Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 1 1978
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Clark County Multiple Resources, Excluding the City of Winchester

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER For locations of sites, see individual inventory forms

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 6

__ VICINITY OF

STATE Kentucky CODE 021 COUNTY Clark CODE 049

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
X STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	X TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY,	X OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME See individual inventory forms

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Clark County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER Main Street

CITY, TOWN Winchester STATE Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Kentucky Heritage Commission Historic Survey

DATE Sept-Dec. 1976 __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage Commission, 104 Bridge Street

CITY, TOWN Frankfort STATE KY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

See continuation sheets, beginning with #7 Page 1

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(Rev. 10-74)

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Clark County Multiple Resources Nomination
(Excluding Winchester)

The historic sites survey of Clark County was conducted during September, October, and November of 1976 by two teams. The City of Winchester was surveyed by architectural historian, Anthony James, and the county by architectural historian, A. Camille Wells, and historian Carolyn Torma. William Broberg, historian, assisted for a short time. (The city of Winchester is not being nominated at this time due to Anthony James' departure from the agency and the unfamiliarity of the material to the editor of this nomination). The Clark County survey was one of the first two surveys conducted in the ten-year comprehensive program.

This was a geographically complete survey. Every road was traveled and every structure indicated on USGS 15 minute quadrangle maps was visually examined. Individual structures that met certain minimum standards of architectural or historical significance were mapped, described, documented, photographed, and given a designation number, consisting of the Smithsonian designation for Clark County, Ck, and a number. All this information was recorded on the Kentucky Historic Resources form.

Once the field survey was completed, historic research was conducted both to supplement the individual surveyed sites and in order to write the publication essay. A condensed version of the esssay is found under Item Number 8, significance. All survey material was then evaluated and each site designated as inventory, Kentucky Survey or National Register. Inventory forms can be found for each nominated site under Item 8. For references, those sites already listed on the Register are also included.

The total number of surveyed sites was 1,142; 534 in the county and 608 in Winchester. 43 of these are being nominated to the National Register.

Sites entered on the National Register

Old Stone Meeting House		13 May 76
Hubbard Taylor House	Springdale	17 February 77
Benjamen Groom House (in Winchester)	Vinewood	12 August 77
Clark Mansion	Holly Road	13 June 74
Brown Proctor Hotel		29 July 77
Clark County Courthouse		7 August 74

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Literature Search, (addendum to Survey Methodology section)

Once the field survey has been completed, the survey historian conducts historical research and evaluation and writes the appropriate publication materials. A systematic search is conducted in all the available libraries; the local city and county library, regional depository, the holdings of the Kentucky Historical Society, the University of Kentucky's M. I. King Library, Map Center and Special Collections, the Filson Club, and the State Archives.

The materials which are utilized can be categorized as the following:

1. Maps, atlases and plans. The atlas is the first item consulted and all appropriate names, physical features and supplemental biographical and demographic materials are added to the form. Historic maps are used to determine roadways, communities and other historic features. Town plans are reviewed.
2. County histories. All county histories are read and the information transferred to forms and indexed and analyzed for the overview essay.
3. Specific site information. Oral history interviews are conducted throughout the field survey and additional resource people are interviewed during the wrap- up period. Public meetings are used to contact these people and to give them an opportunity to review all the forms and add information to them. All information is recorded accurately and evaluated in light of the physical evidence. Additional resources include; newspapers, manuscripts, magazines, letters and journals, church and other social organization records and publications, tax, death, census, and marriage records, photographs, post cards, and cemetery records.
4. General histories. Once the specific information for a county has been collected, it is analyzed for major themes, trends and patterns. Additional research will then be conducted in political, economic, social and other thematic histories. Each county has its own particular configuration, which requires special knowledge.
5. Additonal inquiries. In each county the historian attempts to expand his/her knowledge beyond the local and secondary source level. A project is selected to increase one's familiarity with special materials and research techniques, land transactions, selected wills and inventories, or population data are analyzed in a particular way in order to further our understanding of the connections between social conditions and architectural choice.

The final essay is then written, which provides both an integral developmental narrative and an historical context for understanding the sites. This essay functions for us as a statement of significance.

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Finally the National Register criteria are applied to each surveyed site and those sites meeting the criteria are selected for inclusion in the multiple resource nomination. The nomination is then prepared.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	X ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	X TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation sheets beginning with #8 Page 1.

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Clark County Multiple Resources Nomination
(excluding Winchester)

Clark County, Kentucky, lies north of the Kentucky River, at the eastern edge of the Bluegrass. The southwestern section of the county is situated within the Inner Bluegrass and the eastern half of the county lies within the area called the Eden Shale or Knobs. Following the course of the Kentucky River, the Shale or Knobs Region surrounds the rich, fertile Bluegrass area, with its small steep hills and less fertile land. As a consequence of these geographical features, the western half of Clark County has been generally more wealthy, and the eastern area obscured from the written record of the county's history.

The history of Clark County has been an evolution of a traditional agricultural economy. Hemp, tobacco, horses and cattle figured prominently in the pre-Civil War era. After the war, railroads and a more diversified economy based on light industry and more grain crop agriculture added new forms to the county landscape. The lasting impression of the county, however, is one of scattered farms and a few, random villages.

The architecture of Clark County outside of Winchester presents a pattern of relatively consistent rural development. Geographically, the building dispersion is even throughout the county. Among the range of building types present in this generally homogeneous landscape, it is domestic architecture that exhibits the designer's values and the reliance upon familiar buildings forms and materials with his deliberate admiration of stylistic innovations. Although Clark County does not lack examples of academic architecture, the preponderance of the domestic architecture in Clark County is of a traditional form with symbols of architectural styles such as Greek moldings or Italianate brackets merely applied.

The history of the county begins with movement of settlers from Virginia into the area. There were two major trails, which led into Clark County. Boone's Trace, which terminated just south of the county line across the Kentucky River, brought settlers to Fort Boonesborough. The migration from the north occurred along the Maysville-Paris Pike Buffalo Trace. Early settlers claimed land along Clark County's many streams. Generally the tracts in the northern sections of the county were larger than those in the south.

From Fort Boonesborough, settlers moved to a series of stockaded stations located throughout Clark County. Founded in 1779, Strode Station was the most famous of the early stations, which included Constant Station and McGee's Station. Situated on the Lexington Pike (now at the intersection of the Winchester By-Pass and west Route 60), Strode Station was comprised of twenty-five log residences in 1781. Many well-known pioneer families lived in the station during the first two decades, including the Clinkenbeards, who settled along the Paris Pike, the Spahrs, who were businessmen in Winchester, and the Judys, Ectons, and Donaldsons, for whom county roads were named.

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By 1795 twelve more stations had been founded. Some, like Schol's Station, dating from 1779 and Kidd's Station, dating from 1782 became towns. Others developed into small communities, which had virtually disappeared by 1850. Among them were Holder's Station, founded in 1781 and Tracy's Station founded in 1783. Still others, such as Boyle's Station established in 1790, existed only as a stockade and never developed into anything else.

Holder's Settlement was an example of the evolution from station to village. Located at the mouth of Lower Howard's Creek on the Kentucky River. Holder's land was ideally situated for commercial enterprise. So, Holder, rather than expending all his efforts on farming, focused his attention on trade. First, he built a road at the northern end of the creek. Next, he opened a boatyard to build his flatboats. Soon, he had a thriving business, transporting tobacco, corn, wheat, and hemp down the creek, along the Kentucky River, and outward to the Mississippi River. The government opened a tax warehouse at Holder's village and promptly three large tobacco warehouses were erected. Just north of the boatyard, John Martin erected a mill in 1786 (Ck-49), which Holder added to his small empire in 1790.

Settlement villages were not simply the product of commercial activities, but religious activities as well. For example, Bush's Settlement was actually a congregation. In the 1770's William Bush had been a Kentucky trail blazer, with Daniel Boone for the Transylvania Land Company. In 1780 he returned to Virginia to organize the members of the Pamukey Baptist Church into an immigrant party. Five years later, the group arrived in Clark County. The forty families settled along old Boonesborough Road, from the Kentucky River on south to Forest Grove on the north (Ck-6). Providence Church, now known as the Old Stone Meeting House (Ck-29) was the focal point of their community. Constructed of log in 1785, the first church was replaced by this stone one in 1793, making it the earliest church in the county.

Elsewhere in the county, other church villages were established. At the Tracy Settlement, off Route 60 in eastern Clark County, members founded the Goshen Primitive Baptist Church (Ck-272). In the southeast near Schollsville, Bethlehem Church was established in 1808.

There is documentary evidence as well as an historical tradition that log construction was the first building method employed by immigrants to Clark County. In 1783, the Little Stoner Creek Goshen Church area was settled and the earliest houses were described by a descendant of the first settlers as "unhewn log buildings," laid to a height of one story with puncheon floors and gable roofs built up of successively smaller logs laid perpendicular to the ridgeline. In the absence of nails, these roofs were sheathed with riven boards and secured by weight poles. Chimneys were stick and mud structures. No known examples of such crudely-executed frontier buildings have survived; they were apparently quickly replaced by more permanent dwellings

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of log, frame, brick, or stone.

The more stable log construction that emerged during the second period of building and are today an integral part of the Clark County building tradition are thought to be German in origin. The hewn and notched log houses with gable-end chimney, loft, and entrance on the long facade was brought to German Pennsylvania, products of a vestigial European construction method that enjoyed a new popularity in timber-rich America.

Early log, brick and stone construction can be comprehended as a series of multiplications of the English-based single-cell or one room house. Log construction in Clark County takes several forms. The first a single, square pen house - has survived most often as a weatherboarded component. A second form, which is common, is the rectangular pen, which has elongated facades and most often three bays, partitioned into a hall-parlor plan. There is also a single doubling of pens. A less common type in the Bluegrass is the saddlebag, in which two pens are joined at the gable ends to a central stone chimney. Probably the most popular log form is the dogtrot, in which two square pens are separated by an open passage or breezeway. A logical variation is the center-passage form that is composed entirely of log. Surviving examples now have five bays and resemble on the exterior, the two-story I-house. Hewn log construction was used as a construction method until the Civil War era.

A second construction material and method, which dates from the early settlement years, is stone, refered to locally as "Kentucky River Marble." In Clark County, the known builders of stone houses notably William Taylor, John Martin and Robert Clark were immigrants from Virginia. While the Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania German stone traditions are strong; the English descendants living in Tidewater and Piedmont Virginia were also heirs to a stone building tradition. The plentiful limestone of central Kentucky provided the opportunity for stone construction to reemerge and briefly flourish. Extant stone dwellings and auxiliary stone structures are located in predictably along creek beds. The largest number are located along the old Boonesborough Road roughly from the Kentucky River northeast toward Forest Grove, the area which comprised the Holder, Martin and Bush settlements.

This early stonework is not of a highly finished quality, and apparently shortly into the nineteenth century brick preempted limestone. The original trim of these dwellings dates stylistically from the Federal period and some of it is exceptionally fine. In form, the stone dwellings of Clark County exhibit the same range of modular types as log buildings.

A single-unit two-story stone house survives as the original section of the Joel Quisenberry House on Flanagan Station Road (Ck-498). The structure had a semi-exterior stone chimney and a two-bay main facade with the doorway displaced

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away from the chimney end. A similarity to common log construction is visible in the timber girt which extends beyond the plane of the stone wall. The original window frames are mortised and pegged and the stone jack arches are roughly gauged. Interior woodwork is consistently Federal. Another small stone dwelling is the Zachary Elkin House (Ck-31). The same two-story, two-bay arrangement with exterior chimney originally enclosed one large room and a very narrow stair passage. The early, if not original, staircase is a single ladder-like structure. Almost no stylistic details survive, but those few which remain have the compact proportions and simplicity of pre-Federal eighteenth-century design. Of visually perfect scale and detail is the Jesse Hampton House (Ck-496) on Bybee Road. This three-bay, one-and-a-half-story dwelling is closely related in proportion to the rectangular log pen. It has two exterior gable-end chimneys with an advanced course of stone at the shoulder line and beveled shoulders. All openings have gauged jack arches, and the plan is hall-parlor. The rectangular proportions are similar to those of the now gutted Martin House (Ck-50) on Lower Howard's Creek, built before 1810. The Robert Clark Calmes-Smith House (Ck-47) dating prior to 1810, has a hall-parlor plan, and is one-and-a-half-stories. It has double-cell proportions and each room is served by separate interior end chimneys. The roof framing is an early and, for the dimensions of the structure, an over-cautious design, that includes hewn summer beams into which the joists are mortised, and true plated which support the rafters. The size, plan, and solid masonry construction were common to the upper levels of society.

Kentucky has few center-passage plans stone dwellings, a notable absense because the classically symmetrical plan is generally one of the most common conventions of domestic arhitecture. Nowhere is the absense of the central passage more startling than in the David Gist House (Ck-209) located in the Wades Mill vicinity, the balanced three-bay facade with centered entrance of this two-story stone dwelling almost dicates a corresponding rigidly balanced plan. Instead, the plan of the Gist House is hall-parlor. Although the interior details were altered during the Greek Revival period, there is every indication that the present plan is the original one: a large hall, contigious parlor, and a staircase relegated to an inconspicuous corner. Sometime before 1860 the Gist House was enlarged with the addition of two one-story brick wings, which graphically represent the transition from stone to brick construction.

Stone construction was also used in early churches such as the Old Stone Meeting House (Ck-29, listed on the National Register). Erected in 1793 the structure is composed of roughly worked limestone. The nave form is set on a stone plinth. The long facades have three bays, with gauged jack arches still discernible in the stonework. The windows themselves were changed to the lancet form in the late nineteenth century to conform to the prevailing view that Gothic architecture was more churchly. Unfortunately the interior details of the Old Stone Meeting House date from after the 1949 fire. A second early stone church is the former Antioch Christian Church, (Ck-439) located at the confluence of Fourmile Creek and Stoner Branch.

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Long abandoned by its congregation, the Antioch Christian Church has suffered the addition of a gambrel roof to accommodate its present use as a barn. Like the Old Stone Meeting House, this church was constructed of rough limestone at an early date. William Tuttle deeded the property in 1834, by which date the church building may have already been standing. Double doors accommodate the entrance end, and the long facades have only two bays, rendering the proportions of the structure almost square. The interior was plastered originally; none of the woodwork has survived.

There are fewer than five frame dwelling in the county which date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Before the availability of sawmills framing and sheathing members could be pit-sawn or hewn. Wood construction, however, is particularly vulnerable to destruction by fire and organic decay. Probably the earliest surviving well-dated frame structure is Spring Hill (Ck-96). Built by Hubbard Taylor of Caroline County, Virginia in 1792, this structure is a weatherboarded house of five bays with a center-passage plan and an early rear shed. The original roof structure was gambrel, the only known example in central Kentucky. The glazed-header Flemish bond pattern in the brickwork of the two chimneys is important as a rare early eighteenth-century masonry pattern in Kentucky.

In the fifty years from 1810 to 1860, Clark County reached its greatest wealth and productivity relative to the rest of the country. Agriculture was successful and stock breeding became an especially important aspect of the economic life.

The pattern of life on the Clark County landscape became the isolated farmstead and occassional small village. The western portions of the county with their large estates and slave populations relied primarily on Winchester as a service center, while the eastern sections were distinguished by smaller farms and more small crossroads communities.

There were areas of concentrated activity that had various peak years, and then settled into decline. Lower Howard's Creek, for example, flourished between 1812 and 1814, (Ck-49, 50, 51 526) when it was lined with factories, tanneries, and residences. By 1820, however, industry had moved northward into Winchester and westward along McClure Road.

Western Clark County and especially the northwest quadrant achieved fame at this time for its prime stock breeding business. The fame, of course, was shared with central bluegrass Kentucky. Abraham Renick, whose residence once stood on Van Meter Road, and his neighbor, Isaac Cunningham (Ck-177) joined the Ohio Company for Importing Improved Cattle. In 1834 the Company sent a sales representative to England to buy prime stock. From that venture grew a major business in the Ohio River Valley, which attracted families such as the Van Meters (Ck-171), and the

Goffs (Ck-172). All became noted breeders of fine horses, sheep and cattle.

It was during this era that the most wealthy farmers erected a large number of handsome brick dwellings. These surviving houses include the same range of tradition-based plans that were built throughout the nineteenth century in this area. One distinguishing characteristic of the brick examples is the imposition of uniformly rigid, symmetrical facades, sometimes at the expense of a balanced room arrangement. The reason for this feature is, presumably, that construction in brick is a social signal of prosperity and permanence.

An early example of brick construction is the Clinkenbeard House (Ck-188) on Paris Pike. A two-story hall-parlor plan it was extended at an early date by the addition of a one-story brick wing. The land upon which this circa 1812 dwelling was constructed was patented out of Strode's Station. Although is is presently in a poor state of repair, the Clinkenbeard House has survived in nearly original condition. Several basic architectural patternbooks were available around Lexington by 1795 and in no example is their guidance so well exhibited as in the Clinkenbeard House. While the delicate moldings of the mantels represent that Federal period, the compact chairrails, the short proportions of the windows and the mortised frames suggest some earlier eighteenth century classical influences. The mantel that survives in the one-story wing has a much clumsier design that the one in the original block. The one exterior, one-interior chimney is a common, but unexplained feature of nineteenth century Kentucky architecture.

One solution to the facade-plan relationship is seen in the John Gibbs House (Ck-334) which was standing by 1822 when the initials "E. P." were carved into the masonry. The four-bay facade of the Gibbs House has an off-center doorway that has forced the passage between hall and parlor into an unbalanced space, thus disconcerting the eye with a solid rather that the classically dictated void at the center of the elevation. The Federal woodwork of the Gibbs example is exceptionally fine. All window recesses are beveled and reeded, and several six-panel raised-panel doors survive. The original Federal mantels in the second-floor chambers are reeded and embellished with gougework festoons of stylized bell husk flowers. Relatively early additions to the Gibbs House include a rear brick ell and a recessed single-story wing.

The Hart House (Ck-286) located on Ecton Road, was constructed before 1808. The unique L-plan of this house embodied a center-passage plan and a two-room ell to the north. While rear ells were often constructed as an original portion of the house and were common means of expanding the spatial enclosure of a structure without disrupting the formalized proportions of the main block, few are as consciously incorporated into the original design as is that of the Hart House. The hipped roofline unifies the L-plan of the house. The Federal details include the round-

headed arch and fanlight, and the excellent mantels with gouged dentils, and ellipse motifs in the frieze boards. The careful Flemish bond brickwork with gauged jack-arches is unsurpassed in Clark County.

Built circa 1816 by Captain Robert Bush, Wynnstay, another early brick structure, exhibits flared jack-arches and lightly reeded window frames with corner blocks. Although this residence, relates in its present appearance relates more to a series of triple-gable Gothic cottages which are located in the Combs Ferry vicinity, it is also another stolid representative of an early and obviously popular plan form.

The Robert Scobee House (Ck-256) is a single-story double-pile structure, which has gauged jack-arches and molding details of the 1820 Federal period. It is unusual to discover an early dwelling of such size and careful construction that totally ignores the tenets of balance and regularity in plan or facade. The main facade is pierced by four irregular bays. The principal entrance opens into an asymmetrical hall-parlor arrangement which extends into two rear chambers. All four rooms are heated by chimneys built into the lateral partition walls. The Scobee House can only be interpreted as a strongly individual arrangement of modules into a ill-proportioned but carefully constructed shell.

Other structures erected in brick at this period include churches, such as the Goshen Primitive Baptist Church. In 1792 the congregation was founded, but the building that it presently occupies was not constructed until the middle of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, the Goshen Church (Ck-272) is most closely related in form and detail to the classically detailed early nineteenth century churches of Piedmont Virginia and Maryland. The austere cornice is related to the Greek Revival period. The principal gable-end is pierced by two round-headed doorways, an architectural characteristic which appears most frequently in churches of the southern protestant denominations. While the processional arrangement inherent in the nave-plan is retained by these protestant churches, the formality of the progression from entrance to alter is diffused slightly by the use of two off-center aisles.

The single-pile two-story center-passage plan was the most popular form for early brick domestic architecture in Clark County. This plan, called the I-house, became even more widely disseminated later in the century. The formula is simple and direct with cross ventilation for each room and easy heating possible from the two chimney stacks. The form can be almost endlessly extended by ell and shed additions without detriment to the proportions or symmetry of the central mass. An excellent early example of this I-house type is the Pendleton-Walters House (Ck-160). Built around 1820, the brickwork is fine Flemish bond on the main facade with closers at the openings and corners. The bays are spaced slightly away from the central bay, thus emphasizing the centered orientation of the facade and plan. By far the most

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outstanding stylistic feature of this example is the fanlighted entrance way, which is the rural counterpart of Holly Road, the Clark House in Winchester.

The Greek Revival became popular in Kentucky about 1835, and was the first of the revival styles to be adopted through popularized handbooks and periodicals. In Clark County the period of dominance by Greek motifs, c. 1835-60, was not a time of major construction in that county. Overwhelmingly, the modes of the Greek Revival appear not on pretentions, weighty, temple-like structures, but on traditional forms, usually of log or frame construction. The disseminating tools remained the pattern books which treated examples of Greek details.

Most log houses in Clark County exhibit ornamental details of the Greek Revival period, indicating that most prolific era of log construction was 1835-60 in this area. Dating from the Greek period, the Dailey House (Ck-65) survives as the most exuberantly ornamented log structure. This dogtrot dwelling is V-notched and has been weatherboarded to form central-passage plan. The bays are framed with untutored but powerful reeded moldings with bullseye corner blocks. Emphasizing the open string staircase is a bold Greek key pattern. On the exterior, this Greek key motif is repeated in whorls as a cresting for the fluted corner boards. Heavy Doric pilasters and piers support the central portico. The entire assemblage is capped with an exaggerated cornice that exhibits a unique pattern of dentilation. Unlike standard Greek dentils, they are shovel-shaped which suggest that the enthusiastic builder mistook the classical guttae of his builder's guide for the more commonly employed dentils. The Dailey House is the quintessential example of a traditional plan and material which have been overlaid with popularized and freely interpreted stylistic details.

The popularization of the I-house and of Greek Revival details seems to have occurred in Clark County simultaneously, about 1840. For this reason, there are literally dozens of houses of this form, which were ornamented Greek Revival details, and served the middle class farm family.

Another Greek I-house with excellent detailing is the Parrish House (Ck-91) off Todds-Colby Road. Constructed in 1850, this residence has the weight and set of a Greek double pile although it is only one room deep. Like Athalon Farm, it is extended by an original two-story rear ell. The Parrish House has a series of relatively sophisticated details that relate it to a group of large Greek houses in adjacent Fayette County. The Parrish House is located near Winchester Pike at the easternmost extention of this series and it would appear to be one of the group. The exceptional exterior details of the Parrish House include the cast iron lintels and sills with acanthus leaf motifs and the weighty Doric portico. On the interior, swans-neck Empire newels finish the staircase in the central passage, and the door surrounds have corner blocks which repeat the acanthus motif.

In Clark County, a few products of major construction and conscious stylistic emulation have survived from the Greek period. Of these examples, there are three basic forms: the I-house in a highly embellished form, the single-story block with appended wings, and the Greek cube form which most closely emulates the Greek Revival ideal massing.

One of two surviving examples of the single-story Greek Revival form is Oakwood (Ck-238), built by Alpheus Lewis about 1825. The mass of this brick structure is set on a podium-like high basement. The main floor above this level is arranged in a single-pile central-passage plan. Flanking this mass are double-pile wings that are set flush with the plane of the front elevation, creating a horizontal, nine-bay facade. On the rear elevation these wings extend beyond the plane of the main block and flank a recessed gallery. Oakwood has sandstone trim on the principal facades and a characteristically Greek sidelighted and transomed doorway. Wood ornamental details are generally large-scale and severe. Oakwood represents the breakup of the style-based classical pile into its modular components.

Among the Greek period double-pile houses of Clark County is Hollywood Springs (Ck-318) located on the Robert Vivian farm off Kiddville Road. Now abandoned, this imposing house has a gable-end temple-form facade of three bays. The wide gable end is delinated by a Greek pedimented outline. A second-story doorway, set into the pediment, indicated that there was originally a two-story porch or portico on the principal facade. The plan of Hollywood Springs is double-pile with interior chimneys and a central passage that runs parallel to the ridgeline. The axial facades have only two bays, which makes the mass appear somewhat foreshortened and dominated by the great expanses of roof. Although the exterior of Hollywood Springs is large-scale and pretentious, the interior woodwork is very plain. The execution of Hollywood Springs is provincial, but in weight and massing, temple-like.

The proportions of the frame Carroll House (Ck-28), located off Old Boonesboro Road are a classical cube. This weatherboarded structure has a five-bay axial facade, with the flanking bays spaced slightly away from the central entrance. Interior end chimneys accommodate the four rooms that are located off the central passage. The mass is surmounted by a low hipped roof. The original entrance portico shares with the cornice line a series of pendanted modillion blocks and brackets, Italianate features which indicate a late construction date.

In the 1870s the railroad profoundly altered the landscape and life of Clark County, promoting both boom and decline. For railroad stock investors and those for whom rapid, inexpensive transportation meant profit, the railroad bought prosperity and growth. For those whose business depended on little or no cheap competition it created financial disaster. Several large fortunes, such as Ben Groom's (Ck-262) and Ben Van Meter's (Ck-171) were lost over shorthorn cattle. Prime stock

raising was labor intensive. So when the railroad's opened up the far west, pure bred stock, such as shorthorns, could no longer compete with cattle, which were fed on abundant, self-generating grass and transported rapidly to stock yard cities, slaughtered and sold on massive scale. Many breeders could not anticipate the railroad's impact, nor the change in taste of the American public, and shorthorns soon came to mean diaster. Clark County of the 1870-1915 era resembles much of the rural Midwest. The economy, however, had become unbalanced, and the upper levels of extreme wealth never appeared in Clark County.

The first railroad in the county was the Big Sandy, which laid track in 1872. Many railroads were competing at that time for markets, and the Big Sandy Railroad, later subsumed by the Newport News, had successfully captured the northeastern Kentucky lumber trade in the Big Sandy Valley. Clark County's single mill town, Ford, was constructed as part of the chain of mills, located along major water ways in the northeast watershed.

A second line, the Kentucky Central was laid from Winchester southward to Livingston, in Rockcastle County in 1881. Begun in 1883, the Kentucky Union, constructed a railway into Powell County which was completed with a $100,000 subscription. Small service towns grew up along the railroads in the county. Hedges Station is one of the few survivors, located in southeastern Clark County.

After 1900 the smaller county villages, especially those not situated on rail routes, fell into decline. Small crossroads communities continued to serve as post offices, voting polls, schools, and neighborhood groceries. Many still exist today, such as Dykes Store and Caudill Grocery, yet their functions have been reduced to community center, post office, and grocery. The population shifted away from the county and into the city of Winchester, which by 1900 had 7,000 residents.

The black population has always been removed from the mainstream of recorded history, yet there was a visible pattern to the way in which blacks lived. Prior to the Civil War, there were a few freed tradesmen in Winchester, but the majority were slaves, working on the large farms, or as servants in the homes of their white owners. After the war, the population declined rapidly and those that remained, lived either in Winchester, in a neighborhood, called Poynterville, or in the countryside in small black hamlets. These small communities were located at the boundaries of the large estates, and a few remain today, such as Hootentown on the Athens-Boonesborough Road (Ck-53) and Becknerville on the Waterworks Road (Ck-77). Some such as Winetown on East Route 60 (Ck-257, 258, 259), and the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church on the L & E Junction Road (Ck-292) are only reminders of what was once a community.

The style most closely associated with the post-Civil War era was the Italianate.

Although the Italianate style employs the same classical vocabulary as its stylistic predecessors, it introduced the rambling forms of the pictureque era. Superficially, Italianate architecture may be separated into a mode of austere block-like masses which are little different from the Greek temple-cube, and the towered, asymmetrical mode that was more widely adopted as an innovative form and which finally broke up the classical envelope. Both the stolid and the rambling forms utilized the same group of decorative motifs: exaggerated versions of the classical vocabulary.

In the county, the Italianate style largely found expression as ornamental details applied to the traditional forms. The most readily applicable details were the scroll-work brackets set at the eaves. Many surviving frame I-houses exhibit these brackets, perhaps with an Italianate veranda as well.

The most stylistically sophisticated of the Italianate residences in Clark County is Vinewood (Ck-262) constructed in 1861 by Benjamin Groom. The appearance of the Vinewood villa is one of asymmetrical complementing components which collect and meld on their hilltop site. In actuality, the main block of Vinewood is the familiar double-pile central-passage plan, cleverly disguised by the series of porches and bays, and by the dominating tower. Vinewood is built of brick with sandstone trim. The interior details are exceptionally large-scaled. Although the provincial builder could not quite divorce himself from the symmetrical and reassuring double pile, the overall effect of Vinewood is startlingly unique.

Another post-war style was the Gothic Revival which has always been considered most appropriate for ecclesiastical strutures. However, there was a modest flurry of Gothic-detailed domestic construction in Clark County. Once again the superficial symbols of the Gothic Revival were applied to traditional spatial arrangements. This application is illustrated by the Gothic alterations at Wynnstay which were executed circa 1870. Three acute gables punctuated by round-headed windows were added to the front facade. These gables, loosely reminiscent of Gothic spires, made Wynnstay one of a series of three majors Gothic Revival houses on Combs Ferry Road.

By 1915 several other forms and stylistic types had appeared on the Clark County landscape. The Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival are not represented in the nomination, but a few examples are represented in the survey. Two late century housing forms, which are also included in the survey that represent an important feature of rural life are the T-plan house and tenant house.

The eclectic range of styles perpetrated by Downing and his contemporaries surfaced in Clark County most frequently as applications to the familiar regional forms. However, the asymmetrical arrangement of volumes which were the fundamental expression of the picturesque romantic movement also proliferated in Clark County, beginning circa 1870; a date that associates these aymmetrical forms closely with the arrival of the railroads. In the county, the pictureque plan took two prominent

forms: the one-story and the two-story T-plans.

Overwhelmingly, late-century architecture that deviates at all from the long dominant I-house, takes the T-plan form. Both the one and the two-story T-plans bear a close resemblance to the central-passage plan. One room of this traditional arrangement is simply advanced beyond the principal planes of the facade and is linked from behind with a vestige of the popular rear ell to from the bar of the T. In elevation, the T-plan appears to be a rambling and varied series of related shapes, which express a requisite picturesque quality without deviating heavily from the accepted forms of the landscape. The very repetition of the T-forms with so little variation in proportion or plan suggest that this format was accepted and treated with the same rigidity as had been earlier classically-based arrangement of spaces.

A sampling of about fifty tenant houses was surveyed in Clark County, which is indicative of their popularity as a domestic type. Formally, these modest structures are most closely related to the traditional double-cell house, with each unit or pen accommodated by separate doors and windows. The exterior chimneys have been replaced by a central stove flue. The relationship of this double-unit structure to an earlier building like the Calmes-Smith Stone House is unmistakable. It represents the continued view of the house as a continuation of independent cells. The brittle, narrowly sawn and unembellished construction details of the tenant house type tend to date all of the examples to around 1880. Devoid of ornament, they appear to have all been constructed as rental housing.

By 1915 Clark County's landscape appeared much as it does today. Winchester was the principal city, and the countryside was divided into small and mid-sized farms, dotted with residences dating from 1790 to the present. The population increased gradually and steadily. At the perimeters of the county were the two remaining towns Kiddville and Ford, which have come to resemble extended neighborhoods of present-day Winchester. With the advent of the post World War I automobile, Winchester found itself having to compete with both Lexington and Mount Sterling for its commercial livelihood. The changes brought by the automobile, however, remain outside the scope of this historic survey. 1915 marked the declining years of the railroad era, which left an indelible stamp on the history of Clark County.

A selection from the surveyed architecture of Clark County has been described and catagorized in an effort toward understanding the buildings of this definable geographic area. The range of examples that have been treated represent the wealth and diversity of the building tradition that has shaped the landscape of Clark County.

Simultaneously, threads of consistency in the building patterns may be discerned so that the frame of mind that produced the domestic, institutional, and commercial structures of Clark County may be identified. Basically, the use of traditional plans

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and proportions, adapted to an agrarian economy, predominate. There is a recognizable tendency to extract and apply the superficial details of architectural styles as these came in and out of vogue. In a larger context, this picture of Clark County presents a rich model toward a greater understanding of the historical forces of settlement and growth in all of central Kentucky.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets beginning with #9 Page 1

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

See continuation sheets beginning with #10 Page 1

QUADRANGLE NAME _____ QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24 000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheets beginning with #10 Page 1.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Kentucky	021	Clark	049
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Field assistance by Anthony James and William Broberg

NAME / TITLE

Principal Surveyors: Ann Camille Wells, archit. hist. & Carolyn Torma, hist.

ORGANIZATION: Kentucky Heritage Commission

DATE: 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979

STREET & NUMBER: 104 Bridge Street

TELEPHONE: (502) 564 3741

CITY OR TOWN: Frankfort

STATE: Kentucky 40601

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Edward W. Hunton

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 5-14-79

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8-1-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: Jan H. Gilmore DATE 8/1/79

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

GPO 921-803

Form No. 10-300a
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