NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received NOV 15 1988
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Shelby County outside Shelbyville

and or common

2. Location

street & number See Individual Inventory Form ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state Kentucky code KY county Shelby code 211

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	X occupied	X agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
X structure	___ both	X work in progress	X educational	X private residence
X site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	na in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	na being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
		X no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Individual Inventory Forms

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Shelby County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Shelbyville state Kentucky 40065

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1980 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council, 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky 40601

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ ruins	X altered	X moved	date (Site #SH-210 - 1938)
X fair	___ unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A survey of the historic resources of Shelby County was conducted by Kenneth T. Gibbs and Lee D. Walker of the Kentucky Heritage Commission staff in 1979 in which 210 sites were recorded. A partial resurvey of these sites was undertaken in the Spring of 1986 by Charlotte Worsham to obtain more data on buildings with National Register potential, This project was funded by a matching grant to the Shelby County Historical Society from the Kentucky Heritage Council as part of the project to prepare this nomination, the Shelby County Multiple Resource Area Nomination.

All of the original 210 resources within the county were re-examined and those which appeared to meet necessary historical and architectural criteria were evaluated for inclusion into the MRA. Criteria for inclusion were based upon local historical and architectural significance as defined by the National Park Service in National Register Standards and Guidelines. Sites were photographed, mapped and described on Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory forms.

It became apparent as the survey progressed, that several cultural resources had not been identified in the 1979 survey and should be evaluated for potential National Register eligibility. Christine Amos assumed this portion of the work. To insure a complete survey all county roads were driven and additional sites were recorded on state forms. To establish additional context for local significance , a typology created by the Kentucky Heritage Council was used to catalogue all identifiable historic sites on USGS topographic maps. The resulting information suggested frequency of house types, survival of architectural integrity , geographic factors influencing types of rural sites, and other data useful in determining potential eligibility. The majority of sites surveyed by Amos are post-Civil War, agriculture-related sites that contain from one to over a dozen contributing elements.

Research was conducted at the Shelby County Courthouse; the Shelby County Library; libraries of the University of Kentucky including Special Collections and Archives, The Margaret I. King Memorial Library, and the College of Agriculture and Experimental Station Libraries ; The Filson

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Club; the Kentucky State Library and Archives, and the Kentucky Heritage Council. Interviews with local informants provided details of past building usage, clarified questions of ownership and associations, and explained historical agricultural practices and the divisions of community areas within the county.

Although the second phase of survey established the historic context for agricultural endeavors and associated buildings from 1865 through World War I, research did not focus on agricultural land use patterns during that era. For this reason, the justifiable boundaries for farm complex properties nominated include the residence and associated domestic and farm out buildings that contribute to the complex as a whole. Included acreage does not extend to potential historic fields or other historic natural resources because a context for evaluating that type of resource was not developed during this study. Often, the justifiable boundaries are based upon the fence that encloses the buildings from fields, a roadway or other transportation corridor, or a natural feature such as a grove of trees, stream, or obvious topographic contour.

A total of 68 new sites were added to the Inventory of which, 30 individual sites and two Historic District were judged to meet National Register criteria and are included in this nomination. Based on data collected during the project, a total of 109 individual sites and two Historic District are being nominated to the National Register. The Waddy Historic District contains 47 buildings. Of that total, 34 are residential and of that number, 30 are contributing.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF SHELBY COUNTY

Shelby County was formed in 1792 from a portion of Jefferson County . It assumed its present form when parts of Spencer and Oldham Counties were taken from it in the eighteen-twenties. The town of Shelbyville was founded in 1792 as the county seat. Today, as in the past, Shelby County ranks as one of the most productive agricultural counties in the state. Located midway between Lexington and Louisville, with Shelbyville the only concentrated urban area, the county presents a distinctly rural appearance with the majority of the total land area devoted to agricultural use. East of Shelby County, the centrally-located Inner Bluegrass contains

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the most agriculturally productive land in Kentucky. This desirable area is partially encircled by the Eden Shale Belt, a topographically broken area with shale underlayment and less fertile soil. Eastern Shelby County forms part of this Eden Shale district. Characteristic agricultural sites include marginally productive farms with cleared and cultivated ridges, steep hillsides and densely forested ravines. In this topography, County highways align ridges where possible or follow curving creek bottoms with forested side slopes. Jeptha Knob, an extinct volcano and the highest elevation in the county at 1,163 feet, marks the western edge of the Eden Shale district.

In the central and western portions of the county, the topography becomes more regular. A belt of loam soil with limestone underlayment, similar to that of the Inner Bluegrass, extends through the center of the county from the south-west to the northeast. Numerous intermittent and permanent creeks drain this productive area called the Outer Bluegrass. Most of Shelby County's larger dairy, livestock and crop producing farms are located here.

Historical Description of Shelby County

1. Early Settlement: 1780-1810

Like many other parts of Kentucky, the Shelby County area was settled in a large wave of immigration beginning in the 1780's following the cessation of hostilities with Britain. Among those arriving in the area was William Shannon, a Revolutionary War veteran who received large land grants from the Virginia government. He owned land in the center of the county, and it was his land which was selected as the location for the county seat. Shannon, a leader in the county's early political and social systems, was elected as the region's representative to the State House of Representatives in 1793, the year following the creation of both county and state. By 1793, when the first tax list was made for the then-large county, there were 519 "tithables" or taxable male residents. In the following year the number had risen to 620. There followed a period of rapid growth, and by 1810 there were 14,877 people of both sexes in the county.

Very few early houses survive in Kentucky, and those that do invariably represent the homes of unusually wealthy or ambitious settlers. The homes of the vast majority of early settlers were undoubtedly of a semi-permanent nature, houses which apparently did not survive any longer than it took the landowners to accumulate enough capital to build or have built

[1] Willis, George L. Sr., History of Shelby County, Kentucky. Shelbyville: Shelby County Geneological Historical Society, 1929, p. 24.

(see Continuation #3)

a more substantial house. The earliest settlements, known as stations, were semi-fortified settlements providing partial protection from Indian attack and were often established under the sponsorship of a speculator or developer. The earliest station in Shelby County was established by Squire Boone seven miles north of present day Shelbyville. Settlement was begun in the western part of the county on Tick Creek around Tyler's Station in 1783 and in the east at Humes Station in 1784. Brackett Owen founded a station soon after to the south, not far south of Shelbyville.[2]

The Baptist church was among the most active of denominations in early Shelby County. Churches were established on Brashear's Creek at Brackett Owen's Station in 1785, Buck Creek in 1796, Buffalo Lick in 1804, and Fox Run in 1794, among others. Members of the Buffalo Lick Church, located east of Shelbyville, included the prominent farmer Martin Basket (see Sh-85). Scotch-Irish settlers began arriving from Virginia's Shenandoah Valley in the late 1780's and erected a Presbyterian meeting house in 1796 on Tick Creek east of Shelbyville in 1796.

The first educational institutions in Shelby County began when several schools were conducted by wealthy families for their sons. The first school building stood on land owned by William Shannon on Clear Creek south of Shelbyville. Religious denominations, and the Presbyterians in particular, often opened schools in association with local churches. Godfrey Ragsdale is said to have taught such a school after 1798 in a church on Dry Run, three miles southwest of Shelbyville. Another small school taught by James Herndon served several landowners east of Shelbyville. The Shelbyville Academy provided education for those who could afford to pay in its own building in Shelbyville after 1792.

Early settlements in Kentucky were often reached by following creek beds, hence their locations "on creeks", but a main road or trail crossed the county north of Shelbyville as early as 1784 by which date it appears on Filson's Map of Kentucky. It was the principal link between Frankfort and Louisville. The road passed through Boone's Station, (also known as Painted Stone), the earliest settlement in the county. Squire Boone had founded his station in 1779, as part of the development of a 12,335 acre treasury grant north of present-day Shelbyville.[3] When, in 1793, the main road from Frankfort to Louisville was relocated to the south in order

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[2] Ibid, p. 45-50.

[3] Akers, Vince. "The Low Dutch Colony," 1973, paper filed with the Shelbyville Public Library, p. 2.

(see Continuation #4)

to pass through William Shannon's land and the new county seat at Shelbyville, it was over the objections of the residents of this settlement. Inns or ordinaries were located at intervals along this road, at Cross Keys near present day Clay Village, five miles east of Shelbyville, and at Simpsonville eight miles west of Shelbyville.[4]

In 1780, a large group of Dutch settlers, originally from New York and New Jersey, arrived in Mercer County, Kentucky with the goal of acquiring a large tract of land for settlement and ownership as a group. They desired, they said, to "settle together in a body for the convenience of civil society and propagating the Gospel in their own language."[5] In 1785 one site of almost 6000 acres in northern Shelby and southern Henry counties was located and purchased from Squire Boone and an adjoining parcel of 300 acres was bought from Richard Beard. On the third attempt, in ca. 1795, settlement was successfully made, but by that time many of the group had purchased land in Mercer County, and the scheme was greatly reduced in scale. The Low Dutch Company proceeded, however, under the leadership of Abraham Banta, and the main settlement was called Bantatown (now Pleasureville in Henry County). Although the settlers were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, they affiliated with the Presbyterian Church since the difficulty of procuring a minister of their own faith was insurmountable. They had built a meeting house at Six Mile Creek by the early nineteenth century, but also worshipped at the Tick Creek Church.[6]

The town of Shelbyville was established and laid out in 1793 on part of William Shannon's land near the center of the county. Shannon donated an acre to the county for public purposes when the court met to decide on a location in October of 1792. Although there was some contention about where the courthouse should be located, in the following January the trustees of the town laid off fifty acres in two-acre lots around a public square. As was customary in new towns in the west, the trustees specified that all houses should be of hewn logs of no less than 1-1/2 stories in height with a brick or stone chimney, and that a house should be built on each lot within a specified period of time. The purpose of the regulations was to prevent the erection of any housing of poor quality and to ensure the rapid growth of the town rather than the holding of lots for speculative purposes. About forty log houses were built in the last years of the eighteenth century and the first years of the nineteenth.[7]

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[4] Willis, p. 46.
[5] Akers, p. 2.
[6] Willis, p. 93-97.
[7] Willis, p. 55.

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Shortly after the town's founding, William Shannon, its proprietor, and the man profiting most from the sale of lots, was killed by a rock thrown by an innkeeper with whom he was having an argument.[8]

Most early dwellings in Shelby County were constructed, naturally enough, in the log building tradition in a region still devoid of sawmills and brickyards. While log continued to be a popular building material for buildings of every type and quality for nearly a century after, stone and brick were introduced at an early date, perhaps as early as 1790. Only a few frame dwellings survive which appear to date from before the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Masonry was a material associated with permanence and solidity and appealed to some of the wealthier landowners. The Washburn House (listed in the National Register in 1977 and since collapsed) was a large 3-bay, 2-story coursed rubble dwelling northeast of Shelbyville. It featured a variation of the three-room floor plan, a plan unique in Shelby County, but popular in early Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and western Virginia. The three-room plan may derive from continental European ethnic forms. As found in Western Virginia and in Kentucky, the plan often takes a form in which the house is divided laterally into two spaces, one large and one small. The small space is then further subdivided into two smaller rooms each opening into the larger. Food preparation and other daily activities took place in the larger room, while the smaller spaces served more private or more formal purposes. The plan variation, found in Shelby County, in which a central passage containing an open stair bisects the house, features a single room on one side of the passage, while on the opposite side the space is divided into two smaller rooms.

The Basket House (Sh-85) and the Brackett Owen House (Sh-124) may be the only brick dwellings to survive from the period. They are typical of many early nineteenth-century houses built by prosperous settlers throughout the Bluegrass. They are both two stories in height with a symmetrical three-bay front which masks an asymmetrical two-room plan behind the central door. The two-room form which includes one large and one small room in a rectangular block has been identified by architectural historians as the hall-parlor house type. The facade of each of the houses is laid in the decorative Flemish bond pattern of alternating stretchers and headers.

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[8] Ibid., p. 56.

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The large room first entered in a two-room hall-parlor house like the Basket House is usually identified as the hall, and is the room where cooking and household activities took place. The smaller room, separated from the hall by a partition, usually functioned primarily as a best room or parlor, and secondarily as a bedroom. The pair of upstairs chambers or sleeping rooms were reached by an enclosed stair often rising from the hall against the partition. Masonry houses of this type almost invariably are heated by chimneys at each gable end.

While brick masonry replaced stone fairly early in the nineteenth century, several early stone two-room houses were built. The Peter Fullenwider House (Sh-21, pending listing in the National Register) and the Shelby D. Ware House are one-story houses with hall-parlor plans behind nearly symmetrical three-bay facades. In the Shelby D. Ware House (Sh-107) the hall is signalled by a large external chimney to accommodate the cooking fireplace within, while the smaller parlor chimney is placed on the interior, perhaps unique in the county in this respect.

The two-room houses, built alike of log, framed timber, stone, or brick are the largest and most comfortable houses frequently found in early Kentucky. While at least five two-room houses, built of logs, all with unequally sized rooms, were surveyed in Shelby County, none of them can be dated from early in the county's history, due to alteration or incorporation into a later construction. Most of the log two-room houses are heated by a single chimney opening out of the larger room. Less wealthy newcomers erected smaller houses of logs, generally of one room (a single pen), square or rectangular in shape and one or 1-1/2 stories tall. Some of the approximately ten log dwellings identified as rectangular single-cell houses may have been subdivided at one time to function as two-room forms, but have been altered. Others received additions.

Several methods of expanding single-pen log houses have been defined by architectural historians. If an additional cell or pen was added on the chimney end, it resulted in two rooms with a central chimney. This type is identified as the saddlebag. Three houses of this type were located in Shelby County. If the pens were linked with chimneys at each end, the form has been called double pen. This form functionally approximated a two-room house. None were identified. Finally, if as frequently was the case, the new pen was separated from the first by a roofed breeze-

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way, the pair of pens with an open space between was known as a "dogtrot house". Many dogtrot houses were constructed as a complete form in one building campaign. Two of these houses were located, but as with the hall--parlor and single pen houses, alterations make it difficult to date any log dwellings more precisely than the first half of the nineteenth century, and the initial survey seems to have failed to include many log structures.

Shelby County was recognized early as an agriculturally rich area. Large holdings on the western frontier of Virginia were initially claimed as speculative attempts to provide surplus land for sale to late comers at a substantial profit or to distribute to children as a patrimony. By the early 19th century many of the second generation settlers were establishing farms and the land was being fully exploited. Prevailing thought maintains that some agricultural enterprises in Kentucky resembled but did not duplicate the Virginia plantation system that relied upon the production of a single stable commodity, such as tobacco. Recent research indicates that some of the earliest Bluegrass farms did indeed duplicate the Tidewater plantation in pattern, ordered by their Virginia owners prior to their arrival. The cash crop in this case was hemp, raised by slaves, and for which a bounty was paid by the federal government. By the first quarter of the nineteenth century the pattern was largely set which would last, with modification, until the post-war era in the last quarter of the century. Few if any agricultural buildings remain from before 1810.

2. Secondary Development 1811-1840

Transportation was gradually improved during the period, although the roads were, in general, rough. The main Frankfort to Louisville highway, known as the State Road, was macadamized in 1825, being graded and paved with crushed or broken stone. Turnpikes, funded by private corporations, built toll roads linking Shelbyville with lesser or more distant points to the north and south.

Many houses surviving in recognizable form from the first quarter of the nineteenth century were built by second generation settlers. A large proportion of settlement would seem to have been accomplished during the early part of the century. In 1810 the population of the county was

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14,877, in 1820 21,047, the highest in the state, and by 1830, after subdivision, 17,683. In that year Shelbyville had 1,201 citizens. The series of fine log and brick homes that were built after the first decade of the century were often built by descendants of the early settlers, who had expanded or improved their parents' holdings. Mills were constructed at many points along water-courses and small villages began to cluster around them and at transportation crossing points. In 1830, the villages of Christiansburg and Simpsonville were recorded in the census with populations of 78 and 77 persons, respectively.

The majority of recorded houses from the early nineteenth century reflects changes in the aesthetic and functional patterns which influenced contemporary building. The center-passage house, a building type which has been identified by architectural historians, began to appear among the forms noted in the previous section. The center-passage house, which is a one- or two-story, single-room-deep dwelling with a central passage separating the two rooms of the main block, developed along with an increased sense of privacy and a pervasive sense of classical symmetry and detail. A similar attitude is reflected in the balanced facades of most of the two-room houses from the period, although their plans indicate a different ordering of domestic space. I-houses in brick began springing up in large numbers in the 1820's, often built by the son or son-in-law of an early settler. Such houses are frequently in commanding locations facing the principal roads in the county, although some later houses follow earlier patterns of location in relation to creek beds.

A total of thirteen I-houses are recorded which apppear to date from the period. The five-bay John Dale House (Sh-13), Froman Fry House (Sh-104) and Marene Duvall House (Sh-208) are typical, while the four-bay Swindler House (Sh-50) is unusual in that it contains rooms of unequal size flanking the otherwise conventional passage, from which the original staircase has been removed in later years. All of the houses incorporate Flemish bond principal facades and common bond walls elsewhere, except the John Dale House, which has common bond walls with Flemish bonding every sixth course.

The house at Moxley Farm (Sh-153) is a locally rare example of several forms popular in Bluegrass Kentucky. It is a two-story, three-bay house apparently built in ca. 1812 by Woodford J. Hall. The central part of the

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house originally featured either a hall-parlor or a side-passage form, which essentially may be described as two-thirds of an center-passage house, with a single room to one side of the passsage. Instead of an ell, Moxley Farm received additional space by the inclusion of advanced flanking one-story wings, creating a three-part composition derived ultimately from Renaissance prototypes. If it was a hall-parlor house, a symetrical entry in the center bay would have been the most likely form of fenestration. Further space was gained by a detached kitchen to one side. The house was considerably altered in 1902 when the space between the advanced wings was filled by an addition and the original front obscured.

Two-room houses continued to be built in all construction materials, particularly in brick. Approximately fifteen brick examples were recorded which appear to date from the period. Seven of the houses are being nominated. The two-story Neal-Hamblen House (Sh-26), the two-story Samuel Booker House (Sh-36), the one-story McMicken House (Sh-28), and the one-story Courtney House (Sh-151) are all houses with a pair of doors in the center of their four-bay principal facades providing access to two approximately equal-sized rooms. About half of the brick two-room houses from the period are of this type, which occur in both one- and two-story examples. Three- bay houses in which the centrally located entry door provides access to the larger of two unequally-sized rooms include the two-story Thomas Weakley House (Sh-81), the one-story William Blaydes House (Sh-189), and the two-story Goodman House (Sh-47), which has been incorporated into a later five-bay brick, center-passage house. All of the brick houses feature chimneys at each end. Some of the houses feature molded brick cornices rather than wooden box cornices.

The three-bay one-and-one-half story Thomas Threlkeld House (listed in the National Register in 1984) is one of two first-quarter nineteenth-century framed timber houses in the survey. It is of two-room plan and features mud-infilled walls, a stone lateral extension, and a log ell. The other framed dwelling, the one-story, three-bay Rice House (Sh-114), of similar form, is also mud-infilled. It features an early lateral extension and rear shed addition both also with a mud-infilled timber frame. A third framed house, the one-story Brown House (Sh-62) was built later in the period and features a four-bay principal facade with a slightly off-center axis. A narrow center passage opens from one door dividing the house into unequal-sized rooms. An enclosed stair rises from the

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passage through the larger room. The second door opens into the larger room. The house seems to represent a hybrid form of the two-room and center-passage types.

Only a few log buildings were found with interior woodwork which might indicate an early nineteenth century construction data. The David Burton House (Sh-42), the Vanatta House (Sh-116), and the Ramsey House (Sh-140), are apparently early nineteenth century three-bay, log two-room hall-parlor houses. The Vanatta House was incorporated into a larger structure, while the Burton House, which has an addition in the form of a second two-room section, has an apparent date of 1812. The log two-room houses are both characterized by a single exterior chimney of stone heating the larger of the two rooms. The Pugh House (Sh-137) and the Russell House (Sh-139) are two of the three saddlebag houses recorded in the county. They appear to date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and both were built in a single campaign. Dogtrot houses already resemble single-pile, center-passage houses, in that both plans incorporate an unheated passage, and both of the dogtrot houses identified in the county seem to have been converted to approximate center-passage houses by the twentieth century by enclosing the breezeway between the pens. The Redmon House (Sh-68), a two-story dogtrot house, has square pens and woodwork influenced by pattern books promulgating the Greek Revival style. A staircase was apparently inserted in the breezeway when it was enclosed in the mid-nineteenth century.

Enlargement of dogtrot and I-houses was normally accommodated by a rear ell, which often housed a kitchen. The ell provided additional room without disrupting the careful symmetry of the principal facade. In many cases the ell was built as part of the original campaign. In frame and log houses the ell is separated from the main block by an open space similar to that in a dogtrot house. In brick houses the ell more frequently is formed of two rooms and is found with both two and one stories. Few houses of the center passage form are found that do not feature original or added ells.

Enlargement of two-room houses is usually provided for by a wing or lateral extension from one gable end. In the case of the early two-story brick Brackett Owen House (Sh-124), an added one-story wing performs the same function as an ell, in a manner similar to that of the original form

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of the integral wing on the two-story brick Thomas Weakley House (Sh-81). In contrast, a two-story wing added footage to the non-service-related areas of the house at the two-story brick Samuel Booker House (Sh-36). The frame Thomas Threlkeld House (Sh-179) has both an early formally-treated one-room stone extension and a later log ell kitchen. In some cases, however, ells were used alone in conjunction with the two-room plan.

Variation encountered in the form of the single-pile, center-passage house in early nineteenth century Shelby County includes an important group of houses of less than a full two stories found in both brick and log examples. Twenty such brick houses were identified including the Van B. Snook House (Sh-49), a well-preserved five-bay house with an early pedimented porch covering the fanlighted entry. The Blaydes House (Sh-70) is, like the older portion of the Graham House (Sh-84), a five-bay house with a slightly projecting central pavilion containing a Palladian window in the tympanum above. The Montgomery House (Sh-109) is related to several frame houses in the next period in that the central bay of its five-bay principal facade is inset to provide a porch, and is lit by a fanlight above a pair of slender colonettes.

The one-story center-passage form also appears in stone in Simpsonville, a village west of Shelbyville. The substantial Old Stone Inn (Sh-1, listed in the National Register in 1976) was built in ca 1828. While one of the last stone houses built in the county, the building takes on one of the most progressive forms. It represents an early example of what can best be described as two single-pile dwellings united under a high gabled roof, what is referred to by architectural historians as the double-pile center-passage house form. The four chimneys are ranged logically along the side walls, while in later double-pile houses the chimneys are more economically paired on the ridge of the roof, between the rooms to either side of the passage, in what is referred to as the "Georgian Plan."

Agriculture in 1810 had become a settled and commercial activity, fully exploiting the land. Some 2996 slaves in rural Shelby County helped to keep the land producing. Some of the agricultural products are implied in the large number of industries utilizing the surplus product and producing more easily transported goods from them. In 1810 Shelby had

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some hemp production (185 tons), average for counties in the state, spurred by U.S. government bounties, but had the largest number of tanneries (13) in the state, producing the fifth largest product in tanned leather ($12,545). Shelby was seventh in the state in distilleries, with 81, transforming the corn and other grain crop into the state's 12th largest product in whiskey and other liquors. Shelby while eighth in cloth production, had, with 1,004, the third highest number of looms (apparently largely home-operated) in the state.

No industrial buildings are known to survive from the period, but several farm complexes include barns and houses which appear to date from before or soon after 1840. These include the Martin Basket Farm (Sh-85), which has a log single-crib barn. The V-notched 18'x18' crib is surrounded on all sides by original, integral framed elements. The Buckman Farm (Sh-163) has an early log barn, while the Froman Fry Farm (Sh-104) incorporates an unusually large double-crib log barn and a one-story brick two-room slave house. The slave house and the log barns are on a line with one of the gable ends of the dwelling house. The slave house at the Froman Fry farm differs from those which survive from the immediate ante-bellum period in that it has large chimneys at each end, rather than a single central chimney. They are among the few structures evocative of the black presence in Shelby County, although they represent the relatively priviledged lives of domestic slaves as opposed to the more arduous, less comfortable live of the field hand or the slave of a less prosperous master.

Education was sponsored in the previous period chiefly by groups of landowners operating schools for their sons and by the private Shelbyville Academy for boys opened in 1792, but in 1825 the Science Hill School, affiliated with the Methodist Church, was opened in Shelbyville for the secondary education of girls. Science Hill (listed in the National Register Sept. 18, 1975) operated until the mid-twentieth century. Its building complex survives in Shelbyville.

The Methodist church grew in conjunction with the popular Second Great Awakening in the first decades of the nineteenth century, as did other denominations. The Rockbridge Methodist Church, founded in 1806, built its first building in 1812. It was replaced in ca. 1860.

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The Baptist Church continued to grow during the period. In 1819 a Baptist church was constructed in Shelbyville at the corner of Eighth and Clay Streets. At least one Baptist church split over the Anti-missionary controversy. Bethel Church, founded on the Louisville-Frankfort Road on Tick Creek near Clay Village in ca. 1799, split and the pro-missionary faction, who believed in winning souls and an educated cleargy, relocated to Clay Village. Salem Baptist Church was organized in 1811 in the southeast part of the county. Its first church was of log, located on land given by the heirs of Robert Slaughter. It was replaced in 1836, and again in 1857. Willis says the Baptists were predominent among denominations.

The Christian Church/Disciples of Christ was an important denomination in the county after 1827, when a revival began throughout central Kentucky which brought many members of other churces, in particular the Baptists, under the leadership of Alexander Campbell, who espoused a denial of all creeds and the use of the Bible as the church's only guide, 1,078 persons were received in Shelby County in 1827. In 1830 the first congregation was formed in Shelby County and built a church in the next few years. Within ten years two other congregations were formed, Clear Creek (1835) and Antioch (1839) near Simpsonville. No buildings survive from the period.

3. Antebellum Period 1841-1865

Roads continued to multiply and improve after 1840. Simpsonville, for years a small settlement on the Frankfort to Louisville Road, was laid out in 1816, and named for Captain John Simpson, a Shelbyville lawyer and congressman, who died at the head of a Kentucky company of riflemen in the War of 1812. It was incorporated in 1832. The town never grew to be larger than a few hundred in population, but served as a stage coach stop and church and school center. Harrisonburg, in the southeastern part of the county, was founded and laid out as Connorsville in 1825, and named for its proprietor. It was incorporated in 1847. Clay Village, named for Henry Clay, was laid out in 1830 and incorporated in 1839 on the Frankfort to Louisville Road east of Shelbyville. Hardinsville, on the Frankfort to Louisville Road (old U.S. 60) now known as Graefenburg, was incorporated in 1850.

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Several towns seem to have developed in the mid-century when the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort followed the high ground between the Ohio and the Kentucky Rivers and crossed the northeast corner of Shelby County. Christiansburg, Bagdad and Consolation were located on the railroad, and Christiansburg served as the closest depot to Shelbyville until the 1870s.

During the antebellum period frame dwellings began to be built in greater numbers. Some of the ten frame center-passage houses of both one and two stories are enlargements of earlier log houses, but several are new constructions entirely of timber, including Bird's Nest (Sh-59), built by Philemon Bird in 1850-51, a hip-roofed, five-bay, two-story center-passage house with a monumental central portico; the Carpenter House (Sh-169), a hip-roofed five-bay, two-story center-passage house with a one-story central porch; and the Wise House (Sh-100), a three-bay gabled two-story center-passage house with a monumental portico. The latter varies from the usual in that the central passage is blocked at the rear by twin enclosed stairs rising from each of the flanking rooms. The Thomas House (Sh-61) is similar to Sh-50 in the previous period, in that the rooms to either side of the passage are of unequal size and the principal facade is pierced by four bays. A one-story porch shelters the entry. The house's timber frame is brick-nogged (infilled with brick and mortar).

The three-bay Pemberton House (Sh-201) and the two-bay White House (Sh-64) are the only examples of the side-passage form from the period. Both are two-story frame houses. The White House is brick-nogged and clad in board-and-batten siding and features a cross gable which spans the entire principal facade, with a decorative sawn bargeboard. It is one of the most clearly pattern-books derived houses from the period, both in form and decoration, and yet features what seems to be an archaic method of construction.

Domestic architecture in the antebellum period in Shelby County continued to be characterized chiefly by two-story center-passage houses, built of frame and brick. The delicate and finely detailed finishes identified with the Federal style were gradually replaced by the heavier and more two- dimensional Greek Revival, based in part on increasing use of pattern books. The use of wooden lintels, frequently with carved corner blocks, gradually became more common in place of the brick jack

(see Continuation #15)

arches which are associated with eighteenth century door and window heads. Two-story central porches supported by doubled Ionic or Tuscan pilasters are found on many of the houses.

Log houses generally followed traditional patterns. Four one-story single-pen and two two-story double-pen houses and one log hall-parlor house were surveyed, although there are apparently a significant number which were not located in the 1979 survey.

The introduction of new plans and decorative forms did not mean the abandonment of the traditional forms by builders of any economic level. One example from the period, the brick Truman House (Sh-188), employed the two-room hall-parlor plan, but was heavily altered in the late nineteenth century and converted into a center passage house. During the antebellum period houses tended more to directly face the thoroughfare at the head of a straight drive, rather than the orientation towards creeks frequently favored by earlier builders.

The seven brick two-story center-passage houses being nominated from the period are fairly evenly divided between gabled and hipped roofs and three- and five-bay facades. All but one carry colossal pilasters dividing the bays on their principal facades, and all but one feature monumental two-story porches. The Harbison House (Sh-18) features common bond brickwork, a hip-roofed five-bay facade, and a one-story central porch of the Ionic order. Montrose (Sh-76) is a three-bay hip-roofed house with monumental central porches. The Hansbrough House (Sh-44), the Martin House (Sh-133) and the William Sleadd House (Sh-118) are all gabled three-bay houses with monumental porches. Stuccoed brick Doric columns distinguishing the Hansbrough and Marin porches. The Robertson House (Sh-108) is a five-bay house of more traditional proportions, but equipped with a two-story Greek Revival porch in the center and a dentillated cornice.

During the antebellum period the authors of the pattern books also presented designs based on the pointed silhouette associated with Gothic architecture. The achievement of the picturesque outline called for cross gables and massive corbelled chimneys. In Shelby County, as in much of rural and urban Kentucky, the builders frequently achieved a fashionable Gothic effect by tacking on one or more cross gables and by adding flat band-sawn bargeboards and heavy chimneys which interpreted the forms

(see Continuation #16)

In the decades prior to the Civil War, Shelby County was explored, settled and established as a preferable area for productive farming. By 1860, the county claimed 198,664 of the total 273,280 acre area as improved farmland. The total value placed on agricultural products, land and improvements that year equalled $9,831,836.00. Only three counties: Fayette, Bourbon (of the Inner Bluegrass) and Jefferson (surrounding Louisville) had a more prosperous agriculture than Shelby. The county ranked within the top four statewide as a producer of sheep, horses and milk cows, first in swine and fifth in production of other cattle and overall value of livestock.

Shelby County's agricultural preeminance was reflected in the formation of the Shelby County Agricultural Association as sponsors of a fair in 1842. The same name was adopted by a group sponsoring the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair from 1860 to the present. The fairgrounds were located on the State Road west of Shelbyville. Henri Middleton was prominent among the organizers of the associations which followed national patterns in sponsoring improvements in agricultural practices.

Most often, the owner of the Inner and/or Outer Bluegrass farm focused on the raising of livestock and the growing of forage and food crops. This type of diversified farming relied more upon ample pasture and less upon a large working force. Although not plantations, some of the larger antebellum farms of Shelby County did resemble their more southern counterparts.

In 1850 more than one third of Shelby County's 17,095 inhabitants were black slaves (only 189 being free). As in the previous period, the few structures surviving which appear to have been inhabititd exlusively by slaves are close to farm houses and represent workspaces or housing for the more privileged house workers, as opposed to farm, industrial or craft workers. These include the one-story two-room brick kitchen immediately behind the ell of the Logan House (Sh-165) of ca. 1860. The building has a central chimney with a large firebox and massive stone hearth in the western room, suggesting part of it was used as a kitchen. The two similar brick one-story, two-room slave houses at the John A. Hornsby House (Sh-35), are ranged along the back fence of the rear garden. The house, built in 1860, is similar in date and form to the Logan House.

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Both are very large pretentious dwellings of prominent farmers and county leaders. All three slave structures resemble in form and location the earlier brick slave house at the Froman Fry Farm (Sh-104) mentioned in the previous period. No geographical pattern can be derived from their locations, which were large farms in widely distributed parts of the county.

Agricultural outbuildings and barns begin to survive in greater numbers from the period, although they are far from common. Apparently the great wealth and progressive form of much of Shelby County's agriculture caused the loss of many structures. A double-crib log barn is associated the ca. 1847 Pemberton Farm (Sh-201). It differs from the more popular barn in which each of the cribs is equal in size, by incorporating a 9'x 20' corn crib on one side of the open threshing floor/drive through, and a 14'x 20' log pen on the other side. The barn is on a line with the ell to the rear of the house, rather than in line with a gable of the main house, as has been seen in several examples apparently from the previous period. The V-notched conventional double-crib barn at the William Sleadd Farm (Sh-118) is similarly located in line with the ell. The house there was built in the late 1850s by a prominent hemp farmer. The barn has frame extensions of the ends and along the sides, clearly built in the original campaign. The contemporary brick smokehouse with its pyramidal roof is a typical domestic outbuilding, although only one other brick meat curing structure is recorded, a gabled structure to the rear of the ca. 1860 Fullerwider House (Sh-20). Both are located to the rear of large and substantial brick houses. No log or aboveground stone outbuildings survive in the county, although these are not uncommon in other parts of the state. A pair of frame, one-room outbuildings with large chimneys which survive near houses dating from earlier in the century, may represent wash-houses or kitchens, although both of them are located to the side of the house at some distance, suggesting the former use.

Another form of outbuilding makes its appearance at an early date and continues in popularity well into the twentieth century. It is a circular subterranean structure often built of stone and with a domed earth covered roof. What seems to be one of the earliest, although it may have been built as late as the antebellum peirod, is the unusually deep "dairy" of Moxley Farm, built just behind the kitchen wing. Moxley Farm (Sh-153), which has no basement, was built early in the nineteenth century. In nearly every case, houses which have these "cellars" do not have basement

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storage areas. Many early houses do not have them, but they often have basements. One of the earliest houses, the two-story brick Baskett House (Sh-85) of 1806, has no exterior cellar and no basement. Some of the smallest, and some of the largest houses built through this period and the one previous have domed external cellars, including the early log Smith House (Sh-150), the ca. 1850 Payne House (Sh-102), and the frame 1850-51 Bird's Nest (Sh-59). No antebellum brick houses have external cellars, except the Froman Fry House (Sh-104) where the cellar is near one of the barns and apparently related to dairy production. A deep tapered stone pit at the Logan House (Sh-165), square in section, is the only ice house located in the county. Together with a frame smokehouse and the previously mentioned one-story brick kitchen, the ca. 1860 complex is the most complete domestic grouping in the county.

The antebellum farm can be seen, from a limited number of surviving examples, to consist of a house and barn, often located in an axial relationship either laterally gable end to gable end several hundred feet apart, or gable end to gable end with the rear ell of the house. The domestic space often surrounded the house, being enclosed by fences on all or most sides. A grove of trees sheltered a lawn and drive in the front, while a rear yard contained sometimes a cellar, sometimes a kitchen or a slave house, a meathouse and/or other similar structures, within easy reach of the service ell, often only a few steps away, but sometimes ranged along the sides and rear of the yard. Whatever functions were later cared for in subsidiary agricultural structures such as granaries, corn cribs, or hen houses, many have been accomplished under the roofs of the barn and house. The barns seem to have been principally for horses, grain and hay storage, until the advent of large-scale dairy farming later in the century.

Church buildings first begin to survive from this period. The church building of the Olive Branch Methodist congregation (Sh-144) was erected in or around 1861, when the congregation is found and is nearly identical to the church built, probably several years earlier by the parent congregation at Rockbridge Church (Sh-106). The four-bay gable-entry, or nave-plan, churches are typical in plan of most churches built in the county well into the twentieth century, but these four-bay brick churches (four windows light each side facade) are very similar to the Greek Revival and Italianate- influenced center-passage houses being built in

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brick around the county. They have brick corner pilasters, deep entablatures, pediments, and gable ends divided by additional pilasters into three bays.

A similar church (Sh-103) was built in 1857 by the Salem Baptist congregation, although altered after a fire in the late nineteenth century in the Gothic style. What survives of the walls indicates that it differed only in having a center entry rather than the two entrys in the outer bays of the gable ends at the three Methodist churches. Buildings representing other denominations do not survive, although Presbyterian, Christian (Disciples of Christ), Catholic and other groups were active. The Olivet Presbyteran congregation was founded before 1816 in the area to the northwest of Shelbyville near Chestnut Grove. The four-bay nave-plan brick church (no longer standing) was similar in form to the Methodist and Baptist churches mentioned above.[9] It seems to have incorporated a church built by the congregation earlier within an enlarged church built in the 1840s.

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[9] "Old Churches of Shelby County", Shelby Record, Nov. 13, 1909.

4. Late Nineteenth Century: 1866-1900

Between 1865 and the turn of the century, numerous forces and events altered the appearance and substance of Shelby County. Louisville, a major Ohio River port 35 miles to the west, grew with the industrial revolution, turning farmland to suburbs as the city expanded eastward. By 1890, the Louisville and Nashville (L&N), Southern Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads and a branch line from Shelbyville to Bloomfield in Nelson County served the area. Although the Shelbyville Railroad Company extended a line to Anchorage in 1871 and thus was tied to Louisville via the L&N, it was not until the Southern Railway built tracks through the town in 1887-1888 that the county seat enjoyed a direct rail route. A Cumberland and Ohio line had been planned through Shelbyville from the north, but only the section from Shelbyville to Taylorsville was built. 10 Each of these connections improved the county's rural and urban economy, spawning small communities beside the rights of way, causing new commercial and residential building, giving access to previously infeasible markets and delivering goods with unprecedented speed.

Waddy is one such community that owes its existence to the Southern Railway. In 1868, only four villages anchored the eastern portion of the county: Bagdad, Hardinsburg / Graefenburg, Harrisonville and Mt. Eden. But when determining their route from Louisville to Lexington, the Southern Railway secured land from the John Walker Martin, Major Waddy and McCormack farms and the town of Waddy was platted. The community soon boasted a depot, four passenger trains daily, a flour mill, creamery, stores, churches, a school and an avenue of homes. 11 Waddy is unique in the county because it was predicated solely by the railroad and today, that history is still evident by the contemporaneous appearance of most of the homes and businesses along Main Street and the obvious location of the railroad tracks at the north end of town. Because of these historic associations

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10 Shelby Sentinel, July 26, 1940.
11 "Waddy", Wilanna Brown, Shelby Sentinel, Bicentennial Edition, January, 1974.

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and a generally well maintained integrity, the Waddy Historic District is part of this Multiple Resource Area Nomination.

Other than fortuitous locations near a railroad or the Midland Trail, (aka the State Road, the major east-west road corridor through the county that became U.S. 60), commercial and industrial development was impeded, most likely by the existence of Louisville 25 to 35 miles west. Some communities such as Southville and Finchville contained a mercantile and service businesses like a tailor, or blacksmith, while a single building containing a mercantile/feed store/post office combination identified smaller crossroads. Two such turn-of-the-century commercial sites are eligible to the National Register, SH 127-128, Carriss's Grocery and Feed Store in Southville and another single room store (SH 251) at the junction of two rural roads.

In 1870, the county voted a turnpike tax of eight cents per one hundred dollars for road construction. This in conjunction with the efforts of farmers to maintain and improve their road frontages resulted in more than 450 miles of macadamized roads by 1899 (claimed in the Biennial Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics to be the most of any county in the state.) About one third of these miles were privately owned toll roads, punctuated every five or so miles by gate houses. As population and use of the roads increased, general public dissatisfaction with the private tolls grew until the the late 1880's when night raiders began to take action throughout the state in the "Toll Gate Wars". With vigilante fervor gates and houses were destroyed and gate keepers threatened. 12 In Shelby County, citizens met in January 1898 at the Courthouse, demanding free turnpikes. Evidently their request was denied, for on February 26, the first Shelby toll gate raid was visited on one of the 40 to 50 county gates and, in July, 1898 the gate one mile north of Shelbyville on the Eminence Pike was dynamited. Such obvious public sentiment resulted in all toll houses in the county being ordered sold in 1901 by County Judge, W.H. Tipton. 13

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12 Willis, p.39.; Coleman, J. Winston, Stagecoach Days in the Bluegrass.
13 Shelby News, 175th Anniversary Edition, Section 3, November, 1967,

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Although the 1882 Atlas of Henry and Shelby Counties, Kentucky indicates numerous toll houses, only one such site in the county, SH 239 on the Eminence Pike (KY 55), meets the criteria for eligibility to the National Register. The frame, double pen, single story house strategically shoulders the Eminence Road near the junction of the Christiansburg Pike (KY 43) less than a mile north of Shelbyville. This property may be the house of the dynamited toll gate, but documentation to verify that possibility has not been discovered.

Several major religious denominations in the county rebuilt their churches during the latter portion of the century. The Anti-missionary Baptist congregation at Old Bethel Church (SH-203) near Clay Village, rebuilt its early church in 1889. The traditional nave-plan brick church features vestigal Gothic details, such as pointed-arch windows and a projecting vestibule, but has a pedimented gable. The congregation at Salem Baptist Church (SH 103) in the southeast corner of the county, gave its mid-nineteenth century brick nave-plan structure a Gothic flavor after a fire in 1894, creating a similar appearance. Finchville and Bagdad, also received new Baptist churches during the period.

Simpsonville gained two new brick churches, the 1876 Simpsonville Methodist and the 1875 Simpsonville Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). The larger Methodist Church (SH-7) is a four bay nave-plan church with the pointed arch windows framed in panels and divided by shouldered buttresses. A steep gabled roof is fronted by a central tower carrying a sharp spire, flanked by one-story vestibules. The central entry is in the tower base. The Christian Church (SH-2) is smaller, but similar in form and ornament. It omits the buttresses and the tower, substituting a slightly advanced entrance pavilion. Both churches utilize brick corbelled brackets below their raking cornices in the gables. Catholic and Episcopal congregations were founded in Shelbyville, but not in the rural areas of the county. No Presbyterian churches were recorded from the period.

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An exceptional example of a more nearly high style religious building is found in the stone Gothic chapel built on the grounds of Shelbyville's Grove Hill Cemetery (SH-196). Built and designed by local builder Lynn T. Gruber, the chapel, with its ornate metalwork, buttresses and slate roof, as well as detailed interior, is a good example of pattern-book-derived work.

Few educational buildings survive from the period. The 1840's Carpenter House (SH-169), a frame center-passage house, served as a school building in the late 19th century. It was a well known private school conducted by Ben and Vassie Rucker Shouse. Additions to Science Hill school for girls in Shelbyville were made in the period.

By 1872, schools existed in each of the county's approximately fifty districts. Shelbyville possessed the only graded school, while superior "common" schools were taught at Bagdad, Simpsonville, and Clay Village. By 1899 Shelby County had 48 white and 19 black school districts with grammar schools, three white high schools, two white colleges, a Normal (Teacher's) Training School at Waddy, and nine district libraries. While the education of blacks was not addressed until 1866 and was slow to start, by 1885, twelve schools were in operation, many in churches. In 1891, there were one brick, two log and seven frame schools for blacks as well as six taught in churches. 14

Domestic Architecture: Late 19th - Early 20th Century

Following the Civil War, in an era of "populist vision", social reformers maintained that the home formed the base of high moral purpose and the keel of a stable society. 15 These domestic scientists also focused the ideals of the model home and community on the "neglected" farm environment, still the dwelling place of the majority of the national population. They planned to relieve "the dull and monotonous routine of labor, day after day, and year after year, [when]

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14 Hapgood, "Black Education in Shelby County", p.1-4.
15 Wright, Gwendolyn. Moralism and the Model Home. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980, p.9-12.

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the mind is apt to prey upon itself with the consequent evil effects." 16 Articles like these from an 1882 issue of The American Farmer provided detailed information and opinion on locations of farm houses, landscaping, influences of the dwelling upon character, the height of buildings, plans and justifiable expenses, warmth and window placement. Yet despite popular thought, turn-of-the-century domestic farm architecture in Shelby County was not usually innovative. Rather, it adapted the status quo of form and plan, experimenting with minor variations upon traditional options. As discussed previously, the center passage plan "I" house of brick and frame construction prevailed from the late 18th century through the Civil War. Modifications from single to double pile, division of front bays, roof choice and popular stylistic details identify the different forms.

Among sites from the late nineteenth century included in the 1979 survey, two-story brick, single pile, center passage houses predominate. Fourteen houses met this description, while four were constructed of frame. Three were judged to meet National Register criteria, including the Chiles-Bailey House (SH-190), a hipped roofed house with double-stretcher bond brickwork, corner pilasters, and chimneys flanking the passage rather than at the end gables. The Wright House (SH-171), another two-story brick center passage house, also shares with the Chiles-Bailey House three bays, double-stretcher bond and Italianate bracketed cornices, but had end chimneys and a gable roof, The Wright House has a distinctive center porch tower following Gothic Revival and Italianate precedents. The first floor of the porch is pierced by round headed arches on three sides, while the second has a conventionally lighted room. The Chiles-Bailey House was built circa 1865 to replace a dwelling said to have been destroyed by Civil War action, while the Wright House appears to have been completed in the 1870"s. The James A. Pickett House (SH-162) is a three bay hip-roofed house with chimneys flanking the passage, as at the Chiles-Bailey House, but it achieves the effect of more fashionable T-plan irregularity on the exterior by moving the wall of one of the flanking rooms forward slightly and adding a shallow projecting central pavilion to suggest a tower similar to that at the Wright House. It was built in 1882.

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16 Flint, Charles L.,ed. The American Farmer, Vol. 1, Hartford, Conn.: Ralph H. Park & Co., 1882.

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Four frame two-story, center passage houses were documented from the period, including the three-bay Graham House (SH-84) which has a projecting central entry pavilion. Its construction relegated an earlier one-story, five bay, brick federal house to subsidiary status as an ell.

The T-Plan was variation of the center passage plan in which one of the rooms flanking the passage was shifted slightly forward to form a picturesque, broken facade in keeping with contemporary design ideals, while at the same time increasing privacy by allowing direct access to the ell rooms from the passage. Eight brick T-plans were identified in the 1979 survey, all of two stories and all incorporating a center passage. Three meet National Register criteria, including the J.B. Allen House (SH-37) a simply ornamented house with large windows headed by segmentally-arched brick label molds, a shallow hipped roof, and a one story, wooden porch with paired posts and sawn decoration. The five bay, gable-roofed Harbison House (SH-155) and the three bay, gable-roofed Samuel Ellis House (SH-27) are more ornate, The both feature deep bracketed cornices. The Harbison House has iron hood molds over segmentally arched windows, running bond brickwork, and besides its unusual (for the period) five bay fenestration, it features a double pile plan, tucking a slightly smaller room behind the front parlor. The Ellis House has a gabled projecting entry tower, double-stretcher bond, and arch-headed iron hood molds. In other respects, including the cast iron one story porch with cresting, the houses are very similar. The Harbison House varies in form from the period by having a chimney at one gable end.

Only eight, two story, frame T-plans were included in the 1979 survey. Two, the double pile, M.W. Huss House (SH-112) with its reversed curving staircase and bracketed cornice dating from circa 1880 and the well preserved and unusual Collins House (SH-15) of about 1890, were judged eligible for the National Register. Just as many varied planning devices and decorative treatments were used in these frame houses as on the brick examples, including in this case, a polygonal bay, sawn ornament on the one-story porch, an unusual sawn frieze below a simple cornice, and a band of sawn weatherboards resembling fishscale shingles circling the house between the first and second story windows. The house's chief peculiarity lies in its combination of a double

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pile first floor and a single pile second floor. This necessitates, in order to incorporate a stair at the rear of the center passage, a small shed at the rear of the second floor. In this house, as at the M.W. Huss House and the Harbison House, care seems to have been taken, by provision of odd, multi-sloping roofs and stepped facades, to control the extra roof height and wall length which usually accompany the double pile form. Each of the double pile forms being nominated deliberately appear at first glance to be single pile. This could be either the result of the additive nature of the form or a consciously understated effort.

Only two T-plans which did not incorporate a center passage were recorded in 1979. One of these is two stories and the other is one; both are frame. The one story, T-plan, the Snook House (SH-63) built circa 1895, has a double pile plan concealed, like the two story houses mentioned above, behind an apparent single pile gable roof. It features an undercut bay below the projecting gable end and an unusual porch with an independent cross gabled roof mirroring the main roof in miniature, as well as fishscale shingles in the gables and sawn decorative work.

The majority of houses surveyed in 1986 that were constructed after the Civil War were two story, frame T-plans. Second in numbers were the familiar center passage, single pile dwelling. No houses of brick masonry construction in either plan were documented.

Several buildings of the period demonstrate that Shelby County homeowners often chose houses of traditional plan made stylish with late nineteenth century ornament. Examples such as SH 268, the Bushrod Figg house present a three bay, center passage front facade built in 1896, the original 1854 house, relegated to service as a rear ell. To the basic form was added a unique, decorative front porch frieze with star and stripe cutout. The stars and stripes motif, unique to the county, illustrates a union of traditional architectural knowledge and patriotic folk art. On the other hand, William H. Ballard began with a center passage house plan (SH 134), then embellished it with an elaborate, pedimented porch, decorated segmental arches and a second story bay; a surfeit of Queen Anne inspired woodwork applied to the vernacular form.

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Contemporary to these houses are SH-248, the Calloway House, SH-247, the Glass House, and SH-258, the Bland house, all originally built as owner-occupied farm dwellings. These houses offer different variations on the popular center passage T-plan, the most popular turn-of-the-century farm house form. The Glass House, and the Calloway House, like the W.H. Ballard house, feature stylistic ornament applied to a traditional domestic plan. The Bland house, however, is singular in its presentation of two, distinct fronts to the road that curves around its yard. To the east, approaching the house from the Bagdad side, a side passage, two bay front with gabled pediment, full front porch and decorative frieze is viewed. Yet, turning the bend, the intended principal facade is a picturesque T-plan, embellished with similar porch and frieze. The house is uniquely adapted to its site, yet remains within the confines of traditional form and plan.

A builder/designer in south central Shelby County, James W. Adams of Southville, is credited with several similar if not identical farm houses built between 1900 and 1910. SH 266, the David Gray House, is the best example of a house type that Adams is known to have reproduced at least four times. Although the facade suggests either a center-passage house with front gable or a T-plan with an abbreviated projecting cell, it functions more as a center-passage.

Although these center-passage and T-plan houses display decorative variations they share a common thread. The original owners and builders appreciated, understood and adopted architectural fashions of the day to varying degrees, however, their innovation did not extend to the interior spaces, where local tradition was staunchly maintained in the ordering of domestic spaces into rectangular rooms to either side of a central passage. James Adam's work , as well as countless unnamed others, illustrates what architect and historian Thomas Hubka identifies as the conscious action of the vernacular builder/designer to adapt and invent while remaining within tradition and habit. Although buildings such as Adam's houses sometimes appear almost identical, attention to detail and craft inform each work and permit a wide diversity within a traditional framework.

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Contemporary to these buildings, however, the familiar plan and rectangular form were giving room to the asymmetrical and picturesque, characteristics of the Queen Anne, one of the most popular styles beneath the Victorian umbrella. The decorative friezes commonly applied to the front porches of houses throughout the county were Queen Anne inspired, but full-blown examples are relatively rare in rural areas. More often, those elaborate homes were built on tree-lined avenues in town. The less elaborate rendition of the Queen, the Princess Anne, however, found favor throughout the county at this time. Some examples include SH-216, the home carpenter/builder, James W. Adams designed for himself in Southville in 1901; SH-232 the Burton House, an asymmetrical plan with reversed stairway, double-tiered porch frieze, and window hoods; and SH-256, the Fry farm house, an asymmetrical plan with diagonal entry, double bay and elaborate, well maintained interior details.

Other houses with a less decorated exterior form include SH-234 the Hanna farm house; SH-244, the similar Johnston House; and SH-271, the Rodgers House. These dwellings, executed in what has been termed the "free classic" style, may borrow from the Queen Anne in form and plan, but avoid the jigsaw embellishments and textured surfaces that fell out of vogue as more functional, utilitarian styles were introduced.

Agricultural History: Late 19th - Early 20th Century

Following the settlement period in Shelby County the population which equalled 21,047 in 1820 began to decline. This trend continued after the Civil War and did not reverse until the late 19th century. Similarly, the average size of the post-bellum Shelby County farm began to decrease and the numbers of farms increased proportionately, signifying the end of the planter or plantation era and the beginning of the owner or tenant operated diversified farm of a lesser acreage. In the sixty years between 1850 and 1910, the average Shelby County farm size declined by over half from 226.7 acres to 103.8 acres.

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In 1880, Shelby County contained 1,625 farms with an average size of 143 acres. Twenty years later, 1,997 farms dotted the landscape with a reduced average size of 117.2 acres. This trend continued into the 20th century as scientific farming practices, mechanical invention and stable food markets enabled an individual farm family to dwell, work, and enjoy reasonable prosperity on approximately 100 acres of land. In 1890, the county's 1513 farms were cultivated almost entirely by their owners. Only 200 were leased and 72 were sharecropped, the second lowest proportion of sharecropping in the state and the seventh lowest in tenant farmers. Yet, by 1935, tenant farmers outnumbered owners at 1,282 to 1,156, a figure in great part caused by the national depression and an extended period of agricultural recession. Only 132 of the farmers were black. By this time the average size for the 2553 farms had been reduced to 92 acres. 17

Historically, these numbers signify a major change in agricultural practices within the county as in other parts of the state. Physically, these statistics were manifested in a significantly altered landscape. The transitional decade after the Civil War meant rebuilding of depleted stock, reduced overall farm productivity and adaptation to the working of farms without the free labor of slaves. And although the county maintained its strong agricultural base following the war, changes in economics, science, industry and society directly effected changes in the appearances, numbers and types of buildings constructed after that time. Many of Shelby County's 18th and 19th century resources nominated to the National Register are the residences of some

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17 "Statistical View of the United States", Compendium of the 7th Census of the United States, J.D.B. DeBow, Superintendent of the U.S. Census, (Washington, Senate Printer, 1854, p. 242.); "Agriculture of the United States in 1860, Compiled from the Original Returns of the 8th Census", 1864.; "Report of the Production of Agriculture", 10th Census of the United States 1880, Department of the Interior, Census Office, (Washington, GPO, 1883.); 12th Census of the United States 1900, "Agriculture, Part 1", (Washington, U.S. Census Office, 1902.); Annual Reports, Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics of Kentucky, (Frankfort, State Journal Co., various dates.)

(see Continuation #30)

of the county's earliest established farms, and contain significant examples of agricultural buildings. Although some of these farms figure prominently in the exploration and settlement history of Shelby County, the post-bellum, turn of the century farms, founded anew on land divided from the earlier, larger farms illustrate a significant change in agricultural trends within the county. Survey and research also revealed that what may appear to be a later farm, is instead, an early established homestead with a "newer" residence built to replace the old, original dwelling.

Several of the nominated post-bellum properties are complete farms, and include buildings, features and the physical arrangements that facilitate our understanding of farm evolution. Other sites consist of a dwelling with one or two domestic farm buildings. In these instances, it is the architecture, association and setting that strongly evoke an historic sense of place and time, although many or all of the original farm buildings have either lost integrity or no longer remain.

As the earliest farm dwellings often addressed transportation networks, ie; creeks and waterways, so the turn-of-the-century farm house usually addressed the road, regardless of the direction. Houses were also generally sited closer to the road than their earlier counterparts, with the gracious tree lined or winding pasture drive an ante-bellum relic.

If any changes in the relationship of the domestic to farm buildings took place, it was a closer proximity between the two areas, since the owner/occupant usually labored daily in his own fields and tended his own stock. Rather than decided self sufficiency, the turn of the century farm depended more upon the local community with post office, railroad shipping point, cream station, and mercantile.

The turn of the century farmstead contained many buildings identical in function and similar in form to earlier counterparts, with the exception of slave quarters. In addition to the residence, a meat house, root cellar and stock barn seem obligatory. Dairies or spring houses, poultry houses, cribs and granaries were also common. It was not until after the Civil War , however, that tobacco barns as now recognized in the central Kentucky landscape came into being.

(see Continuation #31)

Before the discovery of white burley in about 1867, dark or yellow tobacco, grown in the western counties of Kentucky dominated the industry. The dark tobacco, weighty and thick-textured was extensively used for cigar wrappers and export. Depending upon the quality of the leaf, curing was accomplished by artificial heat through a flue, open charcoal fires, or a combination of natural air and one of the other methods. The process required tightly chinked log barns or log barns covered with boards. By 1877 however, the finer, more blendable white burley raised in Bluegrass soils overtook the market, commanding double and triple the prices of other species. Unlike the dark leaf, light or white burley was air cured and required a barn with ample, adjustable ventilation to regulate moisture evaporation. Central Kentucky tobacco barns were loosely sheathed and featured operable vents, evenly spaced along axis walls and roof ridge vents. Variations on tobacco barn wall vents include: full and half-wall top-hinged vents, held out at the bottom; side hinged to open like tall, narrow doors, and occasionally, horizontal sheathing with horizontal vents the length of a bent. Wagons of field cut tobacco were brought within the central and /or side drives for hanging. The barns were measured in length by bents and in height by tiers; the tier a rough measurement representing the length of a stalk plus room top and bottom for air circulation. Individual louvred cupolas or a continuous gabled vent aerated the roof. The metal vent cap and metal turbine were later developments. Owners built tobacco barns both near other farm buildings and away within the fields where the crop was grown. The stripping room, an unelaborate shed, usually located near the barn, was where the plants were stripped of their leaves and the leaves separated into as many as seven classes. Leaves of each class were tied into "hands" then put into "bulk" and delivered to local "prizing" or redrying houses (barns) where the crop was pried into irregularly sized, wooden casks called hogsheds and shipped to market. Until the early 20th century, Louisville and Cincinnati reigned as the two major burley markets. 18

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18 "Tobacco: Culture and Curing in Kentucky", 1880 Census, Ch. VII. Agricultural Report.; Campbell, David Patterson, "The Culture, Curing and Marketing of Tobacco", unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Kentucky, School of Agriculture, 1916.

(see Continuation #32)

The basic plan of the white burley tobacco barn has undergone little modification in the past sixty to seventy years. Today, the tobacco barn on a hillside, in a field, or among other farm buildings is a fairly common sight, but changing methods of production, a general decline in the tobacco industry, and the prohibitive cost of building a wood barn suggest this routine view may become far less frequent in the future rural landscape.

Another structure unknown to the ante-bellum farm plan, but a primary feature of the turn of the century farm was the silo. Frenchman Auguste Goffort is credited with discovering the process of ensilage, the preservation of fresh vegetation through fermentation. The word ensilage translates to "the act of compressing into pits, trenches or compartments called silos. It is also used to denote the green crops thus preserved in silos." 19 The earliest silos were constructed of wood with stone or brick foundation. The building skeleton of vertical wood studs on 12 to 16 inch center was sheathed on the inside with common fence lumber or lathe and plaster, and bound on the outside with wood or metal bands every few feet. Options included floors and roofs, neither a necessity. Cement and tile eventually replaced wood in popularity because they did not expand and contract or require adjustment of metal bands, lasted far longer than wood structures, and could be either built by the owner and some local help in a few days or assembled on the site by a silo company. 20 "Newspaper Bulletins" from the Agricultural Extension Division of the State University at Lexington actively promoted silos and the adaptation of tobacco barns for dairies and the Kentucky Experiment Station established a silo and barn building service to assist farmers.

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20 Flint, 1882, p. 489.
21 Farm Buildings, (Chicago, Sanders Publishing Company, 1905.)

(see Continuation #33)

From "Silo Building in Kentucky",

> Farmers throughout Kentucky have learned the many advantages of the silo. They have begun to realize the great savings in storage space made possible by the use of the silo...For several years past Kentucky beef cattle men who fed corn silage have made the biggest profits on their feeding operations. Dairymen also have found that cows fed on silage give a much larger flow of milk and return much greater net profits than when fed entirely upon dry feeds." 21

Only one wood silo, that dates from the 1940's, was discovered in this survey (SH 250, a site that is not Register eligible). Several concrete silos are part of nominated farm complexes, and a tile silo is part of the Cameron Brown farm complex, SH 267.

The dairy industry developed in three stages during the 19th century: home use production with surplus sold locally; specialized dairy farms in the vicinity of cities, and the extension of dairying to outlying farms, not located near cities, but accessible via dependable transportation networks. The Shelby dairy industry developed primarily during the third phase. By 1890, daily trains to towns like Finchville, Waddy and Simpsonville and stations at Veech, Conner and Scott Station, picked up wagon loads of whole milk for Louisville marketing. In 1900, the 5,832 dairy cows in the county numbered second in the state to Jefferson (surrounding Louisville) with 8,750. The accepted use of the mechanical separator (that separated the milk from cream) and the Babcock test (for measuring butter fat content) within the next decade assured the dairy industry's success. 22

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21 "Silo Building in Kentucky", W.D. Nicholls, Newspaper Bulletin No. 113, College of Agriculture State University, Agricultural Extension Division, (Lexington, Kentucky, July 26, 1915.)

22 Ivan Clay Grady, "Marketing Dairy Products in Kentucky, unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Kentucky, 1933. Henry E. Alvord, "Dairy Development in the United States", Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1899 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900.), pp.381-398.

(see Continuation #34)

At the beginning of the 20th century, Shelby gained the nickname "Jersey Isle of America" and maintained a high number of blooded stock herds nationally shown and recognized, with the Shelby County Fair a highly regarded annual event among Jersey breeders. At that time, "the value of imported Jersey cattle in this county exceeded the total assessed value of such cattle in all the counties of the state combined." 23

The tobacco and dairy industries have historically been important to the county's economy, but other stock and crop yields also figured significantly. Census statistics from 1870 through 1910 demonstrate the diversity and productivity of agricultural products, listing Shelby as outstanding in production of sheep, swine, poultry and mules.

The jack stock and mule industry was responsible for a good percentage of farm income. In 1913, almost half of the mules used for farm purposes in the United States were found in the southeastern portion of the country. Jack stock was imported to America at the time of the Revolution and was first introduced into Bourbon County, Kentucky in the 1780's. From the first blooded stock, Kentucky attained fame as a mule producing state, shipping the then-primary means of farm power throughout the south. Interestingly, the ideal type of mare to be mated with a jack to produce the most desirable mules, was a cross of a larger breed such as large barrelled Morgan with the finer Thoroughbred. 24 Shelby County census reports indicate moderately high numbers for mules, jack stock and blooded mares throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition to breeding desirable work animals, individual efforts earned the county's reputation as the home of fine pleasure, harness, race, and show horses, most notably the Standardbred, Saddlebred and Morgan.

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23 "Shelby County has Five Million Dollar Dairy Industry from 15,000 Cows", 125th Anniversary Issue, Shelby Sentinel, Shelbyville, Kentucky, December, 1965.

24 Hooper, J.J. and Anderson, W.S., "Jack Stock", Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin #176 of the State University of Kentucky; Lexington, Kentucky, November 30, 1913.

(see Continuation #35)

Historic stock sheltering barns and dairy associated buildings include the stock barn, silo, spring house or "dairy", and milkhouse. On a diversified farm, the stock barn often contained stalls for the mules and horses that powered the machinery and the buggy and riding horses, and wood stancions where dairy cows were milked. It is difficult to focus on a "typical" stock barn. Drive alignments (axial and transverse), stanchion and stall arrangements, loft and granary locations differ with the ideas and finances of the owner and stock and farm needs. Later alterations include removal of stalls after widespread acceptance of the tractor and removal of the stanchions in favor of a milking parlor.

It is evident that Shelby County contains a wealth of unique and well designed stock barns. Occasionally, the name of the builder is known but usually, the only signature on these buildings is an obvious attention to detail, craft and design. Some of the farm sites included in this nomination that illustrate the history of the dairy and/or mule industry include SH 132, the Weisenberger Mule Barn, certainly the largest barn in the county, and once part of a several-thousand acre farm; SH 258, the Bland Farm on the Vigo Pike; SH 267, the Cameron Brown Farm and SH 256, the Frye Farm (mule raising enterprises). Other notable barns of diversified farms within the county that originally or still contain stancions and stalls in a variety of forms include The Royalty/Smith farm SH 215, the C.E. Fry farm (SH 254), the Shropshire farm (SH 263), the E.M. Davis farm (SH 272) and SH 265, the Stapleton farm, among others.

Twentieth-Century Development: 1901-1937

During the early twentieth century, agriculture continued to form the basis of the county's economy. The existence of Route 60 (Shelbyville Road) east-west through the county did stimulate the construction of automobile and transportation-related structures such as gas stations and garages. Most notable among the transportation-related structures is the bus station and restaurant at Clay Village known as Shady Rest (SH 111). Built between 1925 and 1926, it is an elaborate Colonial Revival building with dentillated cornice, clipped gable roof, pediments, a Palladian entry and a

(see Continuation #36)

timber-braced canopy. It is one of the state's most stylistically developed twentieth-century roadside sites.

Little non-agricultural building activity took place in rural areas, although Simpsonville, Waddy, Finchville, Bagdad and Christiansburg experienced a spurt of growth during the early decades of the century with the construction of several groups of commercial buildings and churches in several communities. Most notable are a pair of two story bank buildings. The bank of Simpsonville (SH 9), built in the early years of the century is the most substantial and imposing commercial building in the village. The two story storefront conceals a weatherboarded frame structure. The facade incorporates a stepped metal cornice and a Palladian window light in the first floor beside the entrance. The Bank of Waddy (listed on the National Register, 2-14-78) is a more substantial building, entirely of brick and of similar form and date. Both have details supplied by storefront manufacturers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that were easily transported in on the railroad.

The Coca-Cola Plant (SH-177) just east of Shelbyville is an exception in the agricultural landscape typical of Shelby County. The Art Deco-inspired brick industrial structure was designed by nationally-recognized architect, Arthur Tafel, Sr. in 1937. The building's well-preserved facade incorporates carved limestone panels depicting Coca-Cola products and emblems. It is significant as an early industry in this now commercially developed area on U.S. 60, east of Shelbyville. It is the only example of Art Deco design, and one of few architect designed buildings identified in the nominated area (outside of Shelbyville).

Churches and schools were built in the period, on a grand scale in Shelbyville, in response to the expansion and development of many denominations, and the advent of rigorous public education for both black and white students. Most Shelbyville examples follow national patterns in design more closely than the rural examples. The exception to this is Henry Clay School (SH-113) built in 1923 near Clay Village, the largest county school outside of Shelbyville. Throughout the nation, after the first World War, countless schools, similar to this were built to accommodate a growing young rural population.

(see Continuation #37)

The Lincoln Institute (SH-174) was incorporated in 1910, as a response to the Day Law of 1904 which banned biracial education. Berea College in eastern Kentucky was forced to cease its policy of holding integrated classes, and Lincoln Institute was created by Berea as a major higher educational facility for blacks. Located just west of Simpsonville, the grounds were laid out by the Olmstead firm of Massachusetts, and three brick buildings were erected on a ridge south of U.S. 60 in the years following 1910. The never completed buildings were designed by two black architects from New York, W.V. Tandy and G.W. Foster. The college was on of the state's leading private black institutions until the early 1960's. On the grounds stands the birthplace of Whitney M. Young, Jr., one of Kentucky's National Historic Landmarks. Young was the son of a graduate and later president, of Lincoln Institute and was prominent on a national level as a black leader.

The final, early 20th century domestic building type that appears in any significant numbers in Shelby County is counted in six nominated American foursquare houses with Prairie School and/or Colonial Revival influences: SH 212, the Long House; SH 220, the Moesser farm house; SH 245, the Lester Gibbs House; SH 245, the Frye farm house; SH 272, the E.M. Davis farm house and SH 276, the Money House. The adaptable, utilitarian, foursquare, enjoyed national popularity at the turn of the century. The sizable plan gave the most room for the money and could be embellished with Colonial, Classical, Craftsman Bungalow or Prairie details to suit individual tastes and budgets. Shelby County examples are frame with either clapboard or brick veneer. Central hip dormers, a front porch either full or partial, and a symmetrical facade invariably topped by a hipped roof characterize the type.

The Prairie style, attributed to architect, Frank Lloyd Wright and Gustav Stickley's Craftsman Bungalow enjoyed widespread popularity after being interpreted in mass-produced pattern books and magazines. These distinctly American forms were escorted by a developed philosophy of utility, comfort and "honesty" in both material and ornament and eschewed formal, Victorian excesses. One fine example, of the Prairie influence is SH 212, the Long House. Its mass, lowered by an extended eave, distinctly horizontal full front porch, and healthful sleeping room above the port

(see Continuation #38)

cochere typify the form that was reproduced in fair numbers in the county. Most examples are found in and near the outskirts of Shelbyville.

Three frame examples with Revival details and wood exteriors are all associated with turn-of-the-century established farms: SH 220 the Moesser farm, SH 254 the Frye farm, and SH 276, the Money farm house. An unusual, and late example of the type is SH 272, the Davis farm, a brick veneer with urn-shaped concrete ballusters supporting the front porch railing. Although there are several good examples within the county, those chosen, illustrate exceptional detailing of the style, like the Long House, or are part of a typical 20th century farm complex such as the E.M. Davis and Moesser farms.

In 1860, Shelby County ranked as one of the most prosperous agricultural counties in the Commonwealth. The county ranked within the top four statewide as a producer of sheep, horses, and milk cows, first in swine and fifth in production of other cattle and overall value of livestock. Invariably, counties ranking above Shelby in these areas of agriculture were inner bluegrass located. The county's preeminence was reflected in its agricultural fair, established in 1842 and famous throughout the state. A typical successful Shelby County farm of 1860 was, above all, diversified. Usual livestock included horses suited to field work, riding, or driving, cattle (the most popular bluegrass breed being shorthorn), mules and/or jack stock, swine, sheep, turkeys, and chickens. Pastures were often grazed in rotation with cattle followed by sheep followed by swine. Cattle browse on grass leaving short blades and weeds, sheep will eat weeds and trim grass closer to the ground, and swine will complete the graze by clearing away the offal and vegetation that eludes other stock. Live stock sold off the farm generated income and on the farm provided a variety of meat, dairy and poultry products, wool, fat, and hide. As early as the 1840's the science of crop rotation and use of both chemical and natural fertilizers to conserve and replenish soils was followed by most successful farmers. Crops included hemp, tobacco, corn, clover, wheat and other grains and grasses. This type of diversified farming relied more upon ample pasture and tillable ground and less on a large working force as required on a single crop enterprise such as a cotton plantation. In 1817 Henry Clay imported the first Hereford cattle to Kentucky from England. Although popularly recognized as a statesman, Clay was equally a gentleman farmer whose interests and activities focused on the improvement of livestock husbandry and scientific agricultural practices. His purebred but not registered Herefords eventually became known as "the seventeens". Although never as locally popular as the Shorthorn variety, Clay's white-faces introduced new beef characteristics to the cattle-conscious bluegrass.

The first registered Herefords in the state, however, were imported by Shelby Countians in 1884. Almost sixty years after Clay's venture, John A. Hornsby bought, with father-in-law J.S. Baskett, and Pickett and Bailey of Finchville, a number of hereford heifers and a bull each from F.W. Stone's registered hereford herd in Ontario, Canada. These beeves instigated a state-wide interest in the breed that met with championship success at many local and state sponsored fairs.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	X agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	X transportation
X 1900–1937	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1900-1937 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

This nomination, which is entitled "The Historic Resources of Shelby County Outside Shelbyville," encompasses buildings, sites, and structures that are locally significant under Criteria A and C and represent the historic themes (areas of significance) which influenced the creation and development of Shelby County. These themes were identified during the initial survey of the area in 1979 and were extensively researched during preparation of this nomination in order to provide the context within which individual buildings, complexes, and districts were evaluated.

The contextual narrative appears in Section #7 and focuses upon the themes of agriculture, architecture, education and transportation, which comprise the areas of significance for the entire multiple property nomination. While minor themes, such as commerce, community planning, exploration/settlement, industry, religion, and black history are also mentioned in the overview, they are represented by fewer properties and are, therefore, not treated as areas of significance for the multiple property nomination as a whole. Rather, these minor themes are justified as areas of significance within the individual nominations representing the themes.

The discussion in Section #7 is subdivided into the following chronological periods: Early Settlement (1780-1810), Secondary Development (1811-1840), The Antebellum Period (1841-1865), The Late Nineteenth Century (1866-1900), and Twentieth-Century Development (1901-1937). These periods correspond with those established for the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Planning Study and were verified by research and fieldwork as logical and significant phases of growth and development in Shelby County. The temporal range covered by these periods, i.e., 1780-1937, constitutes the period of significance for the entire multiple property nomination.

Agriculture is a predominant local historic theme due to the pervasively agricultural nature of the county's economy throughout its history. While nearly all historic properties located outside the county seat of Shelbyville have agricultural associations, those nominated herein are significant in representing local agricultural trends and/or building forms. Properties nominated under Criterion A and the area of agriculture are well-preserved farm complexes which signify the various emphasis of the area's agricultural economy as they changed over time. Several agricultural buildings are nominated under Criterion C and are important as intact examples of local barn types which do not survive in combination with other agricultural outbuildings as a complete complex. While the majority of the resources associated with this theme date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries--few antebellum agricultural buildings survive in Shelby County--the nomination includes agricultural properties from all periods but early settlement.

Like most of central Kentucky, Shelby County possesses rich soils which enabled its agricultural economy to be a prosperous one. At the same time that this prosperity underwrote the construction of outbuildings which were combined into farm complexes reflecting awareness of the latest developments in agricultural technology, the county's economic well-being also allowed its rural property owners to construct dwellings similarly responsive to the county's patterns

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property See District & Individual Nomination Forms

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See District & Individual Nomination Forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gibson Worsham, Historical Architect, Charlotte Worsham, Preservation Consultant, and Christine Amos, Preservation Consultant

organization Shelby County Historical Society **date** January 1987

street & number Post Office Box 444 **telephone**

city or town Shelbyville **state** Kentucky 40065

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 David L. Morgan

title State Historic Preservation Officer **date** November 10, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrus **date** 12/27/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

of growth. Dwellings nominated under Criterion C and the area of architecture are representative examples of the array of dwellings constructed in Shelby County by both middling and very prosperous agriculturalists during the various periods of the county's history. Some of these resources are significant as illustrations of the vernacular types, forms, plans, and methods of construction employed in the area, while others combine vernacular form and stylish ornament. Several dwellings herein nominated are significant in representing local interpretations of the popular dwelling forms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many Criterion C nominations incorporate the entire domestic complex, including domestic outbuildings as well as the dwelling. These outbuildings contribute to the significance of the property in some cases by reflecting the design of the dwelling and in others by suggesting relationships between dwelling form and the number and function of domestic outbuildings within the spatial organization of the domestic complex as a whole. The nomination also contains a number of religious properties which are nominated under Criterion C due to their architectural significance.

The educational resources nominated here date primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although Section #7 discusses educational developments throughout the county's history, the private academies and small rural schools characteristic of the earlier periods do not survive with integrity. Education is an area of significance for the entire multiple property nomination, however, because of the presence in Shelby County of Lincoln Institute. Founded in 1911, the Institute is one of Kentucky's most significant educational resources associated with black history. The school was created to provide educational opportunities for blacks, a tradition begun at Berea College but was forestalled when the Day Law of 1904 made integrated education illegal. In addition, the campus is the birthplace of Whitney Young, Jr., an important figure in the American Civil Rights Movement, and was laid out by Frederick Law Olmsted. The three major buildings of the Lincoln Institute Complex were designed by the black architects Tandy and Foster of New York. Also nominated significant in this area is a school (SH-113) which was constructed in the early twentieth-century effort to consolidate rural community schools.

The theme of transportation also applies to the latter two periods. Although resources associated with this theme were constructed and improved throughout the county's history, the multiple resources nomination is significant under this area within Criterion A because of the presence of the Waddy Historic District. While towns sited and developed in association with railroad alignments are common in other parts of the country, they are unusual in Kentucky. Here, established communities tended to lobby to attract rail spurs to their towns. Waddy, founded in 1887 is significant in that the establishment of the town was the direct result of the railroad passing through what had previously been an entirely rural area.

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Shelby County MRA KENTUCKY

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION TO COVER
(item #7, page 39)

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 1/25/89