding generation. The second expansion of Welcome Hall (21) occurred within seven years of its acquisition in 1816 by William Lee Graddy. Young, newly married and ready to make their mark on the world, Graddy and his wife Martha Carlyle added a second wing, columned porch and second-story verandah, making it a large and elegant house for the period. A similar phenomenon happened with other members of the Graddy family. The upgrading of Happy Hill from a log cabin into a central-hall house happened around the time that the farm was acquired by a newly married Mary Graddy and her husband Richard Robertson. Happy Hall was upgraded again circa 1840 when the next generation received the house. The acquisition of Oakland by Thomas Graddy and the doubling in size of the main residence also probably occurred in somewhat close proximity to his marriage around 1825.

With the relative stability in domestic architecture, a large amount of the wealth generated by its agricultural profits were reinvested in the farms. Indeed, one way for a plantation owner to display his wealth was through the construction of dry-rock fences and fine agricultural outbuildings. Without much more research, it is difficult to date these buildings exactly. There are some, however, which were likely built in the first four decades of the nineteenth-century. Three barns are of particular interest. One barn at Welcome Hall (21j) contains a threshing floor and granary which indicates the importance of wheat to the early farmers. It also probably dates the barn to before 1840 because portable threshing machines became widely available at that time and were well within the means of a plantation like Welcome Hall. The walls of the granary were constructed from 12' popular boards measuring 1-1/2" x 18." The transverse barns at Greenwood (34f) and the Samuel Scarce farm (14f) have enormous central members which were cut out of a single tree and average 18" x 24" x 60'.

Since the curing and storing of pork for domestic consumption was such an important function to every farm, a smokehouse was built at every farmstead, usually located in the back of the domestic yards. On poorer farms throughout the state, they would have been crudely and quickly built out of logs. The expensive, well-built smokehouses in this district was a further display of the owners' wealth. At Welcome Hall, the particularly fine brick smokehouse (21b) was made with a decorative pattern of omitted bricks to allow the smoke to escape. Another early brick smokehouse (13a) was built at Pleasant Lawn. A fine frame smokehouse (14a) was built at the Samuel Scarce farm. The only surviving crude log smoke house (31a) in the district is found at Happy Hill; it probably dates to the eighteenth-century.

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

8 8

Section number _____ Page _____

A spring house was another important building for early farms in an area blessed with an abundance of water. All used quarried limestone for foundation. Five of the surviving spring houses at 13d, 16e, 21f, 22e and 23c were built above ground with stone walls, vertical plank entries and gable roofs. Three at 1c, 2i and 31c were built into the slopes with a stone facade and open entries.

While the gentry certainly controlled the architectural and agricultural development of Woodford County, most of the labor needed to construct the built environment was provided by others. According to the 1860 census, more than 50% of the antebellum population in Woodford County were African-American slaves. Although slave quarters are not as visually prominent as the houses of the gentry, they are equally important part of the history of the county. Because the survival rate of slave dwellings is much less than for gentry houses, however, the existence of five former servant houses or slave quarters makes the Clifton-McCracken district particularly significant.

Some servants quarters were dwellings that had been constructed for the land owners, but were put to a new use when a bigger main residence was built. The stone house at Pleasant Lawn (13b) and log cabins at Greenwood (34g) and Carter Farms (16c) are good examples of this. Two were finely constructed hall-parlor houses dating from the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries; the third was a two-story single pen log building. Two dwellings appear to have been built specifically for slaves. One is a log, two room cabin with two front doors at Welcome Hall (21a) and the second is a frame, one room slave dwelling/kitchen set on brick piers at Buck Run (23b). All except the cabin at Greenwood sat close the main residence, the traditional location for servants quarters. The two built specifically for slaves have also have traditional setting—the doors are placed in the line of sight from the main house, but the windows look out the back or sides to provide some privacy for the master house. Different type of dwelling places for servants can be seen at the Twyman House (29a) and Liberty Hall (22). Originally, the Twyman House had a separate kitchen, now attached, with a garret which probably served as sleeping quarters for the family cook. Liberty Hall had a full-length basement with an earthen floor which served as slave quarters. Another important artifact from the antebellum African-American community is the slave cemetery at the abandon site of the Crutcher house of Cedar Grove (19d).

As in other parts of the Bluegrass, the importance of industry on the development of the nineteenth-century rural landscape of the Clifton-McCracken district can not be over emphasized. First, the value added to the local agricultural products was an important source of wealth. Most of the largest landowners with the more elegant houses had local commercial and industrial interests, and much of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

8 9

Section number _____ Page _____

profits from these enterprises were reinvested back into the district's country seats, farms and rural landscape. Second, industries were a significant component of the built environment in their own right. Within the boundaries of the district, several distilleries, grist mills, flour mills and saw mills were built along Glenss Creek, and Buck Run. The impact of this industry can still be seen in the district's current housing patterns. The district's only concentration of housing and only public building, a church, are situated along Glenss Creek, near the crossroads of McCracken Pike and Steele Road, where there was a heavy density of nineteenth-century industry.

Only portions of two industrial buildings survive in the district. Most of the original walls of a stone warehouse (8) at the Stege Distillery, believed by some historians to have been Zack Henry's distillery, still stand and have been converted into a barn. When the famous Scot distiller, Jim Crow, came to Kentucky in 1823, he first worked for this distillery. Nearby sits a massive early-nineteenth-century stone mill foundation (8-1) upon which a frame bungalow was constructed in the early twentieth century. According to the 1861 Huett map, this probably was either a saw or grist mill. The other mill sites along Glenss Creek are gone, or yet to be found. The remains along Buck Run are a little more extensive and include a mill trace and some unusual stone structures, but their archeological significance will not be addressed by this nomination. All that remains at the site of the Graddy hemp factory is a stone step (21o) built into the stone wall which borders Clifton Road.

Antebellum Kentucky: 1840-1860

A third stage of development began in 1840. With the economic upswing after the recovery from a severe national depression in 1837, wealth and prosperity returned to the Bluegrass. By the Civil War changing trade patterns induced by the construction of a massive railroad network throughout the Midwest, would eliminate the competitive advantages held by the Bluegrass in the agricultural marketplace. In the twenty years before the war, however, such economic trends were not yet evident. New investments by Bluegrass farmers generated rising profits. Their ever increasing income gave the Bluegrass gentry both the opportunity and the desire to display their wealth in their country dwellings and farms. By the beginning of the Civil War, the Bluegrass reached its zenith as a reinvented English countryside.

The agricultural the landscape in the 1840s and 50s looked similar to what exists today. There were large acres of pastures and crop land surrounding most of the surviving historic farm sites throughout the district. Except for a few farms which concentrate on livestock, most current farmers in the district, like their antebellum predecessors, pursue a mixed-farming strategy, raising different livestock and growing a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

variety of crops. The current landscape contains a few more acres of woods along the Glenn and Buck Run than in 1860, but the difference is not significant. The most significant difference between the farms of 1860 and 1997 lies in the percentage of land devoted to pasture and in the exact mixture of crops which were grown. Antebellum plantations in this district grew a more diverse mix of feed grain—barley, oats and rye in addition to the more common corn and wheat. The main cash crop was hemp; tobacco was not grown at all during this period. Antebellum farms had more orchards, and grew more field peas and potatoes. Farmers also raised a wider variety of livestock. Every farm had some milk cows, swine, chickens and geese; almost every farm had some horses, beef cattle, and sheep, and most had mules as well. While the mix today differs from that of 140 years ago, the current landscape retains a significant amount of the antebellum character. The location of fences rows, the large number of stone fences, the spatial relationship between the farm sites, and the mix of arable crop land and pastures is very similar to the antebellum period. Indeed, the farmland in the current Clifton-McCracken district looks much more like the antebellum landscape than other historic districts in Woodford County.

The transition from the Age of Jackson into the antebellum period marked an important generational change. By the 1830s, most of the gentry who came to Woodford County during the 1790s had died. A new generation of gentry inherited the plantations and rural industries. Some built elaborate new homes in the latest popular Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. Others expanded older homes by attaching kitchens or adding wings, ells, rear sheds, porticos and porches. Hall-parlor plans were sometimes converted into center-hall designs, creating less public and more private space within the houses of the new generation.

In the Clifton-McCracken district, there are two surviving country homes built between 1840-1860. The largest is Greenwood (34). Built in 1855 for William Henry Graddy, the eldest son of William Lee Graddy of Welcome Hall, the house and surrounding land was probably given to the 25-30 old William Henry as his share of the family property. His inheritance put the son into the top 5% but not the top 2% of wealth among Woodford County landowners. (See Figure A for a listing of his wealth.) This Greek Revival house is the one example in the district of a large, elaborate house built for the second tier of Bluegrass gentry in the few years before the Civil War. The historic significance of this site is greatly enhanced by the extensive surviving antebellum agricultural structures, including a stock barn, carriage house, dry-rock fences, a dry-rock paddock, formal garden, a small savanna woodland, an early log house which was converted into servants quarters, and the surrounding farm land which is still used for a mix of pasture and arable crops.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

The other house, Pleasant Lawn (16) was built circa 1840. In addition to its architectural significance as a transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, this house and surrounding dependencies are also significant because they represent the level of wealth that could be acquired primarily from industrial rather than from agricultural sources. The farm was the originally owned by Cyrus McCracken, the first miller in the district. When Wiley Edwards acquired it from the heirs of McCracken in 1839, it included grist and saw mills as well as a single-story, hall-parlor, stone house. Edwards was unusual in that he did not originally come from a family of eastern gentry. A wagon maker by profession, he migrated to Woodford County in the 1790s and seems to have earned most of his wealth through distilling. His fortune was large enough to erect a fine brick home. The 1847 inventory of his estate lists 150 barrels of whiskey as well as numerous other possessions.

Within the Clifton-McCracken District, Greenwood and Pleasant Lawn represent the only significant new development in dwellings during the 1840s and 1850s that still exist. Indeed if the surviving houses in the district are at all representative of its nineteenth-century architecture, there was not much new development in houses for the gentry during this period. The most significant upgrading in the district had occurred with the generational changes in the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Reasons for this lack of development varied. Sometimes a house like the Henry Scarce house (11) was incorporated into a new farm with a different main residence. Homestead (1) served as bachelor quarters for unmarried Graddy sons who had come of age. The Scarce house remained unchanged until the 1980s and Homestead until 1895. Sometimes, as in the case of Happy Hill (31), the owners decided to move their main residence into town. Other times, the reasons are not entirely clear. Some families were either unable or unwilling to take advantage of the economic opportunities provided by the antebellum period, or they may have chosen to be more conservative in their display of wealth.

Other older dwellings may have been considered elegant enough already, or perhaps the owners did not want change. For example, William Lee Graddy of Welcome Hall remained the wealthiest of landowner in the district. Although he only claimed to possess 350 improved acres in 1860, he also owned 53 slaves as well as additional commercial interests in the district and in the town of Clifton. His hemp factory, located at the corner of Clifton and Steele Pikes, processed over 80 tons of fiber and earned \$14,000 in a year, nearly twice the value of the livestock of the district's wealthiest farmers. Thus, while Welcome Hall may have seemed a little old-fashioned, it was still elegant enough for the wealthiest resident in the district.

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12

The only other building of note from the antebellum period is the log cabin next to Steele Road (28a). The construction date and original purpose of this building is unclear, but the 1861 Huett map indicates that it was probably used as a school house. The primitive nature of the building in comparison to the surrounding buildings clearly demonstrates the low esteem in which antebellum society of Woodford County held public education.

Transformations in Agricultural Economy, the Demise of Hemp, and the Rise of Tobacco: 1860-1920

Relative to the rest of the United States, 1861 marked the height of prosperity in Woodford County. Like other parts of the Bluegrass, this district experienced a great deal of turmoil and disruption during the war. Emancipation wiped out enormous amounts of capital and removed the availability of huge amounts of inexpensive labor. There was a substantial amount of turnover in land ownership and the value of real estate fell dramatically. Within the Clifton-McCracken district, only nine out of twenty antebellum plantation owners or their heirs retain their land twenty years after the start of the war. (Compare figure A with figure B.)

The biggest new impacts upon the landscape, however, were caused by changing patterns in the national marketplace. The hemp industry collapsed within a generation. Improvements in the national transportation system caused Bluegrass farmers to lose their competitive advantages in the hog and sheep industries, and agricultural output fell in other areas as well. (See figure B.) Woodford County farmers were not able to invest the same high levels of capital into the countryside until the dramatic rise of the thoroughbred industry after WW II.

The losing effort to halt the shifting of the corn belt to the Midwest is clearly seen on the landscape. The failure to compete with shifting trade patterns did not come from a lack of trying. Woodford County already had one railroad connecting Lexington to Louisville which ran through the northern part of the county. Farmers from the district, William Lee Graddy II in particular, led efforts to build a spur from Versailles to Midway, and a second Lexington-Louisville line which ran through the southern end of the Clifton-McCracken district. This track still exists and is used primarily by the Bluegrass Railroad Museum for excursion trips. In 1909, the Kentucky Highlands Railroad built a track through the district along the banks of Glens Creek connecting Frankfort with Versailles, and then Beattyville, KY, but this did not survive Prohibition. The district could simply not generate enough traffic in agricultural products to sustain a railroad. The tracks were torn up, but the railroad bed, bridge embankments and a formed concrete bridge (13n) still survive.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District
Woodford County, KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

With the loss of most of their traditional market niches, Bluegrass farmers began to cast about for alternative agricultural strategies. The development of burley tobacco during the Civil War and growth in popularity of cigarettes provided the major new alternative cash crop. The booming tobacco industry had the greatest impact on the late-nineteenth and twentieth-century landscapes. Tobacco fields replaced those devoted to hemp; and the ubiquitous tobacco barns became the most numerous type of agricultural building on the landscape. At first a few existing stock barns were converted into tobacco barns. In this district, the ruins of an old distillery warehouse (8) was made into a tobacco barn. More frequently new barns were built specifically to house tobacco. Just about every working farm in the district has at least one or two. The current wealth of tobacco barns in the district is not particularly distinctive, since they appear in great numbers throughout the Bluegrass, but their ubiquitous presence is very significant to the agricultural history of Woodford County. One unusual barn is worthy of note; the tobacco barn at Pleasant Lawn (13g) has stone foundation with stone buttresses.

The most successful farmers in the district also responded to the new economic trends by building on past strengths. Using their extensive investment and experience in blooded stock, they began to focus on exporting breeding stock, for horses, mules, and beef cattle. Logan Railey of Buck Run, became one of the most important breeders of saddle horses, credited by some as being the founder of the Southern gaited saddle horse. William Henry Graddy II of Welcome Hall became one of the leading breeders of mules, shipping them throughout the world. Both the mule and jack barn (21j and 21q) as well as fields to raise his mules still exists. Joseph C. Graddy of Greenwood used his barn (34f) and fields for Beae Donald, a very prominent sire of the dams of the most noted Hereford Repeater bulls. Col. E. H. Taylor also became one of the premier breeders of Hereford cattle and owned Woodford 500,000, at one time the most valuable Hereford bull in the country. The mortared stone entry gates (10a) to the site of his show barn (10b) still survive.

Despite these efforts, neither the breeding nor the volatile tobacco industries could replace the income lost from the demise of hemp, and the dramatic decline in hog and other livestock markets. The loss of wealth can be clearly seen in the type of houses that were built during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The largest house from this period (29) was placed near Steele Road south of Clifton. This two-story, double pile Victorian house is typical of those built by the moderately well-to-do found throughout the Bluegrass. The mortared stone wall and gate (29h and 29i) demonstrate the owner's effort to establish his status on the landscape. Although this building is about the same size or a little larger than some of the early-nineteenth-century gentry houses, it is much smaller for its time relative to national housing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

standards. Other new dwellings of upper-middle-class farmers (15, 18 and 20) were even more modest.

Falling profits also probably retarded the desire to upgrade the old gentry houses. Only one surviving late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-dwelling was significantly altered during the late-nineteenth century. The main house at the Samuel Searce farm (14) was upgraded in the style of the second Gothic Revival around 1890. Buck Run (23) also received new rear additions. The remodeling of Homestead (1), Pleasant Lawn (13), Carter Farms (16) was relatively minor in nature.

Much of the wealth that was invested in the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century built environment came from sources outside of the district. The beautiful English-style countryside was still beautiful and attractive to men who had earned money elsewhere and wanted to live the life of a country gentleman. The most prominent in the Clifton-McCracken district was Col. Taylor. A former banker and Union commissary officer, he had become a very successful distiller, creating the popular brand of bourbon whiskey, Old Taylor. In 1887, he purchased 710 acres, including land on both sides of McCracken Pike and extending all the Versailles & Frankfort Pike, for about \$100,000. As indicated above, Taylor invested significant sums of money in building a large farm for his prized Hereford cattle and selling them for breeding stock. Senator Johnson N. Camden, who had earned a fortune in the coal industry in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, acquired an estate off Versailles & Frankfort Pike (US 60), which included parts of this district, and gave his name to the small creek that runs into Glenss Creek at the site of McCracken's mill. J. W. Brookie, who owned a distillery in Clifton, acquired a large estate south of Clifton Road. He built a store and a tenant houses, one of which survives (29f), near the corner of Clifton and Steele, and gave the budding community the name of Brookietown.

The biggest lasting impact of this new money was to help stabilize the existing landscapes. They built no substantial structures which survived. Perhaps this reflects an attitude of conservation toward the traditional landscape. Interestingly, when the Kentucky Highland Railroad was constructed, the workers used the stone remains from abandoned mill sites for fill, but left the dry rock walls intact. This was unusual at a time when many of the dry rock walls in the Bluegrass were being torn up to use as gravel for the roads. The district has the most extensive surviving dry-rock fences in Woodford County outside of Old Frankfort Pike, which may be a further reflection of a more conservative attitude toward the built environment.

One of the most remarkable late-nineteenth-century trends was the failure of the sharecropping system to take hold in the district. According to the 1880 census,

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 15

only 7% of all the farms in the Woodford County Sixth Precinct, in which the Clifton-McCracken district is located, were rented on shares. In other parts of the South, former slaveowners were forced to give the freedmen some semblance of freedom by renting them individual farms, rather than continuing to work them in gangs. In this part of Woodford County, however, the gentry were somehow able to induce many of their former slaves to work for wages.

This phenomenon had a great impact on the landscape of the district as it changed from slavery into a free labor system. First, it enable the land owners to keep their farms largely intact. Unlike other parts of the South, land owners did not have to break up their farms into smaller parcels to induce former slaves to stay. According to the 1880 census, 55% of the farmers owned their own farms which contained an average of 343 improved acres. Cash renters operated 38% of the farms which averaged 218 improved acres. These rented farms were not divided farms intended to attract the new Freedmen. Indeed, a significant portion of the rented farms were quite large and the renters quite well-to-do. (See figure C.) In most cases, these farms were rented by the sons of the old gentry who had yet to inherit, by families who had lost land in the turmoil of war and economic restructuring, or by families of small mill and distillery owners.

Changes in the labor system also led to the development of new dwellings for farm laborers. No longer content to reside under the constant eye of their former masters, many African-Americans wanted dwellings located away from the old farmsteads. They found them in two basic locations. Some landowners began to build tenant houses spread out along the sides of the roads. Since the occupants worked for wages and not for shares, the houses were not necessarily associated with any particular fields. The location along a road was simply the most convenient spot away from the main farmstead. Examples of such tenant houses can be seen at 10c, 21k, 21l, 25, 28b, and 30. Typically these dwellings were small, cheaply constructed of sawn lumber and board and batten siding, and consisted of a one-story, three-bay, hall-pallor plan, with a shed added to the rear, but slight variations to this plan are found on the surviving dwellings. Sometimes these houses and small lots upon which they stood passed into the ownership of freedmen and other working class people. Oral history indicates that the first occupants of 28b were former slaves who bought the house and lot from a member of the Graddy family.

During the late-nineteenth-century, a small working-class community also developed along Glens Creek near the junction of McCracken and Steele. An earlier antebellum community consisting of several mills and distilleries, and the dwellings of the owner-operators and workers, had been located in the same stop. By the 1870s,

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KYUnited States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 16

most of the and mills were gone, but they were replaced by the dwellings of farm workers and mechanics. A good example of this type of dwellings is the late-nineteenth-century worker house (7), a saddlebag-plan with a central chimney and double front doors that could have housed two separate nuclear families.

The growth of a community center at this crossroads is also reflected by the location of a church at the crossroads. The Glens Creek Baptist Church was first organized in 1801 at McCracken's mill. Within a few years, it was moved to a site well off Steele Road, 3/4 miles northeast of the present location. The current brick Italianate church building (5) was constructed 1876-8 at a time of growth for the crossroads community, and became its focal point. Probably the best indicator that the corner of McCracken and Steele was a rural working class community is the current concentration of non-contributing dwellings situated there. The poorly-made working-class dwellings were more often replaced by new housing than the older, more substantial homes of the antebellum gentry.

Of course not all tenants moved into newly constructed housing. Some of the former slaves continued to live in servants quarters located near the main house. Or they converted older buildings into tenant housing. A good example of this in the two-story, single pile, saddlebag plan house (15f) which stands close to McCracken Pike. This was originally a one-story, double pen log cabin and was probably the residence of Nancy Edwards, the widow of Wiley Edwards before it was connected to the farm of Harry Brown around the Civil War period. Some land owners began to build new dwellings for their farm labor near the main cluster of agricultural buildings in order to facilitate the ongoing work of the farms. Typical examples of these dwellings are located at 14c and 20g.

By the twentieth century, the decline in the agricultural economy and the normal disruptions of land ownership caused by the passing of generations, led to the breakup of a few plantations and opportunities for smaller farmers. Lacking the means and cultural motivation to maintain the old plantation homes or build new ones on the same model, they constructed new smaller dwellings. When this happened, the owners abandoned some of the old farmstead located near a good spring and built a new farmstead close to the road and used wells and pumps to access their water. A good example of this phenomenon are the three early-twentieth-century dwellings (18, 19 and 20) on the south side of Clifton Road. This was formally Crutcher land, and the old antebellum home, Cedar Grove, stood abandoned until it was lost to fire in the late-twentieth century. The site is now marked by the two cemeteries, 19c and 19d—one for the slaves and one for the landowners. The newer houses are all frame and include two bungalows and one saddlebag. They also include some of the standard

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17

outbuildings of early-twentieth-century farms, like a tenant house, barns, sheds, privy, chicken coop and a water pump.

Depression and Recovery: 1920-1945

After World War One, prohibition dealt the region another economic blow as it removed industrial jobs from the rural areas and depleted the general wealth of the region. As in other parts of the nation, the depression hit Bluegrass farmers in the 1920s, a decade before the rest of the economy. Farmers and farm laborers of all races continued to migrate to urban areas in increasing numbers. By the late-1930s, however, New Deal programs helped stabilize the tobacco market and gave the district a more dependable source of income. The impact of these economic trends was to reduce pressures to subdivide farm land and to solidify a farm economy based on tobacco, cattle and horses. This helped retain the historical agricultural landscape and reduced the number of late-twentieth-century buildings.

Architecturally, the new houses from this period are not particularly distinctive individually. None are particularly unusual or unique; they are typical of other dwellings built throughout the Bluegrass at that time. Collectively, they show the continual development of the district without destroying much of the character of the nineteenth century. Stylistically, they reflect the important influence of the Craftsman movement on local architecture. These include a bungalow with a brick facade which sits on the mill foundation at Stege's Distillery (8a), and a brick bungalow on Steele Road between Clifton and McCracken (32). The most interesting houses in the district from this period are the two stone houses on McCracken (3 and 4), built by a resident family of stone masons, and the tenant house with an added stone porch (40). These houses reflect the continued use of a traditional building material and craft as the district moved into the modern period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Figure A
Selected Records from 1860 Census for Identified District Farms

map code	owner	farm name	slaves	acres	value	horses	asses/	mules	cattle	sheep	hogs	wheat	bu. corn	bu. oats	bu. barley	bu. hemp	tons
gone	Y. Berry		12	150	900	9	0	0	27	23	43	200	1200	200	0	0	2
15	H. Brown			243	16000	10	6	30	30	50	70	425	1500	300	250	0	0
19c	J. Crutcher	Cedar Grove	6	185	10000	9	2	31	25	25	38	300	750	130	0	2	2
15f	N. Edwards*		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	T. Edwards	Pleasant Lawn	14	191	11500	6	4	24	50	50	50	400	1500	300	0	0	3
28	D. Edwards			150	10000	12	0	18	15	15	40	500	750	250	0	0	7
34	W. H. Graddy	Greenwood	16	617	37500	35	10	39	80	80	75	1000	3500	500	0	0	10
37	T. Graddy	Oakland	31	676	47000	26	1	76	120	120	200	1000	3000	600	800	0	6
21	W. L. Graddy	Welcome Hall	53	400	35000	20	5	54	100	100	100	400	2000	300	500	0	25
gone	W. Hunt		1	173	8000	14	2	12	20	20	33	300	1500	200	200	0	0
23	L. Railey	Buck Run	15	415	32000	30	2	12	14	14	35	700	2000	1200	700	0	0
24	B. Railey	Cane Break	31	400	28000	15	18	23	53	53	27	700	2500	700	250	0	7
gone	J. Richardson		3	20	3000	2	0	2	0	0	11	0	100	50	0	0	0
31	S. Robertson	Happy Hill	38	640	43000	12	2	52	150	120	120	600	3000	500	300	0	6
14	S. Scarce		14	250	15000	18	0	20	13	13	50	400	2000	500	100	0	0
29j	J. Twyman		22	290	23680	15	2	39	35	35	70	500	2250	300	0	0	9

* Nancy Edwards was they widowed mother of Tom Edwards of Pleasant Lawn. She had her own home and owned her own slaves, but did not farm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Figure B
Comparison of District Farms that Remained in the Same Families

1860	farm owner	slaves	im-proved acres	dollar farm value	horses	asses/mules	milk cows	beef cows	sheep	hogs	wheat bu.	corn bu.	oats bu.	barley bu.	hemp tons
	S. H. Robertson	38	640	43000	12	2	12	38	150	120	600	3000	500	300	6
	Thomas Graddy	31	660	47000	26	1	12	60	120	200	1000	3000	600	800	6
	Samuel Searce	14	250	15000	18	0	4	12	13	50	400	2000	500	100	0
	Joel Twyman	22	290	23680	15	2	10	25	35	70	500	2250	300	0	9
	Davis Edwards	—	150	10000	12	0	7	9	15	40	500	750	250	0	7
	Wm. Hry. Graddy	16	617	37500	35	10	10	25	80	75	1000	3500	500	0	10
	Harry Brown	—	243	16000	10	6	8	18	50	70	425	1500	300	250	0
	Wm. Lee Graddy	53	350	35000	20	5	10	40	100	100	400	2000	300	500	25
	Logan Railley	15	415	32000	30	2	8	2	14	35	700	2000	1200	700	0
	average	21	402	28798	20	3	9	25	64	84	614	2222	494	294	7
1880	farm owner	wages paid in dollars	im-proved acres	dollar farm value	horses	asses/mules	milk cows	beef cows	sheep	hogs	wheat bu.	corn bu.	oats bu.	barley bu.	hemp tons
	S. H. Robertson	230	600	16000	12	3	8	25	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
	Jesse Graddy	500	458	13000	5	5	7	0	27	10	1200	2000	240	0	0
	Samuel Searce	800	436	20000	10	0	5	0	75	16	1500	1550	240	750	4
	Joel Twyman	1000	620	25200	19	1	12	30	33	45	2300	4800	400	0	0
	Davis Edwards	300	161	9060	4	3	8	5	9	60	1200	1600	160	0	0
	Wm. Hry. Graddy	1000	780	37100	11	12	25	250	70	65	2300	3000	600	0	0
	Harry Brown	400	626	28000	10	6	8	44	37	34	1000	1200	160	0	0
	Brijn. Williams	600	430	23800	6	0	2	0	0	23	1500	4500	600	0	7
	Logan Railley	500	375	20000	30	2	5	0	20	15	160	1000	450	\$250	0
	average	592	498	21351	12	4	9	39	30	32	1240	2183	317	111	1.2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

9

1

Section number _____ Page _____

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

9

2

Section number _____ Page _____

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

10

1

Section number _____ Page _____

Verbal Boundary Description

The northwest corner of the district begins at the northwest corner of parcel 18.01 on the Woodford County PVA map 8. It then follows the northern boundary of parcel 18 on map 8 until it intersects with McCracken Pike. The boundary heads east along the south side of McCracken Pike (Hwy 1659). It continues east on McCracken past Steele Road until parcel 12.01 on map 19. There the boundary moves north of McCracken Pike to include parcels 12.01, 12, 10 and 8 on map 19. Parcel 8 forms the northeast corner. The border then travels south along the eastern boundary of parcels 7 and 17 on map 19 until it hits Clifton Pike (Hwy 1964). It travels west on the north side of Clifton Pike until it reaches parcel 8 on map 9. The district's eastern boundary then crosses Clifton Pike and follows the eastern boundary of parcels 8, 17, 22, 46 on Map 9. Parcel 46 forms the southeast corner of the district. The district boundary then travels west along the track of the Southern Railroad to pick up parcel 23 on Map 9, travels a short distance north on the east side of Steele Road. At parcel 20 map 9, the boundary crosses to the west side of Steele Road. Parcel 20 is the southwest corner of the district. From there it travels north on both side of Steele; the western boundary of the district is determined by the western boundary of parcel 13, 2 and 3 of map 9. The district then crosses Clifton Pike and its western boundary is determined by the western boundary of parcel 36, 30, and 5 map 9 where it crosses Rose Lane and joins 18.01 of map 9, which is the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of this district is tightly drawn to include a large number of antebellum farms which were historically connected by strong extended kinship networks and geographic community ties, while excluding as many non-contributing buildings and structures as possible. The actual boundaries correspond to property lines as defined by the office of the Public Valuation Administrator in Woodford County. Particular attention is given to the agricultural fields and general landscape of the district. The boundary is drawn to include those fields which enhance a visual understanding of the nineteenth-century landscape. Several eligible buildings which are significant to the history of this part of Woodford County are excluded because the current landscape surrounding them is significantly out of character with the nineteenth century, and their inclusion would seriously weaken the overall integrity of the historic landscape. Although there are certainly non-contributing buildings and structures within the district as drawn, they are not significant enough to damage the overall historical integrity of the district..

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Clifton-McCracken Pikes
Woodford Co., KY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

10

2

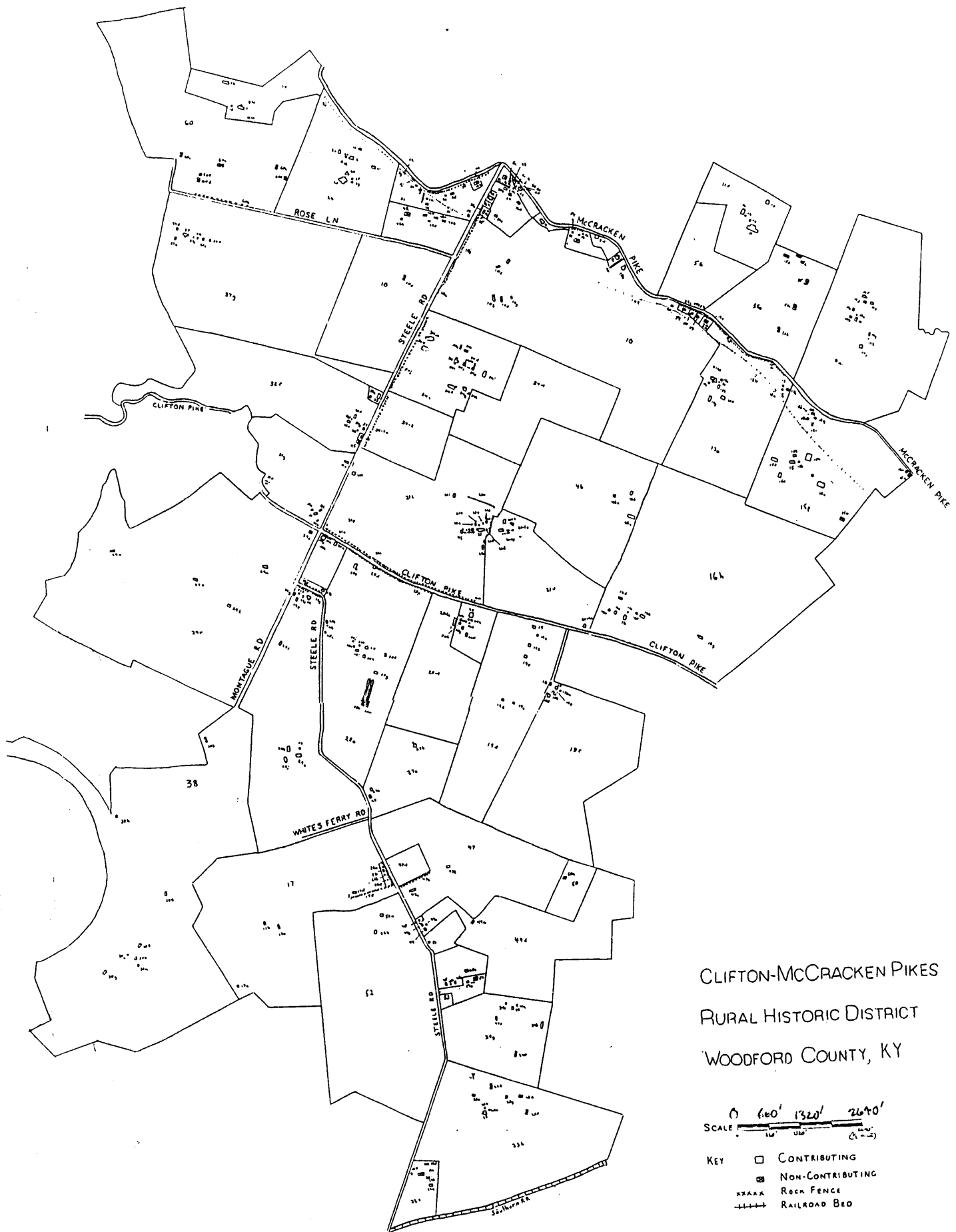
Section number _____ Page _____

Three houses built circa 1790s by three of five Railey brothers anchor the southern end of the district. There has been extensive developed of new houses south of the Southern Railroad track, and this area is excluded. The farm adjacent to the southeastern border has been excluded because its circa 1840 house has experience considerable renovations in recent years and lacks historical integrity. On the south side of Clifton Pike, the Newman Farm forms the eastern boundary because just to the east, a couple of new houses are being constructed and the non-contributing environment visually overwhelms potential contributing buildings. North of Clifton Road the district boundaries move eastward to include to farms with significant late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings. East of these properties, the land is devoted primarily to modern horse farms with very little built environment of historical significance..

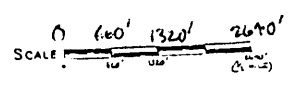
The district boundary moves north of McCracken Pike to include two very significant historical resources. One is a finely restored country house that is already on the National Register. The second is a working farm which includes a large array of nineteenth-century agricultural buildings. Other areas north of McCracken are excluded because they are primarily used for modern horse farms, and have limited historical resources.

The boundary moves far enough west along McCracken to include Homestead. This is the 1792 home of Jesse Graddy, the patriarch of the family who developed and preserved much of the district. Although it has experienced significant renovation, Oakland is included because of its historic association with the Graddy family and because it visually enhances an understanding of the spatial relationship between antebellum farms in Woodford County. West of Oakland, the land is being subdivided into mini-farms with new houses, and they are excluded.

South of Oakland and north of Clifton Pike, the western boundary is formed by the back sides of the historic farms which face Steele Road. South of Clifton Pike, the western boundary includes the historic Montague and Craig farms. The later extends to the Kentucky River and is included because it contains mill sites along Buck Run which were a vital part of the district's economic history during the nineteenth-century, as well as extensive acres of farmland that retain their historical integrity. Further south, the Hornback farm, which fronts Steele Road, also contains a large amount of significantly historical farmland. The Hornback farm adjoins the Railey farms that anchor the southern end of the district. The farm to the south and west of the Hornback farm contains several new buildings and is excluded.



CLIFTON-MCCRACKEN PIKES
 RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 WOODFORD COUNTY, KY



- KEY
- CONTRIBUTING
 - ⊠ NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - XXXX ROCK FENCE
 - ++++ RAILROAD BED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Photographic Identification Sheet: Clifton-McCracken Pikes Rural Historic District, Woodford County, KY

Same information for all photos:

Photographer: L. Martin Perry **Date:** October, 1998

Location of Negatives: Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington St., Frankfort, KY

Notes: Property Identification Number indicated below by "#."

Identification Number is keyed to District map, to Description inventory, and to nomination text.

Photo numbers appear on District map within circles with directional arrows.

* indicates photos by Amanda Dec, 1995. Negatives at Kentucky Heritage Council

- | | |
|--|--|
| Photo 1: #3, to SW | Photo 27: Overview, #34, to SE |
| Photo 2: Overview, #2, to S | Photo 28: Contributing Barns, #32, to SW |
| Photo 3: Entrance to #2, to SW | Photo 29: Main Residence, Contributing, #32, to W |
| Photo 4: Garage, #3, to WSW | Photo 30: Non-Contributing Residence, #44, to SW |
| Photo 5: Main residence, #3, to South | Photo 31: Non-Contributing Greenhouse, #32, to W |
| Photo 6: Barns, #3, to SE | Photo 32: Contributing Barn, #31, to NW |
| Photo 7: Overview, #56, to NE | Photo 33: Contributing Barn, #29, to W |
| Photo 8: Overview, #14, to E | Photo 34: Overview, #29, to WNW |
| Photo 9: Open fields, #55, to NNE | Photo 35: three Contributing Barns, #29, to NW |
| Photo 10: Stone fence on #13, to W | Photo 36: Contributing Barn and Silo, #29, to SE |
| Photo 11: Stone entry gate, #13, to S | Photo 37: Contributing features and overview, #29, to NE |
| Photo 12: Overview, # 15, to S | Photo 38: closer view of subjects in Photo 37 |
| Photo 13: Overview, # 15, to SW | Photo 39: Contributing Barns, #28, to ENE |
| Photo 14: Non-Contributing Houses (#57&58) to SW | Photo 40: Contributing Saddlebag House, #29, to E |
| Photo 15: Railroad grade, #15, to SW | Photo 41: Complex of Contributing Structures, #28, to SE |
| Photo 16: Non-Contributing Garage, #15, to SSW | Photo 42: Single Pen log building, #28, to NE |
| Photo 17: Stege Distillery Warehouse, #8, to SW | Photo 43: #28, non-contributing greenhouses at right, to ESE |
| Photo 18: Houses, #7 (#6 in distance) to W | Photo 44: Overview of #29, Contributing barn and silo, to W |
| *Photo 19: Smokehouse, #21, to NW | Photo 45: Non-contrib. House/Contrib. Outbuilding, #27, to E |
| Photo 20: Noncontrib. Houses, #40, #39, #35, to S | Photo 46: Several structures, #23, to E |
| Photo 21: Overview of #42, to NW | Photo 47: Overview, #52, to NW |
| Photo 22: Overview of #10, to WSW | Photo 48: Overview, #21, to NNE |
| Photo 23: Barn with Silos (feature B), #10, to ESE | Photo 49: Contrib. tenant house (feature 21-1a), #21, to NW |
| Photo 24: Overview #10, feature E in distance, to W | Photo 50: Overview, #16, to ENE |
| Photo 25: Noncontributing Barn, feature E, #10, to W | Photo 51: Overview, #28, to W |
| Photo 26: Entry and House, #34, to SE | Photo 52: Closeup of Photo 51, Contributing tobacco barn, to W |
| | *Photo 53: "Cane Break", cont. house, #24, to N |
| | *Photo 54: Cont. Slave quarters at Welcome Hall, #21, to NW |
| | *Photo 55: Contributing features d&e, #34, to NE |
| | *Photo 56: Seearce House, Contributing, #14, to N |