

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DEC 28 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Pisgah Rural Historic District
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky NA not for publication
city, town Versailles NA vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Woodford code 239 zip code 40383
Fayette 067 40501

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		see contin- uation sheets 7.14-7.16
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>151</u>	<u>70</u> buildings	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>57</u>	<u>1</u> sites	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>49</u>	<u>9</u> structures	
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>257</u>	<u>80</u> Total	

Name of related multiple property listing:
Pisgah Area of Woodford County, Kentucky

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 4

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
David L. Morgan 12-22-88
Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO Date
Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrews 2/10/89
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary
structure; COMMERCE/TRADE/ store; EDUCATION/
school; RELIGION/religious structure; FUNERARY
cemetery, graves; RECREATION AND CULTURE/
outdoor recreation; (see continuation)

same as historic functions

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls WOOD/weatherboard; BRICKroof ASPHALTother see section 7

NO STYLE; EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal, Other;
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Other;
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Queen Anne,
(see continuation)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

see continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
agriculture, architecture, commerce,
conservation, education, engineering,
Black heritage, exploration and settlement,
religion, social history, transportation

Period of Significance
1784-1945

Significant Dates
1784

Cultural Affiliation
n/a

Significant Person
n/a

Architect/Builder
n/a

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

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6. Function or Use (continued)

AGRICULTURE/ storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding
irrigation facility

LANDSCAPE/ garden, conservation area

TRANSPORTATION/ rail-related, road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Classical Revival

LATE 19TH/EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN/ Bungalow, Craftsman

3 & 7. Categorization of Resources

The resources listed below have been counted as buildings because they meet both parts of the definition of buildings found on p. 40 of Bulletin 16: First, they have been created to shelter specific forms of human activity, i.e., various farming activities; Second, they are part of an historically and functionally related unit, i.e., a farmstead. Further, they are described by the example given after the definition, a "farmhouse and related outbuildings."

Counted as buildings: smokehouse
meat house
spring house
various animal sheds and barns
various material and machine storage buildings
ice house
privy
tobacco barn and other produce shelters

Though the scene of human activities, the following buildings have been designated as structures due to their listing among the examples of structures, p. 41, Bull. 16.:

Counted as structures: silo
granary
corncrib

In most of the individual properties which form the district, there exists a multiplicity of contributing buildings, several contributing structures, significant area (the farm) and significant parts (sites), and non-contributing resources. Most of the properties identified within this rural historic landscape are themselves districts.

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INTRODUCTION

The Pisgah Rural Historic District is located in northwest Woodford County in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. The District contains the buildings, structures, sites and landscapes that are the physical evidence of historic events, land use patterns, and associations of a rural agricultural community with significance on a local level from 1784 through 1940. The majority of the property within the District boundaries is comprised of land that has been devoted to farming for over 200 years. The natural features of a karst topography, fields, pastures, woodlands, vegetative patterns, circulation networks, property divisions, small-scale elements, and discrete clusters of domestic and farm buildings establish the dominant pattern on this agricultural landscape. Properties associated with religion, education, commerce, ethnicity, and transportation represent secondary themes of historical significance and mingle with the agricultural properties throughout the District. The integrity of the majority of properties and the landscape which they form maintains the feeling of the period of significance. The properties of the Pisgah Rural Historic District physically express the traditions, beliefs, activities and values of an intimate, agriculturally-based rural community of the Bluegrass for a period of over 160 years.

The District nomination results from intensive survey of the Pisgah study area of Woodford County and documentation of the area's historic and architectural resources in a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. All of the historic contexts and property types included in that document are represented in the Pisgah Rural Historic District. The period of significance extends from 1784 through 1940 with properties representing the historic themes of settlement, agriculture, architecture, transportation, commerce, religion, social history, education, Black heritage, landscape architecture, and conservation.

The Pisgah Rural Historic District as it exists today shows the physical evidence of long use and history. The landscape is a blending of resources from different historic periods. The description of the District is organized by periods and themes for clarity, although it is being nominated as a whole entity containing the juxtaposed elements that represent a variety of historic themes and

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times.

Survey of the 10,000-plus acre Pisgah study area included intensive on-the-ground reconnaissance of farm acreages, with written and photographic documentation of all historic resources. The basic unit of study was the farmstead or building complex, rather than individual components such as a dwelling, a barn, a church. Most properties were, in essence, districts themselves. This whole-property survey level resulted in a consistent methodology for evaluating integrity and significance and was critical to establishing the boundaries of the Pisgah Rural Historic District.

Non-contributing historic properties, contributing properties with non-contributing areas, and non-contributing modern properties do exist in the District. An example of the first scenario, the non-contributing historic property is WD 88, Forest Home. There, the antebellum main house was demolished and replaced by a new residence much larger in scale than the original dwelling. Historic field patterns were also altered. A turn-of-the-century tobacco barn, an unimproved spring, a spring house site and some very old woodlands were retained. These last-mentioned buildings, structures and sites would commonly be considered contributing however, the removal of historic landscape features and the introduction of the new residence compromised the overall integrity of the property's historic setting, feeling, and association. The District exception of a contributing property that contains a non-contributing area is found at WD 89, Mt. Echo. There, the historic integrity of the farm's central acreage has not been maintained. The recent introduction of horse barns and other modern resources, and board fenced paddock and pasture areas has greatly altered the historic landscape. To the west and north, however, historic buildings and historic agricultural land use patterns survive. Non-historic resources include a few recently built, non-agricultural associated dwellings on small acreage tracts, and three small farms of under 100 acres with only modern buildings. These resources do not contribute to the District because of the age of their resources, but are generally compatible with surrounding historic resources in scale, setback, building material and landscape features.

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All historic properties are mapped to the same scale with buildings, structures and sites numbered. The maps, at 1" to 660' are derived from State Department of Revenue aerials. The numbers on the site maps correspond to each property's narrative description, where contributing or non-contributing status is indicated. A photographic log is also cued to the resource numbers as they appear on the maps and in the property descriptions. A property inventory list for all sites in the District follows the narrative description and precedes the individual property narratives.

The Settlement Era: 1784-1820

The settlement of the Pisgah community occurred circa 1784 when a group of Virginian's migrated to the Bluegrass region in hopes of settling upon profitable lands. Their first imprints upon the landscape included clearing fields from the dense woodlands and canebreaks, planting crops, and building spring houses and shelter for family and stock. Very early records indicate that nearly two-thirds, 62% of the taxable males in Woodford County did not own the land on which they labored. Of the minority that did own land, most held less than 100 acres, owned horses and cattle and oversaw one or a few more slaves. Tax records and other period documents suggest that during the early 1790's, the economy was characterized by subsistence agriculture. Distinctions in the size, wealth and productivity of farms emerged by the end of the settlement period, however. Farms from 100 to 400 acres, and less than 100 acres predominated. The improvements on these settlement farms included a variety of domestic and agricultural related buildings and structures including separate kitchens, meat houses, slave quarters, spring houses, barns, and other out buildings. Only spring houses and meat houses survive within the Pisgah District to illustrate the locational patterns, material, design and workmanship qualities, and uses of agricultural buildings during the settlement period.

Diverse examples of settlement spring houses or improved springs include buildings and structures at WD 87, 91, 92, 93, 160, 164, 174, 184, 192, and FA 307. Most of Pisgah's spring house examples are located in a mid-way position in the building complex, slightly removed from the domestic yard area, their location marking the boundary between domestic and agricultural areas. The spring houses at Pastures, WD 92

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and Faywood WD 91, have survived in excellent condition, contain original stone walls surrounding the spring outflow area, and have a stone cooling chamber above the spring source. Alexander Dunlap, (WD 92) an immigrant from Calf Pastures in Virginia, built a sizable spring house at the base of the knoll on which the house and domestic out buildings were sited. Stone fences curve north and south from the corners of the structure, in a wall that separates the domestic area from the barnyard. Moses McIlvain (FA 307) built his spring house into a natural limestone outcrop wall with the spring emerging from a small cavern. The frame cooling chamber rises above the tall foundation but is entered near grade on the upper side of the stone outcrop.

Five meat houses from the settlement period are primarily of timber frame with wood boxing (sheathing) and gable roofs. The meat house at the Williams Farm (WD 96) presents the exception. It is a brick house with end walls decorated with diamond patterned vents of omitted bricks. All meat houses were located within the domestic yard area.

The hall-parlor plan was the most popular settlement house plan, assuming that surviving resources are an indication of historic densities. Six settlement period hall-parlor examples remain in the District. The earliest hall-parlor dwellings in the area include the stone and log houses of Vivion Goodloe, WD 145, 173; the saddlebag log house of the Gays, WD 89; and the rear portion of the Field farm house, WD 174.

Vivion Goodloe, was born in 1760, one of seventeen children in a Baptist minister's family. He and his wife Dorothy Tompkins, immigrated to Pisgah from Virginia with their family of six children. Two hall-parlor homes are associated with the Goodloe family and each is unique within the District. The older is a one-story stone, hall-parlor dwelling located beside a flowing spring and an unnamed drainage in a low area of the Paynes Mill Road. The other is a single-pen log building, divided into unequal sized hall-and-parlor cells. In 1792, Goodloe was typical of many middling Pisgah area farmers, owning 245 acres purchased from a local land speculator. He was taxed on four horses, eight cattle, and four slaves (Railey 416-18; Woodford County Tax Assessments; 1792).

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John and Sarah Lockridge Gay, of Calf Pastures, Virginia, other middling settlers, chose a variation on the hall-parlor plan for their first dwelling; a log, saddle-bag plan. The dwelling was originally oriented south, on the edge of a natural amphitheater that contains a spring at the base.

Two brick masonry hall-parlor plans date from the early 19th century rather than the beginning of the settlement period: the Daniel Williams house, WD 96; and the Amos Stout house, WD 102. They are similar in form and plan to their earlier counterparts but contain detailed interior woodwork that indicate room functions (best and common rooms). The one-and-one-half to two story heights, careful stone foundation work, molded exterior fascia, and brick bonding also suggest later periods of construction, larger building budgets, and greater attention to craftsmanship than in the earlier examples. Both were located on hilltops above flowing springs. Stout and Williams were among the founding member of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, (WD 108), owned five or less slaves (before 1820) and raised families with four or more children. Their fiscal accomplishments mark them as the among the middle class of farmers in the area.

Only one known slave quarter is known to have survived within the study area. The building is located behind the main house of WD 174 and is actually two separate cells abutted together. One cell is rudely constructed of logs, the other of mortised post and beam construction with vertical members spaced about 24" on center. A window cut into the south (front) wall of the frame room appears to be a later alteration. Each room measures roughly 15' square.

Two churches, the Pisgah Presbyterian Church and the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church are located at the south and north ends of the District. The stone Pisgah Church (nominated to the National Register as part of the Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky Thematic Resources Nomination, Wooley; 1983) together with the Academy, Manse, and cemetery comprise one of the most "important Gothic Revival architectural groupings in Kentucky." (Shewmaker, et.al; 1984, 123). The Mt. Vernon Church, unusual in its turn-of-the-century, designed eclecticism, provides another significant architectural anchor within the District.

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Besides churches, cemeteries represent social customs and traditions of this settlement society. Both churches have planned graveyards adjacent to the churchyard. Both are surrounded by stone fences and feature the most elaborate headstones in the area with carvings of clasped hands, tree-of-life motifs, garlands, urns, and obelisk shapes. In Kentucky, early settlers more commonly maintained the tradition of family burial plots. For example, although Vivion Goodloe was a founding member of the Mt. Vernon Church, he was buried behind his log house in the family cemetery. While most family cemeteries in Pisgah contain only a few graves, are marked with simple head and foot stones, and are not bounded by fencing, there is one important exception to the type: the stone walled cemetery of the German Bohannon family, originally from Virginia (WD 184). The Bohannon family cemetery walls vary from three and one-half to four feet in height, are built of quarried limestones laid in a random pattern with little open space between courses, with little spalling. Oversized stones cap the full wall width, and four-foot wide stone stairs lead an individual over the wall and into the 54-by-48-foot rectangular enclosure. The Bohannon family stones are deeply incised, bear the names and dates of birth and death of family members and have square and round tops and tree-of-life decorations.

The settlement Bluegrass economy was varied, with a promising beginning for local and regional commerce and manufacturing. But in Pisgah, like other small settlement communities, the only manufactures that existed were local grist and sawmills. These mills and milling complexes were located on streams that provided adequate water flow most of the year. Roads were built to access these manufacturing and commercial sites which were often in isolated, sloping areas. No above-ground or visible remains were found at either of two known mill sites in the District.

Roads tied together the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, religious and social clusters that patterned the settlement landscape. Three road types correspond to use and destination. The primary road networks were represented by the routes between the regional centers of Frankfort and Lexington and Versailles and Lexington. The Old Frankfort Pike, to the north of the community, marks part of the north District boundary. Secondary roads within the District connected sites within the community and, in turn, to the

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primary routes. Paynes Mill Road, Pisgah Pike and the Sugar Hill Road are District examples of the secondary type. The now-abandoned portion of the Sugar Hill Road reveals the relationship between popular destinations and roads and how, when a location's vitality is lost, the route is deserted. The road originally connected the Paynes Mill Road and Old Frankfort Pike, passing by the mill near present Faywood along its route. This fairly long stretch of abandoned road has areas where annual travel by metal rimmed wheels dug deeply into the ground. In these portions the roadbed is perhaps eight feet below the grade of surrounding fields. Stone fences on either side of the narrow road bed (about 10' -12' wide) kept the fields from caving in on the avenue as wagon wheels cut ever deeper. In other site areas, perhaps with less topsoil and stone nearer the surface, the alignment ruts are shallower. Here also, stone fences mark the shoulders, some areas in good enough repair to work as field boundaries. The least traveled roads, the tertiary routes, were those that crossed farms and interconnected one with another. At WD 102, 164, and 177, faint traces of these long-abandoned routes, little more than paths, are still visible. They are reminders of days of foot and horse transportation where landscape contours were comfortably followed and springs and sinks were skirted.

The Antebellum Years: Rise of an Agrarian Economy 1820-1865

The antebellum decades were prosperous ones in Pisgah. More than ninety percent of agricultural land was improved and produced corn, hemp, tobacco, grains, and hayfields and supported a variety of improved stock including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine. The majority of county farms (about 68%) contained between 100 and 500 acres, considerably larger than the state average. These farms were divided into field, pasture and building complex. Natural features like springs, sinkholes, creeks, woodlands and rock outcroppings; and cultural elements like road networks, fence lines, field patterns, and building complex locations, combined in the antebellum landscape, which developed significantly upon earlier settlement period improvements.

No agricultural buildings associated with farming activities have survived from the period. Those surviving cultural resources that represent this era of agricultural history include woodland pastures and fences.

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Examples of characteristic stone fences in the District include alignments at FA 307, WD 91, 92, 108, 162, 164, 174, 176, 196, and 199. One example, found at WD 164, the Watts farm, aligns the west edge of the Pisgah Pike. The stone fence fronts the farm's woodland pasture remnant which is located on sloping ground surrounding a meandering creek bed. An additional example, along the Old Frankfort Pike at WD 176, contains a flared opening marking an historic entry. The stone walls flanking the old road to the saw and grist mills near Faywood, WD 91, remain one of the most evocative stone wall structures in the area. District examples indicate variety in construction method and quality of workmanship.

The Bluegrass woodland pastures were created from the extensive forests of the settlement period. The clearing of small under growth and planting bluegrass seed created a park-like landscape that dominated the rural scene until the early 20th century. Of four identified woodland pastures in the District, the finest examples are found at WD 92, Pastures, the settlement farm of Alexander Dunlap that is still operated and owned by the Dunlap family.

Major antebellum changes within the rural landscape included the alteration and enlarging of settlement era dwellings and new domestic building. Of those dwellings enlarged, the Gay home, Mt. Echo (WD 92), is the most elaborate. The building displays two transformations within the period. James and Catherine Gay, original Pisgah settlers, moved from their saddle bag log cabin to a new, brick masonry hall-parlor plan house before 1829. The two-story house was set back from but addressed the Pisgah Pike to the west. The original three bay, hall-parlor configuration is suggested by the now off-centered chimney that originally marked the north gable end; by patched flooring shadowing the original frame wall that separated the hall and parlor; and by the patched flooring beneath the original (removed) winder stair in the first floor parlor. The transformation of the hall-parlor configuration to a center passage plan occurred prior to the Civil War, possibly after James Gay's death in the 1840's. The north end wall was extended laterally in two unequal bays (one window on the first level and two on the second) with a gable end chimney. The monumental portico with square, paneled columns, dentiled frieze, and Greek Revival entry completed the transformation from a modest three bay, hall-parlor dwelling to one of the

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largest dwellings in the community.

John Williams (son of original owner Daniel Williams) placed a brick wing addition to the rear of his two-story, hall-parlor house (WD 96), some time following the Civil War. The two story, single cell addition features curved window heads and porch details borrowed from the Italianate.

Exterior changes updated the Redd-Harris house (WD 177) a late settlement period center passage plan dwelling of brick masonry with Flemish bond front. A gable pediment of brick was added above the central front bay, and decorative front and side porches were added in the Italianate manner.

Similarly, altering details were applied but the interior plan was not changed at the Andrew Anderson house (WD 89). The modifications are thought to have occurred during the Harris ownership, when the Pisgah Pike was extended north to the major artery, Old Frankfort Pike (sometime near the Civil War years). New, narrow-paned windows punctuated the original solid, unadorned east gable end that faced the extended Pisgah Pike. Carved brackets were applied to a larger eave, and arched windows replaced the original square openings in the attic end. A side porch and entry were probably also added at that time. The exterior changes illustrate one owner's attempt to update and renew an original, secondary facade, now more visible due to the extension of the Pike alongside the yard area.

New dwellings represented the consolidation of smaller farms into larger ones, the breaking of large farms into smaller units and the building of new, larger dwellings on established farms. All employed the familiar center passage, while the exteriors illustrated popular influences of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Chimneys were often moved from the end walls to flank the central hallway. Taller windows with larger panes of glass reflected new technology. Eaves were projected beyond the wall plane and braced with brackets and modillions. A particular example of the type is found at Glenlake, a newly-established farm that was divided from the larger family holdings (WD 102) prior to the Civil War.

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Changes in a Southern Agrarian Community: 1866-1918

The half century between the Civil War and the First World War was a period of remarkable change. Despite the national trend toward an industrial based economy, Pisgah continued to progress along agricultural lines. The majority of surviving resources from the period illustrate innovation and change in agriculture and include specialized barns for blooded horse stock, wholesale dairy farm complexes, silos and Osage Orange hedge fences.

The large horse stable at WD 162, the James Gay farm, includes twenty-four board stalls, an uncommonly wide center drive, windowed dormers, and a gravity flow watering system, combined in one of the earliest surviving examples of specialized livestock buildings in the District.

Two dairies are located in the District; WD 177, the Redd-Harris farm and WD 191, the Henrietta Cotton farm. The former, more elaborate complex contains a large, stone-banked dairy barn, twin concrete aggregate silos, the remains of an extensive stock watering system, and numerous other barns and out buildings of a once prosperous turn-of-the-century dairy operation. The less improved and smaller sized Cotton farm contains dairy-associated buildings in addition to a very large tobacco barn.

Today, a few examples of the once prolific Osage Orange hedge fence are visible in the District. A notable line of hedge remains at the Redd-Harris farm WD 177. One of the most picturesque sections of the Pisgah Pike is encountered where the hedges at WD 96, the Williams farm, have been allowed to mature into trees and form a natural canopy over the road.

The Black hamlet is represented in the District by Sugar Hill on the old Faywood Road (aka Weitzel's Mill Road). Sugar Hill contains a few buildings from the early 20th century, several vacant lots, and some minor above ground remains of historic resources. The lot patterns, the association of the buildings to the old road and the out-of-the-way location of the hamlet maintain historic association despite a loss of integrity through neglect and abandonment. The first deed transfers of Sugar Hill property were recorded in 1868. Sarah Hagar, the owner of the farm and log house later incorporated into WD 91, Faywood, deeded 18 acres to

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Mary (Mrs. Benjamin F.) Payne. Mrs. Payne's race is unknown but since 1894, other records verify Black ownership of it and surrounding property. In 1894, two residents and property owners in the hamlet deeded a small tract of land to the County School Board for the construction of a school house. Locals James Johnson, Henry Smith, and William Miller were appointed trustees of Colored District #8 and a school was built shortly after. That school burned sometime after the turn of the century, but while standing, served as the community gathering place. Religious revivals were held at the school and people traveled miles to hear the gospel. One revival lasted six weeks, the minister riding to Sugar Hill each evening from Bracktown in Fayette County to preach. It is said that over thirty souls were saved at that series of meetings and that group soon founded the Black Baptist Church at Zion Hill in nearby Scott County. (Interview with Mrs. Ada Jones, Woodford County, July, 1988)

The two turn-of-the-century commercial centers within the District are adjacent to major transportation routes. Pisgah Station aligns the historic Louisville and Southern Railroad and Faywood was built beside the Old Frankfort Pike near the Woodford-Fayette County line. The buildings of both areas are balloon frame buildings, of less than two-stories, and usually built on a simple two- or three-room plan. Roofs are gabled, lots are small, scale and setbacks consistent. The buildings of these centers are decidedly non-agricultural. Few have more than a small shed or garage in the rear yard areas.

The Age of Modern Farming: 1918-1945

The final historic period of change in Pisgah greatly affected the agricultural landscape. Tractors and implements could easily enlarge the sizes and alter the shapes of traditional, horse and mule-plowed fields. Specialized barns including tobacco, cattle and dairy barns were located within building complexes, or away within cultivated fields.

The other noticeable modification on the rural Pisgah landscape between the wars reflected changes in public education. One of two neighborhood consolidated schools was the Mt. Vernon School. The graded school with elongated hip roof, bungalow characteristics and divided interior rooms illustrated new school policy for rural Kentucky.

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Property Inventory List

- A Contributing buildings
B Non-contributing buildings
C Contributing structures
D Non-contributing structures
E Contributing sites
F Non-contributing sites
G National Register listed resources

Site*	Property Name	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
87	Andrew Anderson farm	5	4	1	0	2	0	0
89	Mt.Echo/Gay farm	6	14	2	0	3	0	0
90	Glenlake farm	10	1	2	0	2	0	0
91	Faywood	12	4	4	1	3	0	0
92	Pastures	10	3	5	0	4	0	0
93	Pisgah Church & cemetery	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
96	Claude Williams farm	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
97	Peter Powell farm	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
102	Amos Stout farm	7	0	3	0	4	1	0
108	Mt.Vernon Church & cemetery	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
145	Goodloe-Carl stone house	2	0	0	0	1	0	0

* All numbers are preceded by WD, the Woodford County, Kentucky designation unless otherwise noted.

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		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
160	Pisgah Station	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
162	James Gay farm	9	4	3	0	1	0	0
164	Watts farm	1	5	1	3	4	0	0
173	Goodloe house/ Carl farm	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
174	Field farm	4	3	2	1	1	0	0
175	Carl farm	6	1	0	0	2	0	0
176	Johnston farm	13	6	3	0	4	0	0
177	Redd-Harris farm	15	1	4	0	5	0	0
179	Mt. Vernon School	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	Blair house	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	Gerrien Bohannon farm site	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
188	Harris farm complex	4	1	4	0	3	0	0
190	Bullock farm	3	4	1	0	3	0	0
191	Henrietta Cotton farm	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
194	William Steele farm	6	2	0	1	1	0	0
195	Wallace house	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	Ernest Dunlap farm	3	1	3	0	1	0	0

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
199 Mitchell farm	5	9	3	0	1	0	0
200 Paynes Mill Road bridge	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
FA 307 Moses Hollvain farm	5	1	3	1	1	0	0
TOTALS	15	70	49	9	57	1	4

The Pisgah Rural Historic District contains a total of 257 contributing resources and 80 non-contributing resources and 4 listed resources.

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 87 Andrew Anderson Farm / Springdale

The Andrew Anderson Farm, located at the intersection of the Pisgah Pike and Paynes Mill Road contains buildings, structures and land use patterns that contribute to the understanding of farming practices from circa 1800 through 1935. The farm layout includes the domestic complex with house, domestic yard and out buildings. Historically, the agricultural buildings of WD 188 on the east side of the Pisgah Pike were included with the Anderson Farm parcel, but the two were separated in the 20th century. The farm today represents modern siting practices with the tobacco barn centered within the cultivated fields and the cattle feed barn located separate from other farm buildings in a side pasture. The Anderson house provides an interior plan unique to the District and, acknowledges the import of the northern connection of the Pisgah Pike to the Old Frankfort Pike with the remodeled secondary, east facade. The property includes five contributing buildings, four non-contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and two contributing sites.

Buildings

C 1. house: The main house faces south, on the top of a south sloping hillside above the spring. The two-story, brick masonry residence, built circa 1805 with exterior renovations circa 1870, offers a slightly asymmetrical facade. Exterior features from roof to foundation include an asphalt gable with double, interior end chimneys and a slightly projected eave with molded fascia board, indicative of regional fold building tradition during the Federal period. The west gable end has original four-lite fixed windows. The front facade has three bays, slightly off-set from center to allow for the size of the larger, west parlor. Windows are six-over-six and nine-over-nine double hung with gabled flat arches and pegged architrave with molded trim; a multi-light transom tops the central entry which is fronted by a flat roofed portico on square columns with stone porch and stairs. Between 1861 and 1877, the Pisgah Pike was extended north to connect with the Old Frankfort Pike. At that time, the east gable end facade was renovated with Italianate features to address the new alignment. Narrow, round arched openings replaced the small rectangular lights in the attic space, brackets were applied beneath the east eave, and two-over-two, vertically divided double-hung windows were punched into the first floor on either side of

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the chimney. A two story, frame rear portion enclosed an earlier porch with upstairs sleeping rooms.

The interior of the residence reveals thoughtful construction methods and an unusual transitional plan with a central staired passage plan paired with enclosed winder stairs in the east rooms of both first and second levels. The basement reveals a construction of a stone perimeter foundation; hewn floor joists laid front to back in the side rooms and side to side beneath the center passage. This change in joist alignment allowed the center passage ash floors to be laid lengthwise in the entry and crosswise in the side rooms. The east side chimney has an extremely wide breast and in the basement, has an operable hearth with stone relieving arch. Soot blackened floor joists indicate the room's use for fire-assisted domestic chores in past time. The first floor, west room, or formal parlor, measures two feet wider than the east room. The east room is nearer the central stair and also contains the ghost of an enclosed winder stair. An identical, original stair remains in the second floor room above, and gives access to the attic. The mantle in the west parlor incorporates details from the Federal period with reeded frieze panels, and reeded pilasters topped by single leaves that resemble elm or possibly tobacco leaves. A painted cupboard is to the right (north) side of the chimney. The center hall measures almost 10' across with passage to the rear (now connected to the enclosed porch). The stairway begins along the east wall with three winders with square newels and ballusters. The east room has a double wide chimney breast to accommodate the basement flue, and is fronted by a Greek, shouldered mantle, salvaged from the original house at The Pastures (WD 92) that burned in the 1930's. All windows in the house, save those of the east gable end, have deep reveals and squared, pegged trim with simply molded architrave. The second floor side rooms echo the lower chambers with original chair rail and a plainer mantle and cupboard in the west room, and the original enclosed winder stair and removed mantle in the east room. The attic reveals the roof structure which is of pegged, common rafter construction. Roman numerals, etched into the rafters, identified the succession of bents during construction. An interesting feature, now removed from the attic, was a concrete water trough centered over the passage. The structure was connected to the house plumbing and before electricity, provided gravity flow water to the rooms below. Portions of the knee walls in the attic are plastered with

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animal hair plaster over hand split lathe. The majority of doors within the old section of the house are quite thin and divided into six horizontal panels. Most retain the original iron latches or small, round brass knobs.

Later exterior alterations include a single story den of brick veneer to the west side and single story extensions from the rear of the two story, frame rooms. These additions, however, are unobtrusive due to their locations and the use of materials, scale, and fenestration patterns compatible with the original mass of the house. (photo 1)

C. 2. meat house: The meat house, located to the north, rear of the residence measures about ten by twelve feet, is framed with vertical corner posts, has a gable roof, door centered to face the house beneath the gable end, corrugated roof covering and vertical board sheathing with one inch boards of various widths up to 16'. First quarter 19th century. (photo 2)

C. 3. spring house: South of the house, next to an unnamed stream, is the stone spring house. The second floor was removed and a gable roof added over the base level in 1983 due to deteriorated condition of the upper portion. The dry-laid, limestone building measures roughly 14' by 18' with walls about 18" thick, and is divided into two rooms. Steps descend from both the north and south walls of the west room into the pool area where the spring emerges, an opening in the base of the wall allows water to pass to the east, larger room. Two small windows are let in the north and south walls of the larger room. Circa 1805. (photo 3)

C. 4. cattle feed barn: The feed barn, built in the mid-1930's has a gambrel roof with axis oriented east-west and a concrete silo. The barn is similar to other the gambrel-roofed feed barns at Pastures, WD 92, and WD 196, other farms owned by the Dunlap family in the 1930's. The barn has an open center drive; wood hay racks along either outside wall with openings above to drop hay into from the loft above; a large loft with hay fork, and the uninterrupted space the gambrel form allows. (photo 4)

C. 6. tobacco barn: The tobacco barn, built in the 1920's has sawn boxing, nailed, dimensional frame and standing seam metal gable roof.

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NC. 7. **garage:** open sided, recent construction

NC. 8. **metal storage building:** new, gable roof, equipment storage and shop.

NC. 9. **storage shed:** frame, recent construction.

NC. 10. **concrete block pump house:** located between the spring house and the house along the domestic fence line.

Structures

C. 5. **silos:** A concrete silo without roof, and of banded concrete block construction is attached to the east end of the barn via a low, gable roofed connecting shed. Circa 1940. (photo 4)

Sites

C. 11. **cemetery site:** The Anderson cemetery, located in the south field and noted on the site map. The cemetery is not surrounded by stone walls or other distinguishing border.

C. The 100 acres of the farm are counted as one contributing site.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Property name: WD 87, Andrew Anderson farm, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

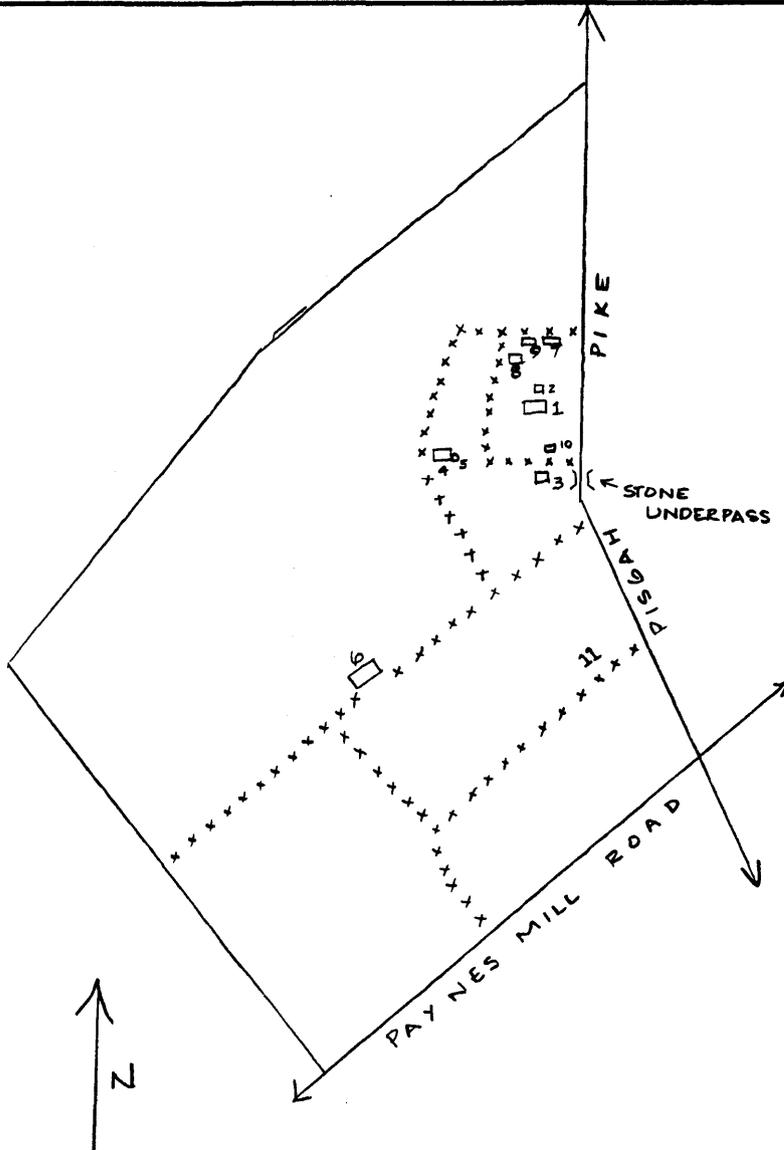
- 1 main house looking NW
- 2 spring house looking SE
- 3 meat house looking NE
- 4 cattle feed barn and silo with tobacco barn in distance, looking SW

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WD 87 ANDREW ANDERSON FARM
SITE PLAN 1" = 660'

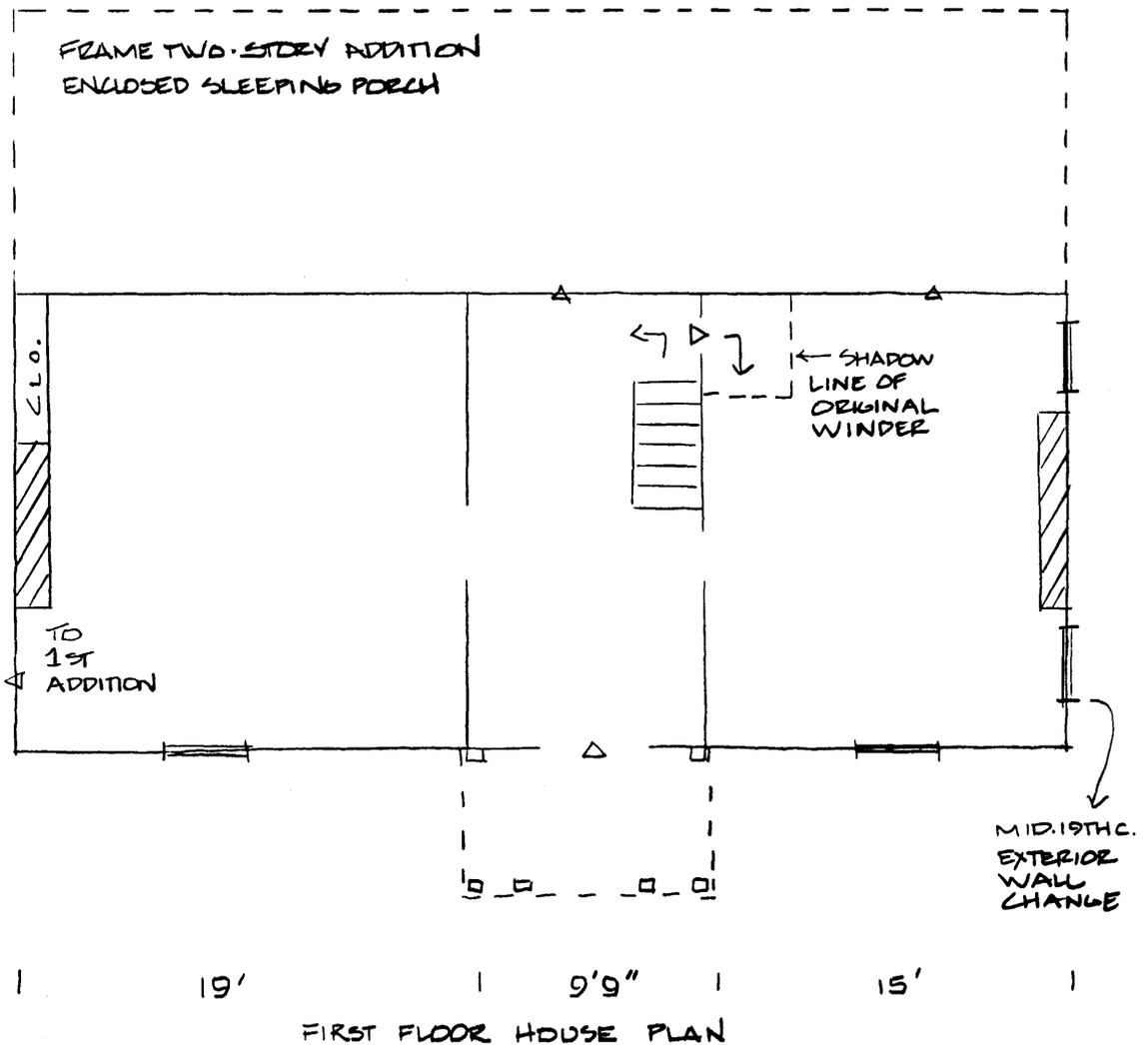
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - MAIN HOUSE | 7 - GARAGE |
| 2 - MEAT HOUSE | 8 - METAL STG. BLDG. |
| 3 - SPRING HOUSE | 9 - STORAGE SHED |
| 4 - CATTLE FEED BARN | 10 - PUMPHOUSE |
| 5 - SILD | 11 - LEAVEYARD |
| 6 - TOBACCO BARN | |

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 89 Gay Farm / Mt. Echo

The Gay Farm, located mid-way along the east edge of the Pisgah Pike, contains some of the oldest buildings in the District. Within the past twenty years, the farm has been converted from a diversified farm to a thoroughbred horse farm, with much of the land devoted to pasture and new buildings constructed to house workers and stock. The major alterations to the historic landscape are concentrated within the central portion of the acreage, not visible from the Pike. Here, paddocks from less than one to four acres, larger pastures and numerous single story, concrete block stables have replaced the traditional field patterns. A network of blacktop roads aligned by board fences further alters the landscape. To the front (east) and rear (north) of this central area however, the landscape has maintained more of its historic appearance. The front (east) area of the farm that contains the house, cabin, springhouse, amphitheater and woodland pasture remnant, and the rear woodland pasture with drainage and tobacco barns, are those areas. The property contains six contributing buildings, fourteen non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and three contributing sites.

Buildings

C. 1. main house: The main, two story, Flemish bond front, brick residence, approached from a long drive off the Pisgah Pike, stands amid large hardwoods in a woodland pasture setting. The imposing building is an amalgam of several building phases, linked by a low gable roof, a rhythmic fenestration pattern, and dark reddish-brown brick throughout. The front width of the house measures over one hundred feet across with a depth of under 26 feet. Within the Pisgah community it is one of the largest historic residences. And yet, like it's neighbor to the north, Faywood (WD 91) its size is scaled to the surrounding landscape by a low, horizontal profile, and a picturesque approach along a winding drive framed by woodland pasture.

The residence has undergone two fairly extensive remodelings: the first prior to the Civil War (an active building and re-building period in the community) and again, in the mid-20th century. Changes during the second remodeling obscured the early interior plan of the house, but fenestration patterns, shadows of earlier walls and a

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consideration of traditional changes suggest some possibilities. The center and right (south) two bays of the main block were the original, unequally-sized rooms of a hall-parlor plan with end chimneys and entry into the north cell. The shadow of the frame wall that separated the two spaces and the outline of the original enclosed winder stair in the northeast corner of the south room are plainly visible. This plan and portion of the house dates to or before 1829. The second building campaign, prior to the Civil War, transposed the house plan into a center passage plan by adding a room and new end chimney to the north of the original hall. The abbreviated rear wing and the present two-bay, kitchen wing, set back but on axis with the main block, may also date to this remodel. The final major addition and alteration to the form and plan occurred in the 1940's when the south wing, a mirror of the north kitchen wing, balanced the front facade. The rear double porch was enclosed and a south side sun room was also added.

Exterior details of the building include a Flemish bond front with the exception of the south 20th-century wing which is common bond. The center block has an extended eave with dentilated frieze, two-story portico with paneled and doubled square columns, paneled soffit, pediment with returns and a base of cut limestone with raised mortar. The entry features a six paneled door with heavy, Greek Revival-inspired surround. Windows are six-over-six double hung with gauged, flat arches and stone sills. Fenestration is fairly regular with the exception of the first floor bay to the north of the entry (the added room when the plan was altered from a hall-parlor to a center passage).

Interior details include ash floors on the first floor and poplar on the second. The center passage stairway was removed and replaced by a north-south stair in the space behind the original front rooms. Mantles in the second floor rooms above the original hall-parlor are plain, pegged poplar from the settlement period.

C. 2. log cabin: The original single story with loft, saddlebag log dwelling of James Gay is located north of the brick residence on the top curve of a natural amphitheater that contains the spring and springhouse. It is from the acoustics of this topographic feature that Mount Echo received its name. The cabin, with facades facing north and

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south, rests on an unchinked, random-laid limestone foundation, has a newly constructed gable roof (the original loft and stair have been removed), and a massive, central stone chimney. The logs are square hewn outside and in, measure about 8" by 16", are chinked with diagonally placed rock held with various mortars of mud, cement and sand, and are joined with a rough half dovetail and saddle notching. The east room measures roughly 17' by 17' while the west room is 16' by 17'. The central hall measures 5' across from inside to inside wall. The present, peculiar entry system has a door in the exterior of the south wall that accesses a small anteroom only. The north entry, reached by new, wooden steps, opens to a similar ante room with doors entering each log pen. The south walls, however, propose a different alternative. Each of two windows, somewhat centered in either pen on the south facade served as a low door at an earlier time. When the entries were altered is unknown. The mantle in the east pen has been removed and that in the west room is very plain, low and squared. A single window is in the north wall of the west pen.

C. 3. spring house: The spring house is of stone with a 20th century flat, concrete roof. An underground pipe from the spring channels water to a concrete stock watering pool below. Above the spring is a colossal sycamore with a diameter of over 8' at the base. Above the spring are rows of hickory trees planted in a geometric grove to provide shade for the area.

C. 5. mule barn: A mule/horse barn to the southeast of the residence has a steeply gabled central drive oriented north-south with a band of stalls to the west and a bank of back-to-back stalls to the east. Stall dimensions range from 12' to 8' square. The structure is both notched and nailed with diagonal bracing along the axis walls. In view of the construction methods, the barn probably dates from the mid-to-late 19th century and was apparently used for the Gay's horse and mule operation. The barn is in very poor condition.

NC. 6. tenant house: A 20th century (ca.1930) tenant house northeast of the above buildings is of frame construction with hip roof. The building was remodeled with a major addition to the south about 1950. Original windows are six-over-six double hung, newer sash are two-over-two.

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NC. 7. **tobacco/horse barn:** A large, twelve bent tobacco barn, built after World War II has been recently converted to a horse barn.

C. 8. **tobacco barn:** located in the far north area of the farm. A large, pre WW II nailed and notched barn with sawn timber frame and circular sawn boxing.

C. 9. **spring house:** of dry-laid, quarried limestone, one room, approximately 10' square, with gable roof and single entry door. Circa 1820 or earlier.

NC. 12,13. **workers modular homes**

NC. 14-23. **Horse barns, storage, etc.:** new concrete block and/or frame horse-associated buildings located within the central areas of the farm (see map).

Structures

C. 4. **watering trough:** beneath the outlet from the spring and located within a pasture area, fenced off from the spring. Of poured concrete. Early 20th c.

C. 24. **stone fence:** a short alignment of dry-laid quarried stone fence near the spring house, (#9).

Sites

C. 10. **woodland pasture remnant:** located in the north, rear area of the farm, paralleling a sloping drainage. The trees have probably survived because the land is too steep to cultivate.

C. 11. **woodland pasture remnant:** to the front, east of the farm, flanking the entry drive to the house and buildings, and presenting a historic appearance to the Pisgah Pike.

C. The front, (west) and rear (north) areas of the farm that have maintained good historic integrity are counted as one contributing site.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

- 1) Name of property: John and James Gay Farm / Mount Echo
Pisgah Rural Historic District
- 2) Location: Versailles, Kentucky (vicinity of)
- 3) Photographer: Christine Amos
- 4) Date: February, 1988
- 5) Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council
Frankfort, Kentucky

Photo Description of View

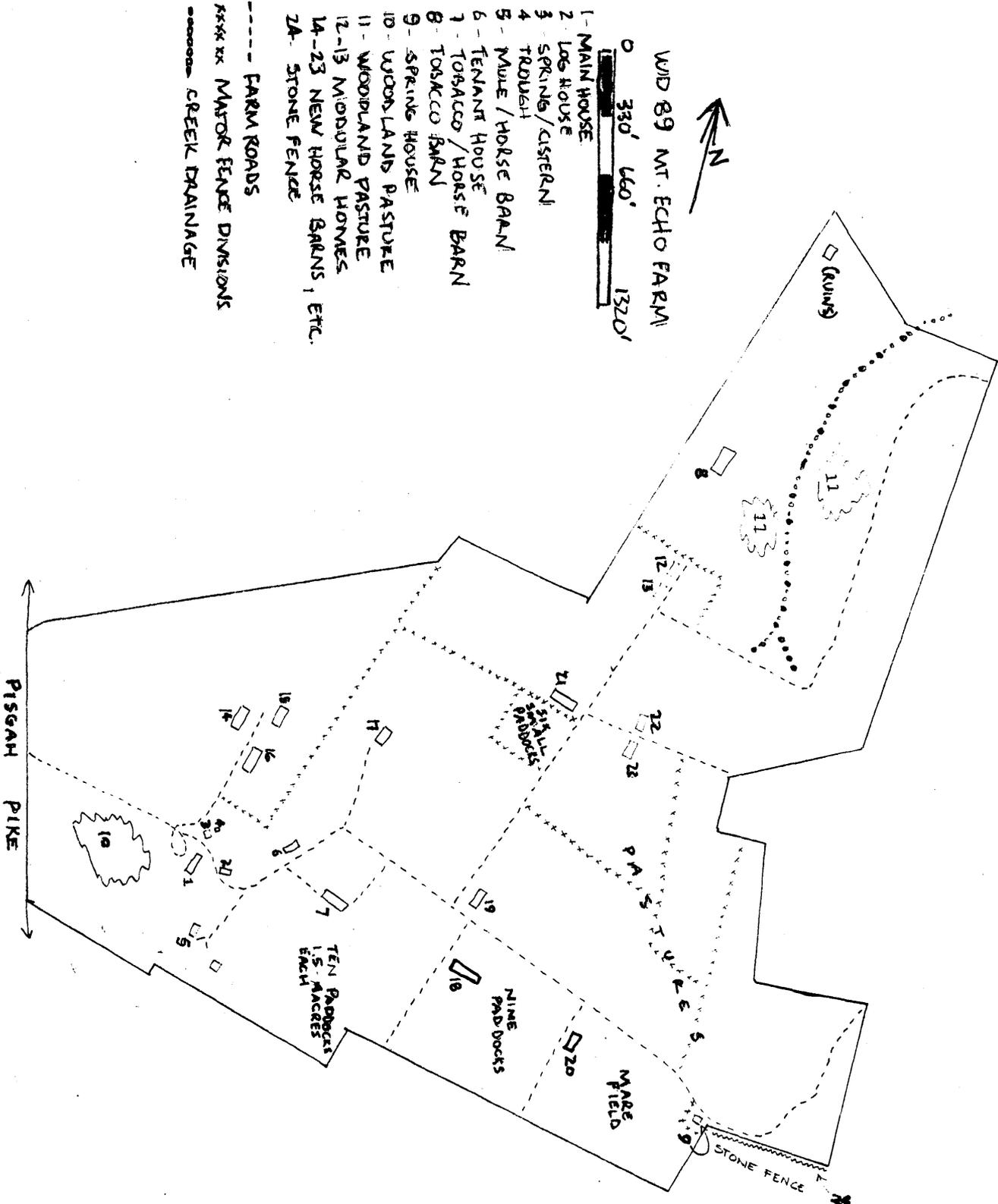
- | Photo | Description of View |
|-------|---|
| 1 | Front (west) facade of main house looking SE. |
| 2 | Front (west) facade of main house looking N NE.
Addition of 1940's is to right. |
| 3 | Rear (east) facade of main house looking west from
backyard. Note frame infill between brick piers |
| 4 | Looking west to log building and rear of main house.
To right by Sycamore tree is the spring. |
| 5 | Looking east from spring house to log building located
NE of main house. Stone wall encased spring to
right and 20th century concrete watering overflow
trough to left, bisected by fence. |
| 6 | West facade of log building looking east. |
| 7 | East facade and north gable end of log building
looking east |
| 8 | South gable end of mule barn/stable looking NE. |
| 9 | Early 20th century tenant house, east facade looking
west. |
| 10 | Stone spring house in mare field in SE corner of farm,
looking SE. |

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 90 Glen Lake / John Stout Farm

Glen Lake Farm enjoys one of the more picturesque settings along the historic Pisgah Pike. From both north and south, the imposing, two story brick antebellum residence is separated from the thoroughfare by an entry drive that climbs a rise to the house. The road curves around the site of the lake that gave the farm its name. Today, the farm's acreage is devoted to cattle raising, with fields divided into pastures, hay fields and tobacco ground. The farm contains ten contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, two contributing structures, and two contributing sites.

Buildings

C. 1. main house: The two-story brick masonry residence, built in 1856 by John Stout, is divided into three bays with a center passage, single pile plan. A two-story, pedimented portico is supported by both square and round fluted columns and square pilasters. The gable roof is perforated by four chimneys with pierced, double stacks and corbelled tops. The exaggerated eave and fascia feature pendants at corners, full gable returns, and extended eaves with closely-spaced curvilinear brackets. The fascia is of brick, projected about 1/2 depth beyond the wall plane and painted white. Windows are paired four-over-four double hung with gauged brick flat arches, wood sills and architrave and original, wooden double shutters. The central entry door has a four panel design with side lights and transoms and is met by a raised, brick porch with brick steps and turned, wooden ballusters. The stone foundation blocks have feathered tooling and project to form a water table. A rear, two story masonry ell, slightly offset to the north, is virtually a second, center passage configuration, with chimneys flanking the staired passage. Room proportions are identical to the front mass, but the symmetrical fenestration of the front is not repeated in the less formal ell. A one-story breezeway (which has been enclosed with modern materials and contains a bath) extends the northern length of the two story ell and is symmetrically divided by three brick piers. Originally, the one-story kitchen, with double, stone and brick gable end chimney, was separated from the house. The original brick arched doorway on the east wall of the kitchen that accessed the breezeway is still visible. The passage between the kitchen and house was enclosed with brick at an unknown date (possibly between 1880 and 1900). A cellar vestibule, of

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common bond with less articulated joint work is located to the south of the kitchen and leads to the cellar beneath the dining room.

The interior of Glen Lake features 12' ceilings; floors of ash down, and poplar up; a painted metal faux marble mantle in the south parlor; nine fireplaces (one in each room); and eared woodwork of both cherry and walnut throughout.

A significant feature of the house is its landscaping, most of which probably dates to when the house was constructed. To the front (east) and north and south sides are 5 foot wide, herringbone pattern brick walkways, that abut the stone foundation. In front and at corners, the walkway curves, the circumference echoing the turn of the house wall. The walk is curbed with stone edging blocks. A partial, less formal, south (rear) walkway was built of broken bricks and is laid in random pattern. The house is sited west and above the Pisgah Pike to the east and is accessed by a circular drive. Massive sugar maple, oak, sycamore and pine, Star of Bethlehem, Day Lilies and spring bulbs bring seasonal color to the perennial landscape. (photos 1-8)

C. 3. meat house: To the southwest of the house, in the rear domestic yard area is the sole remaining domestic out building. The single story, single cell buildings is of log construction with a single entry to the north, facing the house. The logs are seven courses high, hewn inside and out with saddle or diamond notching, and are partially mortared with bricks. The exterior is partially covered with original board and batten siding, held with square nails. A decorative verge board to the front is a drop pendant design, while the side gable remnant is scrolled. Family tradition maintains that this building was the household meat house. The building measures roughly 16 feet square. Circa 1854.

C. 4. spring house: Northeast of the domestic yard area, between the ice house and the pond site is a frame spring house that probably dates to the period of the house. It has a dry-laid, field limestone foundation, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, clapboard walls and is surrounded by a board fence. Steps from grade access the lower level of the spring and a floor at grade provided cool storage in the room above. The spring house is logically located over the spring

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that fed the pond for which the farm was named. Circa 1854.
(photo 10)

C. 5. cattle barn: A cattle barn that dates to the late nineteenth century is one of two buildings remaining from the original complex of farm buildings. It is fairly low, indicating its original use for stock, and not for hanging tobacco (although it is now tiered). Presently used for hay storage, the building has a log post and pole structure with no visible foundation alignment, and has a center drive configuration with four bents. Walls are sheathed with wire nailed, double lapped, flat sawn boards. (photo 11)

NC. 6. tobacco barn: A tobacco barn after WW II, is located west of the cattle barn. The barn has a center drive of 15' with 12' side drives, five bents, concrete pads beneath square, 8 x 8 posts, is six tiers high in the center with parallel (length) alignment, full hinged vertical side vents, and a stripping room located off the center bent of the west side. Wall boards are circular sawn wood and double, gable end doors are hung on sliding tracks. The barn is in very good condition, but is not counted as a contributing building due to its construction after the period of significance. (photo 12)

C. 7. tobacco barn: Perhaps the oldest functioning agricultural building on the farm is the large tobacco barn located in the west area. The nine bent barn has circular sawn wall boards, and is constructed of both laminated and solid posts with wire nails. The building is in fair to poor condition, but what is significant about this large tobacco barn is its location at the intersection of four equally sized fields. In this location the barn served equally well for each large tobacco crop grown on the farm, regardless of the field cultivated. Circa 1900. (photo 13)

C. 8. tenant house: Near the north boundary of the farm is a late 19th century, frame, 1 1/2 story tenant house with irregular plan, intersecting gable roofs with asphalt shingles, wide board siding, concrete foundation, a hip-roofed porch, single interior brick flue, and two-over-two sash windows. (photo 15)

C. 9. tenant house: A small, pre WW II tenant house located south of the main residence. Asphalt clad gable roof, single interior brick chimney flue, sash windows and

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separate entries into each of two front rooms. Built on the Cumberland house plan, a foursquare, one story house, commonly built for rural laborers in the Bluegrass. (photo 14)

Sites

C. 2. ice pit: To the northeast of the residence, in the north side of the front yard, is the ruins of a brick lined ice pit. The original building that topped the depression is gone. The pit measures about 15 feet in diameter and is at least as deep. Although the building portion is missing, the pit is counted as a contributing site of the property. It's location between the old pond site and the house suggest the common historic practice of ice harvesting. Circa 1856. (photo 9)

C. 10. pond site with rock wall: The pond that gave Glen Lake its name extended from north of the spring house towards the Pisgah Pike that curved around its east bank. Like at least one other pond in the Pisgah community, the pond has gone dry naturally within the past ten years. On the west edge of the pond bank is a short alignment of dry laid field stone at the base of a large sycamore tree. Stone berms like this commonly held pond side walls from collapsing from stock and tree roots.

C. 11. historic road remnant: An old road bed, lined with trees and sunken beneath the field grade extends east west from the old "woodlot" area to the west boundary of the farm. It is very possible that this road once extended through to the Big Sink Pike and connected to the road remnant noted at site WD 102, the Amos Stout farm (photo 16).

C. The farm's 193 acres are counted as one contributing site.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of property: Glen Lake Farm
Location: Versailles, Kentucky (vicinity of)
Photographer: Christine Amos
Date: November, 1988

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council,
Frankfort

Photo/Description of View

- 1 View looking W-NW from Pisgah Pike to front entry drive, front yard, and front (east) facade of main house.
- 2 View looking west to front facade of main house. Taken from within circle of entry drive.
- 3 South side of rear ell and kitchen wing of main house looking NE. 4 North side of rear ell with one story enclosed breezeway in front, looking SE.
- 5 Interior view of central hall of main residence. Newel and railing are cherry. Doorway to rear accesses rear ell.
- 6 Interior view of cherry cupboard, trim and paneling in first floor, east room of rear ell.
- 7 Interior view of painted faux-marble metal mantle in south parlor.
- 8 View of brick perimeter walkway edging foundation of house; front laid in a herringbone pattern.
- 9 View of brick-lined ice pit to NE of the main house within the domestic yard area.
- 10 View east from front yard area toward Pisgah Pike. Spring house (#1 on site map) is to left and barn is across road on another farm (historically part of Glen Lake Farm.
- 11 View north to #2, stock barn in north side field.
- 12 View NW to #3, tobacco barn. Large tobacco barn, #8 is in distance in photograph
- 13 View of tobacco barn, #8, in NW area of farm.
- 14 View to west of tenant house, #6, located south of main house.
- 15 View to west of tenant house, #7, located northwest of main house in north area of farm
- 16 View to west of old road bed alignment located along the north edge of the woodlot. Beyond is the Stout Farm, WD 102.

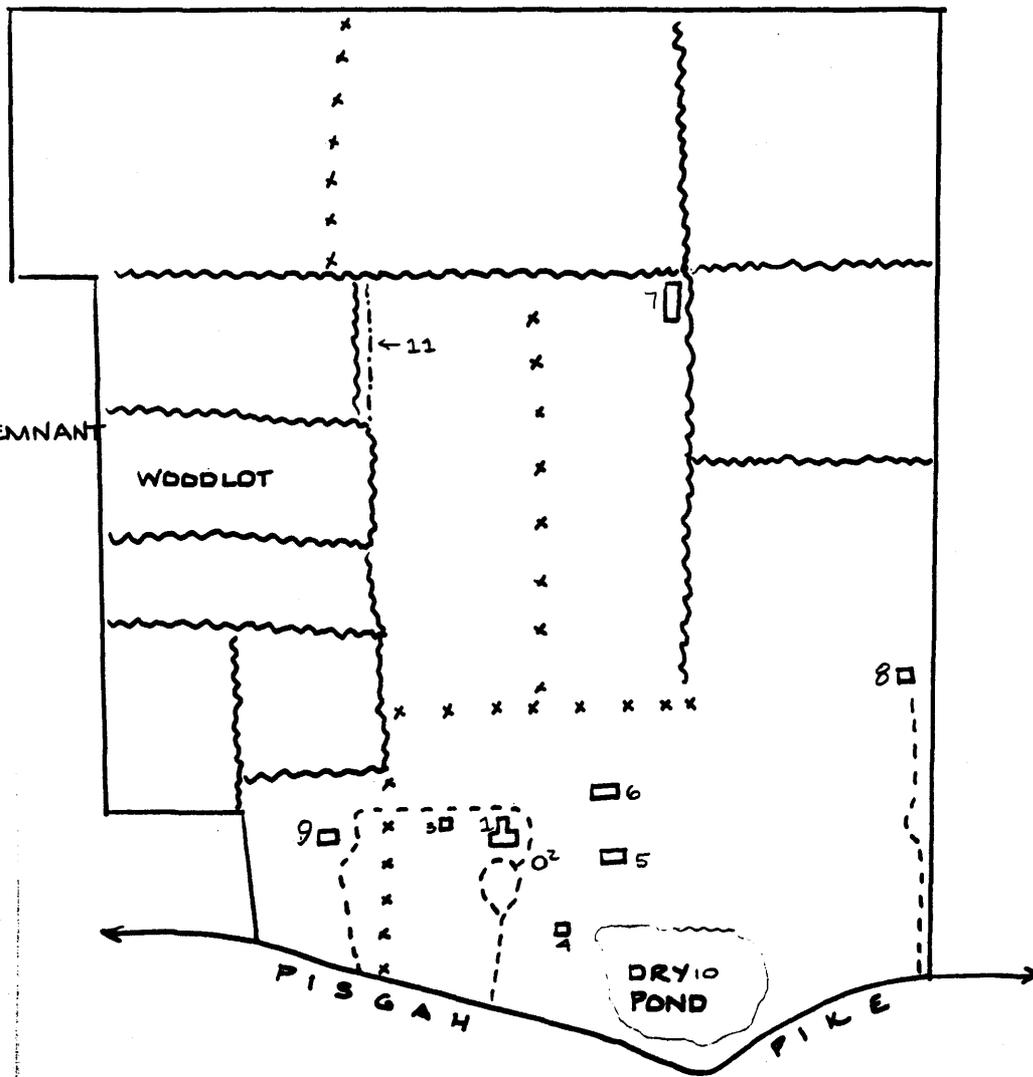
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- 1- MAIN HOUSE
- 2- ICE PIT
- 3- MEAT HOUSE
- 4- SPRING HOUSE
- 5- STOCK BARN
- 6- TOBACCO BARN
- 7- TOBACCO BARN
- 8- TENANT HOUSE
- 9- TENANT HOUSE
- 10- POND SITE
- 11- HISTORIC ROAD REMNANT



GLENLAKE FARM WD 90

1" = 660'
SITE PLAN

- ROAD
- OLD ROAD BED
- ~~~~~ TREE-LINED FENCES
- xxx FENCE



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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 91 Faywood

The farm, Faywood, is located in the northeast corner of the Pisgah Rural Historic District, at the junction of the Pisgah Pike and Old Frankfort Pike. The name Faywood is derived from the farm's location on the Fayette-Woodford county line. The farm's rolling topography is characteristic of the area and divided into large fields put to both crop and pasture use. Woodland pasture remnants and younger woods are located along the Old Frankfort Pike, near the drainages within the southeast portion of the farm, and along the west bank of Elkhorn Creek. Unlike smaller, single owner-occupied farms in the district, Faywood's residential and farm buildings are both grouped and scattered throughout the 411+ acres. The site contains fifteen contributing buildings, four non-contributing buildings, one contributing structure, one non-contributing structure and three contributing sites for a total of 23 resources. These resources represent the historic themes of settlement, architecture, agriculture, transportation, commerce, and landscape architecture from circa 1800 through 1940.

Buildings

C 1. main house: The largest building of the property is the main residence, also the largest historic dwelling within the District. (photos 1-8) Wrought iron gates with stone eagle and brick piers mark the private entry drive off the Pisgah Pike. The drive, about 100 yards long, is paralleled by a yard planted with maple, oak and pine trees. The original house core is a brick center passage, two story dwelling, built circa 1840 and extensively remodeled about 1935 by owner, George Bagby. Artist Randall Witherell of Boston designed the Neo-Classical transformation and additions with colossal porticoes to the front (west) and north sides, urn-topped ballustrade encircling the gable roof, a second story Palladian window, new entry, and enlarged ells to the rear. The interior details reveal some original Greek Revival moldings and baseboards combined with Witherell's 20th century details. A 50' drawing room added to the north features its own portico opening to the formal garden, an elevated ceiling, elaborate cove molding, a marble fireplace surround and flanking cupboards with broken pediments.

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

C 3. caretaker residence/garage: A concrete block building, circa 1935, located behind, and slightly south of the main house has three auto bays taking the first floor space, with a one story, gable roof second floor living quarters. Details include symmetrical casement and sash fenestration, and flat-roofed, ballustraded overdoor and balcony above the center auto bay. (photos 13-15)

C 4. playhouse: Approximately 16' by 32', an unheated, one story space with hip roof and surrounding casement windows above lap siding walls. The windows bays are separated by paneled pilasters which are marked above by metal urns. The nine light entry is topped by a sunburst panel. The single interior contains a large barbeque fireplace. Circa 1935. (photos, 14, 16)

C 5. machine shop: Approximately 35' by 18', located south of the domestic area, near a complex of crop storage buildings and barn. Wood frame with clapboard siding and concrete block exterior, asphalt shingled gable roof, hinged bay doors to south and large casement window to south. Circa 1940. (photo 17)

This corn crib is being counted as a structure

C 6. corn crib: A center drive type of double corn crib measuring approximately 24' by 18', on tall concrete piers, with asphalt clad gable roof, 1" by 2" vertical slat walls, bin and entry doors located to face interior drive. Circa 1940. (photos 18-19)

C 7. gambrel barn: circa 1940. One of the few gambrel barns in the district (besides those owned by Dunlap family members), with drop lap, beveled siding, flared eave, asphalt shingled roof, central, hip-roofed with vent, large loft area accessed by cross-braced double doors, concrete foundation, multi-light windows along side walls and in ends. Structurally the barn is built with dimensional lumber: 8' by 8' and 6' by 6' support posts; laminated 2" by 10" floor joists with sleeper cross bracing; and gambrel framing in the huge, open loft area. (photos 19-21)

This granary is being counted as a structure

C 8. granary: frame granary with open shed drive to south; four bins, smooth tongue-and-groove inside walls; novelty siding exterior (like gambrel barn); supported on large, clay pipes; about 27' by 12'; shed supported by 4" by 4" posts. Circa 1940. (photo 22)

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This granary is being counted as a structure

C 9. **metal granary:** standing seam metal prefabricated structure with continuous perforation for venting; flat, conical metal roof. Circa 1935. (photo 23)

C 11. **spring house:** located in a low area south of the main residence and north of the settlement log house, now a tenant house. Two room interior with stone walls; built in two sections with the southerly room built of larger stones (the upper may be newer); 12' by 12' stone-surrounded ponding area to south; gable roof; building overall about 12' by 24'. Circa 1800. (Photos 24, 25)

C 12. **old tobacco barn:** located between the spring house and the log tenant house, circa 1900. Five bents, 16' center drive, partially dove tail notched and nailed structure, standing seam metal gable roof, shed added to north side. A large, original corn crib is located in one of the bents. (photos 26-28)

C 13. **log house:** now used as a tenant house, a settlement era house (circa 1800) of log, originally associated with the stone spring house (building 11). The central and north room are of log, irregularly sized, the center portion contains an enclosed winder stair. The south room, built of wood timber frame, contains a similar, period mantle to that of the north, log room. There is no fireplace apparent in the central, two story portion. Exterior details include metal siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, shed porch on turned columns fronting the central bay, and rear addition. (photos 29, 30)

NC 14. **tenant garage:** two bay, gable roof, concrete block foundation, wood frame. Recent construction.

C 15. **frame tenant house:** Circa 1935; gable roof with asphalt shingles, two room plan, clapboard siding, concrete block and stone foundation 6-over-6 sash, small gable porch, central brick flue. Surrounded by wood plank yard fence. (photo 31)

C 16. **tenant smoke house:** board and batten walls, gable roof, stone foundation, within yard area. Circa 1935 or earlier. (photo 31)

NC 17. **tobacco barn:** built within past 20 years, ten bent, concrete block foundation, 6 by 8 timber uprights, diagonal bracing within side drives from uprights to outside walls,

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

18' wide center drive, standing seam metal roof, metal ventilator caps, concrete block stripping room to NE end. (photo 32)

NC 18. tobacco barn: built within past 20 years, eight bent, concrete block foundation, metal ventilator caps, wood plank stock pens and chutes to south side. (photo 33)

NC 19. tobacco barn: located in east field of farm, near Elkhorn Creek. Eight bent, 18' center drive, diagonal braced end bent exterior walls, six tiers high, double track doors to center drive, log pads beneath timbers. Circa 1960. (photo 34)

C 22. Old Faywood Store: One story, dimension frame lumber, gable roof with flat, false front. Full lights in front with central entry beneath a shed roof that covers the front of the building. Circa 1900.

C 23. Old store residence: Frame, circa 1900, one-story frame; clapboard walls; intersecting, asphalt-clad, gable roof; double-hung sash; L-plan; front porch at intersection of L; stone foundation. Circa 1900

Structures

NC 10. silo: no longer used, a concrete block, roofless, metal-banded silo structure.

C 21. stone fence: Along south side of Old Frankfort Pike, quarried stone with vertical coping course. Apparently later opening for road to farm. Extends from corner of Pisgah Pike to near old Faywood Store.

Sites

C 2. formal garden: To the north of the house, accessed from either the ballroom doors or an opening in the south side of the surrounding hedge is a formal, rectangular garden (photos 9-12). Newer stone walls and the hedge bound the approximately 75' by 100' area. Border plantings include hemlock, dogwood and evergreens. The main features of the area are the statuary and stone furnishings that include a sundial/well, table, benches and draped statues at the south entry. Circa 1935.

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

C 20. **old roadbed and stone fence:** the remains of the road that once connected the milling area along present Sugar Hill Road to the Old Frankfort Pike. Approximately 1000' feet traceable length with some areas of well preserved stone fence. (photos 35,36)

C. The farm's 411-plus acres, which have maintained historic integrity are counted as one contributing site.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- 1) Name of property: Faywood, WD 91, Pisgah Rural Historic District
- 2) Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky
- 3) Photographer: Christine Amos
- 4) Date: May, 1988
- 5) Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number	Description of view
1	Looking east along main entry to front of house
2	Front, west elevation of main house, looking east
3	Front and south wing of main house
4	Rear (east) and south side of main house, looking NW
5	North side wing and front of main house looking southeast
6	Formal garden looking S-SE to front portico with north wing portico to left
7	Detail of front entry, looking east
8	Detail of columns supporting front portico
9	Well, stone bench and stone fence of formal garden looking NE
10	South entry to garden with sculptured figures, looking NW
11	Detail of one sculpture at entry to garden
12	Carved, stone table in garden
13	Caretaker's residence / garage (#3 on map), looking northeast
14	From left, caretaker's residence, play house and rear, east elevation of main house, looking south
15	Caretaker's residence/garage looking NW
16	Playhouse (#4) looking SW
17	Machine shop (#5), looking west
18	Corn crib (#6), looking N-NW

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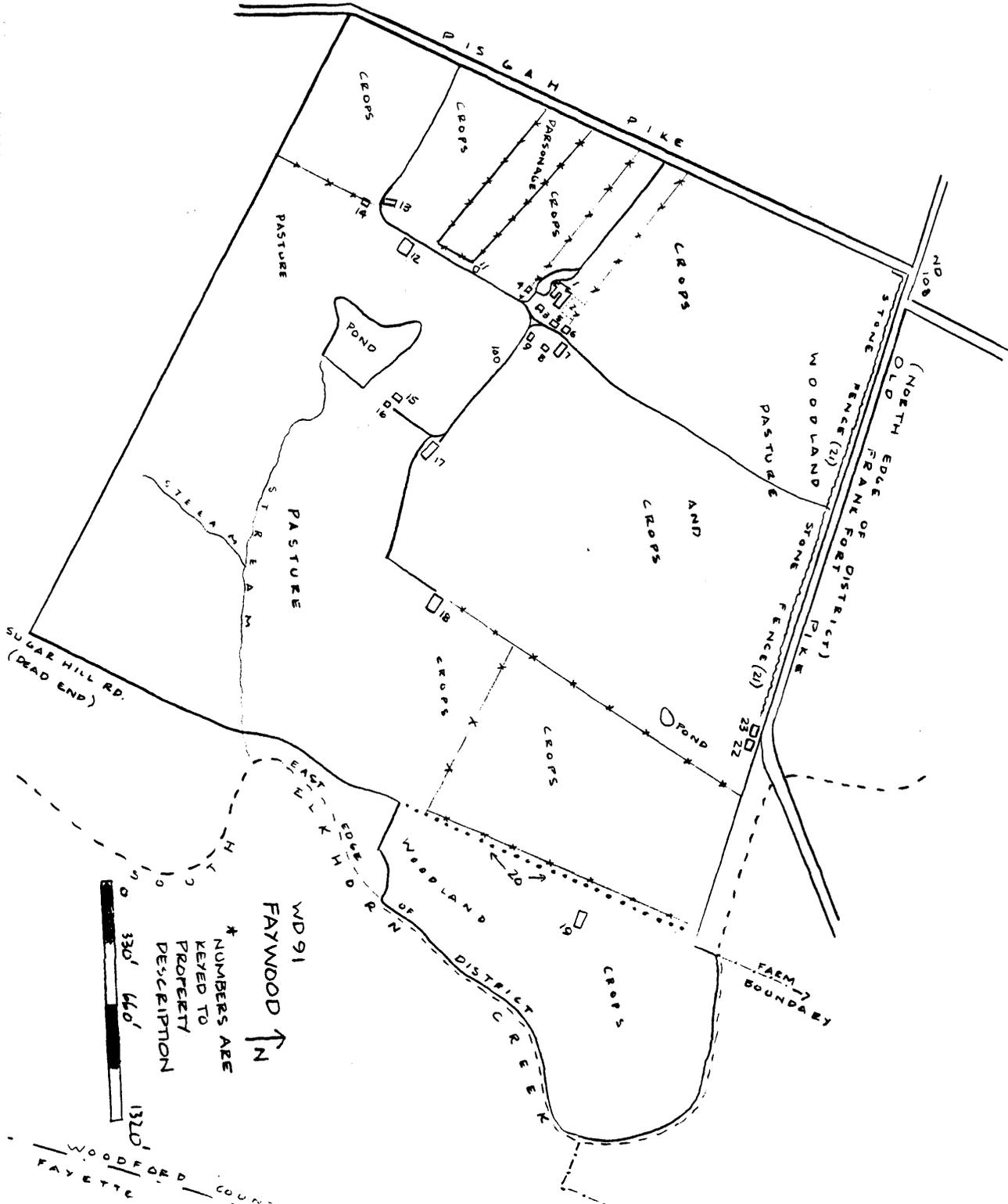
-
- 19 Corn crib and gambrel barn (#7), looking NE
20 Gambrel barn looking northeast
21 East end of gambrel barn, granary (#8) to left,
looking southwest
22 Drive of granary (#8) looking north
23 Metal granary (#9) and gambrel barn looking N-NE
24 Spring house (#11) looking SW
25 Detail of east end and pool of spring house
26 Old tobacco barn (#12) behind log house looking NE
27 Interior detail framing of old tobacco barn (#12)
28 View across field with lake to east end of old
tobacco barn (#12), spring house is in distance
to far right in photograph at bottom of hill
29 Front (southwest) facade of log house (#13)
30 Front and north end of log house looking SE
31 Frame tenant house and meat house (#15,16) looking E
32 Tobacco barn (#17), looking NE
33 Tobacco barn (#18) looking N-NE
34 Tobacco barn (#19) near Elkhorn Creek looking NE
35 Abandoned road bed depression (#20) with stone wall
alignment, looking N-NE
36 As above looking SE
37 View of rear, SE pasture looking S-SE

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Pisgah Rural Historic District



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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 92 Pastures / Alexander Dunlap Farm

The Pastures, the farm of early Pisgah settler Alexander Dunlap, is located in the crux of the Pisgah Pike and Paynes Mill Road, near the center of the District. The farm is divided into crop and pasture lands, contains two woodland pasture remnants, and a complex of domestic and farm buildings, located near the center of the farm acreage. The main house, domestic yard area and domestic out buildings are located on a knoll, central to the farm. At the eastern base of the hill, a spring and spring house mark the midway point between domestic and farm building areas. An unusual feature of the farm is the density of historic domestic buildings dating from 1784 to 1936 and agricultural buildings, most from the early 20th century. Determinations of non-contributing status befel a few agricultural buildings about 30 to 35 years old. The farm contains twenty-one resources: twelve contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings, three contributing structures, and four contributing sites.

Buildings

C. 1. **main house:** The house is the third Dunlap residence at Pastures, replacing the original 1784 log cabin which was located at the base of the hill near the spring house, and the 1805, two story, log and brick house that stood at this site and burned in October, 1935. The following spring found owners Ernest Dunlap and Mr. and Mrs. Branham Dunlap rebuilding a home "similar in design, but smaller... containing seven rooms." (Woodford Sun, April, 1936) The present house, obviously modeled on a traditional center passage plan is of brick (probably veneer), divided into three bays with gable roof, twin end chimneys, eight-over-eight sash windows, entry eith side and fan lights, a two-story, pedimented portico with fanlight, round, fluted pillars, and decorative iron work balcony above the entry. The house is partially built on the original limestone foundation of the 1805 residence. The rear, one-and one-half story ell has an enclosed porch facing south, dormer windows and the one story kitchen area. Interior details include a center passage plan with similarly sized flanking rooms, a Federal period mantle from the Marquis Calmes house (demolished), and from the 1805 house that burned, the paneled front door, six interior walnut doors, and two period mantles. (photos 1-4)

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C. 2. **meat house:** located north of the house in the domestic yard area. Quite large, measuring 18' by 16' with off center door facing the house, square nailed, braced timber frame with diagonal corner timbers and verticals about 24" on center, interior sheathed with 1 x random width boards that are newer than the structure, applied with machine-produced nails. West exterior wall contains the most original material with square nails fastening random width, hand riven clapboards. The north and east sides have mostly newer (t-o-c) clapboard. Foundation of corner stone piers, some interior stone shoring beneath the floor joists. Corrugated metal roof, vertical board door with diagonal batten inside. Circa 1805. (photos 5,6)

C. 3. **servant cabin:** located on the north edge of the domestic yard space. Stone foundation, frame construction with clapboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, two room interior with small shed additions to side and rear, interior brick flue, metal clad gable roof, shed roof above paneled entry door and porch fronting entry to side shed addition. 28' by 16' overall. Early 20th century. (photos 7,8).

C. 4. **buggy barn / garage:** at the north edge of the domestic yard area, with two bays open to west, (original hinged doors now gone). Gable roof with butted rafters and no collars, random plank sub roof with metal over. Walls of vertical, random width one-inch planks over structure of log sills, diagonal wall bracing, upright corner posts and mid wall horizontal 4" x 4" and 4" x 6" connectors. First quarter of 20th century. (photo 9)

C. 6. **spring house:** Situated at the base of the hill on which all domestic buildings are located, the spring house is midway between the domestic and farm building areas. A farm road curves between the spring house and farm buildings. Measuring approximately 15' by 14', of field and outcrop limestone, the walls were originally dry laid, but were mortared in the 1920's; the hipped roof is covered with a standing seam metal; spring to north side within stone surround outside of house; steps lead to wooden entry door below grade; interior has electric pump, some original log floor joists, other newer replacements; second level door accesses the cooling chamber. 1784. (photos 12, 13)

C. 8. **machine shop:** seen in photo 14 and 15, located across the farm drive from the spring house at the entry to

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the farm building area. Concrete foundation, dimensional lumber frame of sills, vertical corner uprights, and horizontal ties at mid-wall and eave; exterior of board and battens, casement windows to south; entry bay in northwest of west gable end; about 24' by 30', standing seam metal roof; used for small tool storage and workshop. Pre 1940. (photos 14,15)

C. 10. storage building / chicken coop: Built before 1930 of hewn log timbers with nothching evident of a former use (possibly logs of the original cabin built in 1784.) With metal-clad gable roof, random width board walls, square and round nails, about 24' by 24' overall. (photos 17, 18)

NC. 11. shed: Built since 1940, open to norht, shed roof, four bent, pole shed of log poles, horizontal lumber bracing at mid and top of wall, vertical board wall exterior and metal roofing. (photos 18, 19)

NC. 12. hog shed and pens: east of shed, four bays open to south with concrete pad sloping away from open area; similar structure and materials to shed. Also built after 1940. (photos 20,21)

C. 13. tobacco barn: located at the east edge of the fenced farm building area, five bents, poured concrete foundation, double lapped board boxing, five vent caps in gable roof with metal covering, full-length wall vent doors, 18' wide center drive, 12' sides, full height cedar posts, six tier center height, diagonal end bent wall bracing, nailed frame, open shed to north for hay storage, stripping room attached to east side. circa 1940. (photos 22,23)

C. 14. small corn crib: 10' by 12' on wood posts, shed roof, full door to west, walls of 1 x 4 vertical boards nailed to lumber frame. Circa 1940. (photo 24)
Resources #14 and #15 are being counted as structures.

NC. 15. large corn crib: 12' by 18' on large concrete piers, gable roof, 1" by 3" vertical boards nailed to lumber frame, loading doors top and larger doors below on west wall. Post 1940. (photo 24)

C. 16. cattle feed barn: gambrel roof with metal covering, poured concrete foundation, vertical board walls, loft doors, wide center drive open to south only, hay racks the length of walls with troughs beneath, open center area,

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

double floor joists to withstand hay weight, 6" by 6" uprights, circular sawn dimensional framing, round nailed, 1 inch wide boxing, single story shed the width of barn connects to silo. Circa 1935. (photos 23-26)

C. 18. stable: 40' by 30' center drive, four stalls each side originally, now two stall partitions remain in south end, was used for hogs, space in floor of loft above end walls to drop hay to stalls below (as in cattle feed barn), board and batten on first floor walls, plain butted boards above. Pre 1940. (photo 25)

C. 19. tenant house: early 20th century two room plan, frame dwelling with asphalt shingled gambrel roof, brick chimney flue, clapboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, shed porch, four light entry. Circa 1935. (photo 26)

Structures

C. 7. stone wall: the lone stone wall on the farm extends north and south from the corners of the spring house and acts as a barrier between the hill above and the flat road bed to the east. The stone is dry laid, mostly field and ledge rock, with what appears to have been an original diagonally laid coping. 1784. (photo 14)

C. 9. scales: located southeast of the machine shop, accessed by loading chute to north, connected on west side to board fenced pen area with portable head gate at exit; scale with poured concrete base, frame gable roof, scale located within pit area. Pre 1940. (photos 15,16)

C. 17. silo: vertical, prefabricated concrete block, metal banded, no roof, connected to north side of gambrel barn. Circa 1940. (photos 23,24)

Sites

C. 5. garden: The formal, rectangular garden is located in the northwest corner of the domestic yard area, west of the entry drive. The rectangle measures approximately 120' by 90', is bordered by woven wire and board fencing, has a picket gate and a wooden seating shelter with a hip roof on square columns. Half of the space is divided into two rectangular beds either side of the main walk; the other half is planted with oval beds and small

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bushes, lilacs, etc. Grape arbors are on either side of the headstone of Tavner Branham in the Northwest corner (d. Mar. 15, 1831). Plantings include daffodils, vinca, ivy, columbine, iris, peony, and a variety of other perennial flowers. See site sketch map. Established prior to 1930. (photos 10,11)

C. 20, 21. Woodland pastures: located in the southwest and north corners of the farm, containing oak, ash and other hardwoods. Used for pasture and sometimes tobacco crops.

C. The total 168 acres of the farm are counted as one contributing site.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Wd 92, Pastures, Alexander Dunlap Farm,
Pisgah Rural Historic District
Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky
Photographer: Christine Amos
Date: May, 1988
Location of Negative: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Description of view

1. main house, #1 (building), front view to east
2. main house, north side view looking south
3. main house, west side kitchen wing and rear, east side looking SW
4. main house, south side looking north
5. meat house to left and north side of house, looking SE
6. meat house, #2 (building), view of south side facing house and west gable end.
7. servant cabin, #3 (building) west gable end and front looking E-NE
8. servant cabin in domestic yard looking NE. Tenant house in background.
9. buggy barn / garage, #4 (building) front, west side looking NE
10. garden, #5 (site) looking N-NE to shelter
11. garden, headstone of Tavner Branham

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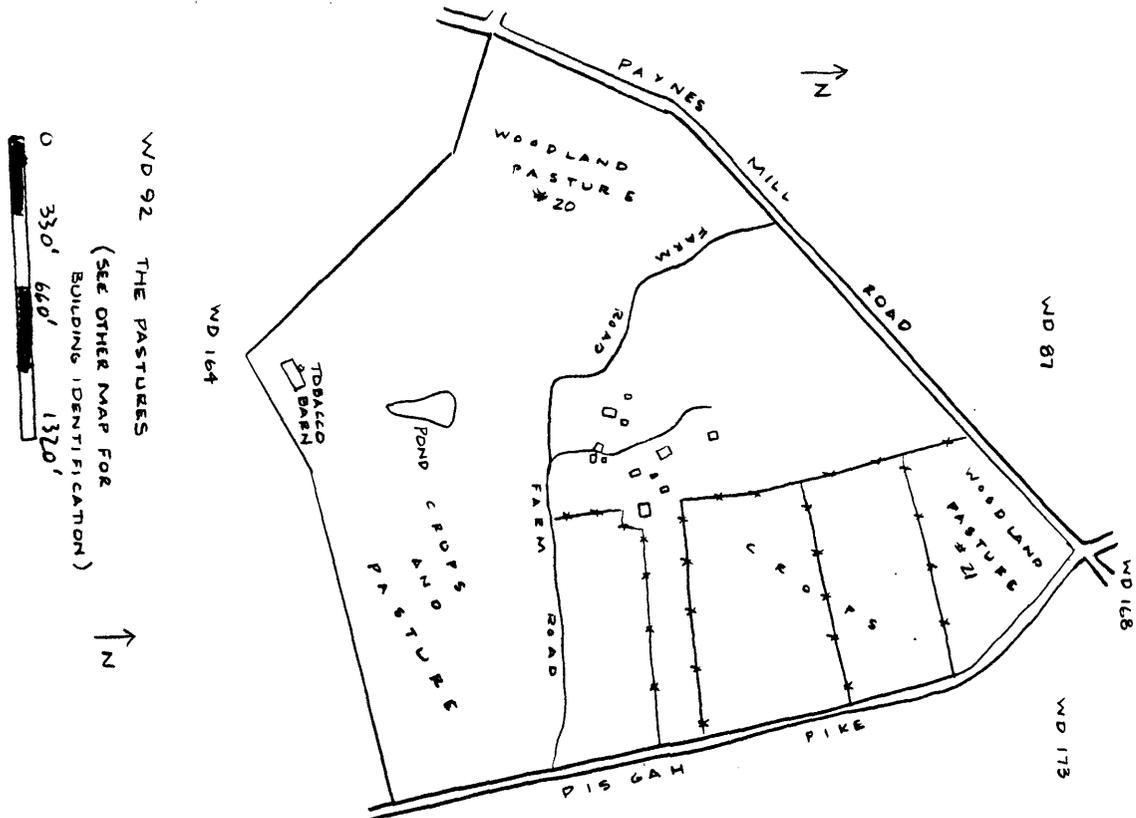
12. spring house, #6 (building) north wall with stone wall surrounding spring outflow
13. spring house north and west walls looking SE. Farm buildings in distance.
14. view of farm buildings from edge of domestic yard above spring house. Machine shop #8, (building) in center.
15. shop, #8, south wall and pens by scales, looking west. Tobacco barn in distance
16. scales #9, (structure), looking west to loading chutes
17. Farm building area with stone wall to left, looking north along farm road to buildings. From L to R: shop, stable, scales, storage building, tobacco barn
18. Panorama of farm buildings from knoll of domestic yard area. Looking east from L to R: large corn crib, small corn crib, stable (foreground) tobacco barn, shop, shed hog shed and pens (in background), scales, storage building, hip roof of spring house
19. View west within farm lot, shed to left, stable to right
20. Interior detail of structure of hog shed (similar to shed for implements)
21. hog shed and pens, #12, (building) view to NW
22. tobacco barn #13, (building) looking SE
23. Looking south to cattle feed barn and other farm buildings 24. cattle feed barn #16, (building) looking NE, not gambrel roofed tenant house in distance
25. Looking NE from edge of domestic yard area to cattle feed barn, corn cribs and end of stable.
26. Interior of cattle barn, light is from opening in loft floor where hay can be dropped into racks below.
27. Corn cribs #14, and 15 (buildings) looking NE
28. Stable #18 (building) south end wall looking north, cattle barn in distance
29. Tenant house, #19 (building) looking east
30. Overview of domestic buildings to right and farm buildings to left on low ground, from west of tenant house.

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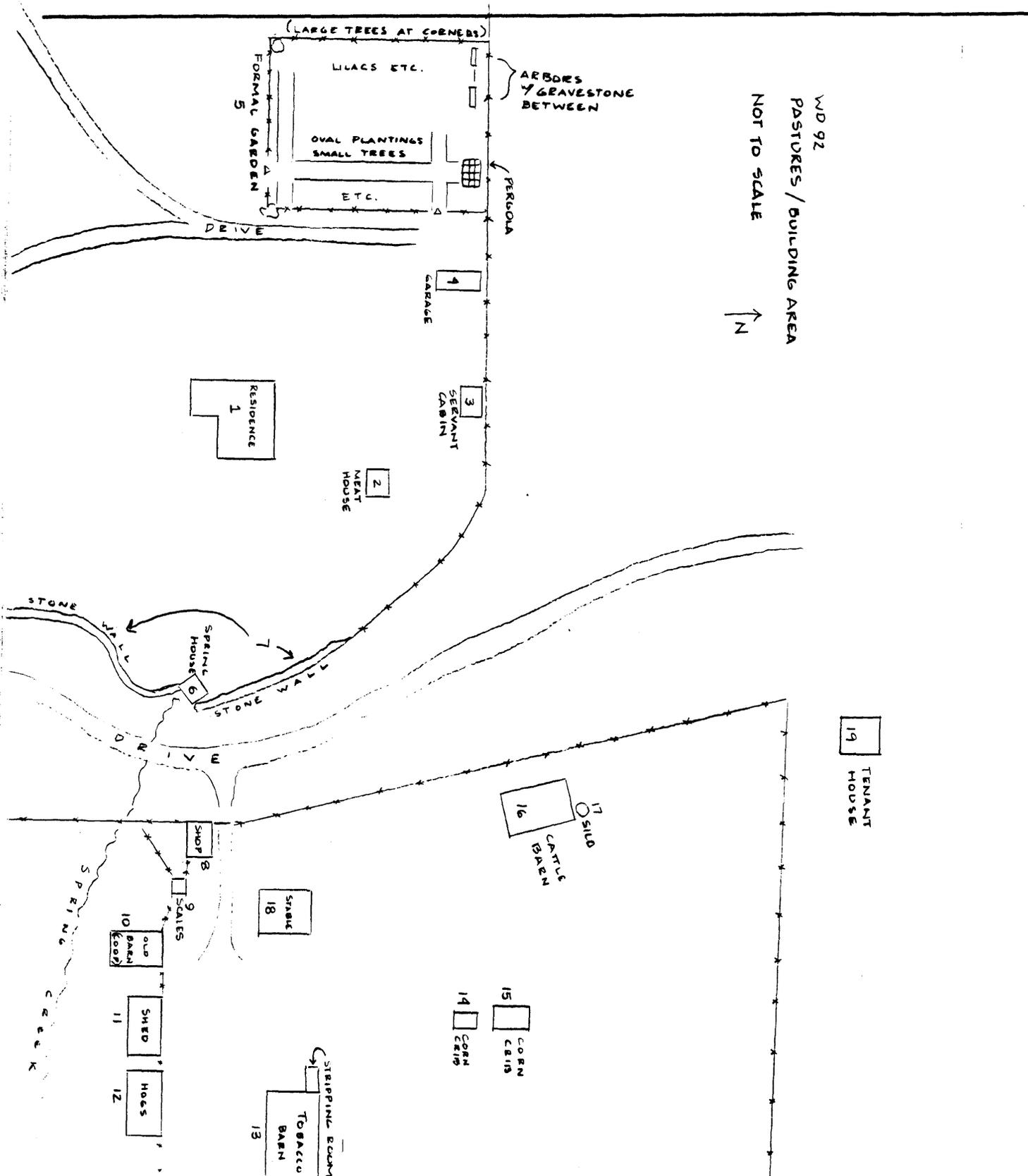
WD 92 THE PASTURES
(SEE OTHER MAP FOR
BUILDING IDENTIFICATION)

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WD 92
PASTURES / BUILDING AREA
NOT TO SCALE
N

19
TENANT
HOUSE

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Site No. 112-93

1. Historic Name(s) <u>Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian Church</u>			22. ADD/County <u>Boyd, Hartford</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>120</u>		
Original Owner <u>Presbyterian congregation</u>			23. U.S.G.S. Quadrant (15/75') <u>Versailles vic.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>128</u>		
2. Present Name <u>Pisgah Presbyterian Church</u>			24. UTM Reference		
3. Location <u>E side 1967, 1/2 mi N of US 60</u>			<u>16</u>	<u>705860</u>	<u>4214040</u>
4. Owner's Name <u>Pisgah Presbyterian Church</u>			Zone Easting Northing		
5. Owner's Address <u>Pisgah Park, Versailles Ky. 40383</u>			25. Coordinate Accuracy <input type="checkbox"/>		
6. Open to Public <u>Yes</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>No</u> <input type="checkbox"/>		7. Visible from road <u>Yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>No</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		8. Ownership	
9. Local Contact/Organization		Private <input type="checkbox"/>		Local <input type="checkbox"/>	
		State <input type="checkbox"/>		Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Site Plan with North Arrow			26. Prehistoric Site		
<u>see attached boundary form</u>			Historic Site <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
11. Architect			27. National Register District Name:		
12. Builder			28. Significance Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/>		
13. Date <u>1812, 1868</u> A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>			29. Status		
14. Style			National Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>		
A. Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			National Register <input type="checkbox"/>		
B. Gothic Revival <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Landmark Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>		
15. Original Use <u>Church</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Kentucky Survey <input type="checkbox"/>		
16. Present use <u>Church</u>			Local Landmark <input type="checkbox"/>		
17. Condition <u>excellent</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			HABS/HAER <input type="checkbox"/>		
18. Description			30. Historic Theme		
<u>3 buildings - 2 limestone, frame. The stone church was erected in 1812 in the Federal style, and remodelled in 1868 in the Gothic Revival style. The walls up to the window sills, the whole E wall, and flooring and</u> (Continue on Back)			Primary <u>Architecture</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			Secondary <u>Religion</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
			31. Endangered <u>No</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
			32. Preservation Project Status <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Actual Cost in \$1,000s <input type="checkbox"/>		
			33. ATTACH PHOTO <u>in attached envelope</u>		
19. History <u>Church founded and built by early Scotch-Irish settlers from Augusta Co., Va. First service conducted by Rev. David Rice who later met Rev. John Rankin as first minister. Donations to build the academy from</u>			Roll No. _____		
20. Significance <u>Early church remodelled into Gothic style. Exciting by beautiful and picturesque buildings and grounds, in continual use since 1812.</u>			Picture No. _____		
21. Source of Information <u>18. inspection, 1978 survey form</u> <u>19. Church records, some attached</u>			Direction _____		
			34. Prepared by: <u>C.M. Wooley</u>		
			35. Organization _____		
			36. Date <u>1983</u>		
			37. Revision Dates _____		
			38. Staff Review _____		

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19. cont.:

which had its beginnings jointly with
Transylvania University, were received
from Notables in Philadelphia in 1795 -
Gen. Washington, 7 signers of the Declaration of
Independence, 4 U.S. Senators and Sec. of State.

The cemetery contains the graves of many
of the earliest settlers in the area - seven
Rev. soldiers among them.

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18. cont.:

foundation were left. The form is a rectangle (like the
with steep gable roof, almost equilateral gable
over the front. The recessed central double
doorway is flanked by shuttered windows. (photo 2)
Above the entrance is a double-paned arch
window flanked by narrow lancets on each
side. The front gable has a vergeboard of
trefoil openings set in triangular panels that
create a chevron-like pattern from the corner
panels up to the central pinnacle which bears
a cross. Five pointed arch windows, with (photo 1)
exceptional (1885) stained glass, line each
side wall. A similar oval window was placed
over the pulpit. The door (now closed) in the
E. end retains the 1812 hinges.

The academy building was originally a 3 bay (photo 4)
1 story dry stone early 19th C school house, replacing
the original log dry tree building. The stone school
house was also remodelled into Gothic style in 1905.
In 1955 a large Colonial Revival addition was built
on the E. end of the academy, quadrupling its size.

The manse is a 2 story Gothic Revival frame (photo 7)
house. The symmetrical facade has slightly projecting
central gabled pavilion with vergeboards matching
those on the gable ends. Small Italianate front porch.
Later addition on rear. Two interior chimneys. All
windows are coupled and some topped w Tudor labels.

The church has a strikingly unspoiled setting
among old trees; large old graveyard N. of church.
Properly bordered along Pisgah Pike by early rock fence.
Two driveway openings flanked by ashlar entrances (1907)
with fine wrought iron gates.

(photo 7)

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

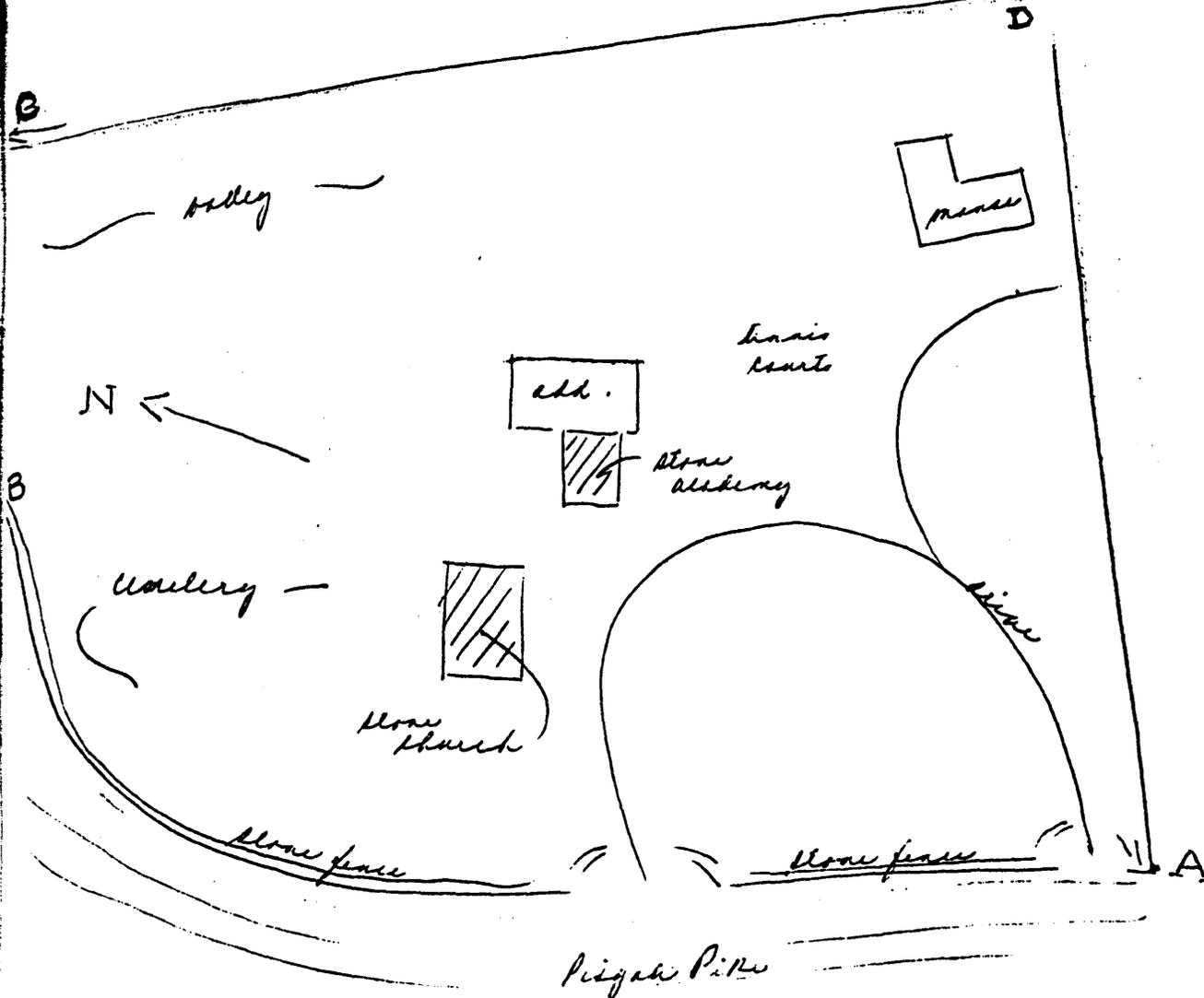
STONE HOUSE SURVEY
BOUNDARY INFORMATION FORM

SITE # Wd-93
SITE NAME Ms. Pisgah Church

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION & JUSTIFICATION

Beginning at A, at the SW corner of the property on the Pisgah Pike, thence with pike N and E to B at the property corner, thence with fence to C, another corner at an old tree line, thence with tree line W to the beginning, containing the church, academy, manse and cemetery - 30 acres.

SKETCH MAP OF SITE SHOWING BOUNDARIES AND KEY BUILDINGS AND FEATURES WITH NORTH ARROW.

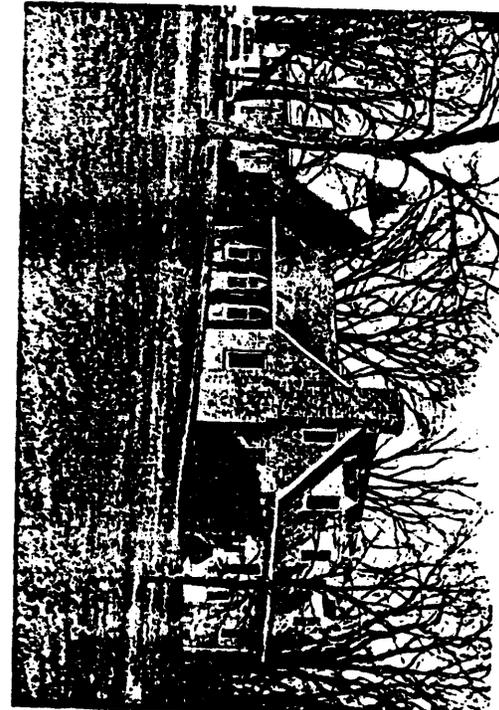
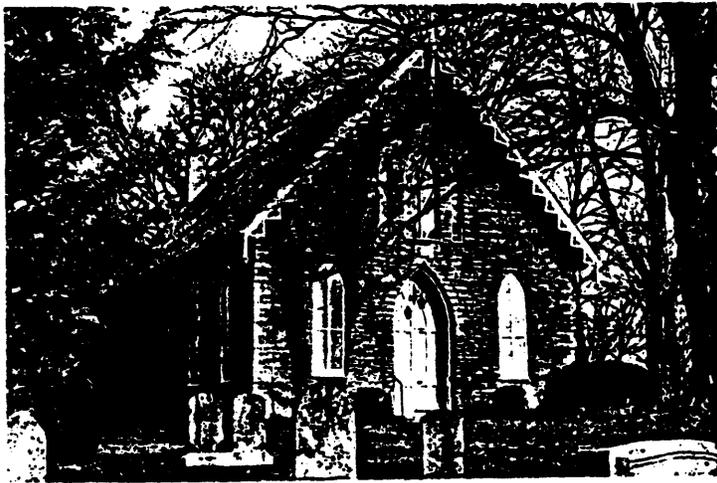


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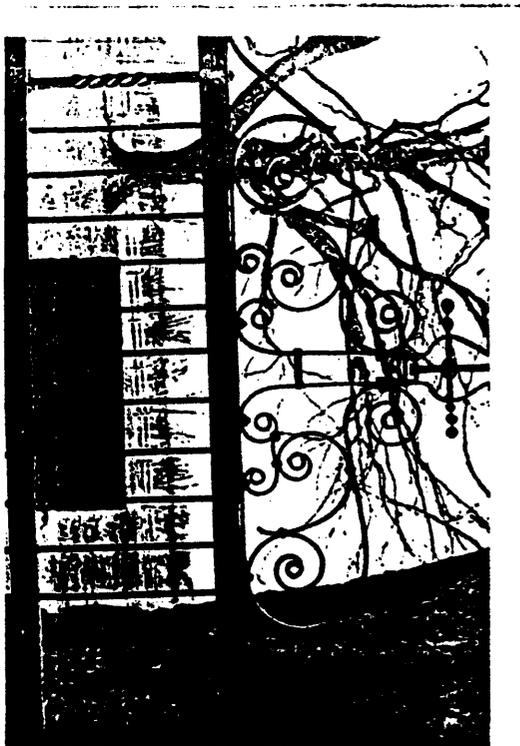


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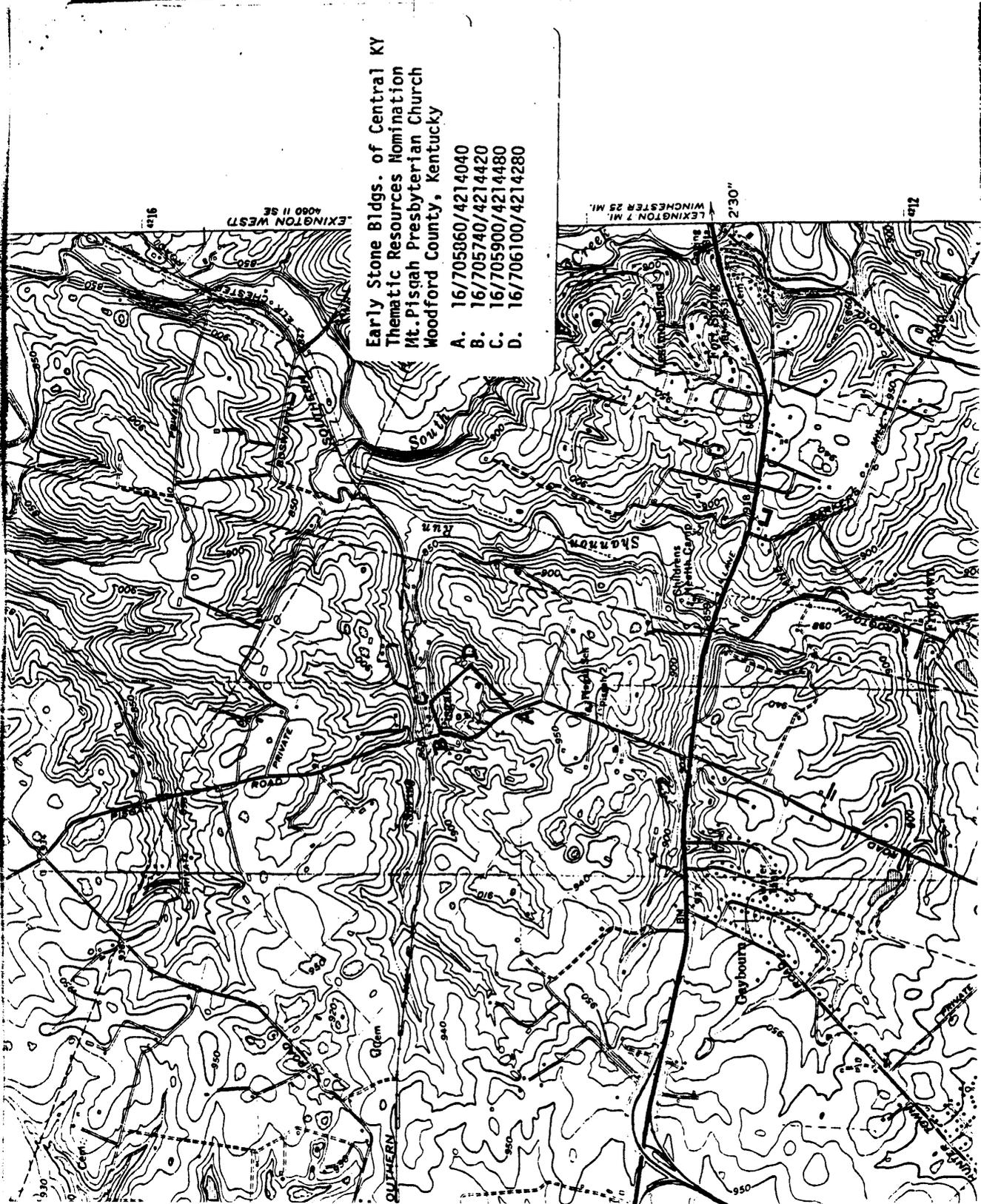
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Early Stone Bldgs. of Central KY
Thematic Resources Nomination
Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian Church
Woodford County, Kentucky
A. 16/705860/4214040
B. 16/705740/4214420
C. 16/705900/4214480
D. 16/706100/4214280



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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 96 Claude Williams Farm

The portion of the Claude Williams farm included within the boundary of the Pisgah Rural Historic District includes the farm frontage along the Pisgah Pike, the settlement period house, smoke house, ice house, tobacco barn, and stone lined pond. Excluded from the District is the majority of the 339 acre farm which has undergone extensive alteration within the past decade. Circulation networks, buildings and structures, and field patterns no longer represent the landscape of a diversified bluegrass farm, but are devoted to the raising of thoroughbred horses. The front portion of the farm includes a setting and historic resources that have maintained enough integrity to the period of significance to be considered contributing to the District. The property is also significant for its associations with locally prominent individual Claude S. Williams. The nominated property includes four contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure, and one contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. main house (now used as farm office); The original dwelling, built on the hall-parlor plan, faces south with its east gable end to the Pike. This section retains the original chair railing and Federal period mantle in the west room. The brick masonry house, with Flemish bond front has a stone foundation; non-original asphalt clad gable roof; original square lights in the attic of the west gable end; vertically divided two-over-two replacement sash windows placed within the original pegged architrave; jack arches, and a single, west gable end chimney. The three-bay facade is non-symmetrical on the first floor, allowing entry into the west hall, the larger of two downstairs rooms. The second floor fenestration is symmetrical. Original interior details includes a cupboard in the upstairs, west chamber with six panel doors; and a solid brick wall between the two upstairs rooms. Either an original passage was bricked in during later construction or two, individual enclosed stairways accessed each room from the one below. The first addition, built during the last quarter of the 19th century, includes the hall with stairway and two rooms on each floor. The most significant alteration of the dwelling, however, took place about 1900 (photo 2). The east gable end of the original hall-parlor became part of the "front" with the

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addition of the polygonal bay, and the primary facade was redirected to address the Pisgah Pike. At that time, a porch with Queen Anne detailing was wrapped around the south and east facades and connected to a new, two story, polygonal bay with pyramidal roof. The east gable end chimney was removed and replaced with double entry doors; sash windows were installed in the second floor wall, and the cornice was wrapped with a Palladian variant window placed within the new tympanum.

C 2. smoke house: The only brick smoke house example in the District, located in the rear domestic yard area. Brick masonry, stone foundation, single entry, gable roof, diamond shaped wall vent of omitted bricks. (photo 4)

NC 3. ice house: Located between the front side yard and the pond, the ice house is a non-contributing structure because of rebuilding that has destroyed the physical integrity. The interior is no longer accessible.

C 4. tobacco barn: Although altered by the addition of horse stalls in the lower level, this banked tobacco barn with stone foundation contributes to the property's significance. Board boxing, sawn timber frame, metal gable roof, track doors. (photo 4)

Structures

C 5. stone-lined pond: Located on the flat area beside the Pisgah Pike, a spring fed pond with stone side walls and access ramp in the northwest corner. The pond is the only such property in the District and one of two examples in the Pisgah study area.

Sites

C 6. Osage Orange hedge line: The only alignment of Osage Orange hedges that has been allowed to grow into tree specimen size. The boughs form a natural canopy over the Pisgah Pike and contribute greatly to the historic setting of the property and District.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of Property: Claude Williams Farm, Silver Pool Farm

Location: Versailles, Kentucky (vicinity of)

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date of photograph: November, 1987

Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council,
Frankfort, Kentucky

Photo Description of view

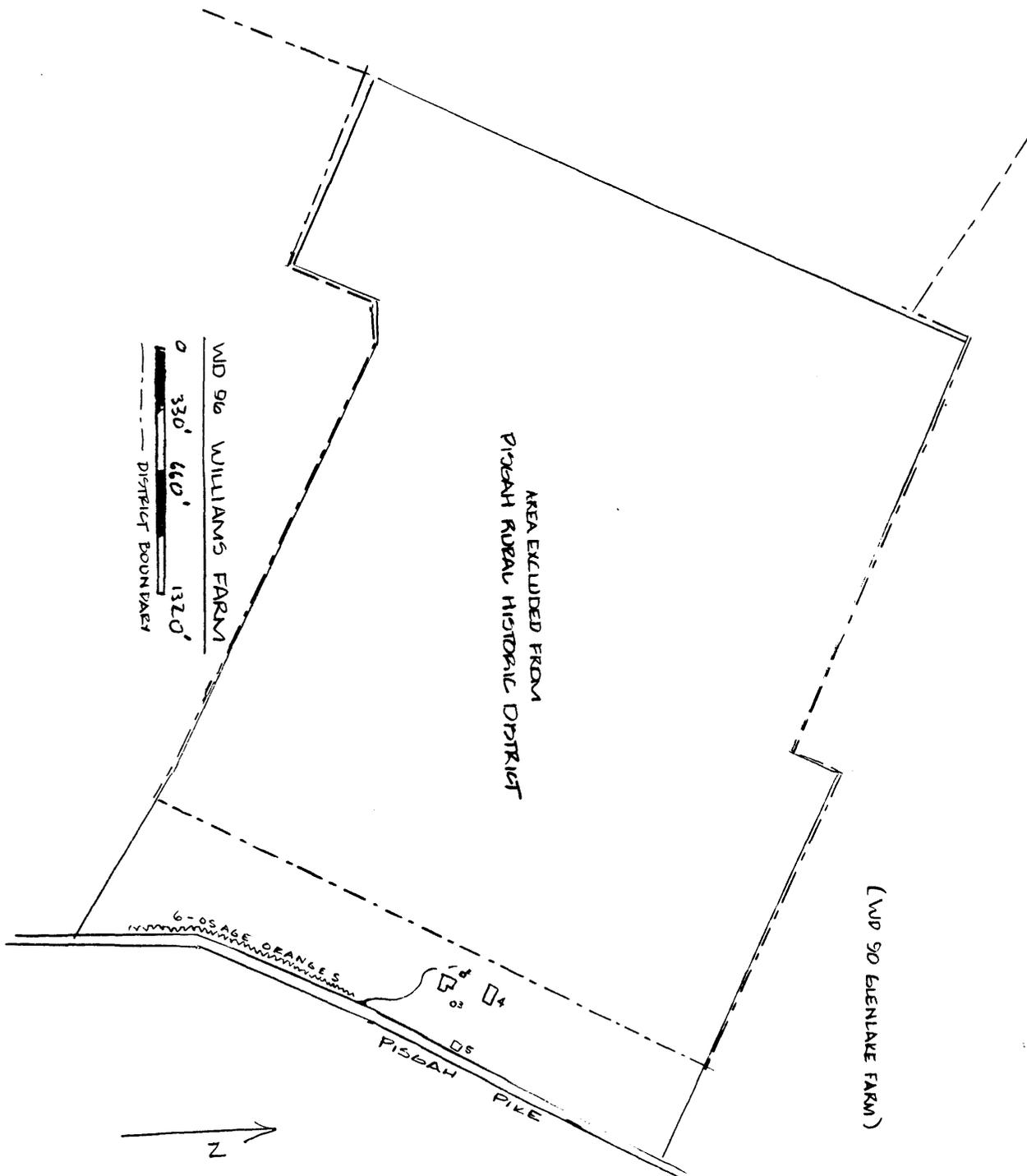
- 1 View to N-NE of original hall-parlor portion of main house. This facade faces south and became the secondary facade after the addition of the north wing. (Stone wall and porch uprights are recent.)
- 2 View to NW of east gable end of original hall-parlor portion (left). Porch, introduction of double entry doors in gable end, and polygonal bay were part of turn-of-century remodeling. Steps to double entry have been removed, and stone retaining wall is recent.
- 3 View to SW of double polygonal bay with entry vestibule to right. (T-O-C addition.)
- 4 Looking SE to 19th c. brick smoke house, located north of rear, T-O-C porch. Posts and brackets are original to the porch and are assumed like those replaced during recent renovation.
- 5 Looking west from Pisgah Pike at north edge of stone lined pond (to left), to tobacco barn.
- 6 View to stone-lined pond on west edge of Pisgah Pike.
- 7 Tobacco\horse barn east gable end looking NW
- 8 Tobacco\horse barn, south wall looking N-NE

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 97 Peter Powell Farm

The Peter Powell Farm, located at the junction of the Pisgah Pike and the Southern Railroad track alignment contains buildings, structures and sites that contribute to the understanding of architectural trends and farming practices from circa 1880 through 1940. The farm is highly visible from the Pike. The front acreage contains mature deciduous trees, and a picturesque arrangement of spring house, stone retaining wall and dried pond bed. The majority of the farm is divided with four-board fencing into small pasture areas and an equestrian field. The farm contains five contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and two contributing sites.

Buildings

C 1. house: The house is a one-and-one-half story weatherboarded building with the asymmetry, material texture and variety of fenestration that suggests Queen Anne styling. Elaborate barge boards are carved with clovers and curvilinear designs. The hip roof has multiple projecting gables over polygonal bays. Most windows are double-hung. Gable ends are imbricated and small; multiple brackets are placed beneath the eaves. Alterations include the removal of the front entry, and the replacement of an original hip dormer with a gable dormer. Although the house has been altered, it continues to suggest the form, materials, workmanship and the majority of the intended Victorian era design. Circa 1880.

C 2. ice house: Located in the agricultural building area south of the house. The building has an attached shed and barn/storage area. Machined nails secure the frame of unhewn, log vertical posts, sawn wood sills, and horizontal studs. Siding is flat, circular-sawn boards of varying widths, and old wood shingles. Entries open south and east; gable roof has standing seam metal covering; shed addition opens to the east with an abbreviated pent roof projecting over the opening. The brick-lined ice pit is beneath the southeast corner of the building and measures approximately 15' in diameter. It is filled with debris and the brick lining no longer reaches to the floor of the building above. The trap door in the floor still accesses the depression. Although in poor condition, the ice house maintains good material integrity.

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C 3. tobacco barn: Located south of the ice house. Pre-1935 with eight bents; three north east bents enclosed as large stalls with wall hay racks for mules or horses; and lofts above for hay; raised floor in the northwest corner for hay storage. The nailed frame is of both laminated 2"x10" and solid beams, has parallel tiers, and sliding double doors at each end of the center drive. The barn is in fair condition.

C 4. spring house: Between the buildings and the Pisgah Pike. A small spring house, built into the north sloping hillside, of dry laid limestone (fieldstone) with metal-covered gable roof and opening to the north. The spring is led from the house by a pipe that fills a formed concrete trough which, in turn, pipes water through an opening in the stone wall to the pond. Circa 1900 or earlier.

NC 6. horse barn: of recent construction, built on the site of an old tobacco barn.

Sites

C 4. improved spring: Located beneath the base of a very large oak, roughly improved with old, formed concrete blocks. Circa early 20th-century.

C 5. pond bed: The bed of a recently dried pond, fed by the two springs. Stone retaining walls still border the pond line to the south near the spring house and spring.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of Property: Peter Powell Farm
Location: Versailles, Kentucky (vicinity of)
Photographer: Christine Amos
Date of Photograph: November, 1987
Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council,
Frankfort,
Kentucky

Photo	Description of view
1	House, front facade, looking S-SW

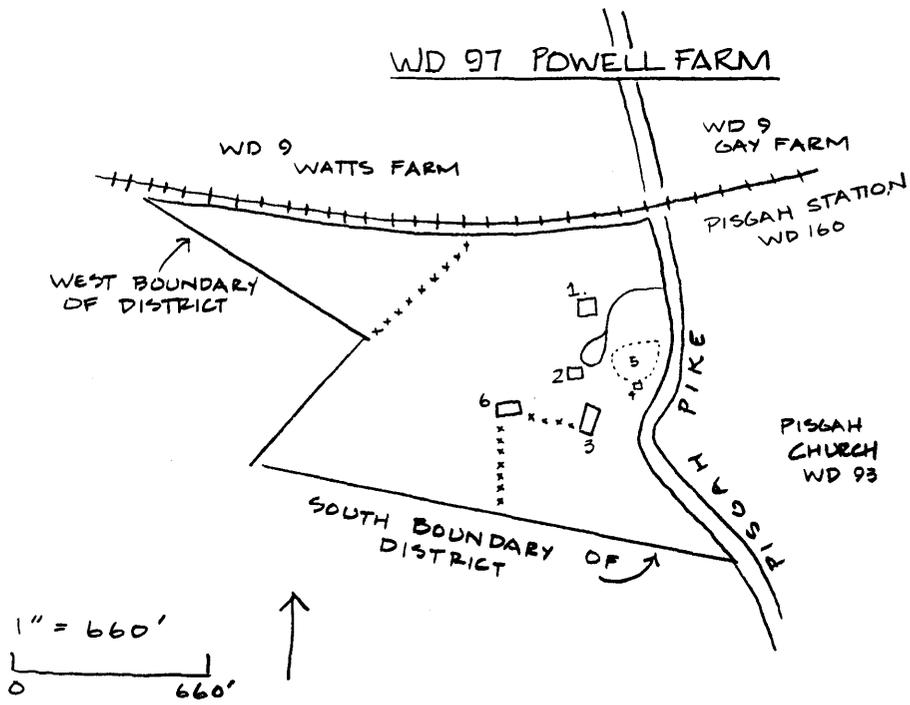
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- 2 View to NW of spring house roof (to far left), concrete trough, stone wall, and dry pond bed. House is in distance.
- 3 View to SE from rock wall at edge of dry pond to spring house. Pisgah Pike alignment is beyond fence in background.
- 4 South side and west gable end of ice house/barn/storage building. View is to E-NE. Note shingle and board finishes.
- 5 Tobacco barn, west side, looking SE. In distance, beyond fence, is Pisgah Presbyterian Church and cemetery (WD 93).



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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 102 Amos Stout Farm (Shadewell)

The Stout Farm contains one of the finest historic agricultural settings in Pisgah, containing separate groupings of farm and domestic buildings with defined yard areas as well as tree-lined, abandoned roadbeds; an improved spring; a woodlot, and the fields and pastures of a diversified farm. All of the farm buildings are located within the central third of the farm, which is located on the southern edge of a plateau that marks a division between crop and pasture areas. The farm buildings are reached by a private drive along the property boundary with WD 177, the Redd-Harris Farm. Near the entry is the improved spring and a stock watering tank. The domestic yard area is bordered by a wire fence that encloses the main house, cistern, garage, meat house, privy, an old road bed that originally led to the barn lot, and the garden area. East of the domestic garden area are the tobacco barn, stable, corral, corn crib, woodlot and another old roadbed. The remaining acreage contains geometrically divided crop fields to the north and east, while the sloping ground to the south in front of the buildings is pasture and woodlot. (See site map and photo 16) The property contains fourteen resources: eight contributing buildings, two contributing structures, four contributing sites and one non-contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. Main house: The Amos Stout house, which was built circa 1815, and remodeled circa 1855, is of six-course common bond brick and stands one-and-one-half stories high. The four bays of the front facade contain two doors, one entering each room of the main block's hall-parlor plan. Behind this block is a service ell in two sections. The central section is an unusual ell with a recessed, west entry, that appears to have formed a connection between the original rear kitchen and the main block of the house. Material and design details of the main portion include: header course water table above the rough-cut ashlar foundation of large limestones; six-over-six sash with inset, molded and pegged architrave; twin end chimneys, and cellar entry to rear. The east parlor contains an elaborate sunburst mantle and reeded paneling beneath windows and within the reveal. A single, enclosed winder from the east room accesses both small, upstairs rooms, lit by replacement sash windows. The 1850's

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remodeling applied Greek Revival-inspired details to the front facade. They include an extended eave (visible to the side), a wide, flat frieze board with large dentil strip and block modillions, and an oversized portico, similarly decorated, supported by octagonal columns with fluted tops, and standing on an ashlar limestone foundation. The central, common-bond brick portion, connecting the rear kitchen and the main house, is of later construction than the two other areas. The eave is finished with simple, dimensional boarding, not finely molded trim as on the front and kitchen dependency. The bricks are of slightly heftier dimensions; windows are 6-over-6 and 3-over-3 sash (in the half story); there is a north end chimney and recessed, raised east side entry. From the entry, a brick walk extends to a side gate in the yard fence. The rear kitchen has a stone-based, north gable end chimney and construction features similar to the main, front portion. Along the east, rear wall, a frame porch encloses the east sides of the kitchen and central portion that has three doors and one window to the porch. (photos 1-7)

C 4. **Garage:** An early 20th century, frame building with shed addition, two bays, main gable roof, vertical board walls, stone foundation, and sliding bay doors. (photo 9)

C 5. **Meat house:** a board and batten walled, standing seam metal over gable roof, 14' by 14' with single entry to the west. Early 20th century. (photo 10)

C 6. **Privy:** located behind (east of) the meat house, of board and batten with gable roof and single entry. Early 20th century. (photo 10)

C 9. **tobacco barn:** Built in the late 19th century by a Texas member of the Stout family, this large tobacco barn has a total of nine bents, a double width center drive and side drives, three louvred, gable vents along the ridge, a mortared stone interior foundation extending for seven bents beneath the bent braces, standing seam roof covering, vertical wall vents, board boxing, and a stripping room attached to the northwest corner. All vents have horizontal, hinged flaps and no windows. The bearing structure is of sawn frame with combination notch-and-nail construction, typical in the area at the turn-of-the-century. Tobacco tiers are of approximately 3x3 sawn timbers. The only diagonal bracing joins the center bent braces to the sill

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along the stone foundation, an unusual form of bracing, unique to the area. (photos 11-13)

C 10. Stable: A three bay stable with gable roof, center drive, vertical board boxing, and a loading chute attached to the exterior east side wall. The interior stall partitions have been removed but the original boxed in granary/tack room remains in the NW corner. The bearing structure features a crossed bracing in the center gable. A few tobacco tier rails are not original. Early 20th century. (photo 11)

Feature #11 is being counted as a structure

C 11. Corncrib: A sturdy, shed roofed crib on concrete block pads, horizontal 1x4 sheathing, top loading chute to the east and lower door to south. Circa 1930. (photo 14)

C 12. Chicken coop: Within the domestic garden area is a chicken coop, oriented east rather than the more common, south. Double shed roofs give roosting and laying areas, interior is now open and used as cattle run-in shed. Standing seam metal roof and vertical board boxing. Circa 1930. (photo 15)

Structures

C 2. Spring: The spring is surrounded by concrete blocks and a small gable roof, is open to the west and flows beneath a rock and block combination stairway and covered course to the poured concrete stock tank below. The spring improvements appear to date to before WW II. (photo 8)

NC 3. Stock watering tank: a circa 1940 formed concrete, stock watering tank, set low to the ground with an overflow drain to the west.

C 7. Cistern: located off the NE corner of the kitchen ell, the cistern is no longer connected to the roof via guttering but maintains the metal crank pump housing and cap of concrete and brick. Late 19th century. (photo 5)

Sites

C 8. Old road bed: leading from the front entry, past the garage and up the hill on the north, rear side of the domestic yard area and to the barn yard and buildings. Still denoted by tree lines, a marked ground recession and old gates. (photo 8)

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C 13. Garden: Located between the house and the chicken coop, the garden form is divided into four equal rectangles with the beds divided by brick walkways. Some perennials still bloom in the beds and old gates open toward the east side of the house. The layout of the garden may date to the turn-of-the-century, but this is not documented.

C 14. Old road bed: the traces of a tertiary road that passed east-west through the property from WD 177, the Redd-Harris farm toward WD 90, Glenlake. (photo 16)

C farm landscape: the farm's 100 acres maintain integrity to the period of significance and are counted as one contributing site.

Amos Stout arrived in Woodford County during the War of 1812 and located his farm here, at Shadewell, about a mile south of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church (WD 108). Amos and his wife, Olivia Hicks, had three sons: John, William and Robert. The design of the house suggests that it was built by Amos not long after his arrival in the county, circa 1815. John inherited Shadewell after his father's death and in 1856, built a new two-story home on Pisgah Pike and named it Glen Lake (WD 90). Brother William apparently gained possession of the older family home and 100 acres after John built Glen Lake and here was married, raised four children and farmed until old age. The farm, is now vacant, but still belongs to heirs of Amos Stout. (Railey)

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Amos Stout farm, WD 102, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: Vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

- 1 front facade of house looking N-NE
- 2 detail of front porch

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- 3 west side elevation of main house looking E-SE
- 4 west side and rear kitchen ell looking south
- 5 east side of rear ell looking SW, note cistern
- 6 detail of extended eave in east end wall, looking NW
- 7 foundation detail, west wall
- 8 spring with steps and block surround, house in
distance, looking E-SE
- 9 garage, south end looking SW, old road bed is visible
to far left
- 10 meat house and privy in yard area, looking N-NE
- 11 stable, left and tobacco barn right, looking NE
- 12 south end of tobacco barn with fields in distance,
looking N-NE
- 13 interior of tobacco barn with interior foundation and
diagonal bracing
- 14 corn crib, south and east walls looking North
- 15 chicken coop in garden area looking NW, house in
distance
- 16 view north to building complex from low area near old
road bed

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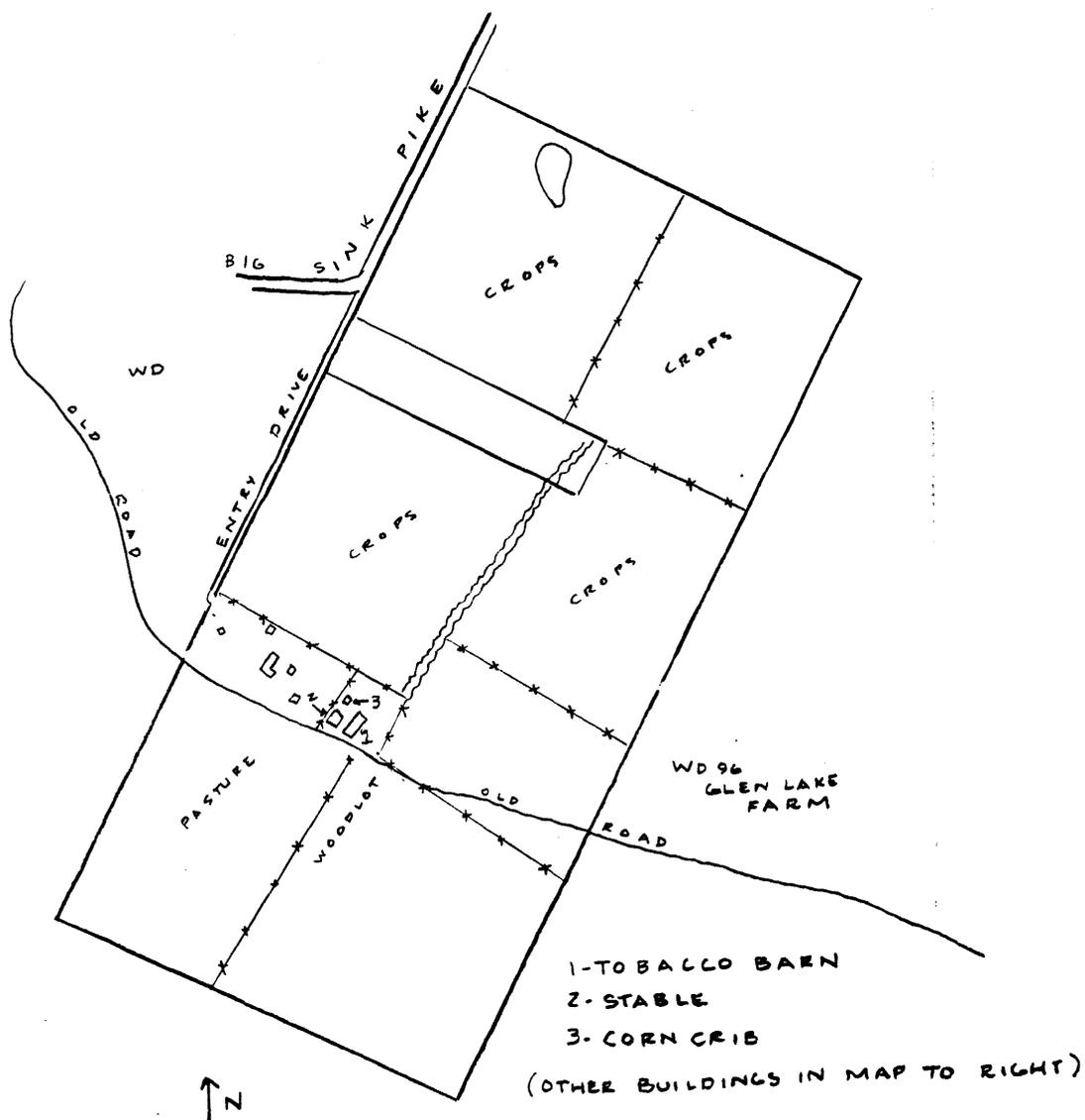
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WD 102 AMOS STOUT FARM

SITE MAP 1" = 660'

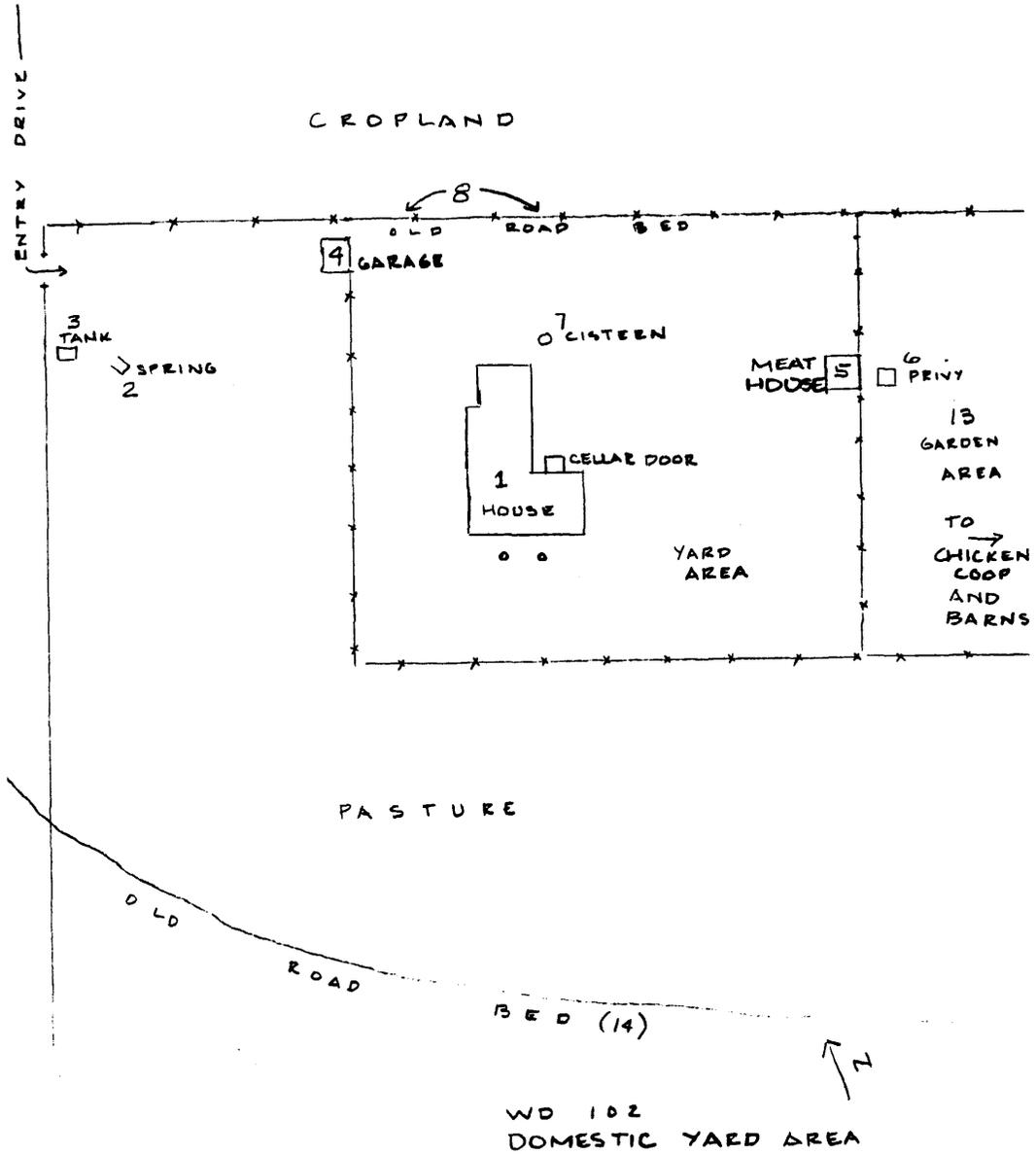


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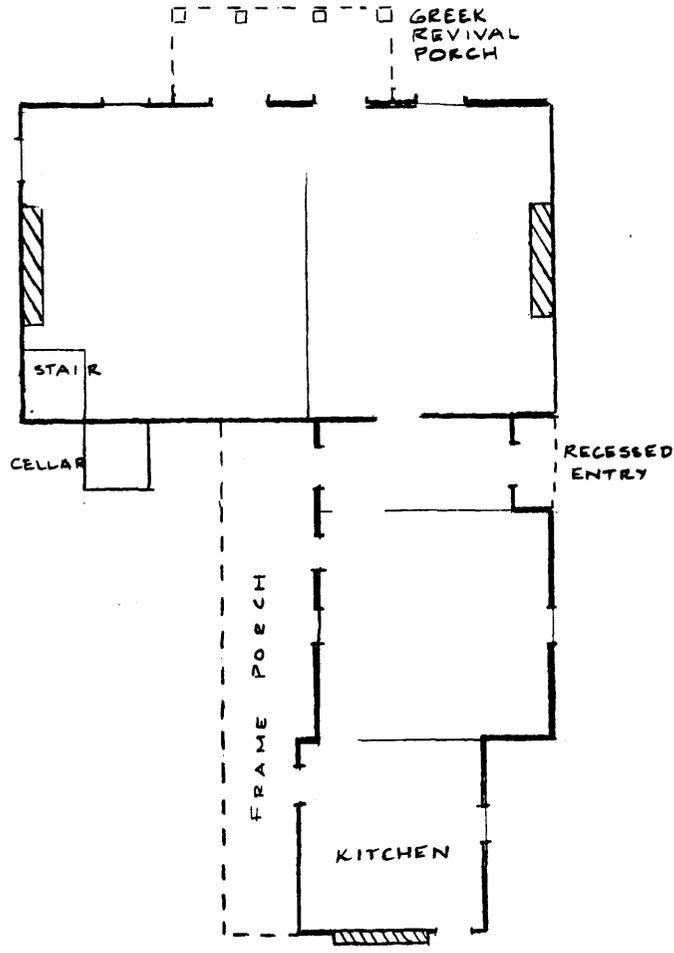


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□ CISTERN

AMOS STOUT FARM
RESIDENCE

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 108 Mount Vernon Baptist Church and cemetery

The Mount Vernon Baptist Church and cemetery are located at the three way intersection of the Old Frankfort Pike, the Pisgah Pike, and Paynes Depot Road at the north edge of the District. The church presents an imposing facade to the north end of the Pike. To the southwest of the intersection, the cemetery stone wall curves with the roadway. The property contains one contributing building, one contributing structure, and one contributing site.

C. 1. Church: The Mount Vernon Baptist Church, borrows design and material characteristics from both the Richardsonian Romanesque and the Victorian Gothic Revival, an unusual contrast to other buildings in this rural community built upon traditional vernacular forms. The Romanesque informs the square tower with turreted corners, the deep recesses and unequal highlighting of each of two entries in the front facade, and the cut stone arches of the tower entry and port cochere. The complicated facades nod to the Victorian or late Gothic, with a multitude of window sizes and shapes, grouped lancet windows, and contrasting finishes of brick and rough and smooth stone. The contrast of stone against brick further defines the many irregular openings. The front facade is divided into three unequal bays with the west entry placed diagonally behind a small pediment that projects slightly from the front wall plane. A large gable pronounces the central bay which is divided into three levels with three different window groups. A square tower dominates the prominent east bay, with pyramid roof and squat, corner turrets; louvred vents and fixed, round arch windows with their own unique stone surround treatment. The east entrance is diagonally recessed beneath a pointed arch of stone. The arch springs from a pedestal with finely carved, curvilinear design. The pedestal also supports the basket arch of the port cochere. A two story, flat roofed addition of brick with stone foundation, sash windows, and stepped parapet with stone coping was added to the rear of the church in the 1950's. The massing, materials, design and location of the addition do not overwhelm the appearance of the original building.

C. 2, 3. Cemetery and stone fence: Across the Old Versailles Road to the west side of the Pisgah Pike, is the stone walled, Mount Vernon Cemetery. The dry laid stone fence is set in regular courses with a coping of straight,

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vertical stones. The wall is curved at the intersection and squared at the other three corners. Entry is gained in the north wall, where taller, battlemented piers support a wrought iron gate. Names on headstones in the cemetery are common to the Pisgah area, including Wilson, Williams, Payne, and Stout, among others.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of Property: Mount Vernon Baptist Church and cemetery
Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: Versailles, Kentucky (vicinity of)

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date of Photograph: March, 1988

Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council,
Frankfort, Kentucky

Photo Description of view

- 1 Front, south elevation of church from north edge of Old Versailles Road. The church property marks the northern boundary of the Pisgah Historic District.
- 2 East side elevation, looking west. To the right is the flat-roofed two-story addition. Note that this addition is barely visible from the front view.
- 3 View looking W-SW to the Mt. Vernon cemetery, enclosed by a stone wall with vertical coping stones. A curved stone wall mirrors the cemetery enclosure on the east side of the Pisgah Pike (see map). In the distance is the Mt. Vernon School (WD 179, also within the district).

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WD 145 Goodloe/Carl house

The Goodloe Carl house is located on low-lying ground north of the Paynes Mill Road, south of an unnamed creek drainage, and southwest of an undeveloped spring. The property contains approximately 18 acres with the majority of land on the south side of the road surrounding the tobacco barn. The property contains two contributing buildings and one contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. The Goodloe-Carl house: located on the north side of the Paynes Mill Road, east of the intersection with Pisgah Pike. The farm boundary contains the house and a tobacco barn across the street. The house is a two story, early 20th century foursquare, part of whose first floor is a stone hall-parlor plan house dating from the late 18th century. The house was listed on the National Register in 1983 within the thematic nomination "Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky" as a good example of how settlement period stone houses were sometimes incorporated into later buildings. The addition was built sometime circa 1919 by Henry Carl who moved to Pisgah from Bracken County, Kentucky. (photos 1, 2)

C 2. tobacco barn: five bents, log pads beneath center timbers, hinged doors, stripping room attached to SE end corner with rolled roofing siding, standing seam metal gable roof, no roof vents. Located in a sloping field across the road from the house. Circa 1930. (photo 3)

Sites

C 3. acreage: the property acreage is used for agricultural purposes including the cultivation of tobacco and contributes to the property and the District.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Goodloe/Carl house, WD 145, Pisgah Rural
Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

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Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

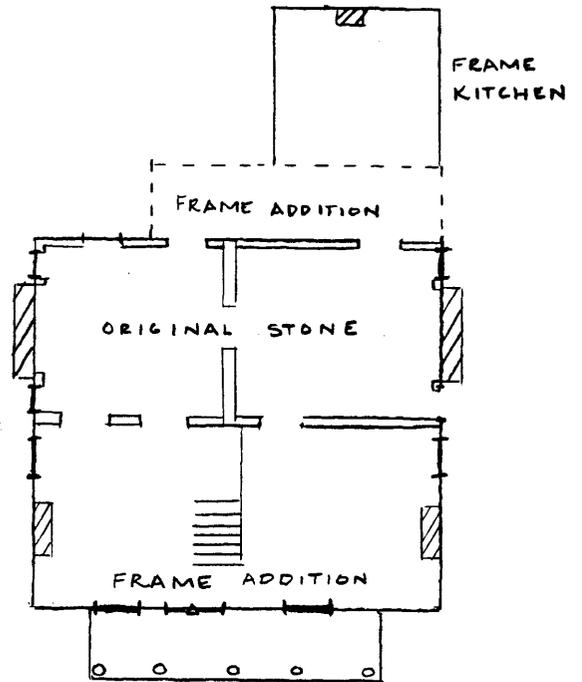
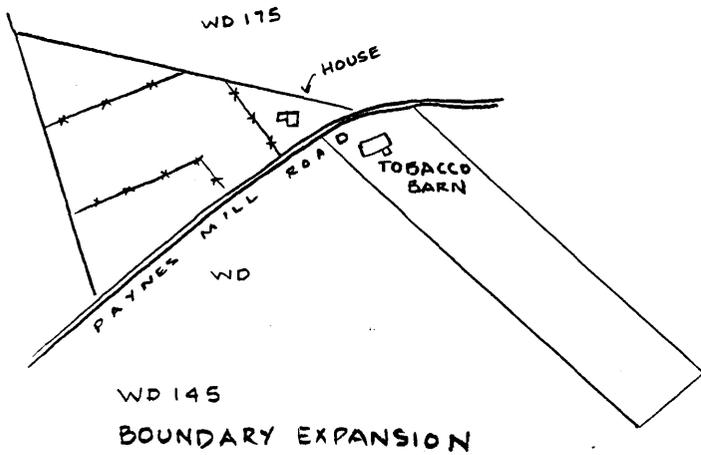
- 1 South side gable end chimney of rear, stone portion of house, looking north-northeast
- 2 Front and south side elevation of house looking NW
- 3 Tobacco barn on south side of Paynes Mill Road, with stripping room, looking NW. House is on other side of barn.

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WD 160 Pisgah Station

Although the station house at the Pisgah crossing has been removed, a few residential buildings dating from the coming of the railroad circa 1889 remain. These buildings are aligned on the south side of the tracks, a narrow road between the front yards and the track embankment provides access. All historic properties are small in scale, only a few rooms in plan, of vernacular forms, and wood frame materials. Some newer buildings and older mobile homes, modern intrusions to the area, nevertheless, are similarly sized, are sited similarly to the road and are constructed of materials similar to the original railroad associated buildings. The period of construction extends from circa 1800 (for a spring house) to 1940. The Pisgah Station crossing represents the only density of non-agricultural related dwellings in the District. It contains five contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures (mobile homes).

Buildings

C 1. corner house: The most visible of the Pisgah Station properties is one and one-half stories, of frame construction, with intersecting gable roof. The original portion faces the Pisgah Pike with an interior gable end chimney. A perpendicular wing to the east has a shed porch and roof of different angle. The house has a stone and concrete foundation, sash windows and a shed rear addition. The original portion possibly dates to the late 1870's and the addition to the early 20th century, perhaps earlier. (photos 1-3)

C 2. house: east of the corner house a one story, L-shaped dwelling is of frame construction with intersecting gable roof with asphalt shingles, novelty beveled siding, concrete block foundation and sash windows. Circa 1925. (photo 4)

C 3. spring house: behind the house described above is a 10' by 10' stone spring house (circa 1800) with stone steps leading to the entry door and an abbreviated stone wall on either side of the steps. The spring flows east out of the building that has no roof. Probably originally associated with the Pisgah Church which is located immediately to the south. (photo 5)

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C 4 house: a one story frame residence with gable end facing the road and tracks. Asphalt roof, asbestos shingle siding and sash windows.

C 7. house: the eastern most contributing residence is a one and one-half story, frame, hall-parlor plan house, of wood frame with gable roof, interior brick chimney flue, sash windows, unequal fenestration, a shed porch, asbestos siding. Circa 1900. (photo 6)

Structures

NC 5,6: modular homes on permanent foundations with landscaped yards.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Pisgah Station, WD 160, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

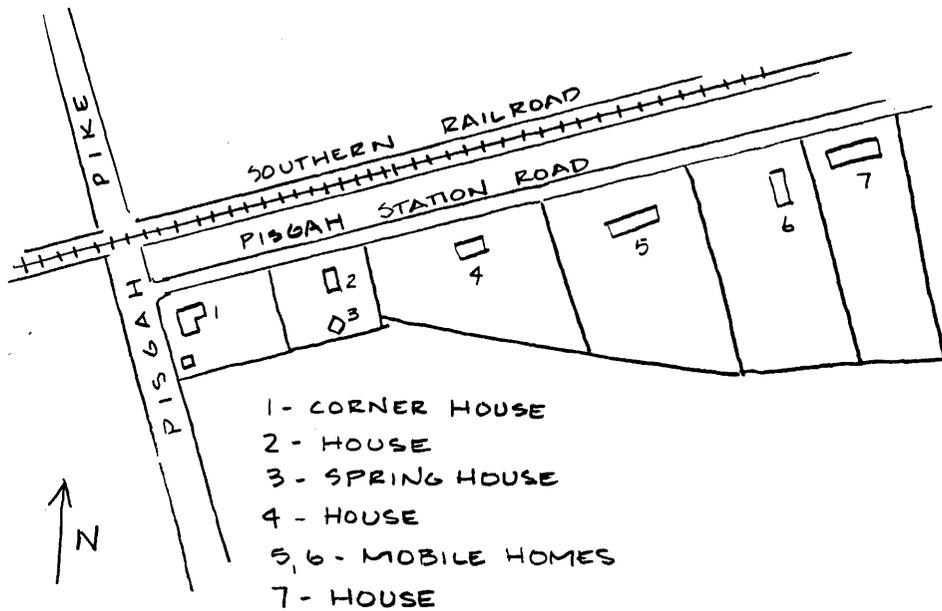
Number	Description of view
1	Pisgah Station looking E-SE from railroad tracks across Pisgah Pike
2	Corner house (#1) at Pisgah Station at intersection of Pisgah Pike and Pisgah Station road, looking SW.
3	Detail of corner house looking SW
4	House #2, east of corner house, looking SE
5	Spring house (#3) behind house #2, looking SW
6	House #4 in east area of Pisgah Station Road, looking SW

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PIGHE STATION WD 160

1" = 200'

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 162 James Gay Farm

The James L. Gay farm, contains the buildings, structures, land use patterns, and spatial organization of a diversified Bluegrass farm. The 138 acres is divided into three distinct areas: a complex of domestic and farm associated buildings and structures on a south sloping terrain; the area of cultivated fields, and pasture defined by the Southern Railroad tracks (which extend east-west through the south area of the farm) and farm property boundaries; and a non historic area, once cultivated and now devoted to horse pasture and equestrian areas. Despite the modern landscape alteration, the majority of the farm maintains historic integrity of its cultural and natural features. The property contains thirteen buildings: nine contributing and four non-contributing, three contributing structures, and one contributing site.

The Gay farm interior is unusually divided by both cultural and natural resources. The Southern Railroad tracks extended through the area in 1889, before the farm was created from the larger Gay holdings in about 1900 (Woodford Sun). Shannon's Run flows north through the east farm area, and a spring known as Caesar's flows to the creek from the west. This area, south of the tracks maintains excellent landscape integrity.

The building complex, located north of the railroad tracks and near the farm entrance contains the majority of domestic and farm associated buildings.

Buildings

C 1. main house: a one-and -one-half story, brick veneer bungalow residence with hip roof, hip dormers; sash windows with decorative brick lintels (photo 1). The house is built on the stone foundation of the James L. Gay home which burned between 1915 and 1917. This house was built about 1918. The original front entry was replaced by a window similar to the originals after the period of significance and the new entry was placed on the south side of the building. Despite this change, the building contributes to the site because of integrity of materials, craftsmanship, location, and setting.

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NC 2,3,4,5: In addition to the main house, within the domestic yard area are four non-contributing buildings shown on the site map as: A, a concrete block tenant house built in 1956; C, a frame tenant house built from the original smoke house and chicken coop; M, playhouse; and K, a new, metal barn, all built after the period of significance.

C 6. smoke house: (L on map), built in the mid 1930's when the farm was no longer owned by the Gay family. It was copied after the ice house at Mt. Vernon according to current owner. It is a square, frame building on a stone foundation with pyramidal hip roof topped by a hip vent; has board and batten walls; unusual, single entry; and a shed added to the north side. The building, constructed during the farm's later period of significance is a contributing building.

C 7. horse barn: (building D on site map; photos 9-11)
This is the property's largest building and the only barn in the District to represent the area's late 19th century horse industry. Oral tradition gives a construction date of just after the Civil War, but the structural elements and design suggest a circa 1890 date, contemporary with the building of the James L. Gay home which burned circa 1917. The barn has nailed, dimensional timber frame with dimensional girders, rafters and sills; asphalt clad gable roof with two, six-over-six lighted gables along each roof side; similar windows in the gable ends; six-light hooper windows in each stall; side walls of vertical boards tightly fit with decorative battens; gable end and dormers clad with clapboard siding; stone alignment foundation; one-story sheds attached to gable ends; and 24 intact box stalls. The grave of champion Saddlebred Highland Denmark (d. 1906) is adjacent to the northwest corner of the barn.

C 9. barn: (E on map, photo 7) Located south of the large horse barn, built in the 1930's as a combination cattle feed and tobacco curing barn. Slightly banked into the south sloping hill with an earthen ramp to the south; stone perimeter foundation; circular sawn boxing; hinged entry doors centered in the west gable end and midway on the south wall; loft floor above center drive; feed racks to either side of center drive; tiers above lofts; vertical wall louvers.

C 11. tobacco barn: (F on map, photo 8) Circa 1940. Built into the same south slope as the previous barn; tobacco

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barn with four bents; 12' side drives; 15-16' center drive; structure of 8" x 8" timber posts, nailed dimensional frame; stone perimeter alignment; tiered interior; circular sawn boxing; sliding track doors in center east and west gable ends; stone bermed center drive leads out of barn; south, lower drive open only to east; vertical wall louvers.

C 12. stallion barn: (J on map; photo 13) In poor condition, circa 1900 or earlier; pit sawn boxing; two interior stalls with hay racks and loft above with hay door in gable end; hinged entries to each stall.

C 13. tenant house: (G on site map, photo 5) Located south of the railroad on a north slope above walnut, sycamore, and shag bark hickory trees; one story, frame, stone and concrete foundation; one room addition to west side; sash windows; asphalt shingled gable; clapboard siding; shed roofed overdoor. Circa 1930's.

C 14. small feed/storage barn: (H on map; photo 14) located near Caesar's spring; circular sawn boxing over dimensional frame; loft with entry in gable end; collared rafters; three openings to north side for cattle to get shelter and feed. Circa 1930's.

C 15. spring house: (I on map, photo 15) Northeast of Caesar's spring and grotto; hexagonal frame building with conical roof; board and batten walls, single door and window; concrete foundation; exposed rafters; serves a pump house to gravity tank (X on map) located on hill. Circa 1930.

Structures

C 8. horse barn cistern: (photo 12). Located along the south wall of the horse barn, this is a large stone and concrete, gravity flow cistern with gabled vestibule. The 8' diameter base is of mortared limestone, about 12' high, topped by a concrete tank. A pump is in the lower stone chamber, pumps water to the tank, which is then gravity fed to the barn. The vestibule, 5' by 7', has a gable roof, paneled entry, and limestone walls. Built about the time of the barn.

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C 10. silo: (E on map, photo 7) Circa 1930's. Attached to the east gable end of the barn above via a frame, gabled vestibule on stone foundation. Vertical, concrete pre-fabricated block with metal bands, metal dome roof.

C 16. stone wall: the final contributing structure is a dry laid, limestone wall, located along the bank of Shannon's Run in the east area of the farm.

Sites

C 17. farm acreage: the farm's 126.6 acres are counted as one contributing site within the District

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs.

Name of Property: James L. Gay Farm, WD 162, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: Versailles, Kentucky (vicinity of)

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date of Photograph: October, 1987

Location of original negative: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

Photo Description of view

- 1 Looking NE to the original front, SW elevation of main house (B on map). Central entry removed and replaced with window.
- 2 Rear (north) ell and south facing porch of original main house, looking SW.
- 3 Smoke house (L on map) in rear domestic yard looking north with small shed (M on map) in distance.
- 4 Cabin (L on map) to north of main house. Front, south elevation looking NW. Room to left and in foreground are 1950's additions.
- 5 Tenant house (G on map) located south of RR tracks. Looking south to front facade.
- 6 Southern Railroad tracks that cross the farm from east to west. Looking E-NE from farm road crossing.
- 7 Barn (E on map) with silo. South face looking NW.

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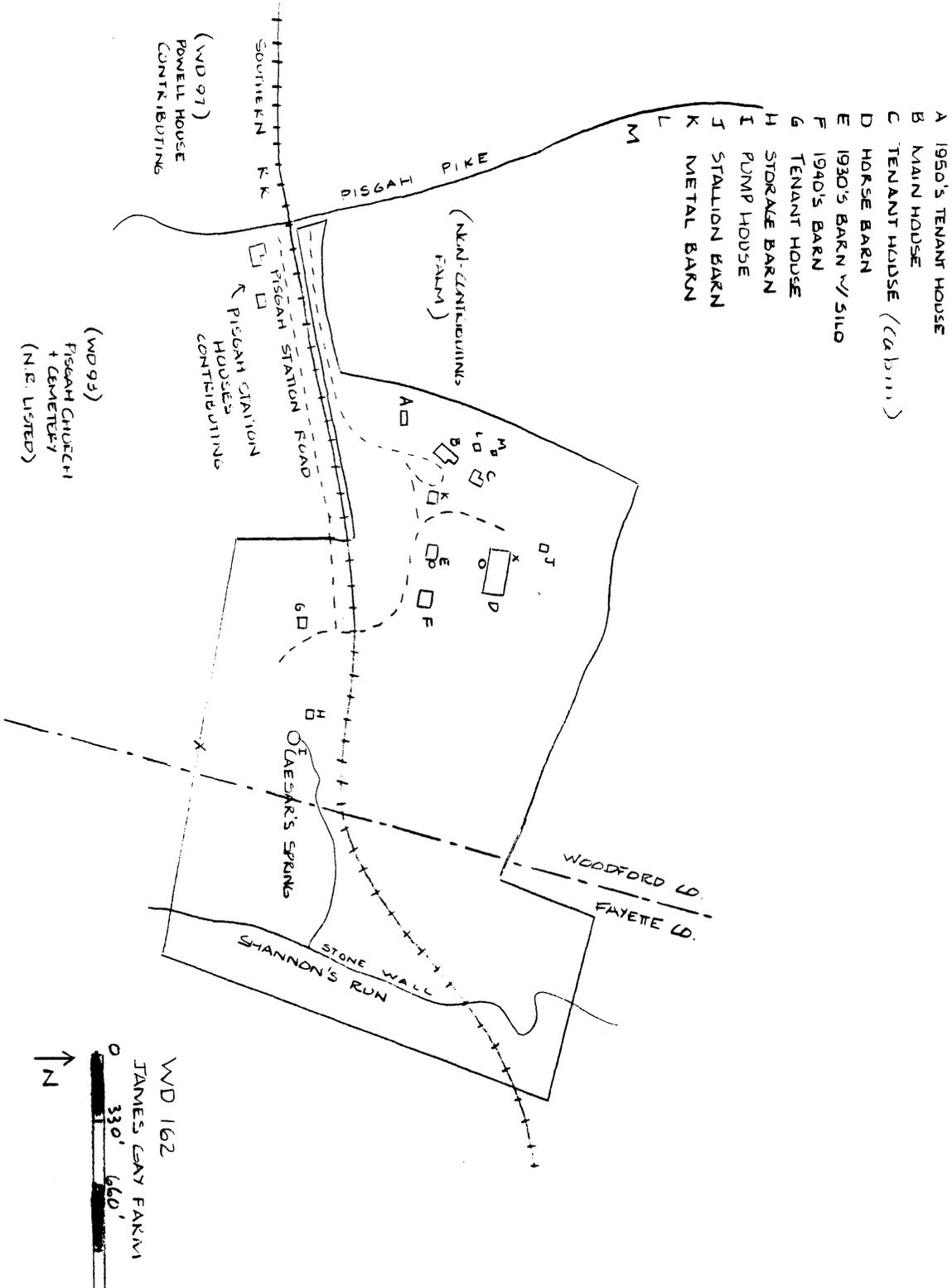
-
- 8 Barn (F on map), south face and east gable end. Note stone wall supporting entry drive and double level entries. Looking NW.
- 9 Horse barn (D on map), looking SW to east gable end and long, north wall. Grave of Highland Denmark is at west end of north wall.
- 10 Horse barn, north side looking south from area of stallion "teaser" barn. In background is metal roof of new metal barn (K on map.)
- 11 Horse barn, interior view with stalls and wide drive.
- 12 Horse barn stone cistern and pump room directly south of south wall of barn.
- 13 Stallion barn (J on map), looking NW to south gable end.
- 14 Storage barn (H on map), in pasture south of railroad tracks. North wall and east gable end looking SW.
- 15 Pump house at Caesar's Spring. Spring and cave are to right of structure. Spring flows to the east towards Shannon's Run. Looking SE.

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WD 164 Watts Farm

The Watts Farm (aka Polly Place) is located in the southern portion of the Pisgah rural Historic District on the west side of the Pisgah Pike. The 289 acre farm contains cultivated fields, woodland pasture remnants, tree-lined fences, a spring house remains, an historic secondary road alignment, a turn-of-the-century tobacco barn, and a long alignment of stone fence that together contribute to the setting, feeling and associations of this historic landscape. Two non-historic tenant houses are discretely located in an area not visible from the Pisgah Pike. A recent dwelling was built with consideration of historic scale and materials used in the area. And, barns, grain bins, a machine storage shed and a feed lot are non-contributing due to dates of construction within the past twenty years. These buildings, however, are in keeping with the agricultural nature of the district and are not visually intrusive to the overall character of the District. The property contains four contributing sites; one contributing structure; three non-contributing structures; one contributing building, and five non-contributing buildings.

Sites

C 1. woodland pasture remnant: West of the Pisgah Pike in the south area of the farm are a few ancient species of American Elm, Blue Ash, Oak, Wild Cherry and Sycamore that are the remnants of an area left as woodland pasture.

C 2. road alignment: the road alignment remains of a secondary road that connected the Williams Lane to Pisgah Pike (probably before the Civil War) is faintly visible and marked by a tree alignment. The road did not appear on historic maps of the area, probably because of its local, almost private use.

C 3. spring house foundation: The spring house foundation is located below a stone grotto which is probably where the stones for the foundation were obtained. The spring still flows and water is presently piped to a stock watering tank in the woodland pasture field. There are no building remains above the dry-laid, quarried stone foundation walls.

C 14. farm acreage: The farm's 239 acres are counted as one contributing site.

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Buildings

C 8. tobacco barn: early 20th century. New boxing, sawn frame structure.

NC 9, 10, 11: residences. Two single story tenant houses built in the 1950's, and a two story dwelling built since 1980.

NC 12: tobacco barn: built since 1960

NC 13. machine shed; built since 1960.

Structures

C 4. stone fence: A dry-laid, quarried stone fence with vertical stone coping aligns the west side of the Pisgah Pike for the full frontage length of the farm.

NC 5,6,7. two silos, grain bin: recent.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Watts farm, WD 164, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

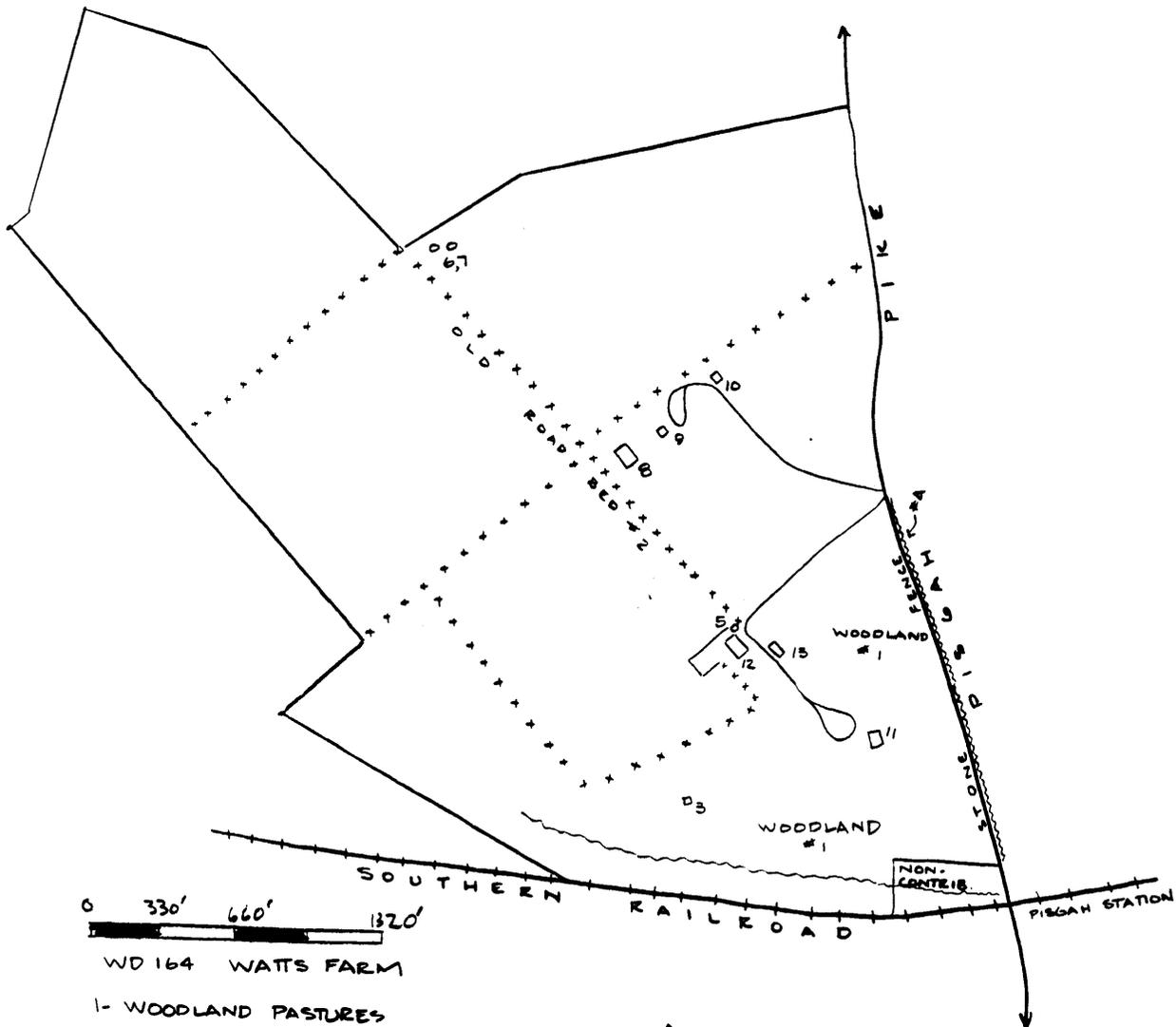
- 1 Stone fence along Pisgah Pike looking south.
Woodland remnant is in distance to right.
- 2 Detail of spring house foundation (#3)
- 3 Spring house foundation to left, and stock
- 4 Tobacco barn, feed lot and silos (buildings #5,12)
looking northeast

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- WD 164 WATTS FARM
- 1- WOODLAND PASTURES
 - 2- OLD ROAD ALIGNMENT
 - 3- SPRING HOUSE FOUNDATION
 - 4- STONE FENCE
 - 5-6-7 SILO, GRAIN BINS
 - 8- TOBACCO BARN
 - 9-10-11 TWO TENANT HOUSES
TWO- STORY HOUSE (NEW)
 - 12- TOBACCO BARN
 - 13- MACHINE SHED



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WD 173 Vivion Gooloe log house\ Carl farm

The Vivion Goodloe log house, part of the Carl farm, is located on one of the highest locations in the District. The two story log, hall-parlor house, dating from the settlement period, is situated near the farm center, behind it the Goodloe family burial plot and two large tobacco barns. The rectangular-shaped farm is divided into geometric field units with few trees marking interior fence lines. East of the house is a hilly pasture with pond. The property contains two contributing buildings, two contributing sites, and one non-contributing building.

Buildings

C 1. house: Design and material features of the house include a two story height; hewn log construction with rock and concrete chinking; weatherboarding over the logs; asphalt covered gable roof; one exterior stone chimney with brick, detached flue (the other stone chimney has been removed); rooms measuring 18' x 16' and 12' x 16'; an enclosed winder stair in the smaller, east room. Interior woodwork is rather plain. The west room mantle appears to be a later application, with square raised strips and square corner blocks at frieze ends.

C 2. tobacco barn: an older, early 20th century tobacco barn with five bents added in the last 30 years. The exterior typological characteristics of the building conform to the property type. (survey of the barns was not permitted.)

NC 3 tobacco barn: constructed since 1970.

Sites

C 4 Goodloe family graveyard: head and footstones, open, not marked by fencing.

C farm landscape: the farm's acreage is used for pasture and cultivation and maintains physical integrity to the period of significance. It is counted as a contributing site.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Name of property: Vivion Goodloe log house/ Carl farm, WD
173, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: Vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: March, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

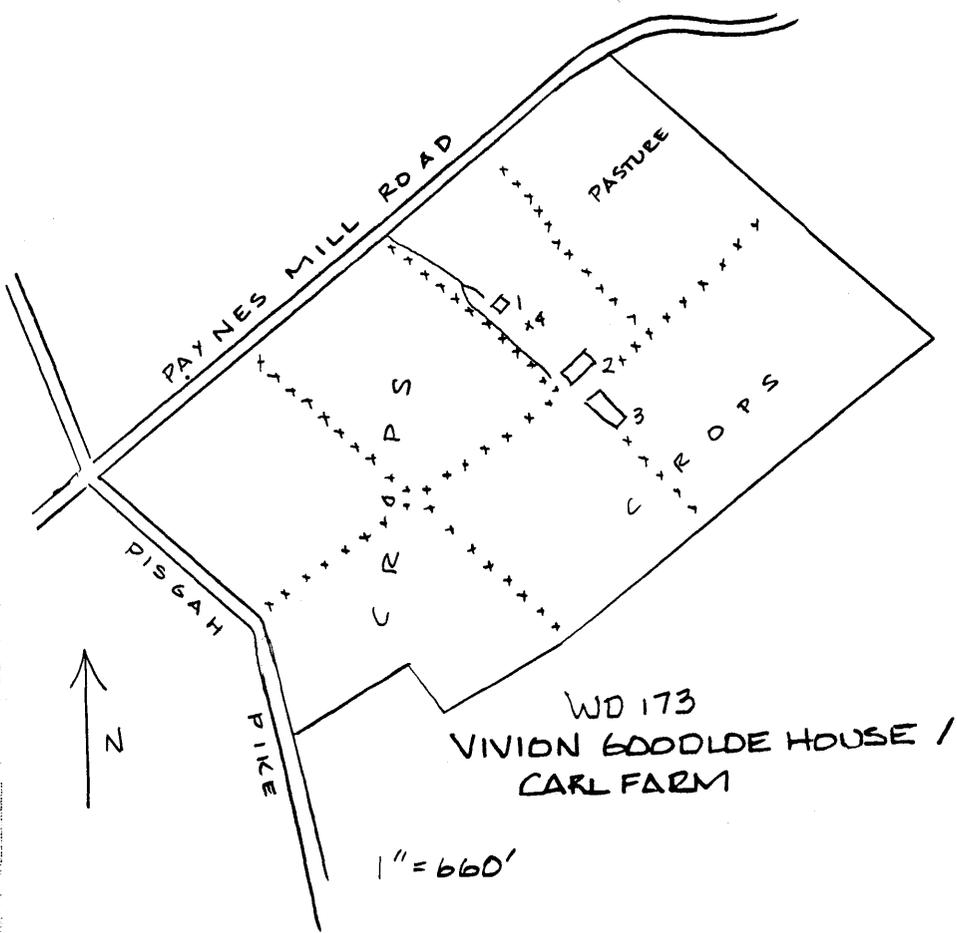
- 1 Log house, front and west sides looking SE
- 2 Log house with original stone chimney on east side,
looking NW
- 3 Tobacco barn and barn yard area, graves to left in
photograph, looking south.

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WD 174 Field Farm

The Field farm's 135 acres slope gradually to the south and east toward the South Elkhorn Creek where the Paynes Mill allegedly stood. The creek forms the east boundary of the District, the Paynes Mill Road edges the south of the farm, and Sugar Hill road completes the west boundary. The farm buildings are clustered near the Paynes Mill Road, midway along the frontage and include an original hall-parlor dwelling and the only documented servant quarters in the District. Behind the domestic and farm buildings, a fast-flowing spring that originates in the western pasture, forms an unnamed creek that flows to the South Elkhorn. A run of stone fence along the Sugar Hill Road provides a picturesque edge above the spring. North of the drainage are fenced fields and pastures and to the very rear of the farm, a woodlot. Domestic buildings are the eastern-most buildings of the complex, are surrounded by a landscaped yard area and include the main house and log, double-pen servant cabin. To the west, the farm buildings include a garage, granary, stock barn, silo, stock loading ramp and pens, cattle run-in shed, and a tobacco barn. A modern mobile home is located between the tobacco and stock barns. The farm contains five contributing and three non-contributing buildings, one contributing and three non-contributing structures, and one contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. **main house:** a turn-of-the-century, two-story, frame dwelling placed in front of an original two-story, hall-parlor, timber frame dwelling from the late settlement era. The front portion has twin end chimneys, a gabled central pediment, screened in full front porch, symmetrical fenestration of single light sash, stone foundation and clapboard siding. The plan is a center passage variation with the front hall stairs placed parallel to the width of the house within the 20' wide center hall. Interior and exterior features place the house at the turn-of-the-century with Period Revival details. The rear portion contains a large stone chimney, stone foundation, nine-over-six sash windows and some original clapboarding. (photos 1-3)

C 2. **slave quarters:** connected, double slave cabins located behind the main house. Both measure about 15' by 15'. The west cabin elevation is lower, built of log,

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sheathed with vertical board siding with plank floor, and is entered to the south. A end chimney has been removed from the west gable end. The rooms are not interior connected. The east room is of post-and-beam construction about 24" on center, has a modern gable roof structure, early mantle fronting the chimney, stone entry stoop, cupboard to side of chimney, later window facing south and south entry door divided into three graduated, horizontal panels over two rectangular base panels. Original or early clapboarding remains on the east side. Standing seam metal roofing. Early 19th century construction. (photo 5)

C 3. **garage:** early 20th century garage, gable end open to south, two bays, metal roof, vertical board boxing. (photo 6)
Resource #4 is being counted as a structure

C 4. **granary:** Circa 1930. About 8' x 10', frame, raised on wood posts, gable roof, metal clad, with small louvred vent in roof, vertical board walls. (photo 7)

NC 5. **cattle shed:** recent construction, north of creek, open to east, metal roof, vertical board walls over frame structure. (photos 7,8)

C. 6. **stock barn:** also used as tobacco barn, located to west of above buildings and north of creek. Six bent, shed wings to east and west; hinged entries, metal roof and metal vent caps. Circa 1910. (photo 9)

NC. 7. **tobacco barn:** recent construction, eight bents, metal roof, metal roof vents, track center drive doors, vertical boxing. (photo 10)

NC. 8. **mobile home:** permanent foundation, metal siding, landscaped and fenced yard area.

Structures

C 9. **stone fence:** located on the west farm boundary along the east edge of Sugar Hill Road. Rough quarried limestone with vertical coping, pre-Civil War construction.

NC 10. **silo:** circa 1950, attached to west side of stock barn (photo 9).

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Sites

C farm landscape: The 135 acres of the Field farm are counted as one contributing site to the overall site integrity.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Name of property: Field farm, WD 174, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

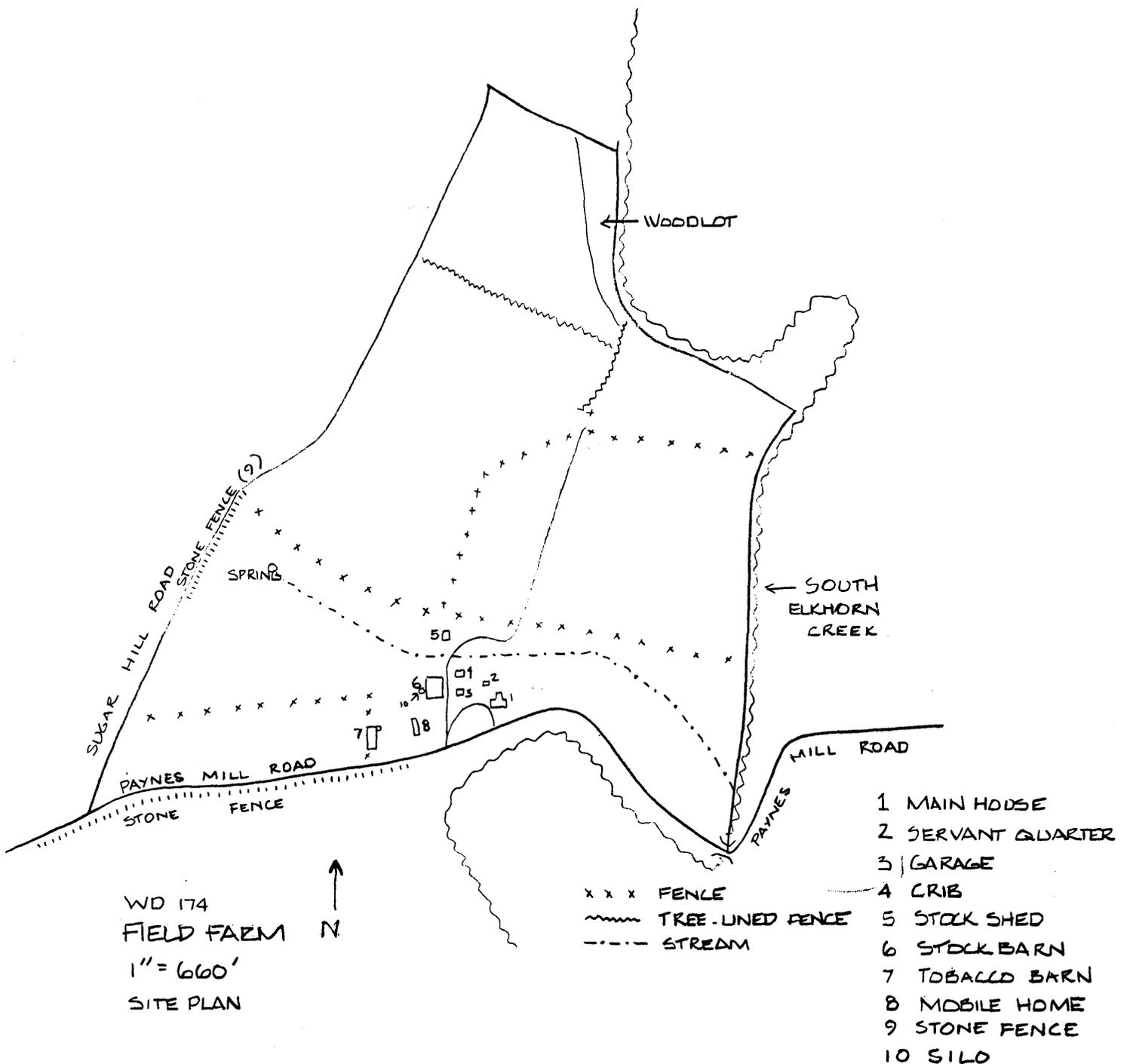
- 1 Main house (#1) looking N-NW to turn-of-the-centage front addition
- 2 Main house, west end looking E-SE. To left is original hall-parlor portion of settlement dwelling
- 3 Main house, east wall of rear, hall-parlor portion with slave quarters in rear yard area, looking W-NW
- 4 Main house, interior stair in front entry hall
- 5 Slave quarters (#2) south (front) looking NW
- 6 Garage (#3) with quarters in background, looking NE
- 7 Granary (#4) with cattle run in shed (#5) in distance, looking north
- 8 Cattle run-in shed and creek that flows from spring in west area of farm, looking west
- 9 Stock barn (#6) with silo (#10) to rear, looking NW
- 10 Tobacco barn (#7) looking NW to south gable end
- 11 View of farm and spring drainage looking east from east of tobacco barn, west side of run-in shed in distance, far tree line is South Elkhorn Creek and east District boundary

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WD 175 Carl Farm

The Carl Farm is located on the north side of Paynes Mill Road. The frontage slopes gradually toward to the road with the house, domestic out buildings and agricultural buildings near the crest of the hill. The landscape contains back fields of cropland and pastures with ponds, tree lined fences and one small woodland. The landscape and cultural resources illustrate a smaller diversified farm of the early 20th century. The property contains six contributing buildings, one non contributing building and two contributing sites.

Buildings

C 1. **residence:** The residence is an amalgam of late nineteenth and early 20th century parts with coursed limestone foundation with dressed mortar on the front (south) and east sides; clapboard siding, sash and replacement picture windows; a gable on hip roof with asphalt shingles and bungalow-style dormer. (photo 2)

C 2. **shed:** To the rear (north of the house) outside the domestic fenced area, a small, gable roofed storage building with vertical board walls. (photo 2)

NC 3. **concrete block building** built after the period of significance.

C 4. **garage:** east of the house at the end of the gravel entry drive (photo 1); two open bays to south; concrete block foundation; vertical board walls; gable roof. Built early 1930's.

C 5. **stable:** Circa 1900 or earlier (photos 1,3). Limestone alignment foundation; gravity flow concrete water tank on south side; about 36' by 48' (four bents); corncrib in northwest corner stall with slat walls, raised floor and wire mesh interior; nailed, dimensional frame with diagonal wall bracing; original horse and cattle stalls removed; hay loft above.

C 6. **tobacco barn:** built in 1937 by owner Elzie Carl; eight bents, 20' center drive; stone alignment foundation on north side; uprights placed on log piers; notched and nailed transitional construction. (photo 3)

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C 7. tobacco barn: built circa 1940 to replace an older building. Four bents, nailed, sawn frame construction, vertical boxing, standing seam metal gable roof. (photo 3)

Sites

C 8 spring: An unusual example of a "goosenest spring" surrounded by a low limestone foundation wall about 6' by 6' and covered with a truck cargo top. The spring flows into a horseshoe shaped rock basin the size and appearance of a goose nest, thus the name. The stone wall suggests that the resource was either more or less developed at an earlier date. (photo 4)

C Farm landscape: the farm acreage is counted as one contributing site of the property.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Carl farm, WD 175, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: April, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

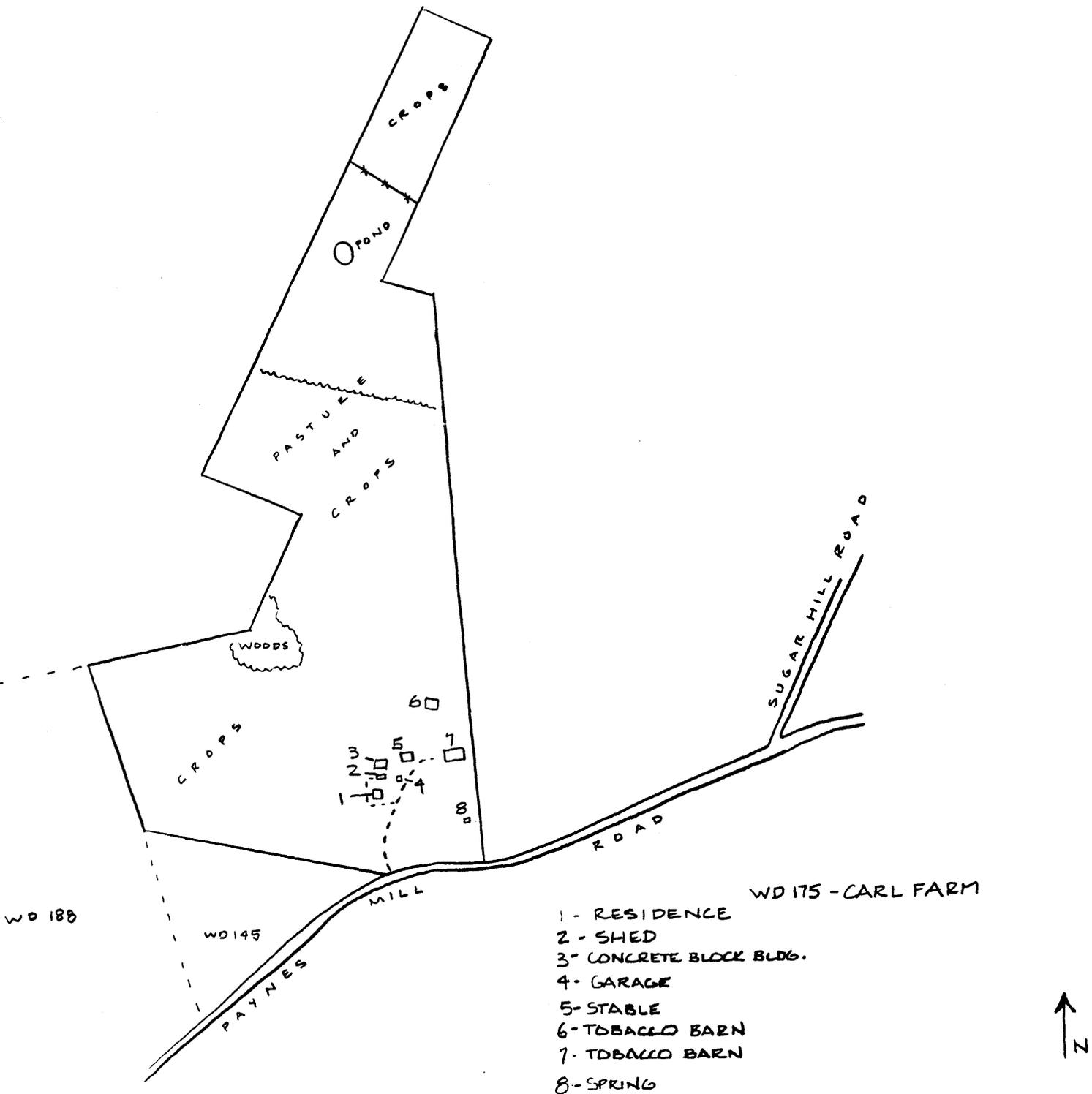
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | View north to farm from Paynes Mill Road, west of entry drive |
| 2 | South and east elevations of residence looking NW |
| 3 | Stable, west and south sides looking E-NE. Tobacco barns #6 to left and #7 to right |
| 4 | Goosenest spring site with stone wall and topper, looking NE |

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WD 176 Johnston Farm

The Johnston Farm contains approximately 327 acres of land devoted to diversified agriculture. The landscape contains the field and pasture divisions, several agricultural buildings, three domestic areas, an abandoned road bed, the abandoned site of a lead mine, woods, and other man-made and natural features that together convey the feeling of a traditional, diversified Bluegrass farm of the turn-of-the-century. The property contains fourteen contributing buildings, six non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures and four contributing sites.

Buildings

1 **C. main residence:** The main residence is the largest frame, late Victorian-era dwellings in the Pisgah District. Built in 1885, the house details include an asymmetrical plan in two stories with a cut, random-coursed ashlar foundation with rusticated finish, frame structure with narrow clapboard siding, imbricated shingles in the gable ends, single-light sash windows, a central, flat-hip roof with intersecting gables and slate roofing, three interior, brick chimneys, and a polygonal front porch to the south and east supported by Revival columns. There is a rear, one-story addition (photos 1-2).

2 **C main garage:** located northeast of the main house, built circa 1915; one-story, frame, concrete foundation; rectangular, hip roof with exposed rafters, three bays with sliding doors on track (photo 5).

3 **C tenant house:** located behind (north of the main dwelling, one-and-one-half story, frame structure, circa 1900, gable roof with asphalt shingles, stone foundation, clapboard siding, single-story shed additions to rear and west side, full front shed porch on square columns (photo 4).

4 **C tenant garage:** shed roof, frame pole construction, two bays, open to south, circa 1935.

5 **NC. new shop:** west of tenant garage, new frame construction, board walls, shed roof.

6 **C. small cattle barn:** Gable roof with standing seam metal, axis north-south, shed addition to east, stalls to

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west, four original bents, some reused, hewn timber structural members, early 20th century construction, vertical boxing with battens, stone pier pad foundation (photo 6).

Resource #7 is counted as a structure

7 C. corn crib: located east of small cattle barn, large center drive double crib in fair condition, remnants of early 20th century clapboard in gable end, sawn frame, series of high and low doors in cribs, stone corner pads, SE bent walled for granary with tongue-and-groove walls and floors (photo 6).

8 C. barn with sheds: located north of the crib on axis, linked to the crib by a board fence creating a small lot. Steep, metal-clad gable roof, used as hay storage, lap notched and nailed, sawn frame, circular sawn dimensional lumber, shed to east and south sides, (photo 7).

9 C. large stock barn: located east of the other barns, nine bents, circular sawn timber frame, vertical boxing, standing seam metal gable roof, circa 1900.

10 C. tobacco barn: located west of the main house yard, with stripping room to the SW corner of the west wall, corrugated metal roof, vertical louvred vents, no roof vents, concrete pad foundations, 16' center drive, eleven bents, circa 1940, drive through center and east drive. An unused cistern or stock watering tank is located to the west, mid-wall.

11 NC. rack barn: an unusual and rare rack barn in the Pisgah District, not counted as contributing because it was moved a short distance east within the past five years. Constructed totally of 4" by 4" dimensional lumber with 2" by 4" cross framing and racks, three drives, six tier height, new concrete alignment foundation, corrugated metal roof.

12 NC tobacco barn: located near cattle loading gates in northwest area of farm, built about 20 years ago, gable roof, eight bents, 8 by 8 inch timbers, stripping room to south (photo 9).

13 NC tobacco barn: located east of barn #12, concrete block stripping room attached to east side, eight bents, 16' center drive, built within past 20 years (photo 10).

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14 C tobacco barn: located directly north of the old locust tree-lined road bed that originally accessed the rear dwelling. Six bents, open shed to north, two round cisterns (one maybe a silo foundation), steep gable roof, center drive through, vertical louvred door vents, sawn 8" by 8" timber frame, circa 1930 (photo 12).

15 NC machine shed: to east of barn #14, seven bays open to north, shed roof with corrugated metal, vertical board walls, recent construction (photo 11).

16 C secondary residence: Built 1908, pattern book or Period Revival, one-and-one-half story frame structure, three bay front, clapboard siding, gambrel roof with gable center dormer, two end interior chimneys, random ashlar stone foundation, shingled gambrel ends with oval attic windows, double hung windows single and paired, central entry with elliptical fan and full sidelights, central staired passage plan, full gable front porch on Tuscan columns (photo 14).

17 C servant's house: to rear of secondary residence, unoccupied, two-room, one-story, frame cabin with single brick flue, standing seam metal gable roof, two entries and one front window, clapboard siding (photo 15).

18 C secondary garage: west of residence, frame, board and batten walls, standing seam metal roof, two bays open to south, circa 1910 (photo 16).

19 NC run-in shed: a recently constructed cattle shed open to east. frame with metal roof, located northwest of servant's cabin.

20 C tenant house: located east of the other buildings, addressing the Paynes Depot Road. Gable roof, one story, frame structure, early 20th century.

Structures

21 C. root cellar: located in the front yard of the residence, partially collapsed, earth top with rock-walled opening mortared with concrete, opening to the east (photo 3).

22 C. stone wall: paralleling the north side of the Old Frankfort Pike for the majority of the farm's frontage, dry-

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laid, quarried limestone with vertical coping stones. A curved entry gap to the west of the present entry marks an historic entry to the farm.

Sites

C 23 lead mine site: the historic location of a lead mine indicated on the 1877 Woodford County Atlas northeast of barns 6 and 8, appears to be a quarry site.

C 24 cemetery: the unwalled location of a family cemetery in the far north-east corner of the property.

C 25 old road bed: ascending from the east along the South Fork of Elkhorn Creek the road originally lead to the secondary residence and is marked by mature locust trees directly south of the tobacco barn # 14 (photo 13).

C farm landscape: the 327 farm acres are counted as one contributing site of the property.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Johnston farm, WD 176, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: March, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number	Description of view
1	main residence, south front and east side looking NW
2	main residence, south front and west side looking N
3	root cellar in front yard looking west
4	tenant house, tenant garage and new shop looking west
5	main garage, south front and east side looking NW
6	small barn #6 and corn crib #7 looking N-NE
7	cattle barn #8 looking NE to west side and south shed
8	cow and newborn calf near farm entry, large stock barn in distance, looking N-NE
9	tobacco barn #12 looking east, stock chutes to left
10	tobacco barn #13 looking west

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- 11 machine shed #15 looking SE
- 12 tobacco barn #14 with concrete cistern and/or silo foundations
- 13 old road alignment between locust trees with secondary residence in background, south wall of barn #14 to right, looking west.
- 14 secondary residence, front, south elevation looking north
- 15 servant's cabin #17 looking west
- 16 secondary house garage east side and front south looking NW

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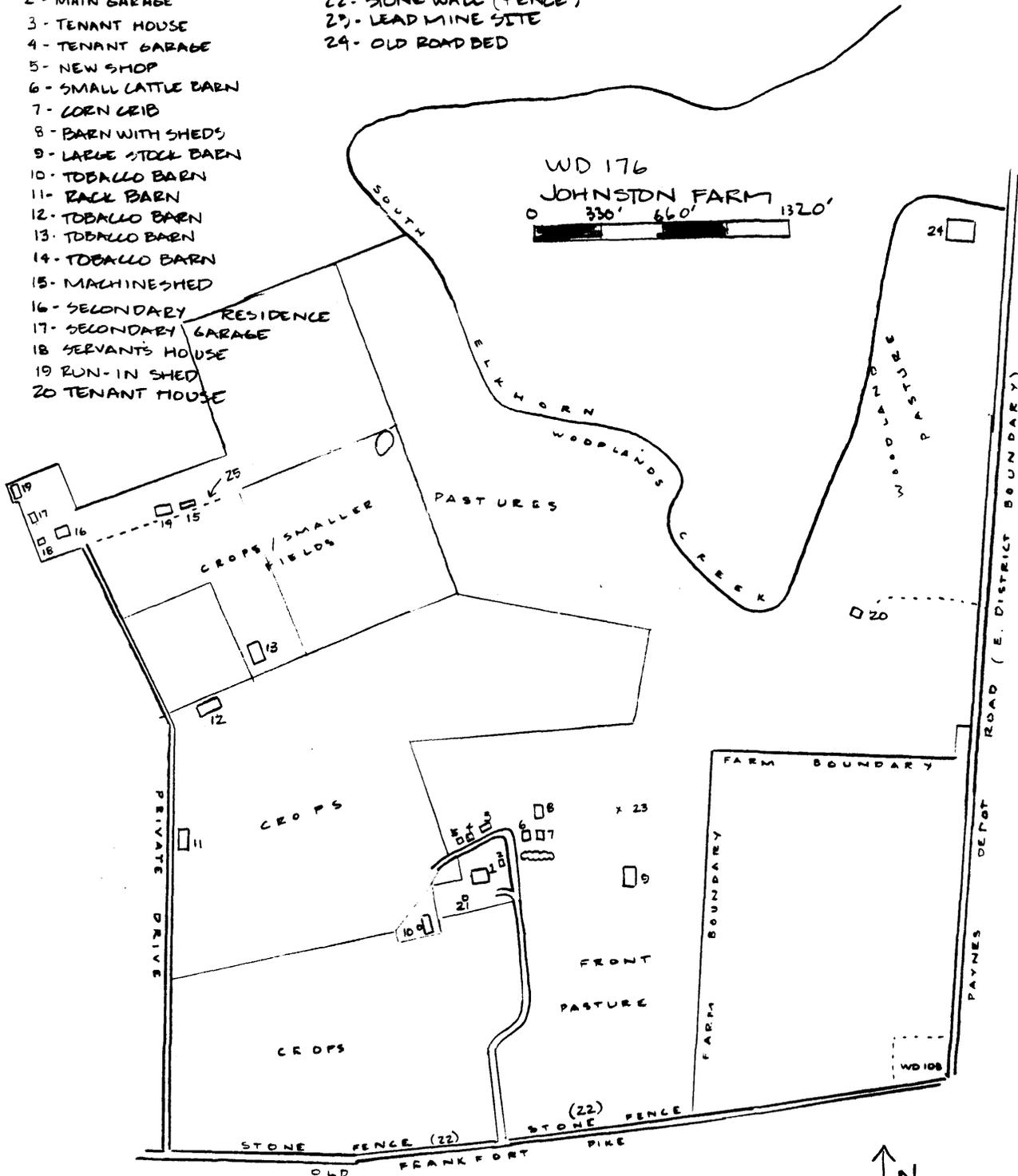
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- 1- MAIN RESIDENCE
- 2- MAIN GARAGE
- 3- TENANT HOUSE
- 4- TENANT GARAGE
- 5- NEW SHOP
- 6- SMALL CATTLE BARN
- 7- CORN CRIB
- 8- BARN WITH SHEDS
- 9- LARGE STOCK BARN
- 10- TOBALLO BARN
- 11- RACK BARN
- 12- TOBALLO BARN
- 13- TOBALLO BARN
- 14- TOBALLO BARN
- 15- MACHINESHED
- 16- SECONDARY RESIDENCE
- 17- SECONDARY GARAGE
- 18 SERVANT'S HOUSE
- 19 RUN-IN SHED
- 20 TENANT HOUSE

- 21- ROOT CELLAR
- 22- STONE WALL (FENCE)
- 23- LEAD MINE SITE
- 24- OLD ROAD BED



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WD 177 Redd-Harris Farm

The portions of the Redd-Harris Farm included within the boundary of the Pisgah Rural Historic District contain a multitude of contributing buildings, structures and sites dating from the settlement through the early 20th century. The Big Sink Pike bisects the farm from north to south and most of the cultural resources are located in the northeast corner of the farm, east of the road. Typically, two large tobacco barns are located west of the road amidst cultivated fields. The property contains the main residence, meat house, spring house, faint traces of a road, a private graveyard, and what appears to be an abandoned quarry site from the settlement period. These resources date to the tenure of the Redd family. Before 1877 Andrew T. Harris purchased the farm and the majority of the remaining improvements resulted from his efforts. Harris was noted for his "thoroughbred Red Poll cattle" by 1902 (Woodford Sun 10-09-1902). The silos, stock watering tanks, and several of the farm buildings are believed to date to Harris' ventures in blooded cattle. Before losing the farm in the 1920's, the Harris family owned most if not all of the acreage fronting the west side of the Big Sink Pike to the Old Frankfort Pike. The A.T. Harris house (WD 189) was part of the Harris estate at the turn-of-the-century. The property contains fifteen contributing buildings; one non-contributing building; four contributing structures; and five contributing sites.

Buildings

C 1. **main residence:** The main residence is located amidst large pin oaks, holly trees, cedars and pines. Bricks imprinted with 1909 dates make a herringbone-pattern of the front walk, running bond on the rear. The front facade of the settlement period, two-story, center-passage house is divided into five bays with Flemish bond front, end chimneys and nine-over-six sash windows throughout. Updating transformations from the late 19th century include a central gable pediment with trefoil opening and common bond pattern; extended, bracketed eave; half-light entry door with original transom; a porch across the front three bays of wood with chamfered posts, bracketed frieze; square railings; and central projection. A secondary porch faces west in three bays covering two entries; has turned posts and is less elaborate than the front porch. The original, two story rear

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ell has a double gallery to the east; three original paneled doors in the first floor; and retains the original eave proportions on the west side. A long cellar the width of the rear ell is attached to its south side. The foundation is of rough cut limestone and asphalt shingles cover the roof. (photos 1-3)

C 2. spring house: located in front of and below the house; quarried stone, curved walls; retaining stone walls; flat roof with vents and earth covering; opening to east; spring flows to concrete cooling tank; circa 1800. (photo 4)

C 4. small brick domestic out-building: In rear domestic yard area; common bond, low fire bricks with sandy mortar; small, pegged window to south; paneled entry to east; gable roof; brick chimney flue (no fireplace); stone foundation with poured concrete floor. Original use unknown. (photo 6)

C 5. frame meat house: in rear domestic yard area; frame construction; gable roof; more recent wide weatherboard with corner trim over original vertical boards; diagonal wood door to north facing house; no windows; square cut nails; raised log sill; circa 1800 or later. (photo 7)

C 6. cook's house: built circa 1935 by present owner's family for house cook; four bay front faces east; one story; frame with clapboard; six-over-six sash windows; five panel doors; central chimney flue; full front porch; tin skirting over foundation; two room plan, each about 14' square.

C 7. garage: located east of the farm drive in the domestic yard area; originally the ice house and possibly moved when converted; flush board exterior; hip roof; two bays with sliding track doors face north; corner post and girder frame; wood floor; circa 1930.

C 8. coal house: located in southeast corner of domestic yard area, east of farm drive; last use for chickens; board and batten walls; gable roof with wood shingles; single door in west end; circa 1920 or earlier. (photo 8)

C 9. shop: in farm yard area; corner post and girder frame with original board and batten and some replacement flush board boxing gable roof with corrugated metal cover; three casement windows to west side; about 18' by 30'; interior has

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smooth walls part way up only. Circa 1900 (photo 9)

C 10. **corn crib\stable:** located west of the shop; gable roof with metal cover has east-west axis; building divided into three equal areas: to south is open shed for machine storage; center is corn crib; and north has two large horse or mule stalls; only fair to poor condition but is a good example of multi-use building at T-O-C. Board and batten walls; crib on stone corner piers with square, log sills. (photo 10)

C 11. **dairy barn:** The largest dairy barn, and one of the few in the Pisgah District; circa 1900. Banked to the east where the land drops sharply away. Basement level has hewn log vertical timbers with notching that appear to be reused from an earlier building; grade level opens to the north and was used for hay storage; openings in sides of floor to send hay down to racks below; unusual series of formed concrete light wells along west wall bring light into lower level (photo 12); some notching of frame; nailed, concrete foundation; entry to east at lower level. Original shingle exterior visible beneath vertical boxing on east side. (photos 11-14)

NC 14. **tobacco barn:** built in early 1970's when tornado destroyed original (photo 13)

C 15. **large bank barn:** mule barn, located at south end of agricultural building complex; banked into south sloping hillside; at grade to north; very large; possibly 60' by 90' (bulls in lot); log floor joists with notching appear to be recycled from older farm building, slight gambrel roof with large mow area; fair to poor condition; run in with slat racks open to loft above in south side; nailed upper frame with collar braced roof. Circa 1900.

C 16. **tenant house:** located on private road between this farm and WD 102 the Stout farm; a circa 1920, one-story bungalow residence that has been somewhat altered with new fenestration on south elevation (sliding glass doors); hip roof; weatherboard.

C 17. **tobacco barn:** in field directly west of complex on west side of Big Sink Pike: eight bents, 20' center drive; sawn and bolted frame; vertical vents and boxing; nine tiers high; circa 1930. (photo 15)

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C 18. **tobacco barn:** to south of above barn; built about 1935, five bents, similar construction to building #17.

C 19. **small bank barn:** located at the east curve in the Big Sink Pike, on the west side of the road; circa 1900; gable roof, board and batten walls; stone berm foundation, center drive, was used to store hay and grain for pastured sheep and cattle during.

Structures

C 3. **concrete water tank:** used to cool milk when farm was a commercial dairy operation; poured concrete. Circa 1920 or earlier. (photo 5)

C 12,13. **concrete silos:** unusual pair of formed concrete silos located on the east and west corners of the north side of the dairy barn; with conical, reinforced concrete roofs; shed dormer loading doors; each had ladder chute with doors facing barn; concrete was poured over wood frame; fourteen sections in roof. (photos 11-14)

C 21. **stock cistern:** located near northwest corner of tobacco barn (building #13); poured aggregate concrete around woven wire form; about 6" walls; conical roof similar to silos; originally about 8' deep; was attached to roof guttering on barn. (photo 13)

Sites

C 20. **quarry site:** located west of the Big Sink Pike near the edge of the District; sometimes filled with water; rock ledge somewhat eroded and covered with soil; possible site for much immediate area building stone.

C 22. **Osage Orange hedge fence:** Hedge fence with wire woven within; along east edge of Big Sink Pike beginning near domestic yard and continuing south along road.

C 23. **abandoned road:** part incorporated into present farm driveway from Big Sink Pike to the north; originally aligned north of the spring then southeast toward the Amos Stout farm (WD 102) along the low ground.

C 24. **graveyard:** located in the central area of the farm

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buildings; in poor condition; surrounded by small grove of young locust trees; randomly sited, headstones include Martha Redd, wife of James W. Redd was born June 3rd, 1810; and departed this life May 4th, 1837. James W. Redd born September 23, 1806, died July 12, 1858. (No name) born August 18, 1828, died July 27, 1848, M.R. footstone for Martha. Three other, unreadable partial stones.

C Farm landscape: the farm acreage included within the boundaries of the Pisgah Rural Historic District maintains integrity to the period of significance and is counted as one contributing site.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Redd-Harris Farm, WD 177, Pisgah Rural
Historic District
Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky
Photographer: Christine Amos
Date: June, 1988
Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number	Description of view
1	Looking south to front facade of main residence. Note side porch to right.
2	Detail of front porch and added details to front facade of residence
3	Rear, east-facing gallery and south facade looking NE
4	Spring house looking SW
5	Water tank by spring house looking SE
6	Brick domestic out building. South side and east gable end looking NW
7	Meat house, north gable end with north end of cook's house in distance of yard area. Looking south.
8	Coal house, west gable end and north side looking SE
9	Shop looking NE to south gable end
10	Corn crib\stable west gable end and south drive-through, looking NE
11	Dairy barn south gable end, stone bank is to right, looking NE
12	Dairy barn, west wall with light wells built into foundation, looking north

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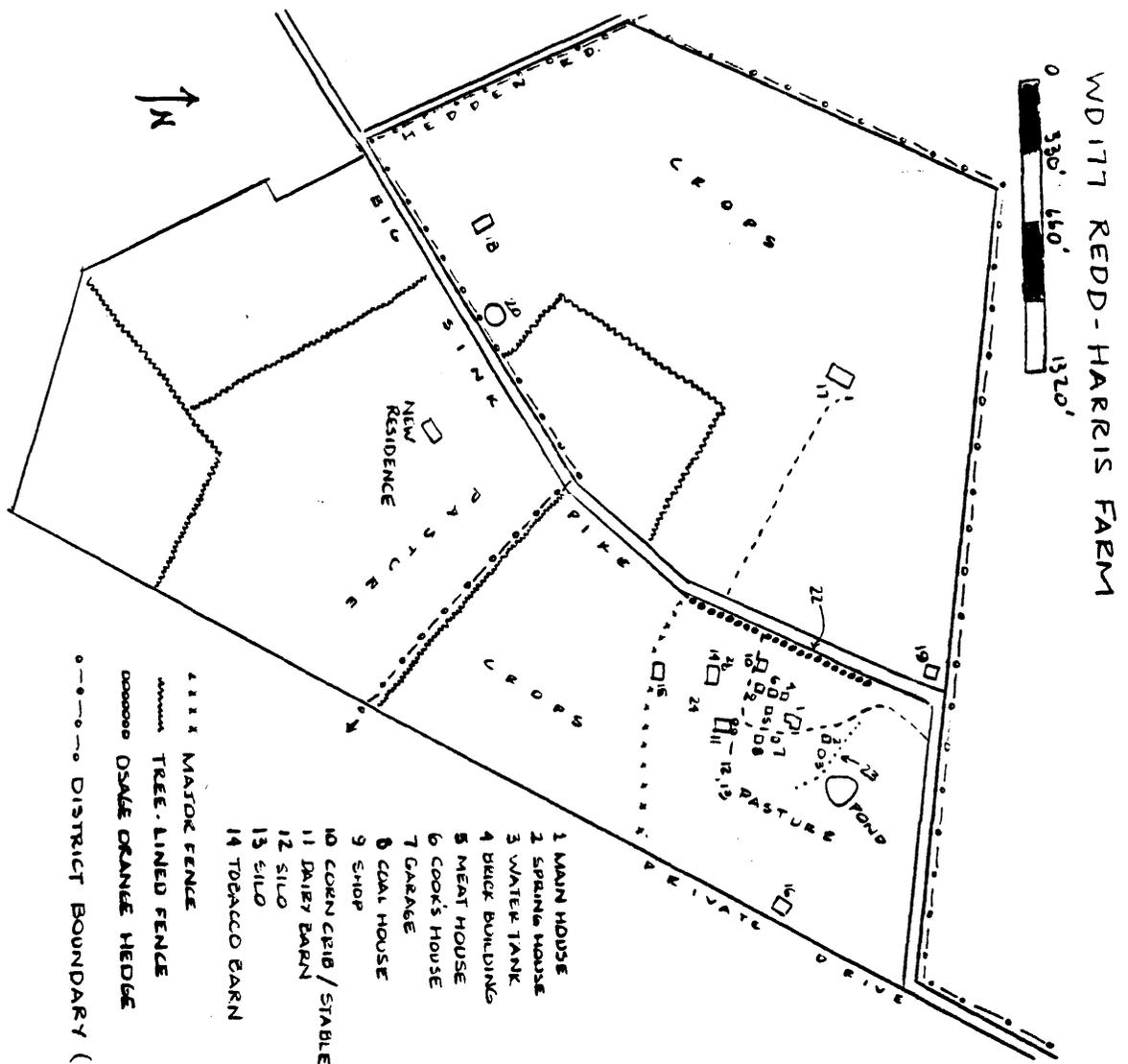
- 13 Tobacco barn #14, stock cistern #21, and dairy barn
with concrete silos in distance looking east
- 14 Tobacco barn #17, east side and north gable end
looking SW

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- 4---X---X---X MAJOR FENCE
- TREE-LINED FENCE
- o-o-o-o-o OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE
- o---o---o DISTRICT BOUNDARY (NORTHWEST AREA)

- 1 MAIN HOUSE
- 2 SPRING HOUSE
- 3 WATER TANK
- 4 BRICK BUILDING
- 5 MEAT HOUSE
- 6 COOK'S HOUSE
- 7 GARAGE
- 8 COAL HOUSE
- 9 SHOP
- 10 CORN CRIB / STABLE
- 11 DAIRY BARN
- 12 SILO
- 13 SILO
- 14 TOBACCO BARN
- 15 BANK BARN
- 16 TENANT HOUSE
- 17 TOBACCO BARN
- 18 TOBACCO BARN
- 19 SMALL BANK BARN
- 20 QUARRY SITE
- 21 STOCK CISTERN
- 22 OSAGE ORANGE HED
- 23 ABANDONED ROAD
- 24 GRAVEYARD

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WD 179 Mount Vernon School

The Mount Vernon School, probably built at the turn of the century and enlarged before 1920, is located on the Old Frankfort Pike near the intersection of the Pisgah Pike. The school operated until circa 1936 when it was consolidated with the Pisgah Grade School (outside of the Pisgah District). The Mount Vernon School is directly west of the Mount Vernon Baptist Church cemetery. The building appears to have originally been built with six symmetrical bays with double entries centered beneath the gable porch. The additional three bays were added to the west end at the later date. The building has a hip roof with asphalt shingles, stucco walls, replacement windows in original openings, and a large, gable porch supported on square posts with false timber framing in the end. (photo 1)

The Mount Vernon School contributes to the historic significance of the District as representing the theme of education in the early 1866-1918 period. It illustrates the process of consolidation, a common educational trend during the early 20th century, as seen in its physical characteristics. Two original rooms with separate entries divided the lower and upper grades (one-through-four and five-through-eight), yet their common wall partition was movable to create one large, assembly space. The building originally was without indoor plumbing, a rear cistern provided water, and heat was with gas. A frame stable (now gone) was built on the rear of the lot for sheltering the students' horses (Pisgah Community Historic Association).

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WD 183 (Georgia Blair house)

The (Georgia Blair house) is one of few contributing properties in the Black hamlet of Sugar Hill. The two story residence is located at the end of the road, east of Faywood (WD 91), and marks the western boundary of the district. The residence, built circa 1890, is a two story, vernacular interpretation of the traditional t-plan, a popular turn of the century form. Details include stone foundation, metal siding over original clapboard with imbricated shingles in gable ends, two story polygonal bay, asphalt-clad gable roof, one interior brick chimney, and screened front, shed porch.

The area of Sugar Hill was once a more densely populated Black community whose residents worked within the Pisgah-Faywood-Mt. Vernon area. The house contributes to the significance of the district as the only remaining historic residence associated with the area's black population after the Civil War.

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WD 184 German Bohannon Site

The majority of the 147 acre Roman Oak Farm is not contained within the boundary of the Pisgah Rural Historic District because most buildings were constructed or remodeled within the past 20 years when the diversified farm was converted to a horse farm. The western-most area, however, contains buildings and sites dating from the settlement period that are included within the district boundaries and are significant to the history of the area. The significant portion of the property contains one contributing building, one non-contributing building, one contributing structure and three contributing sites: the spring house, the stone walled private graveyard, and foundation site of the German Bohannon homestead, all dated from the late 1780's. The area is vegetated with mature Catalpa trees that may date to Bohannon's tenure at the site.

Buildings

C 1. spring house: a stone and frame spring house with stone foundation dating to the late 18th century. Quarried stone with good contact and no mortar, approximately 15' square, small window openings, built into slight slope. Topped by an early 20th century frame building with drive-through shed attached. Gable roofs with corrugated metal covering. (photos 1-5)

NC 5. barn: a barn, built approximately within the past 3 to 35 years is non-contributing to the site.

Structures

C 2. private cemetery walls: approximately 54' by 48' stone walled, rectangular area. Walls about 2' wide topped by flat cap stones full width of wall, 3'-4' overall height. Quarried stone dry laid with exceptional craftsmanship (similar to foundation of spring house). Four foot wide solid slab, stone steps access the cemetery (photos 6-9).

Sites

C 3. house site: the faint remains of the foundation walls of the Bohannon house site are located midway between the spring house and cemetery.

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C 4. **Graveyard:** the site contains the graves, headstones, footstones and vaults of Bohannon family members. The site is the largest property of this type in the Pisgah District. Some of the headstones are deeply engraved with curved tops with raised borders (photos 6-10).

C **Landscape:** the landscape surrounding the Bohannon property is counted as one contributing site

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: WD 184 German Bohannon Site, Pisgah Rural
Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: May, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort,
Kentucky

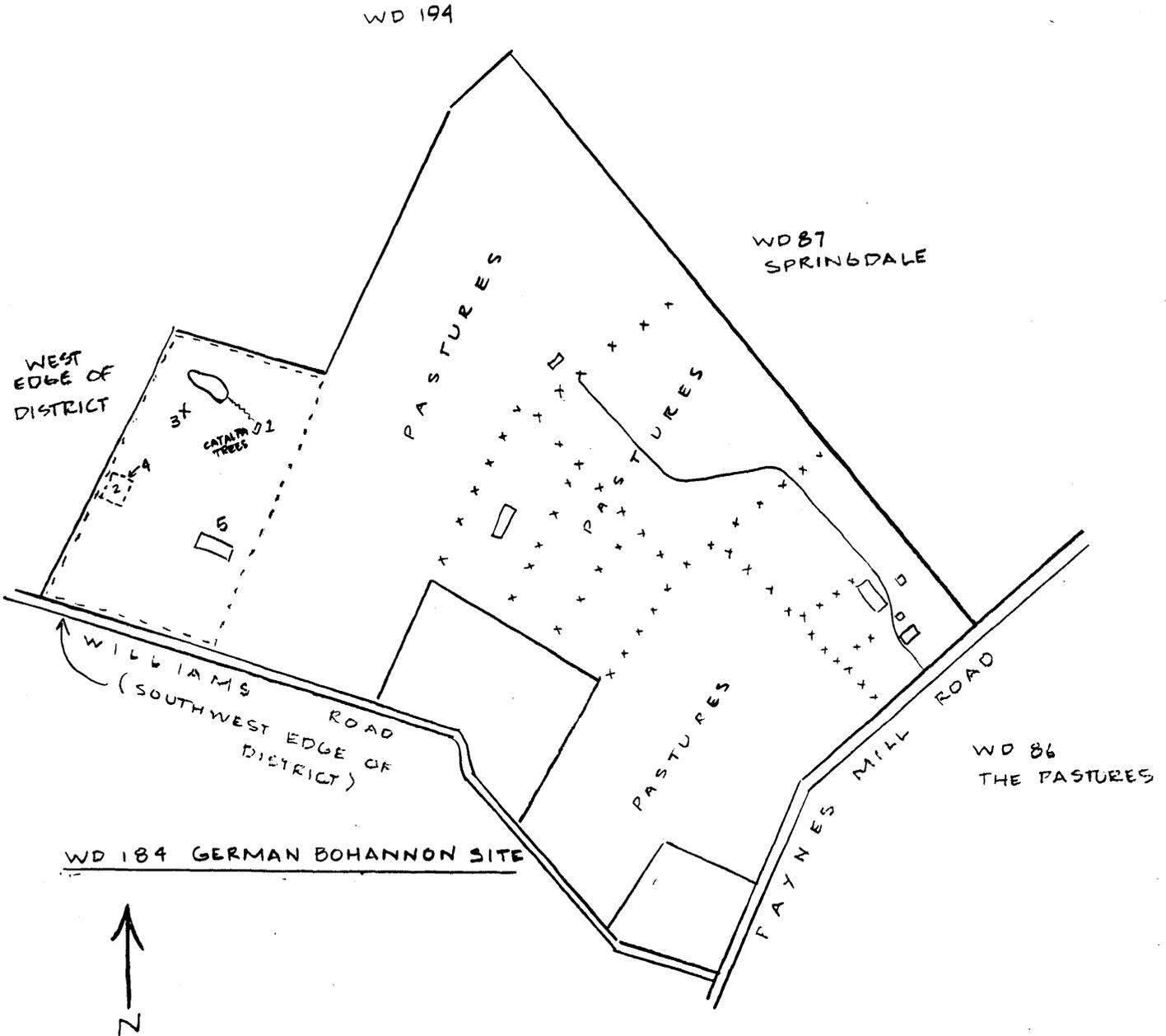
Number	Description of view
1	View to NE of Catalpa trees and spring house
2	East side of spring house looking NW
3	East side and north gable end of spring house, looking SW
4	Detail of limestone foundation, spring house
5	Looking north with cemetery in board fence area to left and barn (#5) in distance)
6	Interior of stone wall surrounding cemetery site
7	Detail of stone steps inside of cemetery
8	Corner detail of cemetery stone wall
9	Overview of cemetery site
10	Detail of Bohannon headstones
11	Non-contributing barn in property area, looking NW

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--- BOUNDARY OF SITE AREA IN DISTRICT
REMAINDER OF FARM AND BUILDINGS ARE
NOT INCLUDED IN PISGAH RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Pisgah Rural Historic District

WD 188 Harris agricultural complex

The Harris agricultural complex is located in the northeast quadrant of the Pisgah Pike and Paynes Mill Road intersection, across from WD 87 the Andrew Anderson farm. The Harris complex contains late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century agricultural buildings that were associated with Harris, a later owner of the Anderson farm. Harris made the alterations to the east side of the Anderson dwelling and is believed to have built these buildings as well. Both this and the Anderson farm are owned and operated by members of the Dunlap family. The property acreage is divided into cultivated fields with the area surrounding the buildings used as stock pasture. The drainage from the Anderson spring flows beneath the Pike and eastward through the farm. Ancient sycamore align the creek edge. A rare Osage Orange hedge fence borders the Pike. The property contains six contributing buildings; one non-contributing building; two contributing structures; and three contributing sites.

Buildings

C 1. barn: The largest building at the site. A banked barn with stone foundation built into the south sloping hillside and stone based entry ramps into the center, west and east drives. Full length shed addition to south; mortise and tenon pegged sawn frame with knee bracing of 4 by 4's to 8" timber uprights; log perimeter sill; full length roof vent. The stone basement of the barn, for stock shelter, is supported by unhewn logs with stone walls on three sides; shed to the south has hay racks along south wall. Quarried limestone with mortar. A stripping room is attached to the northeast of barn with board and batten siding, standing seam metal gable roof, windows in ceiling to the north; corner post with dimensional sills and ledger.

C 2, 3. hog sheds: now used for storage. Built circa 1940. Open to east or south with concrete aggregate pads outside shed; alignment concrete foundation; low board fencing around front concrete lots; vertical board walls; metal shed roofs.

C 4. gable shed: with concrete pad foundation, vertical log post frame with dimensional sill and ledgers; frame roof truss with collars; corrugated metal gable roof; about 40' by 30'; vertical wood boxing.

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NC 9. **tenant house:** a concrete block, one story tenant house, rectangular with gable roof, built since 1970.

Structures

C 10, 11. **Corn cribs:** two similar wood corn cribs, raised off the ground on clay tiles and concrete; 1' by 4' vertical slat, gapped board walls, shed roofs, built pre-1940.

Structures

C 6. **silo:** vertical, rectangular concrete block pre-fabricated silo with roof, adjacent to north side of barn along center of wall.

C 7. **stone underpass:** One of two such structures along the Pisgah Pike. Probably built in the 1920's. Decorative random-coursed, cut limestone ashlar with concrete mortar. Passage about six feet wide and high, twenty feet long beneath the road with walls extending to north and south on either side. Formed concrete railings above on road.

Sites

C 5. **house foundation site:** South of the creek, the concrete foundation remains of a tenant house that burned.

C 8. **Osage Orange hedge fence:** Only functional hedge fence along the Pisgah Pike. Extends part way along the farm's Pike frontage.

C **Farm landscape:** The 50 acres of the property is counted as one contributing site. The acreage is utilized for diversified agricultural purposes including crop raising and cattle pasture / feeding areas.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Harris Agricultural Complex WD 188, Pisgah Rural
Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: March, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

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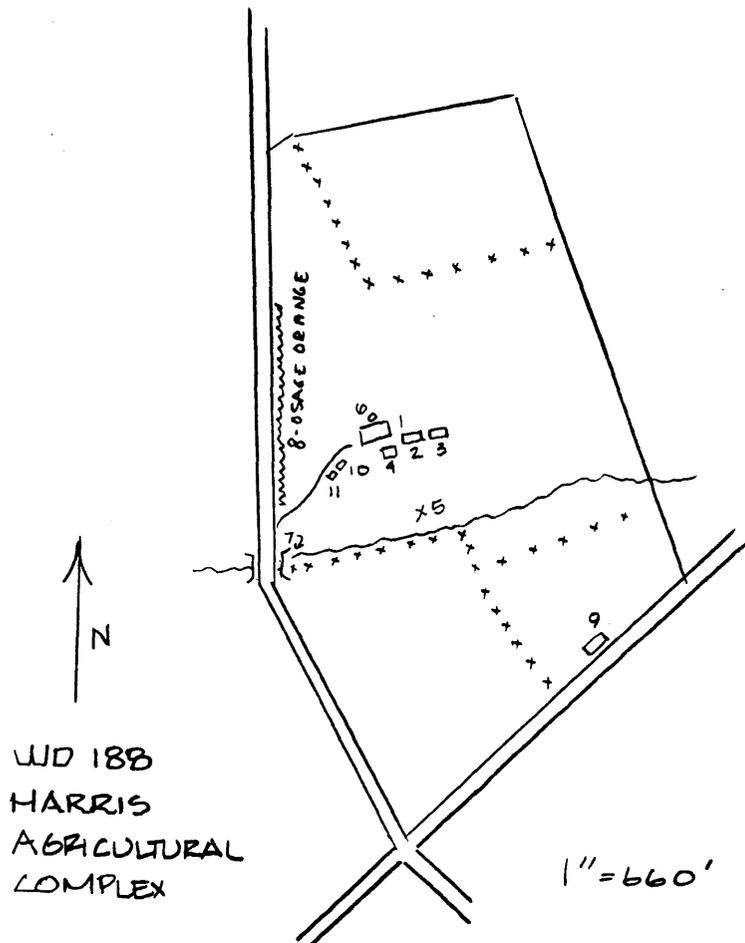
- | Number | Description of view |
|--------|---|
| 1 | looking north to site from near creek in pasture.
barn, shed and tow hog sheds |
| 2 | west gable end of barn and silo looking E-SE |
| 3 | interior view of below grade level in banked barn
with cattle feed troughs |
| 4 | stone underpass beneath the Pisgah Pike that allows
passage of spring and livestock, looking W-SW. |

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WD 190 Bullock Farm

The 212 acre Bullock Farm, located on the east side of the Pisgah Pike between the intersections of Paynes Mill Road and the Old Frankfort Pike, was established in 1932 from a portion of John Stout's Glen Lake Farm (WD 90). The farm, dedicated to diversified farming and stock raising, contains a well preserved historic landscape, and a variety of buildings, structures and sites that date from the district's period of significance. In 1932, Bullock purchased the farm with proceeds from his successful coal business in eastern Kentucky. The farm did not then contain a main residence, but the tenant house, tobacco barn #1, and training track were extant. One of the most interesting features of the farm is the site remains, visible from aerial maps, of John Stout's one-mile training track in the front field between the stone house and the tobacco barn (see site map). This track is one of the few buildings, structures or sites within the district that illustrate the late-19th century horse industry. In 1942, ten years after he purchased the farm, Bullock built the main, stone house that addresses the Pisgah Pike. One of Bullock's ledgers supplies information as to the cost, (total \$11,000.00) material, and builders involved in constructing the residence. The landscape contains a woodlot, left behind the main house to provide fuel and a shelter belt, and a large sink hole depression in the central portion of the farm. A black cherry tree in the woodlot was recognized in 1982 as the largest in the state of its specie. The farm is divided into pasture, hay, and crop fields. Two large tobacco barns suggest the strong influence of the crop on the farm's economy. In addition to these historic resources, an archaeological site has been located in the north central portion of the farm. The property contains three contributing buildings, four non-contributing buildings, one contributing structure and three contributing sites.

Buildings

C 1. tobacco barn: a nine bent, notch-and-nail, braced lumber frame building; 16' center drive and 12' sides with an added drive to the north; seven center tiers high; full, vertical wall vents. Was also used for stock; has concrete tank in the east end of the original north side. Ca. 1920 (photo 1).

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C 2. **tenant house:** one story, frame structure, gable roof with entry in east facing gable end, rectangular form, asbestos siding, located on the rear of the farm addressing the Sugar Hill Road. Circa 1925 (photo 2).

C 3. **tobacco barn:** near the tenant house; dimensional frame, vertical boxing, metal gable roof, eight bents, stripping room attached to northeast corner. Circa 1930's, photo 3).

NC 4. **main house:** The main house is set well away from the Pisgah Pike with a mature orchard between the house and road. The traditional, center passage plan, symmetrical fenestration, scale, materials and vernacular neo-colonial appearance would make it a contributing element of the property if only it were a few years older. 3 bay, 1-1/2 story, center passage with original, diamond-patterned asphalt shingles covering gable roof with three gable dormers; coursed ashlar Indiana Bedford stone; arched, central entry with keystone and fanlight; 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash windows with keystones and paneled shutters; dentillated frieze; gable end chimneys; symmetrical frame, one-story wings enclosed in early 1950's around original patios. (photos 4-6)

NC 5. **garage:** to the rear of the main house. Gable roof, board and batten walls, two bay. Circa 1942 (photo 7).

NC 6. **concrete block garage:** near tenant house, recent construction, gable roof, used for machine shop (photo 8).

NC 7. **tenant garage:** gable roof, frame construction (photo 8).

Structures

C 8. **stock tank:** concrete gravity flow tank located in pasture with sink hole; water originally flowed from cistern at collapsed barn, circa 1930's.

Sites

C 9. **horse training track:** One of the most unique sites within the district and visible from the air and in spring, before crops are up, the one-mile track was established by

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John Stout (WD 90, Glen Lake Farm, across the Pike) for training his trotters (photo 9).

C 10. woodlot: a land use and conservation site, chosen by both Stout and Bullock for the valuable hardwoods therein. Not a woodland pasture, but allowed to grow naturally with annual cutting for firewood and earlier, building materials.

C farm landscape: the farm's 212 acres, divided into stock pastures and crop areas, with two building complexes, is a good example of diversified agricultural use in the early-to-mid-20th century and is counted as one contributing site of the property.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Property: Bullock Farm, WD 190, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: May, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

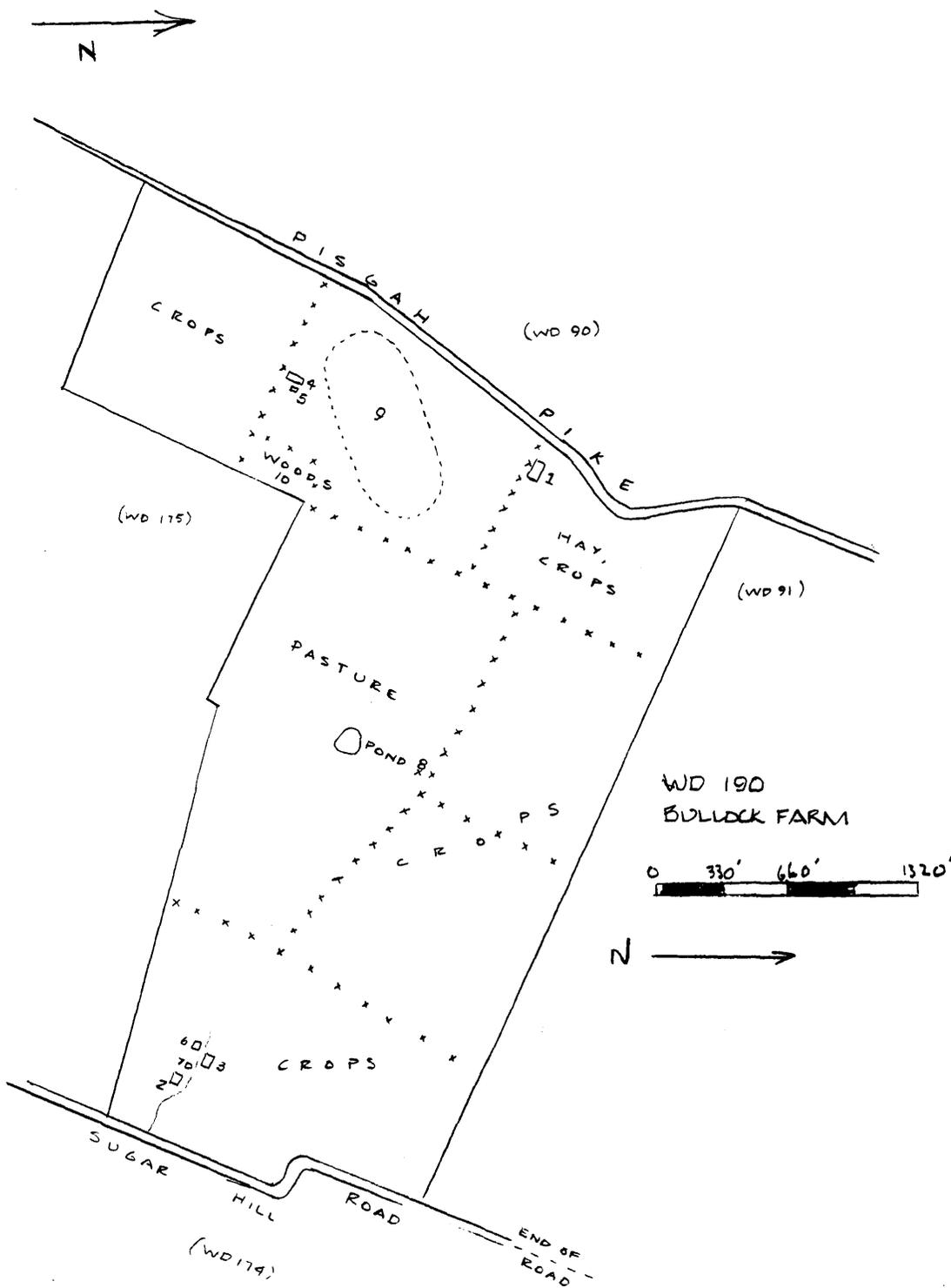
Number	Description of view
1	Tobacco barn #1 looking NE
2	Tenant house front entry looking north
3	Tobacco barn with stripping room by tenant house looking NW
4	Front elevation of main house, central block, looking SE
5	Front and south side wing of main house looking east
6	Detail of front window, main house
7	Garage, behind main house looking east
8	Field to north of main house with horse track
9	Woodlot to rear (east of main house) looking south along west edge

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WD 191 Henrietta Cotton Farm

The Cotton Farm was established from the large Williams farm on the Big Sink Pike (aka Mt. Vernon Turnpike in old records) at the beginning of the 20th Century. The house was built by Tavner and Anna Dunlap about 1913 and the farm buildings were built by either Russia and D.T. McGuire and/or Henrietta Cotton between 1919 and 1920. The 122 acre farm contains a Craftsman-influenced residence, a tenant house, garage, dairy barn, silo, tobacco barn with attached stripping room; small structures including concrete watering troughs and loading chutes; an Osage Orange hedge fence and walnut grove woodlot. These buildings, structures and sites are situated on a rectangular shaped parcel with the house and dairy buildings to the front, west area; the tobacco barn located mid-way among crop and pasture areas; and the rear portion divided into pasture and crop land with the grove and stock pond. The site is unusual in the Pisgah District as one of the few farms established anew at the beginning of the 20th Century, and as a commercial dairy farm from the era. Both the dairy barn and the bungalow residence are atypical for the surveyed area. The property contains four contributing buildings; one non-contributing building; one contributing structure; and two contributing sites. Two natural landscape features of note include a visible geologic fault and an unimproved spring in the walnut grove, both indicated on the property map.

Buildings

C 1. residence: A one story (later converted to one-and-one-half story) frame residence with stucco finish, random ashlar limestone foundation with raised mortar; hip roof with asphalt shingles, central brick chimney; three symmetrical front bays with entry beneath hip porch; half-lite entry with side lites; four-over-four paired sash windows; oriole bays to north and south sides. An unusual, symmetrical floor plan has a large center hall with fireplace flanked by similar sized rooms (with oriole bays.) Built circa 1920 (Photos 1,2).

C 2. garage: Located to the northeast of the house in the domestic yard area. Large single bay with sliding track doors; hip roof; asphalt shingles, hip dormer; board and batten walls; shed attached to rear; built contemporary to house. (photo 3)

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NC 3. tenant house: Located in rear yard area with entrances oriented south. Parts of the building are original while other areas (the shed portion?) were added in later years from vacant chicken houses after the period of significance. Frame construction; board and batten walls; gable and shed roof; pier and concrete foundation; original portion has six-over-six sash windows, central brick chimney and two rooms. (Photos 4,5)

C 4. dairy barn: Large dairy barn converted to hog farrowing barn; built of dimensional lumber; appears to have originally had two rows of stancions with center manure bucket trough; poured concrete foundation; standing seam metal gambrel roof with slight flare at eave; shed addition to north side; loft has knee braces along side gambrel ridges; measures about 42' by 64' overall; vertical tongue and groove lapped siding. Built circa 1920. (photo 6)

C 6. tobacco barn: Very large, circa 1920; located in central area of farm to side of farm road through center of acreage. Built with nailed and dovetail notched frame; six central tier height; 8' by 6' uprights; full 4 by 4 tier rails; twelve bents, one of largest tobacco barns in District; had horse and/or mule stalls in SE corner; also corn crib in one of bents; remains of concrete pad with manure trough in east side suggests barn originally used for dairy before dairy barn was built. (photos 7,8) A stripping room is attached to the northeast corner of barn; gable roof, vertical board walls.

Structures

C 5. silo: located to the north side of the dairy barn. Vertical laid preform concrete block, banded, no roof.

Sites

C 7. Osage Orange hedge fence: an alignment of hedge fence along the east side of the Big Sink Pike north of the farm's entry drive and yard area.

C Farm landscape: The farm's 122 acres are counted as one contributing site of the property.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all properties:

Property: Henrietta Cotton Farm, WD 191, Pisgah Rural
Historic District
Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky
Photographer: Christine Amos
Date: June, 1988
Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

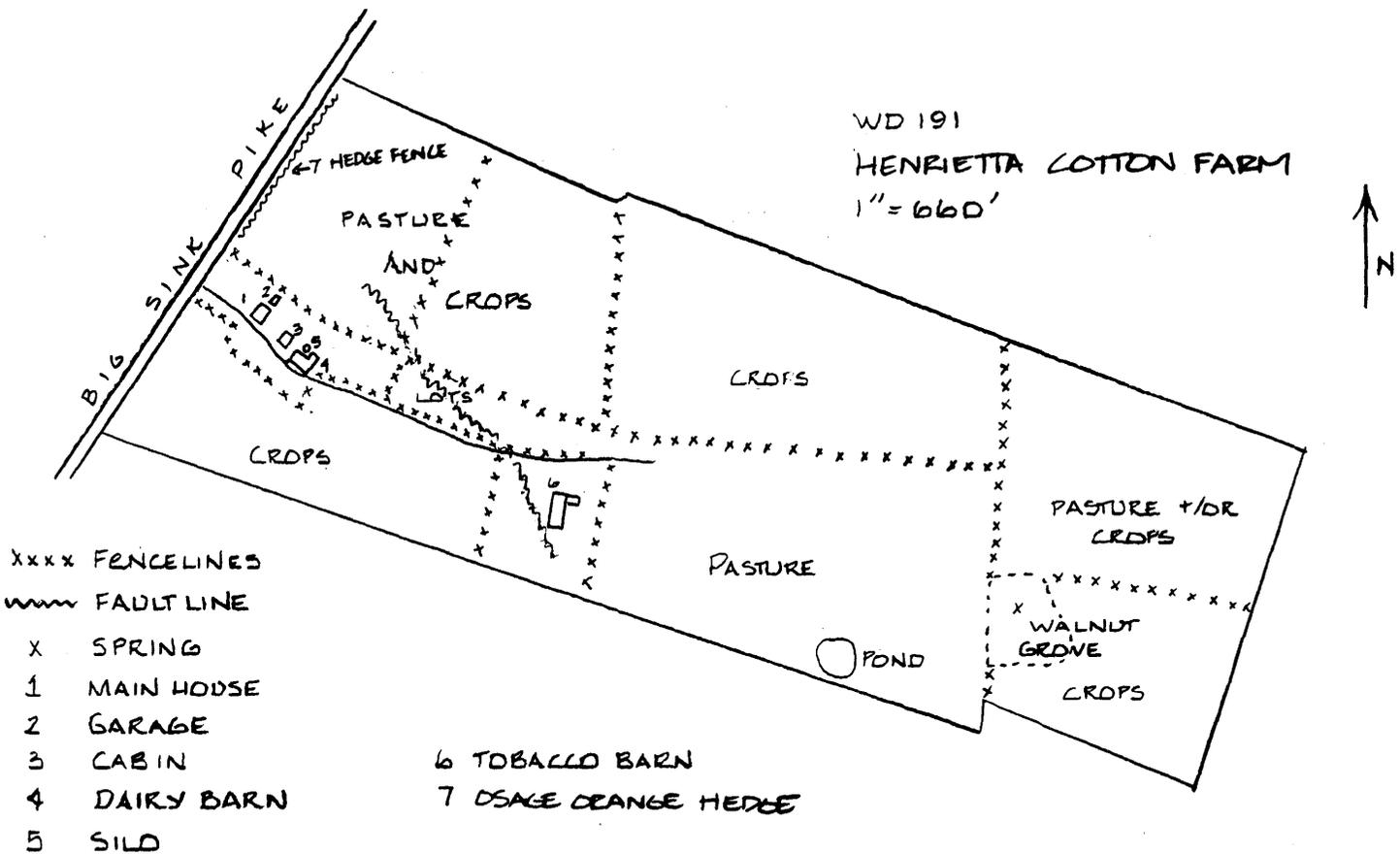
- 1 Front (west) of house looking east
- 2 ditto
- 3 garage, looking NE to front entry
- 4 south side of tenant house looking north
- 5 south and east side of tenant house looking NW
- 6 east end of dairy barn looking west
- 7 tobacco barn looking SE
- 8 interior of tobacco barn with crib
- 9 looking west on farm road to tobacco barn from cattle
lot area
- 10 pasture area in south east-central area of farm
looking NW

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WD 194 William Steele Farm

The 314+ acre William Steele Farm is located on the west side of the Pisgah Pike, north of the intersection of Paynes Mill Road. Only a corner of the farm meets the Pike, resulting in frontage little wider than the farm access road and giving little visibility of the farm from the Pike. The residence, two tenant houses, barns and sheds are located in the farm's center. The farm has undergone significant change since the original Steele house burned in the early 1930's. Since that time, the main residence and all farm buildings have been built. The landscape of the Steele farm is that of a diversified beef and tobacco operation. The acreage is divided into pasture and crop lands with tobacco barns and cattle shelters located appropriately. The property contains five contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings, one non-contributing structure, and one contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. residence: Frame with brick veneer, built on stone foundation of house that burned; one-and one-half story; six-over-six sash windows; soldier lintels; gable dormers; gable roof with asphalt shingles; one story gable wing addition to north set back from main block; front shed porch. (photos 1,2)

NC 2. garage: built within the last 50 years; three bay; one-and-one-half stories; brick veneer over frame (photo 3)

C 3,4 tobacco barns: two, nine bent tobacco barns built facing each other beside the interior farm road. Dimensional frame structure, nailed, vertical wood boxing. Concrete stripping room attached to southeast side of tobacco barn #3. Circa 1940. (photos 4-6)

NC 5. machine shop: north of tobacco barn #4; concrete block and frame with gable roof. Built within past 50 years. (photo 7)

NC 6. cattle run in shed: frame, open to east, shed roof (photos 8,9)

C 8. tenant house: gable roof, asbestos siding; concrete foundation; six-over-six sash windows; gable overdoor porch;

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brick chimney flue. Circa 1940. (photo 10)

C 9. tenant house: one story, frame, three bay front, gable roof, asbestos siding, sash windows, concrete foundation, shed overdoor.

C 10. tobacco barn: oldest tobacco barn on property, located west of other buildings, frame, gable roof, vertical board boxing, seven bents.

Structures

NC 7. silo: concrete. Post 1940 construction, located north of cattle shed.

Sites

C Farm landscape: the 314-plus acres of the farm are counted as one contributing site. The farm is divided into stock pasture and crop fields with building complex that suggests a mid 20th century diversified farm in the Bluegrass region.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: William Steele farm, WD 194, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: June, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number	Description of view
1	Front of main residence looking north
2	Rear of house looking east
3	Garage front looking SW
4	Looking NW from rear domestic yard to tobacco barns, #3 to right and #4 to left
5	Tobacco barn #4 looking NW
6	Tobacco barn #3 looking NE
7	West side of tobacco barn #3 and machine shed looking east

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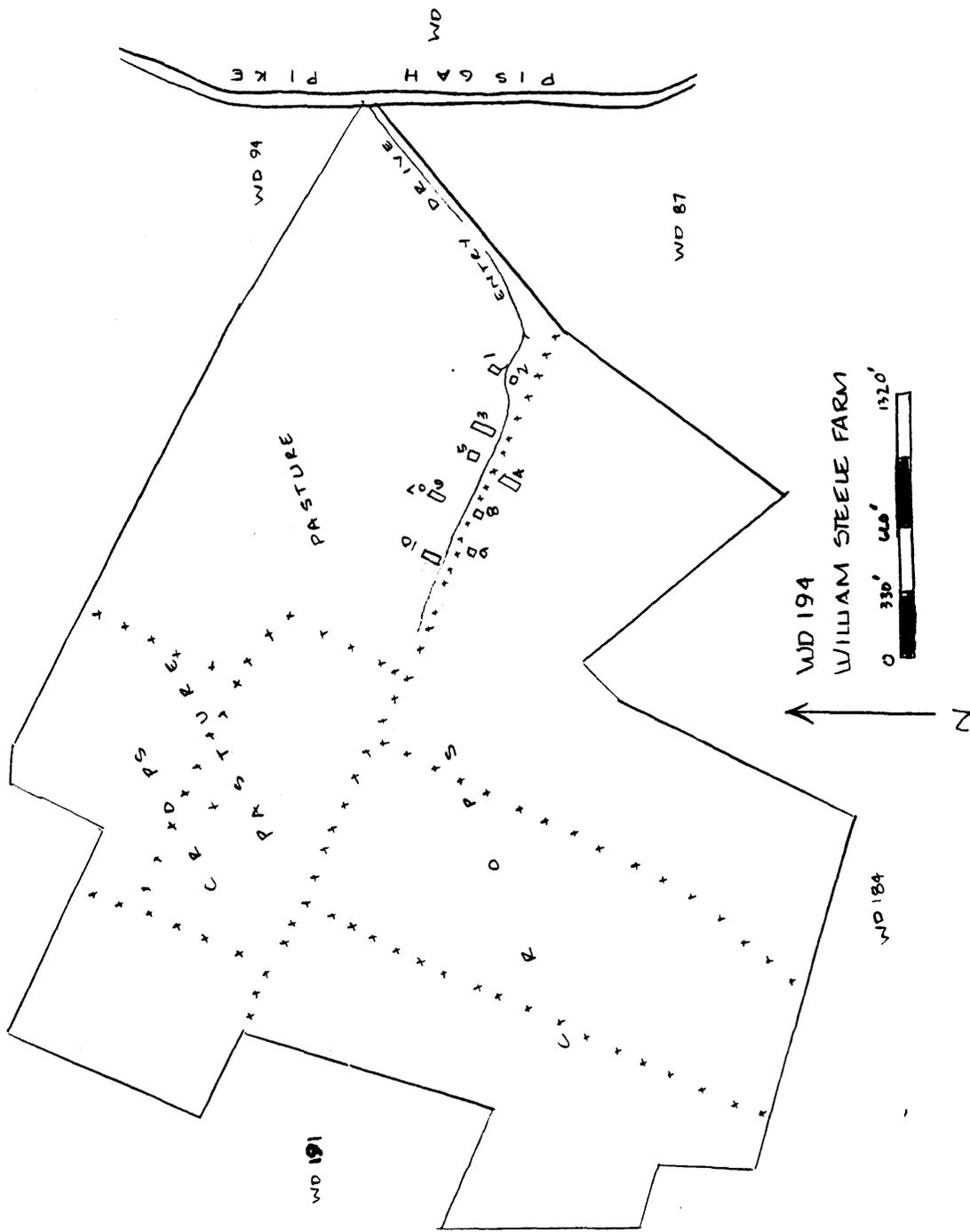
- 8 Cattle shed and silo looking W-NW along farm road
with tobacco barn #10 in distance
- 9 Tenant house #9 looking SW to front elevation

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WD 195 Wallace house

The Wallace house is located north of the junction of the Big Sink and the Old Frankfort Pikes in the northwest corner of the Pisgah District. The property boundaries include only the residence, because all historic agricultural buildings associated with the house are gone or have lost integrity and the surrounding farm acreage has been transformed to a thoroughbred horse operation since the period of significance. The house faces south to the Frankfort Pike and is surrounded by a lawn with mature deciduous trees. The property contains one contributing building.

The house is an interesting amalgam that appears to have been built in three stages during the settlement and antebellum periods. A hewn log building is located at the far north end of what is now the rear, two-story ell. This section was apparently later joined to a two story frame cell, and a hall-parlor or side passage configuration was created (see plan). It is not clear whether the stair passage was built when the frame portion was added to the log, or if it was installed at a somewhat later date. Interior wood trim in the frame rooms of the house all suggest Greek Revival influences but only the two wing rooms have identical or very similar trim detail. Later still, an entirely new front wing with two-story central pavilion and single story side wings was added to the south gable end, creating a new facade that addressed the Frankfort Pike. The tall, narrow sash windows, bracketed eaves, and advanced central pavilion suggest transition to the Italianate and may date either before or after the Civil War, a period of much rebuilding and remodeling in the Pisgah area.

Material and design details of the rear ell portion include exposed interior hewn logs, simple architraves, and a large, rather plain period mantle. A one story porch to the east has been enclosed and remodeled into a kitchen and eating area. Windows are replacement single sash in probably original openings. The second story above the log room appears to be frame. Trim in the room attached to the log room is similar if not identical to the central library at Glen Lake (WD 90). The entire house is sided with vinyl. The rear portion has a random coursed, limestone foundation, while the front portion has an ashlar limestone foundation.

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The roof of the front, south-facing center pavilion is wider than the rear ell and the gable does not meet with the original roof angel. The central pavilion is divided into three bays with two-over-two, vertical lite sash windows, central entry beneath the gable end with decorative, paired brackets and curvilinear end vent. The one-story wings are symmetrical to the center, have two windows facing south and gable end chimneys. A metal, marbled mantel is located in the west wing, and trim in both wings is heavy and curved. There is no fireplace in the central room and trim is squared and geometric. All floors in the front block are ash. The stair treads are of poplar.

Landscape features include a front brick walk of basketweave patterned brick with limestone edging blocks.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property: Wallace House, WD 195 Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: June, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number	Description of view
1	Front, south elevation of house through trees
2	Closeup of center block south elevation
3	East wing, front, looking NW
4	East elevation looking west
5	West elevation and west one-story wing looking SE. (Note gable difference to right, 2nd floor. To right is center, front block.)
6	West elevation looking E-NE
7	Detail of mantle in rear, log room
8	Detail of rear door surround in log room
9	Interior stair newel and eared woodwork in central hall
10	Front, center room looking north to hall stair
11	Front, center room looking south to front entry
12	Woodwork detail in west side room, front
13	Metal, faux-marble mantel in west side room, front

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WD 196 Ernest Dunlap farm

The Ernest Dunlap farm on Paynes Mill Road in the Pisgah Rural Historic District contains two tobacco barns, a gambrel-roofed cattle feed barn, a tenant house, silo, corn crib, cattle loading pens and a dry laid stone wall along the mill road boundary. The buildings represent early 20th century agricultural practices of tobacco and cattle raising; the establishment of a new class of tenant laborers following the Civil War; and the majority of the farm's landscape represents early 20th century land use patterns of crop and livestock production. The stone fence probably dates to the settlement period when the Paynes Mill Road was established and agricultural improvements were made at this site (photo 1). The property contains four contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, two contributing structures, and one contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. gambrel-roofed cattle barn: The cattle barn is one of four similar barns built by the Dunlap family on their farms in the early 1930's. All but one of the barns maintain good integrity and are located in the Pisgah Rural Historic District. The barn is divided into six bays, has vertical wood boxing; shed addition on the south side; standing seam metal roofing; solid loft floor; full length racks and feed troughs in at ground level; and center drive hinged doors. (The stock loading ramp is not included in the building count.) (photos 2,3)

NC 3. tobacco barn: The newer and larger of two tobacco barns on the farm, located on a hillside south of a tributary creek that flows to the South Elkhorn. (photos 4-6) The barn has a concrete, perimeter foundation; eight bents; diagonal end bent outside wall bracing; full length side vents; concrete pads beneath treated timbers; hinged, center doors; an 18' center drive; 12' bents; and nailed/notched sawn lumber frame. A stripping room is attached to the southwest corner. The barn was built after the period of significance.

C 4. tobacco barn: The older tobacco barn, a unique example in the Pisgah District, is located on one of the farm's highest points. The building probably dates to the first decades of the 20th century; has six bents; two side drives with hinged doors (and no center drive). The side

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drives measure 12' across and the center space is 18' across. The structure is supported by solid, 8' by 8' uprights, notched and nailed. Walls are of horizontal and vertical sawn boards and the gable roof is covered with standing seam metal (photo 7).

Resource #5 is being counted as a Structure

C 5. corn crib: Built about the time of the gambrel barn and located east of it. Measures about 11' by 13'; with 1" by 4" verticals nailed to sawn frame; on concrete corner pads; door to east and loading door to north.

C 7. tenant house: Located very close to the Paynes Mill Road in the west portion of the farm. Built by members of the Dunlap family in the 1930's. One story; gable roof; concrete foundation; weatherboard walls; gable overdoor; sash windows (photo 9).

Structures

C 2. silo: Attached to the north west corner of the barn, an unroofed concrete silo probably built in the late 1930's (photo 2).

C 6. stone fence: extending along the road frontage of the farm parallel to the Paynes Mill Road. Dry laid, roughly quarried stone topped by a diagonally laid coping course, appears to be pre-Civil War construction (photos 1,8).

Sites

C Farm landscape: the farm acreage is counted as one contributing site as containing the buildings, structures and sites of an historic agricultural landscape.

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Name of property: Ernest Dunlap farm, WD 196, Pisgah Rural
Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: May, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

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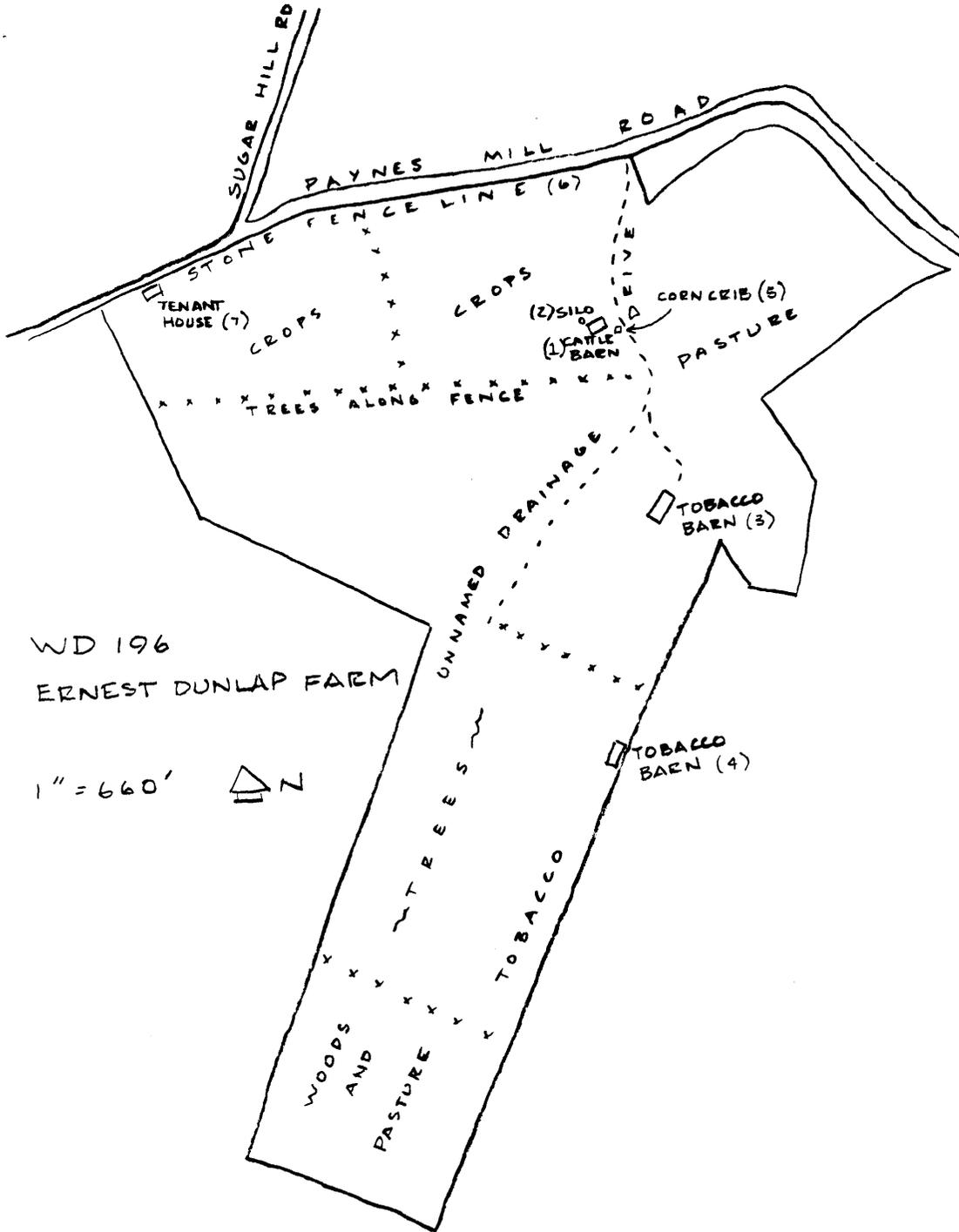
Number	Description of view
1	Looking SE from Paynes Mill Road to cattle barn with silo and tobacco barn (#3) on hill.
2	Interior of cattle barn with gambrel roof
3	Tobacco barn (#3) looking north
4	Tobacco barn (#3) with cattle barn in distance looking north from near tobacco barn (#4)
5	Tobacco barn (#4) looking NE
6	Looking SW along Paynes Mill Road with stone fence on left
7	Front view of tenant house on Paynes Mill Road looking east

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WD 199 Mitchell Farm

The Mitchell farm was purchased from the Yocum family in 1947. The original main house had burned before that date and the Mitchells built a new main residence at the old site. The majority of farm buildings date to before the Mitchell farm ownership. They consist of several tobacco barns with stripping rooms, hay and machinery storage barns, and corn cribs. The roughly 220 acre farm is located on gradually sloping land that contains a developed spring and other headwaters for an unnamed tributary of South Elkhorn Creek. The waters are contained in two tiered ponds, adjacent to the highway. The upper pond dates to the 1930's, while the lower pond is a more recent improvement. The farm is a beef cattle and tobacco operation and is divided into several large fields, many of them suitable for pasture or crops. The main domestic area and all of the non-tobacco associated barns are centrally located, south of the Old Frankfort Pike. Two newer, non-contributing residence to the west and east also address the Pike. The farm is considered a contributing property to the District, although no historic residences remain. Several older agricultural buildings with typical physical and locational characteristics, and land use patterns compatible with the last period of significance make the property a contributing resource despite the loss of some historic fabric. The property contains seven contributing buildings, eight non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures and one contributing site.

Buildings

1. **NC main house:** Built circa 1947 by the Mitchell family. One-and-one-half story; brick veneer over frame; three-over-one sash windows; concrete block foundation; battered posts on brick piers support gable porch; asymmetrical front facade. (photo 1)
2. **C garage:** to the rear of the main house; gable roof with standing seam metal; open bay; vertical board walls with metal over, circa 1925. (photo 2)
3. **C workshop:** South of the domestic area nearer the agricultural buildings, probably originally a tenant's cabin, but now used as storage. Standing seam metal gable roof; concrete block pad foundation; vertical tongue and groove novelty siding; six-over-one sash windows; timber sill;

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balloon frame; one metal stove flue. First quarter 20th century construction. (photo 3)

4. NC metal building: recently constructed machine shop with concrete block foundation; standing seam metal roof; double doors. (photo 4)

5. C hay barn: oldest barn at site, with central area of logs that were originally used in another building. Braced timber frame with mortise and tenon joining; both square and round uprights; no loft floor; central area is encircled by reused logs with hewn notches and peg remnants (see photos 6,7). Two openings to east; double doors on sliding track to south; silo attached to north via frame vestibule; stone perimeter foundation. Actual date of construction unknown, possibly turn-of-the-century or earlier. (photos 4-7)

Resource #7 is being counted as a Structure

7. C corn crib: traditional slat crib on stone piers with one-by-four inch vertical, gapped board walls and shed roof; loading and unloading doors; timber sill; about 15' by 16'. Circa 1920. (photos 4, 9)

8. NC crib/machine storage: pole frame construction with circular sawn boxing crib elevated on concrete pads; diagonal roof bracing; storage area is open to east; sliding track doors to west. Built after 1947.

9. C tobacco barn with cattle loading chute: Northernmost of four tobacco barns on farm. Low gable angle; five tiers high; six bents; diagonally braced end bents; 20' center drive; 12' sides; oak circular sawn boxing. Cattle chutes to NE side with shed over. Stripping room attached to northwest corner of frame with gable roof and board boxing, circa 1930's or earlier. (photos 9,10)

10. C steep-roofed tobacco barn: located south of the above barn on axis; hinged double doors in a wide center drive; 3" by 4" tier rails; eight bents; seven tiers high; notch and nailed construction with diagonal bracing perpendicular to side walls; 20' center drive; 14' sides; concrete pads beneath uprights; stone and concrete aggregate perimeter foundation; stripping room attached to NW corner has board and batten walls and gable roof with skylights to north. Circa 1920 or before. (photo 11)

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11. **NC machine shed:** six bay; open to north; recently built.

12. **NC tobacco barn:** recently built; easternmost location on farm; four tier high; nailed; seven bents, standing seam metal gable roof. Circa 1970. (photo 16)

13. **NC residence:** located north of the new tobacco barn. One story; frame with brick veneer; gable roof; gable porch. (photo 15)

14. **C old tobacco barn:** westernmost barn on farm; low gable roof; poplar uprights; ten bents; 16' center drive; 12; side drives; four tiers high; four bents to east appear to have been added after west portion which has quarried stone foundation and 12" by 12" timber sills; diagonal mortise and tenon bracing; stripping room attached to southeast corner with skylights and windows to north; stone foundation, vertical board walls. Circa 1900. (photo 12)

15. **NC residence:** built between 1962 and 63; one story, frame with brick veneer; gable roof; gable porch; concrete foundation. (photo 13)

16. **NC tenant house:** moved in 1962 from road to rear yard area when above house was built. Standing seam metal siding, gable roof, shed porch across east front (photo 14).

Structures

6. **C silo:** the only glazed tile block silo in the District. Attached to the north side of hay barn. No longer used. Possibly circa 1920. (photos 4,5)

17. **C stone fence:** a dry laid limestone wall between the raised bed of the Old Frankfort Pike and the pond.

Sites

C Farm landscape: the farm's 219.5 acres are counted as one contributing site of the property.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Property: Mitchell farm, WD 199, Pisgah Rural Historic District

Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky

Photographer: Christine Amos

Date: June, 1988

Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

Number Description of view

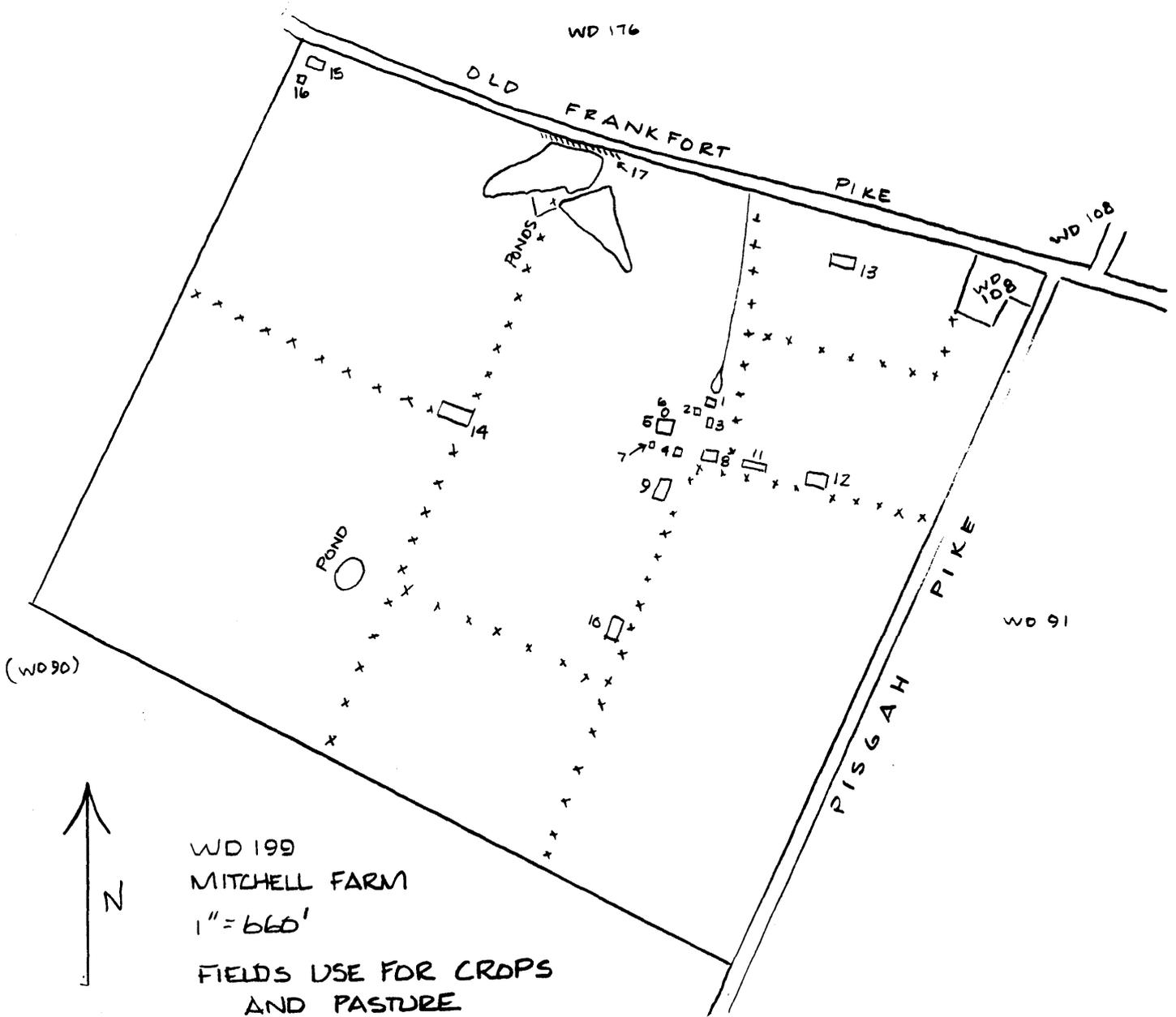
- 1 main house, #1 looking south to front elevation
- 2 garage, front north and west wall looking SE
- 3 workshop #3 looking east
- 4 looking south to hay barn #5 and other buildings south of main house
- 5 east side of hay barn #5, and silo #6 looking W-NW
- 6 interior view of re-used logs in hay barn
- 7 interior view of partial timber frame structure of hay barn
- 8 corn crib # 7 looking NE
- 9 tobacco barn with cattle loading chute and stripping room looking SE
- 10 south side of above barn looking NE (hay barn in distance to left)
- 11 steep-roofed tobacco barn, #10 with stripping room looking SE
- 12 old tobacco barn #14 with stripping room looking west
- 13 residence #15 looking west to front
- 14 tenant house behind residence #15, looking west
- 15 residence #13, looking south to front elevation
- 16 new tobacco barn to south of residence #13 looking east

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WD 200 Paynes Mill Bridge

The bridge over South Elkhorn Creek near the Fayette-Woodford County line is a Pratt pony truss, installed in 1900 by the Brackett Bridge Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Pratt trusses were a very popular late 19th and early 20th century bridge type. The Pratt truss was patented in 1844 by Thomas and Caleb Pratt, and the low, pony truss variation is a short span bridge with limited weight capacity and top lateral bracing. The Brackett Bridge Company built only nine identifiable bridges in the state. Other companies, like the Champion Bridge Company built 69 known examples in the Commonwealth.

The example over the Elkhorn was installed on coursed limestone piers. It appears to be in very good condition and is a contributing property within the Pisgah Rural Historic District within the theme of transportation at the turn-of-the-century as the only example of 20th century bridge building.

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FA 307 Moses Mc Ilvain Farm / Shannondale

The Moses Mc Ilvain Farm (Shannondale) is an excellent example of a historic diversified farm in the central Bluegrass. It contains the buildings, structures, and sites of a planned agricultural landscape that together evoke a sense of regional history. The farm is located off the Pisgah Pike and accessed by a very old roadbed that cuts a deep avenue between a border of trees. (photos 1,2). This site forms not only the legal south boundary for the farm, but also for the District. To the north of the road, the gradual north sloping cultivated fields extend in a regular geometric grid. A north turn in the road, at about the Woodford-Fayette County line, gives a view to the house. The house, a cluster of domestic outbuildings, and farm buildings are sited above the valley of Shannons Run, on the east edge of the level portion of the farm. From these buildings the land descends rapidly, then forms a wide table of bottom land alongside the creekbed. The valley of the creek forms a natural boundary for the east edge of the District. (photo 3,4) The property contains six contributing and one non-contributing building, two contributing and one non-contributing structure, and one contributing site.

Buildings

C 1. House: A portion of the house was built circa 1780-85, after Moses Mc Ilvain arrived in Pisgah from Mc Connell's Station, with alterations dated to about 1850-60. The main block, divided into five regular bays, is two stories high; of timber frame construction with stone foundation; exterior stone end chimneys with brick flues through the gable eave; siding is wood clapboard, some of it original; six-over-six light sash windows, and gable roof with standing seam metal roofing. During the antebellum rebuilding a colossal portico on square, paneled columns, a dentilated frieze, and an elaborate entry with entablature details borrowed from the Greek orders were added. A two story rear ell with two chimneys, fronted by a full length veranda along the east side, and supported on square, brick columns also appears to have been added later. The west side of the ell is irregularly punctuated into four bays. The interior plan of the front block has a central, staired passage with flanking, equal sized rooms. The west room features an antebellum mantle with plain, paneled frieze and paired columns. A closet with vertical paneled doors is to

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the right. The window trim in the front rooms was originally squared and pegged, from the settlement era, with later moldings applied over. (Windows are replacements.) Doors are double, vertical paneled with eared molding. (photos 5-10)

C 2. meat house: The meat house, located behind the main house, measured 16' by 16' with field limestone foundation; siding of random width boarding, both flat and quarter sawn measuring up to 22" in width and 4" battens; gable roof with standing seam metal covering; log upright post structure at corners and along the wall length tied together with horizontal boards at sill, eave and mid-wall; no diagonal bracing; interior partitioned with coal bin; early wooden door with vertical panels; two log hanging tiers inside as well as two huge log troughs. Mid 19th century or earlier. (photo 11)

NC 3. garage: Located to the north of the house; approximately 25' by 20'; frame with vertical board walls; asphalt-clad gable roof. Circa 1945.

C 4. spring house: Like many spring houses, located between the domestic and farm buildings, this spring house is perched on the side of a rock wall outcrop from which the spring flows. Exterior dimensions of the limestone first floor portion are approximately 11' by 14'; walls measure 22" thick; of field limestone pointed with cement; second floor frame level is accessed from grade at the top of the rock ledge; structure is of milled lumber (turn-of-the-century) with gable roof and board and batten walls. The interior of the lower chamber encloses the spring grotto in the northwest corner; a pipe used to connect the spring pool to a concrete cooling trough in the southwest corner. Circa 1785 and later. (photos 12,13)

C 5. mule barn: 42' by 54' frame barn located north of the spring house; foundation of both poured concrete on the west side and stone on the east side that slopes toward the creek measuring about 5' in height; exterior with gable roof and vertical board boxing with small doors to west side. Interior was completely full of hay during survey, precluding review of interior structure. Circa 1900 (photos 14-16)

C 6. tobacco barn: An extremely large tobacco barn built in at least three stages, located to the north of other buildings at the site. Although called a tobacco barn, the

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building has and is also used to feed and possibly shelter cattle. The oldest portion is to the east, with six bents, and a now unused, round stone trough in the first bent. The second portion extended five additional bents to the west; and the third portion added three more bents on a concrete block foundation. A shed is attached to the north side of the first eleven bents and supported on stone piers. The stripping room is in the junction of the shed and the last three bents. A feed trough with hay racks aligns much of the west wall; tobacco tiers are six high; center drive through the main portion and drive into the shed. 1900-1945.

(photos 16-17)

Structures

C 9. corn crib: Shed roof, sawn dimensional frame with vertical, spaced slat walls; raised on circular concrete tubes; loading doors in upper south wall; unloading doors to north. After 1945. (photo 17)

Structures

C 7. silo: a large, unroofed, concrete block silo with metal bands, located to the south mid-wall of the tobacco barn; unloader doors to north; originally stored silage for feeding of beef cattle within tobacco barn. Possibly no longer used. Pre WW II. (photo 17)

NC 8. silo: A large, metal roofed silo located east of the tobacco barn, built after the period of significance. (photo 16)

C 10. stone fences: two alignments of stone fences were observed; these have been built of field and quarried limestone; one extends from north of the tobacco barn to near the north boundary of the farm, and the other extends from near the northeast corner of the tobacco barn towards the creek bottom. Both are incorporated into the farm's fencing system.

Site

C The contributing site of the farm is the total agricultural landscape comprising 174 acres.

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Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs

Property name: Moses McIlvain Farm
Location: vicinity of Versailles, Kentucky
Photographer: Christine Amos
Date: April, 1988
Negative location: Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort

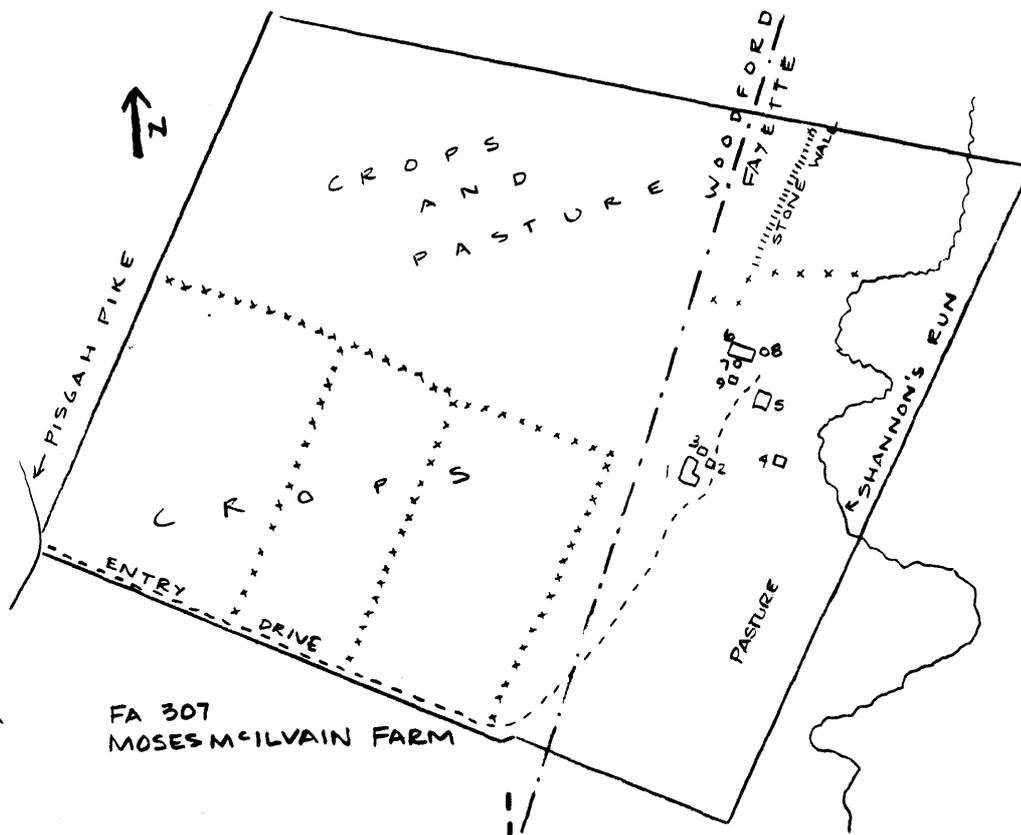
Number	Description of view
1	entry drive looking west
2	entry drive looking east
3	view from east edge of domestic yard area to Shannons Run and bottom land
4	view looking west from Shannons Run to farm complex
5	main house, front facade looking north
6	front and east sides of main house looking NW
7	detail of front entry door
8	front and west sides of main house looking NE
9	rear ell and rear of main house looking SW
10	north end wall of rear ell looking south
11	meat house looking NE
12	spring house, south and east sides looking N-NW
13	interior of spring house floor, concrete cooling trough to left and spring grotto to background left
14	mule barn, west and south end wall looking NE

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The Pisgah Rural Historic District contains the buildings, structures, and sites that convey the history of a rural agricultural community in the central Bluegrass region of Kentucky spanning a period of over 200 years. Because many of today's inhabitants are descendents of original settlement families and others count 50 or more years family tenure, land stewardship and the conservation of an agricultural landscape and economy are community traditions that have helped preserve Pisgah's rural nature despite its location 12 miles from downtown Lexington, Kentucky. The boundaries of most of the District's significant agricultural properties contain the full farm acreage because the land effectively conveys the property's historic setting and directly contributes to the historic significance.

The Pisgah Rural Historic District contains a multi-layered matrix of cultural resources with significant dates extending from 1784 through the Second World War. The primary areas of significance include agriculture, domestic architecture, transportation, and commerce, with resources less frequently representing the themes of conservation, education, engineering, Black heritage, exploration and settlement, religion, and social history. Although some areas are more numerically represented than others, it is the combination of these themes that gives Pisgah its distinct character as a traditional, integrated, rural Bluegrass community. Many of the contributing agricultural properties contain buildings, structures, sites, and landscapes from the settlement through the interim World War period. Such combinations suggest the ongoing transformation of both the built and natural environment over centuries of use.

The dwellings of Pisgah's first settlers reflect their cultural traditions and values, suggest their financial means, and can offer locational patterns in response to natural features. The hall-parlor plan offered little footage for discretionary space, yet harmonized with the needs, activities, habits and community interaction of settlement families.

The center-passage or staired-passage plan represents the second phase in settlement dwellings. The unheated, staired passage flanked by doored rooms, suggests changing social attitudes and the desire for specialized, private space in living quarters. The District's two settlement center-passage houses include WD 87, the Andrew Anderson

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house, and WD 177, the Redd house. Additional center passage examples are known to have existed but have been lost to fire or demolition. The Andrew Anderson house offers a peculiar original plan with both central passage and side room stairs. Such a plan reveals that Anderson was familiar with both traditions in dwelling plans, but for an unknown reason, chose to incorporate both the open, center passage and enclosed winder stairs in his home.

Pisgah's settlement dwellings are significant for their ability to reveal information about the perpetuation of housing forms used in previous cultures; patterns of domestic living arrangements in a rural society; area knowledge concerning specific plans, material and decorative details; corollaries between social position and/or wealth and choice of dwelling type; and siting arrangements in agricultural complexes established during the era.

Some of Kentucky's first white settlers brought the institution of slavery with them. This controlled labor force gave owners more hands with which to work stock and crops, perform domestic duties, construct buildings and fences and process the many home manufactured items. The only property remaining in Pisgah that represents the theme of slavery in the settlement era is the slave quarter. The example is a typical representation of a property once numerous in the region. (Three other area slave quarters are known to have been torn down within the past decade.) Slaves are assumed to have shared in the creation of many landscape modifications but resources to document this activity have not been located.

Religion played a significant role in the Bluegrass settlement society. The importance was no less in the Pisgah area. Religious services, first held in private homes, offered a chance for social interaction as well as spiritual nourishment. The Pisgah Presbyterian Church was formed in 1785 by the group of emigrants from the Calf Pastures in Virginia. Their stone church provided a space for religious and secular community interaction. The name Pisgah for both church and rural community suggests the symbiotic relationship between the two. Baptists formed a congregation in 1822 and created the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church. (That historic building was replaced in 1904.) Together, the Pisgah and Mt. Vernon Churches suggest strong religious ties within this agricultural community. Their locations, at the

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south and north ends of the District respectively, physically illustrate the importance of organized religion to early rural Bluegrass society.

The ecclesiastical and private cemeteries within the District are also significant for their ability to lend supporting evidence about traditional southern burial practices and as examples of historic artistry and design.

Schools and academies were either established through private subscription or denominational sponsorship during the settlement period. The Kentucky Academy, an institution significant on the state level, was established by the Presbyterian Church during the period. Private schools were conducted in homes, often those of wealthy landowners. Generally, members of the planter class and aspiring middling farmers managed the financing of education for their sons, while the majority of school aged children received little or no formal education during the era.

The prosperous antebellum decades brought intensive land improvements and farm diversification to the area. Stone fences and woodland pastures are significant as the only remaining District examples of agricultural related structures and sites from the period.

The most recognizable change to historic resources during the antebellum period involved domestic dwellings. The exterior alteration and enlarging of settlement era dwellings and the building of new main dwellings evolved traditional forms and plans and illustrated new thought in exterior architectural design. The majority of buildings enlarged or remodeled were altered by original owners. Thus, a period of agricultural prosperity was paralleled by rebuilding and enlarging of farm dwellings in the area.

The years between the Civil War and the First World War were a half century of remarkable change. Pisgah witnessed the nation's transition from an agricultural based economy to an industrial one. Automobiles and tractors began to replace horses and mules for transportation and farm power, and cross-continental railroads changed the traveling pulse of the nation forever. Mass communication fostered the transition from a traditional to popularized culture. Slavery was prohibited and at least in theory, Blacks gained the same rights enjoyed by other Americans. In Kentucky,

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public education became a guaranteed right for all citizens.

Despite the national trend away from an agricultural based economy, changes in crop raising practices, agricultural invention and continued high profits assured that the Bluegrass would remain essentially agrarian. White burley tobacco replaced hemp as the king crop by the turn-of-the-century and the landscape reflected the transition. Woodland pastures and virgin ground were planted to the weed and tobacco barns were raised alongside older farm buildings and alone among tobacco fields. The horse industry survived setbacks suffered during the war and many farms gained notoriety and wealth through the breeding and training of gaited and thoroughbred stock. Barns and stables began to reflect the monetary value of their inhabitants and, like dwellings, could feature stylistic details not present in earlier buildings of similar function. One such example in the District remains at WD 162 the James L. Gay Farm. There, the 24-stall barn that housed the champion Highland Denmark and other expensive animals hints at the elaborate designs and details that would adorn stables of the early 20th century Bluegrass horse world.

Wholesale dairying became a viable agricultural pursuit as railroads connected rural to rapidly developing urban areas, refrigerated railroad cars became commonplace, and tests to measure the butterfat content in milk were patented. Henrietta Cotton established a dairy (WD 191) at the beginning of the century, although most Pisgah farmers chose to remain with cattle, horses, tobacco and hogs. The invention of the silo, which preserved green fodder for year round, nutritious feed, aided both cattle and dairy farmer alike and offered a new shape to the rural skyline.

Many hoped the ongoing problem of low-cost, effective fencing material would be solved by the Osage Orange hedge fence. The fruit-bearing, thorned hedges did prove able to turn back a steer, but were also difficult to maintain and required a backup fence until they were full enough to be effective. Many Pisgah area farmers invested in the new hedges with mixed results. Although many probably tore out the shrubs, others maintained the hedge rows.

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A new class of agricultural worker and associated property type were established after the Civil War. As Blacks left the quarter for private dwellings, a white tenant class grew alongside the laboring Blacks. The "croppers", both white and Black, worked for a portion of the tobacco crop they raised. While whites generally lived in small tenant houses built specifically for their use, Blacks tended to congregate in hamlet communities throughout the region.

Changes to the agricultural landscape during the 20th-century are significant as representing greater specialization in stock raising practices, the growth of the tobacco industry in the Bluegrass, and agricultural mechanization and modern cultivation methods.

National, state and local events in transportation effected commerce, trade, society and the built environment in Pisgah. The first train of the Louisville and Southern Railway through the south portion of the District in 1899. Pisgah author William Shewmaker dryly penned the gradual adopting of railroad or standard time by central Kentuckians, who preferred to clock their time by the sun. In Pisgah, they attended church by sun time..."and they still continued to do this after railway stations, trolley cars, county schools and small town banks had all set their clocks by the trains." The Pisgah congregation did eventually step in time with the rest of clocked activities, but the changeover was not made until about 1903, fourteen years after the trains began their run through the area (Shewmaker, 26). More than urging residents to punctuality, the railroad established a station and post office at the crossing and effected the growth of a small, commercial and residential community.

Like the commercial center at Pisgah Station, a local mercantile was established near the Faywood Road junction with the Old Frankfort Pike. The residence and store reflect changes in regional transportation, and the decline of more isolated antebellum commercial centers located along water courses and non-regional roads.

The final noticeable change in turn-of-the-century Pisgah was the gradual abandonment of traditional house plans and types for popular forms and styles promulgated by nationally-distributed pattern books. In Pisgah, examples included variations on the Princess Anne, the less elaborate Homestead house, Classical Revivals, and the Craftsman or

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bungalow style.

The criteria exceptions for certain contributing properties within the District include items A and D of the National Register Criteria. Two properties in the District, the Pisgah Presbyterian Church and cemetery (previously listed on the National Register) and the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church contribute to the District under consideration A. Both religious properties derive their primary significance from both architectural and artistic distinction as well as representing the important role of churches in a rural, Bluegrass community for social and recreational as well as religious purposes. The Mt. Vernon cemetery and other private cemeteries contribute to the District under consideration D. The primary significance of these burial grounds can be derived from either distinctive design features and/or as examples of the distinctly southern burial customs in the settlement and antebellum Bluegrass.

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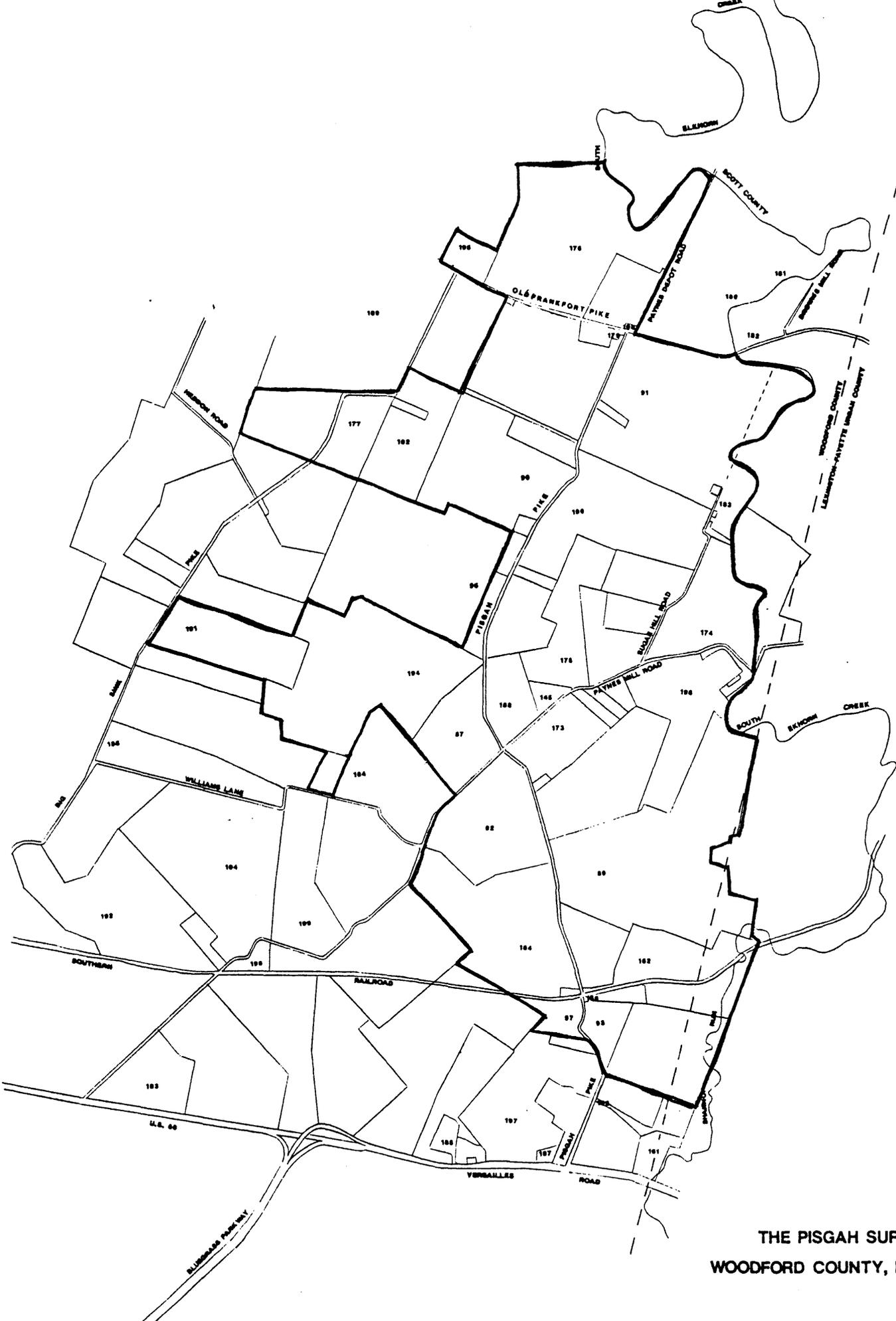
Pisgah Rural Historic District

UTM Coordinates

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	706600	4221120
B	16	707095	4216530
C	16	706670	4213570
D	16	703420	4216100
E	16	702210	4217330
F	16	702820	4218770
G	16	704440	4220345
H	16	705655	4221425

UTM Coordinates for Properties submitted as part of the Pisgah Area of
Woodford County, Kentucky Multiple Properties Listing:

Buck Pond (WD-104)	16	702925	4215550
Marquis Calmes Tomb (WD-86)	16	704040	4214710
Harris, A.T., House (WD-189)	16	704130	4219960



THE PISGAH SURVEY AREA
WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY