

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

DEC 15 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hornsby-Clore Farm / John A. Hornsby House Boundary Expansion other names/site number Sh 35

2. Location

street & number Clore Jackson Road city, town Shelbyville state Kentucky code KY county Shelby code 211 zip code 40065

not for publication vicinity

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private public-local public-State public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s) district site structure object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Shelby County MRA Nomination

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register none

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: David C. Meyer, State Historic Preservation Officer, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Date: Nov. 29, 1988.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper: Patrick Andrus Date of Action: 1/27/89

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

domestic / secondary structure  
agriculture / processing  
agriculture / storage  
agriculture / outbuilding  
agriculture / agricultural field

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

domestic / secondary structure  
agriculture / processing  
agriculture / storage  
agriculture / outbuilding  
agriculture / agricultural field

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Brick  
Weatherboard  
Metal  
roof  
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Hornsby-Clore Farm (John A. Hornsby House Boundary Expansion) is located in north-central Shelby County, Kentucky, a highly productive agricultural area of the outer bluegrass. The surrounding landscape is devoted to diversified agriculture with the cultivation of hays, forage crops, corn, soybeans, tobacco, beef and dairy cattle, and hogs. The farm lies primarily on Shelbyville silt loam soil, the most fertile soil type found within the county.

The property included within this boundary expansion appears on the site map (attachment 1). The original nomination of the John A. Hornsby House contained approximately one acre of the immediate domestic yard area including the house, two servants quarters, and a meat house. The expanded nomination includes the majority of the farm fields and pasture and all of the agricultural buildings of the farm. The majority of those buildings encircle the centrally located house and in turn, service the outlying fields and pastures. The field divisions noted on the map, in conjunction with the variety of agricultural buildings and features, illustrate the historic (and ongoing) practices of a successful diversified farm of the outer bluegrass. Areas are recognizable as woodland pastures with meandering streams, the lots and fields bordering crop and stock-associated buildings, the formal avenue entry to the residence, and the farm's woodlot. Drainage, topography, natural vegetation, water courses and springs, and transportation corridors all contributed to the selection of building and structure locations and patterns of agricultural land use. The nominated areas of the farm have maintained excellent integrity to the period of significance. Those areas of the farm not included within the expanded boundary

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G    NA

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

agriculture  
architecture

Period of Significance

1860-1937  
1860-ca. 1925

Significant Dates

1860  
1887-1890  
c. 1900

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

John A. Hornsby, Thomas L. Hornsby

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Hornsby-Clore Farm / John A. Hornsby House Boundary Expansion is nominated to the National Register with significance on a local level under criteria A, B, and C with the period of significance from 1860 through 1937. Under criterion A, the property is significant as a well preserved historic agricultural landscape in Shelby County that illustrates and interprets the ongoing change in agricultural practices from pre-Civil War to pre-World War II, the correlation between land use and agricultural buildings, and the influence of topography and water on land use practices. Under criterion B, for the years 1860 to 1927, the property is significant as the farm and residence associated with two members of the Hornsby family who made important contributions in the area of agriculture; John A. Hornsby, and his son, Thomas L. Hornsby. Both were actively involved in the betterment of agriculture on a local and sometimes state level. Their knowledge of farm management and improvement was best represented by the registered Morgan horse, Hereford cattle, and Southdown sheep stock that won the farm its enviable reputation. Under criterion C the property residence is a exceptionally well-preserved example of an unusual county house plan. Only two two-story, double-pile brick houses have been identified in the county from this period (1840-1865). In addition, the servants quarters, the attendant domestic out buildings, and several of the agricultural buildings are outstanding examples of their kind in the county. In total, Hornsby-Clore Farm landscape provides a glimpse of successful preservation and evolution on a diversified farm in Shelby County.

The nomination is an expansion of the boundaries of SH35, the John A. Hornsby House and an amendment to the description (which contains context for the Shelby County Multiple Resource Area Nomination) approved for the National Register of Historic Places by the Kentucky Heritage Council in September, 1986. The expanded boundary includes approximately 260 acres of the

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

see continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data: -

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 260 acres (more or less)

UTM References

A 1,6 6,5,7,8,2,0 4,2,4,2,9,6,0  
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,6 6,5,7,8,2,0 4,2,4,2,6,0,0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,6 6,5,7,1,2,0 4,2,4,2,4,0,0

D 1,6 6,5,6,0,0,0 4,2,4,2,7,6,0

E: 16/656000E/ 4243120N G: 16/656440E/ 4242440N

F: 16/656340E/ 4243120N

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christine Amos / Historic Preservation Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date January 16, 1988

street & number Route 5 Box 365 telephone 502-633-5530

city or town Shelbyville state Kentucky zip code 40065

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

do not contribute to the significance of the property because of loss of integrity through the introduction of modern features and/or the removal of historic ones. The nominated boundary includes all contributing resources and landscapes but does not include non-contributing visual or "buffer zones".

**Fox Run Woodland Pasture** (Northeast corner)

The northeast corner of the nominated property includes one of the farm's two woodland pastures; the pastures representing the oldest historic landscapes on the farm. Photo 1 illustrates the approximately 20 acre Fox Run woodland pasture with vegetation characteristic of the 19th century. Never put to cultivation, isolated burr oak, white oak, ash, hickory and other deciduous trees characterize this remnant of the woodland savanna, historically one of the most distinguishing natural features of the bluegrass. In northern Shelby County, most woodlands have been cleared in favor of fields that will yield cultivated crops. Like this example, those woodlands that remain will not regenerate due to mowing and intensive grazing. Today, even limited woodland pasture landscapes are becoming less common.

Within the woodland pasture, an intermittent headwater stream travels east-west, joining with Fox Run Creek where the field angles south. The wide, limestone bed of Fox Run courses southeast, exiting the farm boundary beneath the Hornsby Bridge on Clore-Jackson Road. (The bridge, SH-204 is included in the Shelby County MRA National Register nomination.) The Fox Run pasture also contains the alignment of the original farm access road and a ford across the creek (photo 2). Before the Clore-Jackson Road (aka: old Aiken Road) was established, the original farm entry lane traversed this field to join with the Eminence Pike to the east.

Located within the Fox Run pasture are the remnants of two historic sites: a building ruin with a crudely developed spring, and the graded alignment for a railroad that was never constructed. The ruinous, one story frame cabin (photo 3) housed a tenant family and has been vacant since about 1950. Constructed during several building campaigns, two unequal pens straddle a large central stone chimney with one fireplace and brick flue. A mixture of wooden materials including hewn log floor joists, sawn floor joists, circular and flat sawn boards, tongue and groove and

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

---

lapped boards, a variety of windows and doors, and square nails indicate the additive nature of the property, the reuse of building materials, and a probable time span from the early nineteenth to early twentieth century. A collapsed shed porch spanning the front facade faces a bend in the creek to the northwest. A shed kitchen and gable roofed single room off one of the two central pens indicate early twentieth century construction dates. Adjacent to the cabin remains, to the southeast, is an improved spring, called the "buckeye spring" for the tree whose roots encircle it (photo 4). Rough, uncoursed limestone curbing measuring approximately one foot high by two feet wide by three feet long protects the spring. The association of the spring to the cabin and the cabin to the farm (visible to the northwest across the creek, (photo 5) denote both the necessity of fresh water near dwellings and the extended physical relationship between this non-slave cabin and the rest of the farm buildings.

The railroad alignment (photo 6) extends its approximately twenty foot wide bed north-south thorough the length of the farm. Both raised and trenched, and marked by a tangle of cedar, small hardwoods and bushes, the roadbed remnant bespeaks of an ill-funded effort for a transportation link in the mid-nineteenth century.

**Southeast Corner Pasture**

A fence, parallel to the railroad bed, separated the southeast corner pasture from the rest of the farm. Although this fence was recently removed, the creek and the alignment of the railroad bed continue to effectively define the southeast quadrant which is bounded to the south by Clore Jackson Road, to the east by the Eminence Road (KY. 55) and the north by the Fox Run woodland pasture. A potentially eligible archaeological site is included within the boundary expansion. The site is a burial mound and the period of significance for the site falls outside the period of significance for this nomination. The majority of the southeast pasture is not included within the expanded boundary. See the following sections on verbal boundary description and justification for the omitted acreage. The excluded portion contains a stock pond and a small grove of trees surrounding a sink area, and has one east-west fence. This area is basically the portion north of the Clore-Jackson Road that was willed to Cynthia Hornsby Hudson by her father, John A. Hornsby

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3

---

in 1886. (see section 8 for more information on this farm division.) Tradition holds that the bricks for the house were burned somewhere in this field, but this has not been documented. Because of the loss of historic field divisions in this area and the lack of significant natural or man-made resources that would aid in the interpretation of this portion of the farm, the majority of the southeast pasture is not included within the boundary expansion.

**Horse Pasture (southeast central)**

A third pasture, for this nomination called the horse pasture, is bounded on the east by the railroad bed alignment, on the south by the Clore-Jackson Road, on the west by the front drive and on the north by the farm's largest tobacco barn (photos 7 and 8). This acreage was historically used as pasture for Morgan horses raised before the turn of the twentieth century when it contained a training ring or racetrack. No remains of the track are evident. A gated fence to the north links the pasture to the lot containing the horse barn and buggy shed. During the period of significance, this gently sloped field was also cultivated in tobacco that was housed in the large tobacco barn immediately to the north.

The farm's largest tobacco barn, assumed built between 1900 and 1910, is one of the largest and most unusual tobacco barns in the county. It is ten bents long with a full-length monitor and six pairs of double access doors (photos 9 and 10). The timber superstructure is mortise and tenon jointed and secured with spikes. Diagonals brace the exterior wall framing. Each of ten bents measures 12' in length with a central drive and two side drives, each 12' wide. Six-by-six vertical posts rest on formed concrete pads. Hanging tiers run parallel with the axis. The monitor contains windows on sliding tracks for ventilation and equals the width of the center drive. The barn access is highly functional and surprisingly rare in the county with both gable end and side wall entries. The barn is strategically placed between the north and south fields and has access to each via the double entry doors on the side walls. A single story shed contains each end bent and the gable end entry doors. All hinged doors are of vertical milled wood. Both side walls are vented with vertical doors and milled boards sheathe the exterior. A large, rectangular stripping room is connected to the northeast corner of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

---

the barn. The building is unaltered and in good condition.  
**Fenced Lot East of Domestic Yard**

A fenced lot between the tobacco barn and the domestic yard area contains a horse barn and cistern, buggy house, coal house and privy. The lot, which originally held both domestic and commercial horses, addresses the original farm road and is conveniently located to the house and two pasture areas.

The original horse barn was dismantled between 1945 and 1950 and was replaced on the same location by the present structure. Much of the original material, including the board and batten siding was reused, but the original design was not duplicated. The rectangular pole and frame structured building measures five bents long with a center drive and flanking stall widths (photo 11). Hayracks align side walls and stall partitions have been removed. Hay lofts cover the original stall areas while the center drive is clear but contains tobacco rails. The original barn's brick-capped cistern still functions with guttering attached. The barn is in good condition with board and batten walls, double entry doors on sliding tracks and a standing seam metal roof covering. Because of it's recent date of construction, the horse barn is not counted as a contributing building.

The buggy house (photo 12) is in poor condition with a gable roof, board and batten walls, two bays with doors removed, combination wood shingle and asphalt coated roof, and shed attached to the east. The shed may not be original to the building.

A coal house (photo 13) measuring 12' by 15' is directly east of the domestic yard area. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingle and corrugated metal sheathing, board and batten walls, two interior bin divisions, a hatch opening in the top, east wall and a single entry in the west wall facing the house. The building is unaltered and in fair condition.

A four seat privy (photo 14) located behind or east of the meat house (in the domestic yard area) is in poor condition yet is probably one of the oldest frame out buildings on the farm. It measures 9' by 7' with 4" by 3" vertical post and diagonal brace frame 18" to 24" on center. Some original riven 8" clapboards and cut nails remain while milled boards and wire nails are also used in the building. Although deteriorated, integrity is good.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

---

To the north and east of this lot and the tobacco barn is another field/pasture of about 26.5 acres that extends to the north farm boundary. An intermittent tributary flows east to Fox Run and creates an east-west depression through the field. The historic and contemporary use for this area are both for crops, primarily tobacco, and stock (horse and cattle) pasture.

**Sheep Barn Lot**

Directly north of the domestic yard area (original site boundary) is a lot containing the possible remains of a servants graveyard, a sheep barn and hay storage barn, and the site of a collapsed stock barn and silo. This lot is strategically located to access four major fields and another lot where crop storage buildings and machine sheds are located.

A grove of locust trees north of the servants quarters may be the site of servants graves. Some small stones set into the ground in the area and family tradition suggest this possibility, although research did not locate documentary evidence of this potential unmarked cemetery.

In the northwest corner of the lot is the sheep barn, believed built in the 1920's by Thomas L. Hornsby, Jr. to house the farm's registered herd of Southdown sheep (photo 15). Although sheep foraged in the fields to the north and west, accessible from the barn, the building contained a large hay loft for the loose hay fed during winter months and provided shelter during bad weather and lambing. Located on a high point of the farm, the building measures approximately 60' by 45', has a concrete alignment foundation, milled timber and lumber structure, vertical, grooved novelty siding and windows along the south wall. The gambrel roof provides ample room for loose hay with hay fork and mow door in the end. The loft floor bracing was restructured with 8" by 8" diagonally-braced timbers to hold square hay bales, significantly heavier than the loose forked hay originally stored in the loft. Double sided hay racks extend the length of the barn to the north and the drive with double doors is placed off-center to the south. An operable cistern, similar to the cistern at the horse barn, has a convex brick top surfaced with concrete and is centered along the south wall of the barn. Alterations to the building include the reinforced interior structure and replacement

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

---

siding on the north side. The building is in good condition and maintains good integrity. The sheep barn's west end opens to two major fields areas: a south field of about 14 acres with a large pond, and a north field that is used for both crops and pasture.

About 100' east of the sheep barn is a hay storage barn in fair condition that was moved to this farm from Jefferson County in the late 1940's. Measuring approximately 54' by 30' with a 15' wide shed attached to the north, the barn has a gable roof, sawn board walls, hewn sills, and is used for hay and machinery storage. Because the building was moved to the site it is not counted as a contributing building.

### Fenced Lot West of Domestic Yard

One other concentration of agricultural buildings is located to the west of the central, domestic area, completing the frame of functional buildings that surrounds the house. A board fenced lot directly west of the domestic yard and south of the lot with the sheep and hay barn contains a machine shed, corn crib / granary, and garage converted from the original ice house (photo 16).

The machine shed was rebuilt about thirty years ago utilizing the frame and site of an old cattle feed barn. The building has a north-south gable roof axis and is open to the east with open drive area. Circular sawn boards and board and battens cover the post and diagonal braced frame. Two unused stalls are located in the north end with hay racks and large iron strap hinged doors. The building was altered from its original appearance after the period of significance and is not counted as a contributing building.

The crib/granary/shed (photo 17) built about 1890, has an east-west axis gable roof divided in plan into thirds with the south third a raised corn crib with log floor joists, 1" by 4" vertical spaced slats secured with wire and cut nails, plank floor, a double (top and bottom) door in the east wall, two top loading chutes in the south wall and four unloading chutes to the interior center portion of the building. The central area originally contained the drive with double sliding doors to the east and west. A partition now divides the center space, some of the doors do not work, and a loft tops the central area. The north third contains the granary divided into three bins with

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 7

---

tongue and groove walls that can be raised or lowered with more or less boards, respectively. The solid walls of the building are of circular sawn lumber. Both condition and integrity of the building are good.

The garage, with a shed addition to the north, was adapted from the original ice house located on the same site (photo 18). When the building's function changed, the pit beneath was filled in and the building turned 90 degrees for an east-west roof axis. The building retains some of the decorative Gothic verge board trim beneath the eave, has a dirt floor, notched log sills, and a shed addition to the north. One of the building's two bays is fronted by an overhead door and the other by double hinged doors. Walls are covered with board and battens. Alteration of alignment and use of the building took place during the period of significance. Overall integrity has been maintained and condition of the garage is good.

**West Central Pastures**

West of the board fenced lot is a cattle feeding area with a large silo, an auger feeder and two metal grain bins installed after the period of significance. These improvements are characteristic of a post World War II stock raising operation and are not counted as contributing.

To the south of the silo is an approximately 23 acre pasture, historically and currently used for cattle pasture. It contains an improved spring that probably supplied domestic as well as stock water. The spring (photo 19) lies southwest of the house near an intermittent drainage that flows from the pond in the field north of the silo. Stone walls align the spring to the north, east and west and measure about 25' by 18' with a depth of 5'. Small rocks, about 5 to 6" in diameter cover the ground in front of the spring. The improved spring probably dates at least to 1860 when the residence was built and possibly earlier.

**Southwest Woodlot \ Pasture**

The southwest corner of the farm, like the northeast area surrounding Fox Run Creek, suggests the nature of an historic woodland pasture (photo 20). The sector provided wood for the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 8

---

farm and shaded pasture for animals and has never contained crops. A variety of oak, ash, elm, walnut and hickory vegetate the sloping ground while although not steep, contains one of the most abrupt elevation change of the farm. The current woodland appearance, although fairly sparse, represents historic and current conservation practices of retaining hillsides in trees and natural vegetation.

**Northwest Pasture**

The final area included within the boundary expansion lies directly north of the southwest woodlot. Directly north of the fence that separates this pasture from the woodlot is the farm's oldest barn, a tobacco barn that dates to the late 19th century. The barn plan is similar to the large tobacco barn excluding the single story shed extensions. It is six bents in length, has gable end entries and two sets of entry doors in either axis wall, and is constructed of mortise and tenon an pegged timbers. A long threaded bar in one bent is said to have been part of a tool used to prize (or press down) tobacco into hogsheds. The north boundary of the included property extends west to the west farm boundary in a straight line 50 feet north of the north edge of the tobacco barn. Not included within the boundary expansion is the northwest area of the farm which lies north of the above boundary. This omission is justified because of a lack of historic resources and the recent construction of a large lake.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

---

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Hornsby-Clore Farm contains 31 cultural resources as follows:

Contributing Cultural Resources

Buildings	12
Structures	6
Sites	7

Total 25

Non-Contributing Cultural Resources

Buildings	3
Structures	3
Sites	0

Total 6

The cultural resources, numbered as follows correspond to the numbers on the boundary expansion map:

Contributing Cultural Resources

Buildings

1. residence
2. slave quarter
3. slave quarter
4. garage
5. privy
6. coal house
7. buggy house
8. meat house
9. large tobacco barn
10. granary\corn crib
11. sheep barn
12. small tobacco barn

Structures

13. stone wall, residence
14. buckeye spring
15. stone-walled spring
16. sheep barn cistern
17. horse barn cistern
18. brick walk and gardens, residence

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

---

Sites

19. tenant cabin
20. collapsed cattle barn and silo
21. servant graveyard
22. original entry lane
23. ford across Fox Run Creek
24. Cincinnati and Ohio Railroad bed
25. archaeological site

Non-Contributing Cultural Resources

Buildings

26. horse barn
27. machine shed
28. hay storage barn

Structures

29. silo and auger feeder
30. metal granary
31. metal granary

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

359 acre Hornsby-Clore Farm of which the John A. Hornsby house is the residence. The Shelby County Multiple Resource Area Nomination established the historic context for evaluating agricultural buildings and structures but did not include historic context for evaluating large acreages of agricultural lands. Because of this, boundaries of properties in the initial MRA generally extended to acreage immediately surrounding buildings, structures and sites. Since September, 1986 however, an addendum to the MRA has established the historic context for evaluating the acreage of the Hornsby-Clore Farm, and other farms in the county. This nomination establishes the significance of the acreage of the Hornsby-Clore Farm, compares the property to other known Shelby County resources, and provides justification for the expansion. The nomination also amends the original John A. Hornsby House nomination with the presentation of new information establishing the local significance of the domestic yard area under criteria a.

John A. Hornsby was born in Shelby County in 1811, the son of early settler Joseph Hornsby of Virginia who held title to thousands of Kentucky acres and made his home at Grasslands (no longer extant) on Plum Creek in western Shelby County. Young Hornsby married Julia Ann Booker in 1838 and soon after, purchased 448 acre on Fox Run Creek from his father-in-law, Colonel Richard Booker. That purchase included all of today's Hornsby-Clore farm. Approximately twenty years would pass before the Hornsby's erected their imposing Greek Revival style house in 1860. By that time, as described in section 7 of the Shelby County MRA, Shelby County ranked as one of the most prosperous agricultural counties in the Commonwealth. No information is known about the Hornsby's living accommodations prior to 1860, when construction of the main residence began, although there are several possibilities. The 1845 deed to the 448 acres included "appertenances" but no specific mention was made of a dwelling. An original cabin may have been destroyed without record. The stone chimney and log joists of the tenant cabin by Fox Run may be the partial remains of the Hornsby's first dwelling. Its nearer association to the Eminence Pike than the brick house, the connection to the original farm entry road and location on the east side of Fox Run (allowing access to the dwelling without having to ford the creek), and the apparent pre-1860 age of the stone work and log floor joists strongly suggest this possibility. Another possibility is that the main house's rear ell kitchen, which appears older than the main block, may also have served as the original dwelling. Its size, however, is limited and no staircase, partition remains or

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

indications of another room are visible.

Some individuals have suggested that one of the two slave quarters may have served as the original family dwelling but it seems improbable that the family would occupy quarters identical and adjacent to those of the slaves. The quarters, although within the domestic yard area, have windows only on gable ends and north sides, facing away from the house. The single entries, however, are oriented south, toward the house. This fenestration maintained privacy for the Hornsby household by prohibiting a view from the quarters to the main house while allowing from the house a view of the doorway comings and goings of the quarters. That the Hornsby family would have resided here seems doubtful.

Much of the farm's physical arrangement and resources of the domestic yard area bear the stamp of John A. Hornsby's tenure. It is assumed that domestic servants resided in the brick cabins while field hands occupied other cabins located somewhere else on the farm. Besides the tenant cabin near Fox Run, no other cabins or building sites were located on the farm. Other domestic-related resources include the original ice house that was converted to a garage in the 1920's, meat house, coal house, buggy barn and privy. (The privy is notable for two walls that maintain the original riven clapboards held with cut nails.) A handsome stone ha-ha wall with double steps marks the south boundary of the front domestic yard and the east side yard contains some original brick paths that may have bordered gardens. The stone-walled spring located southwest of the residence is the probable original water source for the main house. Reliable springs influenced the locations of home sites and there is no spring nearer the house than this. Together, these resources provide a domestic yard arrangement typical for a successful late antebellum Shelby County farm, but rarely found as an intact complex today.

John A. Hornsby spent his productive life here as a stock farmer of local respect who bred and sold fine Morgan horses, a breed popular in the mid-to-late 19th century as gaited riding and driving horses. On this farm Hornsby originated the Golddust strain of the breed from the world champion trotter, Indicator. The present horse barn stands on the foundation of the original horse barn. Much of the historic material was incorporated into the construction of the new barn. The racetrack ring, located south of the barn, was unused for many decades and is no longer visible. The sole remaining resource of this important facet of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

the farm's history is the brick-capped cistern, original to the first barn and still functioning for the newer barn. Several major field divisions, including the Fox Run pasture and the woodlot, spring improvements, the alignment of the original entry land and the domestic complex reflect John A. Hornsby's planning, judgement and agricultural knowledge during his term of stewardship on the farm.

John A. Hornsby lived on the farm until his death in July of 1887 at the age of seventy-six. His will divided his then 549 acre farm almost equally between each of his four children, Cynthia A. Hudson, F. Cornelia Calloway, Thomas L. Hornsby and Joseph W. Hornsby. Attachment 3, a copy of the survey document, shows the divisions. It is important to note that many of these 1887 dividing lines directly relate to present-day farm divisions and distinct topographic and vegetative areas. For example, Cornelia's acreage included the northeast woodland pasture, part of the original entry lane, part of Fox Run, and the north pastures with the large pond and intermittent stream. Thomas L.'s included the house, improved spring, southwest woodlot, and part of Fox Run. The C & O Railroad bed marked the west boundary of Cynthia's acreage which contained the southeast pasture, a part of Fox Run that flows south of the Clore-Jackson Road, and acreage on the south side of the road. The 136 acres acquired by Joseph W. lies directly north of today's Hornsby-Clore farm. The 138 acres willed to Thomas L. contained the brick residence. A portion of Cynthia's land lay south of the Clore-Jackson Road. Within three years of John A. Hornsby's death however, Thomas L. agreed to purchase Cordelia's 138 acres for \$8,107.50 and the 76 acres of Cynthia's land north of the Clore-Jackson Road (then the "old Aiken Road") for \$4,500.00. This reunited 352 acres of the original farm to a single piece.

Thomas L. and Joseph W. Hornsby associated themselves as the Hornsby Brothers with T.L. eventually becoming one of the most successful livestock operators in the county and enjoying recognition throughout Kentucky. Thomas L. Hornsby stands as one of a number of individuals pivotal in bringing about modern techniques in the breeding and raising of fine livestock in the state. Among his accomplishments from the early 1880's until his death in 1923 were serving as first president of the state Live Stock Breeder's Association, the organization that inaugurated the state fair in Kentucky. He served as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, on the State Livestock Sanitary Board, as a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Trustee for the University of Kentucky and as a member of the Extension Committee of the Kentucky Experiment Station. Yet, T.L.'s most significant contribution to Kentucky agriculture was demonstrated on his farm where he introduced the first registered Hereford cattle to Kentucky, continued the reputation of his father's Morgan horse breeding operation, and established one of America's premier registered Southdown sheep flocks.

As established in the MRA, Henry Clay imported the first purebred shorthorned cattle to Kentucky in 1817. It was Hornsby however, who almost sixty years later in 1884 bought, with father-in-law J.S. Baskett, and Pickett and Bailey of Finchville (in southern Shelby County) a number of Hereford heifers and a bull each from F.W. Stone's registered Hereford herd in Ontario, Canada. (Interestingly, the Pickett and Bailey herd was soon purchased by Hornsby's neighbor to the south, W.H. Curtice who established the renown Pine Park herd. In comparison to the Hornsby-Clore Farm, however, the Curtice farm has been recontoured and landscaped for a horse breeding farm during the past five years.) Hornsby's herd gained an enviable reputation with the Anxiety and Woodford lines. In 1935, when the The History and Handbook of Hereford Cattle and Hereford Bull Index was published, the Hornsby herd was ... "still maintained on the farm where it was established and is the oldest herd in Kentucky". Besides the farm's current cattle, progeny of the original herd, the location of the machine shed (originally a cattle feeding shed), the corn crib\granary, and the collapsed barn and silo to the north of the west lot are the physical evidence of this historic and ongoing function.

Thomas L. Hornsby also established a notable registered Southdown sheep herd about the same time of his Hereford importation. Founded on twelve imported ewes of "Luton Hoo" breeding, Hornsby managed his flock with about 90 breeding ewes and an annual sale of about 25 finely bred ewes and 50 rams to other farms interested in improving their lines. The main resource affiliated with the Southdowns at the Hornsby-Clore Farm is the sheep barn, dating to the mid 1920's. The gambrel roofed building is representative of a stock barn where much hay must be stored. The gambrel structure offers more loft area without the intrusion of projecting structural members than any other barn roof line with the exception of the Gothic which is fairly cost prohibitive to construct. There are other early 20th century gambrel roofed barns in Shelby County, but the definite number is

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

---

unknown. The majority were probably originally associated with dairy enterprises. Dated photographs indicate the sheep barn was built before 1930, probably by Thomas L. Hornsby, Jr.

The context of tobacco and tobacco barns in Shelby County was established in the MRA overview. Like other Shelby County diversified farms, the Hornsby enterprise devoted significant acreage to cultivation of the crop and invested in well constructed, spacious tobacco barns. The two tobacco barns at the Hornsby-Clore farm are significant local examples of the type. The older, smaller barn to the west is an excellent example of a pegged, mortise and tenon jointed tobacco barn of the late 19th century. The larger, circa 1900 barn is not only one of the largest in Shelby County, but also presents an efficient plan and a exterior form that are quite unique in the county. The older, smaller tobacco barn is assumed to have been built during John A. Hornsby's tenure and the larger tobacco barn was constructed under the supervision on his son, Thomas L. Hornsby.

In 1924, Thomas L. Hornsby died and his son, Thomas L. Hornsby, Jr. assumed operation of the farm. Thomas L. Jr. died in 1932 and the property reverted to his mother, Mary Baskett Hornsby, and sister, Nan Clore and her husband Thomas L. Clore. Thomas L. Clore, an important figure in Shelby County agriculture, continued the farm's work until his death in 1974. Clore served as horse show manager at the Shelby County Fair, the Kentucky State Fair and the Lexington Junior League Horse Show, among others. He directed the cattle division of the Kentucky State Fair, was the first vice president of the Kentucky Polled and Horned Hereford Association and was a trustee of Good Samaritan Hospital in Lexington. He authored several articles for agricultural journals Grower and Stockman, and The Sheepman. An article in the latter publication entitled "Fitting Up the Barn", suggested characteristics of a good sheep barn. The shelter should be ditched and drained, or sited on a high point, be protected from drafts with board and batten or siding walls or lined with hay or straw bales, have a ceiling to avoid drafts, preferably have windows on the south exposure, have hay and grain racks, and provide 12 square feet of floor space per ewe during lambing. Clore's article wasn't untried advice; the sheep barn at the Hornsby-Clore farm contains all of these features.

Today, the Hornsby-Clore farm is owned and operated by the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

---

fifth generation of the Hornsby-Clore family. Descendents of John A. Hornsby's first registered Herefords graze the farm pastures. Some fences dividing fields have been recently removed, but no incompatible new construction of buildings or structures or extensive manipulation of field patterns have been introduced to compromise the historic landscape. The continued maintenance and care of this large farm by one family over 125 years is indeed a rare and significant achievement in Shelby County.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

---

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

Hazelton, John M., ed. History and Handbook of Hereford Cattle and Hereford Bull Index. 3rd Edition. Kansas City: Walker Publications, Inc. 1935.

Johnson. A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians. V. II. pp.1688-89.

Kentucky Grower and Stockman. December, 1938.

Lexington Herald Leader. Special Edition, 1937. (n.d., private copy)

Mc Manus, Christopher D. "Hornsby's in America: The First Four Generations". Chevy Chase, Maryland. March, 1977.

Perrin. History of Kentucky. Vol 7, pp.741-42, 1887.

The Sheepman. June, July, 1937. ; August 1935.

Wallace's American Trotting Register for 1871, 1872, 1873. Vol. II. New York, 1874.

Geographical Data  
Geographical Data  
Geographical Data

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The expanded boundary of the Hornsby-Clore Farm \ John A. Hornsby House Nomination corresponds to the legal farm boundary (as described in the Shelby County Clerk and Recorder's Office, Shelbyville, Kentucky) with the exceptions of part of the southeast and northwest corners as indicated on the map (Attachment 4) taken from the original on file at the Shelby County Property Valuation and Assessment Office.

**Boundary Justification**

The expanded boundary of the Hornsby-Clore Farm \ John A. Hornsby House nomination is justified as including the portions of the farm that contain all the contributing buildings, structures and sites of the farm and all of the fields, pastures and natural resources that together effectively convey the historic appearance of a successful diversified farm in Shelby County. The excluded portions of the farm were omitted due to a lack of historic resources, the introduction of non-historic resources, and a change of land use.

hath brought to his hand and seal the same date as above written. =

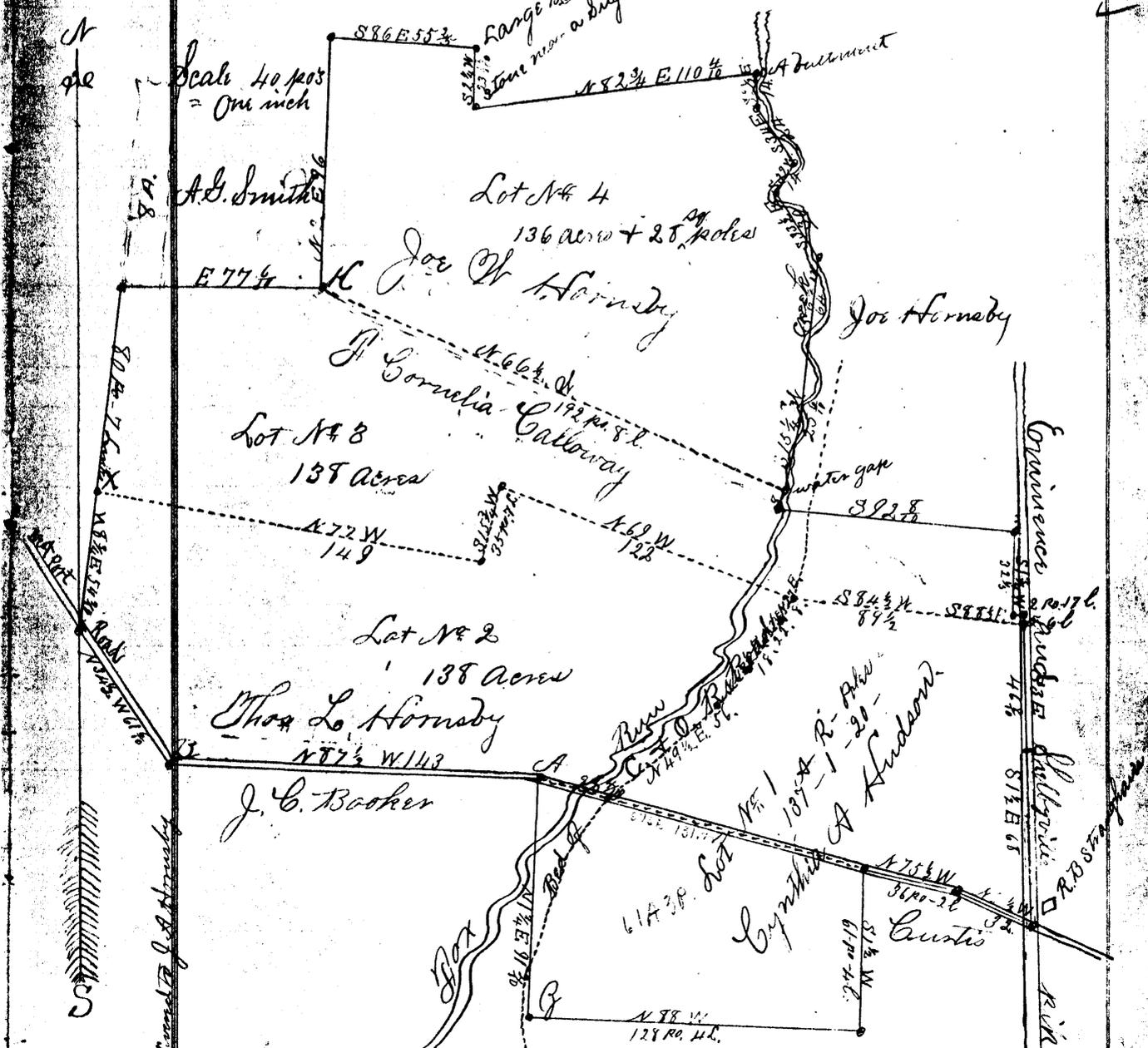
John A. Hornsby *(seal)*

Kentucky, Shelby County, Oct.

I Andrew J. Stephens Clerk of the County Court for the County of said do certify that the foregoing deed from John A. Hornsby to Cynthia A. Hudson and others was on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September 1876 produced to me in my office and acknowledged before me by John A. Hornsby to be his act and deed and the tax being paid on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September 1876

Given under my hand this the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September 1876.

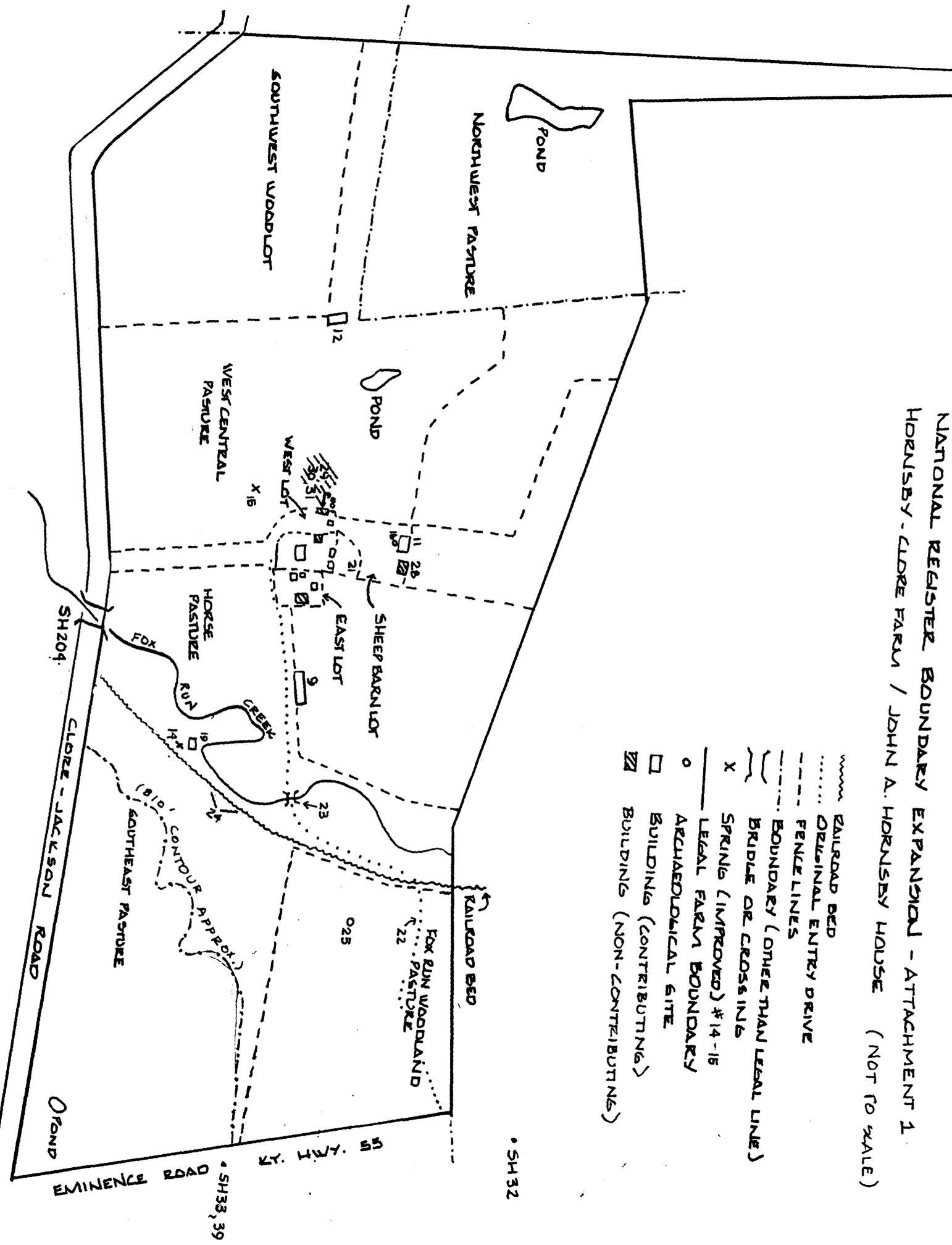
A. J. Stephens Clerk Shelby County Court.  
*Thomas H. Hiers  
Range Clerk  
Stone man & Sugar*



Plot of the division of the Farm  
of John A. Hornsby Esq

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY EXPANSION - ATTACHMENT 1  
 HORNSBY - CLORE FARM / JOHN A. HORNSBY HOUSE (NOT TO SCALE)

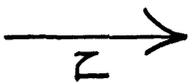
- ~~~~~ RAILROAD BED
- ..... ORIGINAL ENTRY DRIVE
- FENCE LINES
- BOUNDARY (OTHER THAN LEGAL LINE)
- ~ ~ ~ BRIDLE OR CROSSING
- X SPRING (IMPROVED) #14-15
- o LEGAL FARM BOUNDARY
- o ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- BUILDING (CONTRIBUTING)
- ▨ BUILDING (NON-CONTRIBUTING)



COLLAPSED BARN

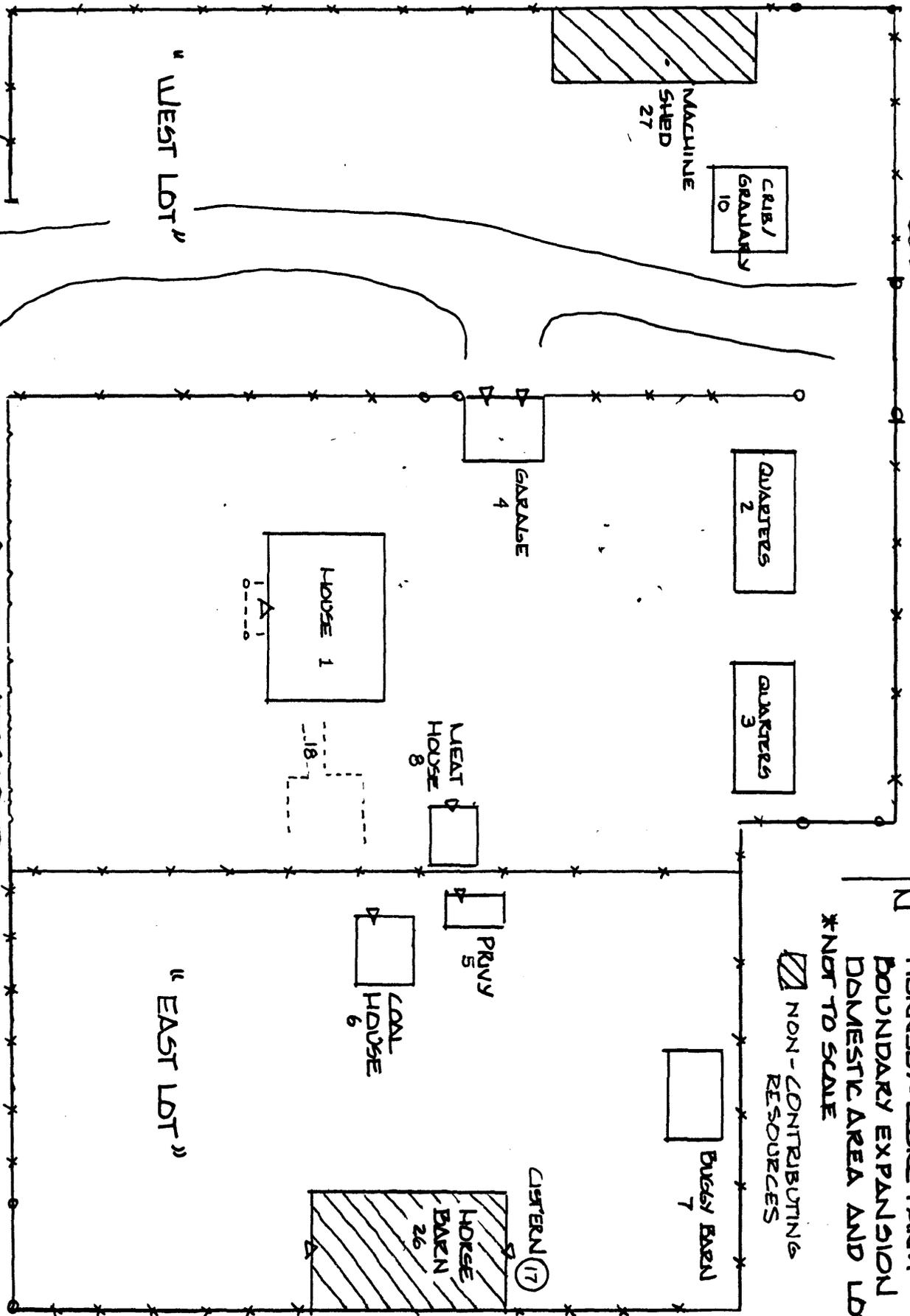
20

TO SHEEP BARN



SH 35 ATTACHMENT 2  
HORNSBY-CLORE FARM  
BOUNDARY EXPANSION  
DOMESTIC AREA AND LOTS  
\*NOT TO SCALE

 NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES



" WEST LOT "

" EAST LOT "

DRIVE

ROCK WALL 13

MACHINE SHED 27

CRIB / GRILLARY 10

QUARTERS 2

QUARTERS 3

GARAGE 4

HOUSE 1

MEAT HOUSE 8

PRIVY 5

COAL HOUSE 6

BUGGY BARN 7

CISTERN (17)

HORSE BARN 26

20

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88003195

Date Listed: 1/27/89

J.A. Hornsby Hse (Boundary Increase)  
Property Name

Shelby  
County

KY  
State

Shelby County MRA  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews  
for Signature of the Keeper

1/27/89  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

The resource count listed on this form must be clarified. This nomination is an expansion of a previously-listed property (the John A. Hornsby House, listed in the National Register on 12/27/88). The original nomination included five contributing buildings (the main house and four outbuildings). These five resources should not be included in the count for the expanded area (as they are already included in the National Register Data Base). In consultation with Marty Perry of the KY SHPO the form for the expansion is now amended to reflect a new resource count of seven contributing buildings and under the section "number of contributing resources previously listed..." the form is amended to show five.

-----  
DISTRIBUTION:  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)