

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Collins Farm
 Other names/site number: FR 475
 Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 340 Pea Ridge Road
 City or town: Frankfort State: KY County: Franklin
 Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
 I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following

level(s) of significance: national statewide X local
 Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: Craig Potts Date _____ _____ Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <p>_____ Signature of commenting official: Date _____</p> <p>_____ Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: FOUNDATION (Limestone), WALLS (vinyl covering wood weatherboard), ROOF (asphalt shingles)_____

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Collins Farm (FR 475) is a 20-acre site in Franklin County, Kentucky that consists of 5 intact historic features contributing to its identity as an early 20th century working farm. The site faces east on Pea Ridge Road, 3.5 miles west of the Old State Capitol building in downtown Frankfort. The house is situated on a rise, with the property declining to the north toward exurban development, to the south toward a wooded landscape, and to the west toward woods and a creek. The domestic compound consists of the house, ice house, three barns, a temporary shed (not included in this description or in the resource count), and two garage buildings. The spring house and rock wall are located on the west end of the property, downhill from the domestic complex. This acreage, during the Period of Significance, was a working farm with livestock, dairy, and tobacco production. The property proposed for listing is 20 acres, and includes five contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and four non-contributing buildings.

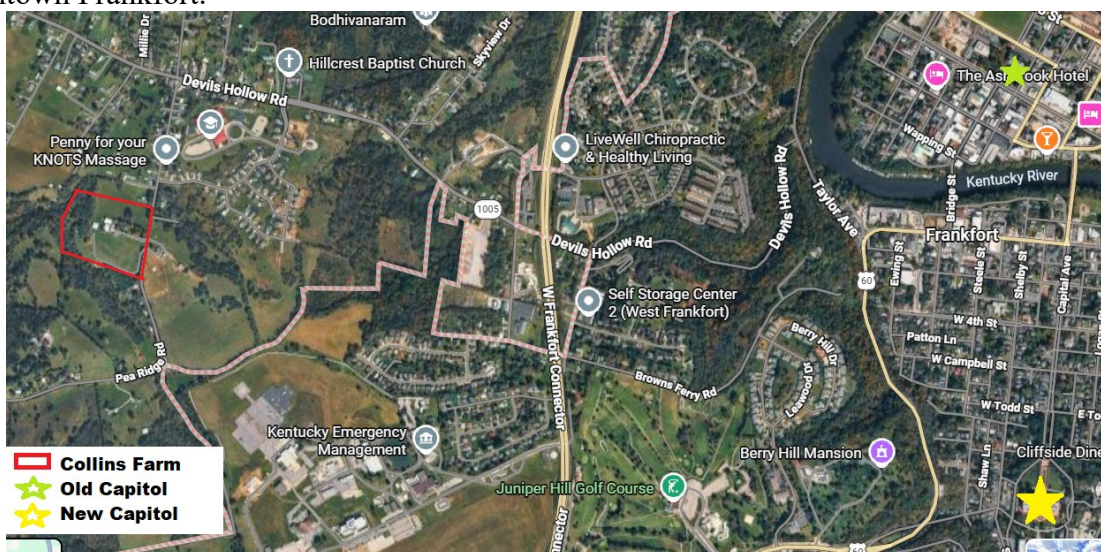


Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Character of Site

Franklin County is located in Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass Region, with the Kentucky River winding through the center of its seat, Frankfort. Frankfort was established as Kentucky's capital city in 1792. The geography is shaped by a mix of limestone bedrock, river erosion, and gently undulating terrain. The underlying limestone in the area creates productive soils and subtle karst features. Many small creeks and streams are located in the area, attributable to its close proximity to the Kentucky River. Downtown Frankfort sits in the river valley at an elevation of approximately 400 feet above sea level. The Collins Farm, to the west of downtown, is accessed from downtown via Devils Hollow Road, which rises from the river to an elevation of nearly 900 feet. Pea Ridge Road leads to the Collins Farm from Devils Hollow Road, just over 3 miles from downtown Frankfort.



Collins Farm outlined in red in western part of map

The Collins Farm is situated between a branch of Benson Creek to the west, Pea Ridge Road to the east, and topographical boundaries to the south and north. The elevation of the property is at its highest on the eastern perimeter at Pea Ridge Road. The domestic compound sits on this plateau at approximately 900 feet and drops off beyond to the south, west, and north.

The farm, which consisted of 133 acres at its largest, is now 20 acres owned by members of the Collins family. The driveway leads from Pea Ridge Road due east and terminates on the south side of the residence. To the south of the residence stands a 1975 four-bay garage building. The ice house is located in a stand of trees to the north of the house. Immediately behind the house to the west is a temporary shed and two garage buildings. Further west is a livestock barn and a contemporary barn which both face east. As the topography descends to the west, a barn covered in red metal siding is located behind the livestock barn. The spring house and the rock wall are manmade features furthest west. Trees and brush continue beyond the spring house and rock wall until the property terminates at a branch of Benson Creek.

The house was built in 1894 on approximately 40 acres of land acquired by Robert Elliott Collins in 1868 (Franklin County Deed Book 10, Page 342). Though the acreage of the farm has

Collins Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky

County and State

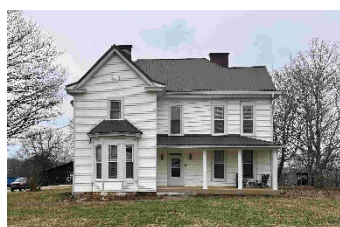
expanded and contracted over the years, the farmhouse and its accessory structures have remained in use through generations of the Collins family. The most recent long-term owner and resident of the farm, Ted Collins, passed away in 2025, and the property passed to his descendants.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1A) MAIN HOUSE, 1894

Family records and newspaper articles indicate that Will Dennis was the builder of the main house, which was constructed in 1894 in the Queen Anne style. The two-story wood-framed house is a T-plan configuration with a limestone foundation. The front (east) elevation is comprised of a projecting bay with a gable end and a three-part bay window. The entry door is located in the bay north of the projecting end, followed by two bays with first and second floor double-hung windows. The roof is standing seam metal on the main roof, the bay window, and the porch roof. The house is covered with vinyl siding. The replacement windows are vinyl.

The north façade contains two bays, each with an upper and lower story double-hung windows. The easternmost bay has a gable end.



East Elevation



South Elevation



North Elevation



West Elevation

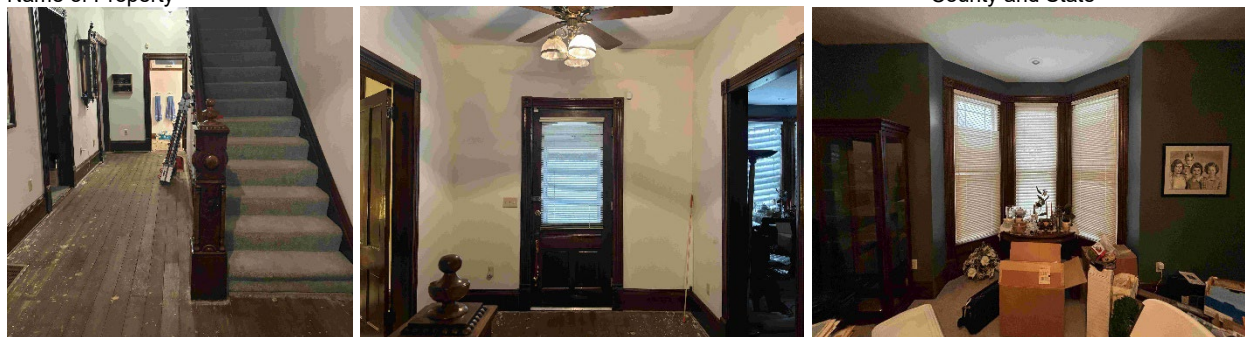
The south façade has three bays. The east bay contains an upper and lower story window. The central bay projects from the rest of the façade and contains an upper and lower story double hung window, as well as first floor double hung windows on the projecting east and west façade. A gable end tops the central bay. The western bay contains two small windows on the first and second floor.

The southern bay of the west façade has two small windows on the first and second floor and is covered with a hipped roof. The northern bay has a second story double hung window. The central bay has a small window on the second floor. The first level has an enclosed porch with three windows and an entry door.

The interior of the house retains much of its original finish work including wood trim, wood floors, mantels, stairwell & newel post, entry door, interior doors, and spatial volumes. The floor plan is a central hall configuration, with a stairwell located in the central hall. The newel post, rail, and balustrades are original to the house. The wood trim is stained throughout and the floors have been covered with carpet. The kitchen is located in a one-story addition at the rear (west) end of the house.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State



First Floor interior photos

Contemporary alterations to the architecture of the main house include:

- Vinyl siding installed over original clapboard siding
- Vinyl windows replacing historic 1-over-1 double-hung windows
- Removal of decorative historic window hoods and bargeboard
- Construction of a second story rear wood deck

1B) ICE HOUSE, early 20th c.

The ice house stands on a limestone foundation. It is in a dilapidated condition, but its form and features are still discernible. The stone is mortared and extends two feet above ground. On the foundation walls rest a wood sill plate supporting wood framing that is sheathed in metal panels. A man door is located on the south elevation and the roof line is gabled at that end. Window openings are located on the south and north elevations. The ice house has been abandoned for several decades and is overgrown with brush. A tree has fallen on the roof and collapsed the ridge.



Ice House



Livestock Barn

1C) LIVESTOCK BARN, c.1930

The stock barn is a center-aisled, gable front pole barn with a hay loft and attached side sheds. The southeast front corner of the barn features a cattle loading ramp. The south side entry of the barn opens to shed aisle room behind the cattle chute, and features a frame hay rack against the wall of the main structure. The cattle were fed here by loading hay from the barn loft

Collins Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky

County and State

through the openings above the hay rack. Inside the main structure, two stables are framed off at the back of the left (southern) side aisle. The main structure of the barn has another shed roof enclosed aisle attached to the north side, which appears to likely be a later addition to the original structure. This space has a large entry on the back of the barn. It is currently used for large equipment storage.

1E) SPRING HOUSE, c. 1950

The spring house is located approximately 200 yards west of the house as the terrain begins to slope to the creek. It is a concrete block structure with a contemporary metal roof. An opening on its north end reveals the natural limestone outcroppings and source of the spring. Ten feet further west is a circular, poured concrete retention basin.



Spring House



Rock Wall remnant

1F) ROCK WALL, 19th c.

The rock wall is located to the west of the domestic compound, just beyond the tree and brush line. It extends approximately 100 feet and terminates at its south end at an earthen buttress. The termination on the north end is not associated with any noticeable landmark. Its condition is dilapidated.

1J) GARAGE, c. 1920 & 1975

The garage is a one-car garage, covered with metal siding and a metal roof. The garage was built prior to 1956. This portion of the garage is now used as a storage shed. It was added on to in the latter half of the 20th century to accommodate a single modern vehicle with entry on its south. There is a poured concrete pad covered by a shed roof on the south end of the garage. It has a gabled roof.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

NON-CONTRIBUTING

1G) WHITE BARN, c.1980

The white barn is built on a concrete block foundation with wood framing and truss system. It has a storefront system on the east elevation for entry. Its interior is an open space that slopes significantly from the east to west. It appears to have been used for large vehicle or equipment storage.



Garage



White Barn



Red Barn

1D) RED BARN, c.1980

The red barn is covered with red metal siding, has a central entry and carports on either end. It is wood framed with wood trusses and a gabled roof.

1H) BLACK GARAGE, c. 2000

The garage is a wood-framed structure covered in black metal siding. Its gabled roof is also covered with standing seam metal. The garage has a large carport with a poured concrete slab on its south end. The carport extends the full width of the building.



Black Garage



Four-bay Garage

1K) FOUR-BAY GARAGE, 1975

This garage is a concrete block structure with a metal roof. Its four overhead garage doors are metal.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

CHANGES AFTER THE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

A hailstorm in 1953 (*S-J* 4/16/1953) reported that several sheds on the farm were demolished. The house was damaged by the winds as windows were blown out, plaster knocked from the walls, and the chimneys blown down. Larry Moore, Neville's grandson, remembers this event and remembers his father helping to rebuild the damaged structures.

New materials now cover some of the historic structures on the farm: metal roofing, metal siding on barns/garage, vinyl siding on house. The footprint of the historic garage has changed with an addition to the vehicle entry side.

A four-bay automobile garage was built in 1975 on the south side of the driveway. The garage is painted concrete block and has a metal roof. Two barns, one currently covered with white metal siding and one with red metal siding, have also been constructed in the latter half of the 20th century. A second garage, covered in black metal siding, was constructed in the early 2000s.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

Agriculture
Industry

Period of Significance

1894-1956

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Significant Dates

dairy operation c. 1930-1953

meat market c.1880-1930

tobacco sales c.1890-1953

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Dennis, Will (builder)

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Collins Farm (FR 475) meets Criterion A of the National Register and is a significant Franklin County working farm from 1894, the date of the house's construction until 1953, the last date of ledgered farm income Neville Collins. The significance of the property is understood within the historic context, "**The Business of Family Farming in Franklin County, Kentucky, 1890-1960.**" Besides the house, the remaining agricultural buildings were constructed during the Collins family's association with the dairy business. Thus, this nomination places more emphasis on the local dairy enterprise and less on the meat business, due to the available documentary evidence on local dairying and the lack of scholarly resources to support conclusions of significance in the meat business. The Collins Farm in Franklin County offers a compelling lens through which to examine the evolution of family-operated agricultural enterprises from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Anchored by the work of Zachary Taylor Collins and later his son, Neville Collins, the property exhibits a sustained pattern of entrepreneurial adaptation in which traditional farming activities were integrated with value-added business ventures. Over successive generations, the Collins family maintained a diversified operation that included livestock production, grain and tobacco cultivation, and subsistence gardening, while also extending their reach into the local marketplace with the South Side Meat Market in downtown Frankfort and the Collins Dairy milk delivery service.

Historic Context: The Business of Family Farming in Franklin County, Kentucky, 1890-1960

Neville Collins, and his father Zachary Taylor Collins before him, were entrepreneurial farmers at the turn of and well into the 20th century. For generations, the Collins family raised livestock, including beef and dairy cattle, crops, including grain and tobacco, and raised a plentiful garden that fed the family and neighbors. Their business enterprises include South Side Meat Market, located on Bridge Street in downtown Frankfort, and Collins Dairy, a milk delivery service. The Collins farming operation is well presented by the intact buildings on the property today, which formed the built environment necessary to support such enterprises from 1894 to 1953.

Most Kentucky farms in the early 20th century were diversified family operations, not large, specialized businesses. Typical farms grew crops and raised livestock not only to feed their families or sell at market, but also in ways that facilitated cooperative relationships with their neighbors (*Food and Everyday Life*, p.2).

According to *Food and Everyday Life*, a multi-disciplinary perspective on the cultural meanings of food production and consumption, a typical farm might include:

- Tobacco or corn fields
- A small herd of dairy cows
- Chickens and hogs
- A vegetable garden

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Milk cows, for instance, were a common element of any farm, with many families keeping three or four milk cows to keep a regular supply of milk for subsistence purpose (*Food and Everyday Life*, p. 154).

Dairy cows were productive for family farms in many different ways. They could graze on pasture or crop residue, and their manure fertilized fields used for other crops. Unlike crops that produced income once or twice a year, dairy cows produced a daily resource that sustained the farm either in the form of food but also could take the form of revenue. Some farmers commercialized their herd, milking their cows twice a day, and selling the milk to local creameries, cheese plants, or town distributors. For many families, this steady stream of cash helped cover the expenses of commercialization, such as the extra feed, equipment, and household goods needed to produce saleable quantities of milk.

Cows can be milked twice daily. In the era of farming before electricity and, thus, the era prior to refrigeration, milk had to be delivered twice a day to buyers to prevent spoilage. Families devised ingenious and low-tech ways to keep their personal milk supply stored safely. One farmer hung his milk in the well to keep it cool: once the milk was placed in an airtight container, it was hung by a rope deep into the well (*Food and Everyday Life*, p.155). The Collins farm had an ice house where milk and other perishable items were stored. Surplus milk was processed into products with longer shelf life, like butter and cheese. Buttermilk and cream were also commonly consumed by households (*Food and Everyday Life*, p.154).

Meanwhile, technological advancements greatly improved the dairy business. Pasteurization was invented in 1856, the milk bottle in 1884, and refrigeration became widely available at the end of the 19th century (*Von Allmen Dairy Farm Residence*, National Register of Historic Places, October 2007, p.9). However, in rural Franklin County, the Collins property did not become electrified until the 1930s, which would have made their ice house a vital part of their farm’s handling of raw milk products.

Local Dairy Industry by the Numbers

In 1959, the USDA consolidated several years of agricultural data across the nation into a comparative table. These data were used to better ensure consistency in reporting numbers. Collectively, these reports show steady, consistent growth in the industry through 1949 (www.nass.usda.gov).

STATEWIDE DAIRYING TOTALS

YEAR	1909	1919	1924	1929	1934	1939
Cows Milked	Not Available	Not Available	469,194	488,562	584,784	547,151
Milk Produced (gallons)	140,982,896	146,561,464	165,920,669	210,623,997	196,110,208	

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

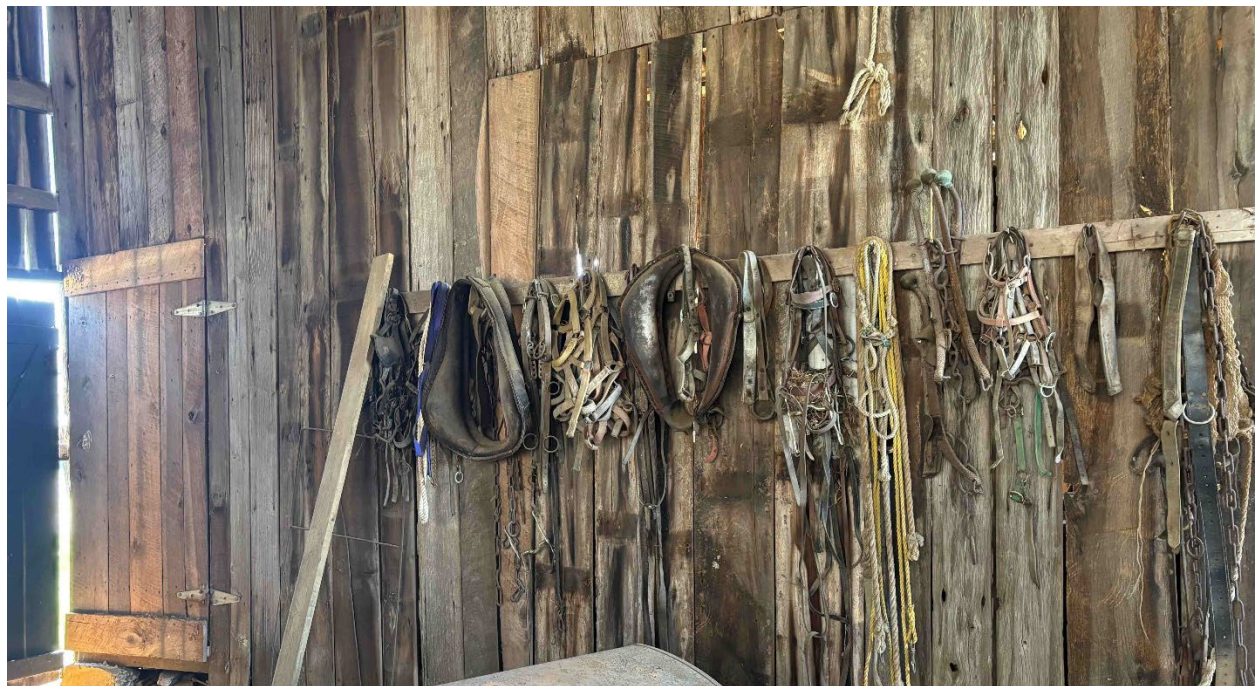
FRANKLIN COUNTY DAIRYING TOTALS

YEAR		1919	1924	1929	1934	1939	1949
Cows Milked		N/A	4,228	4,297	4,017	3,416	4,503
Milk Produced		1,152,386	1,627,780	1,861,248	1,354,511	1,339,645	1,782,660*

*extrapolated from daily gallons

Once electricity extended into rural areas, agricultural practices began to shift. Milking machines became widespread after rural electrification. They made their appearance in Kentucky between 1915 and 1925 (*Survey of Rural Resources*, p. 118). Likewise, safety regulations for commercial dairies in the late 1920s called for farms to have a dedicated space for raw milk to chill, be strained and stored before being transported to market.

In 1930, a single farm in Kentucky averaged 2.5 milk cows compared to 5.5 cattle and calves of any kind. That same year, each farm averaged 2.5 horses/mules, 8 hogs/pigs and 50 sheep/lambs. In Franklin County, which was reported separately and not necessarily tracked identically, of the 1246 farms reporting, the county averaged 2.8 horses/mules, 6 cattle of any kind over 3 months of age, 2.6 hogs/pigs, and 10 sheep. By these measures, Franklin County was close to the state average in horses and cattle and well below the state average in hogs and sheep. We can glean from these numbers that horses and cattle were essential livestock on every Franklin County farm, whereas hogs and sheep varied in importance depending on the needs of the individual farm.



Collins Farm
Name of Property
Collars, harnesses, halters, chains, etc. used on the Collins farm for a tasks including plowing, hauling, and transport.
3/12/2026

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

A comparison of adjacent counties and a western Kentucky county of similar size to Franklin is also useful in evaluating farming activity in Franklin County. Several years of data extrapolated from the USDA reports the number of milk cows on farms from 1929-1950:

MILK COWS PER FARM REPORTING

YEAR	FRANKLIN	ANDERSON	WOODFORD	McCRACKEN
1929	3.5	3.7	2.9	5.5
1934	4.5	4.0	2.9	4.5
1939	3.3	3.9	3.2	3.5
1950	4.5	7.2	3.5	3.6

Besides what seems to have been a relative explosion of cattle farming in Anderson County in the decade of 1940, these numbers indicate that milk cows were a consistent presence on farms and maintained their importance in local agricultural activity throughout the first half of the 20th century.

Life as a dairy farmer requires strict routine and constant attention to detail. Each day begins with cleaning barns, pens, and pastures to remove any debris or harmful materials. Fresh, dry bedding has to be maintained in every stall to keep cattle healthy. Cows are milked twice daily on a consistent schedule, fed at the same times, and cleaned after each milking.

The scale of the work is substantial. An average dairy cow weighs about 1,200 pounds, consumes roughly 100 pounds of feed per day, and produces 6 to 7 gallons of milk daily, totaling more than 20,000 gallons per year. At the same time, each cow generates over 100 pounds of manure every day, adding to the labor required to maintain sanitary conditions.

During milking, cows are secured in place using stanchions or tie-stalls. A stanchion is a metal frame that closes gently around the cow's neck, while a tie-stall uses a chain to keep the animal positioned in its individual stall. This allows farmers to safely and efficiently collect milk, typically into a stainless steel bucket or trough. The milk is then filtered, pasteurized by heating it to at least 145 degrees, and stored. (*The Art of Small-Scale Farming*, 377/941).

Franklin County's burgeoning Dairy Industry

Though it is unclear exactly when the Collins family delved into the dairy business, an agricultural event in 1883 appears to have catalyzed the dairy industry in Franklin County (*Capitol on the Kentucky*, p. 223). In July of that year, dairy farmer William J. Chinn auctioned a sale of registered Jersey cattle. It was the largest event of its kind in 19th century Kentucky and attracted a huge crowd plus Jersey breeders from 19 states and Canada. Approximately 45 animals were sold, bringing in more than \$36,000 at an average of \$812 per head.

While it remained common practice for farms to keep a small number of dairy cattle in their holdings for personal milk production, social developments in the early part of the 20th century

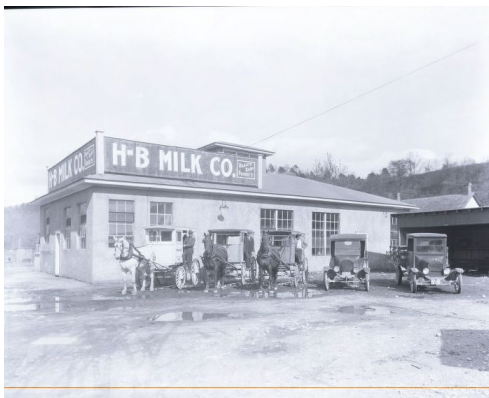
Collins Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky

County and State

supported the expansion of commercial dairies in the county, providing a revenue source for farmers who would supply milk to the dairy. One of the longest in operation was the H&B Milk Company, established c. 1920, in a frame warehouse at the foot of Holmes Street, just northeast of the Old State Capitol. The modern plant processed about 34,000 gallons of milk per month and shipped milk, cheese, and cultured buttermilk to markets as distant as Ashland and Hazard and crossed state lines into Ohio and West Virginia (*Capital on the Kentucky*, p. 310). H&B remained in operation until the 1960s.



H&B Milk Warehouse, 1925

Cusik Studio Collection, Ky Historical Society



H&B Milk Wagon, 1927

Frankfort City Directory 1932-1933 has two categories in which to classify commercial dairies. These included “Milk Dealers”:

1. Armour Creameries, 100 W Broadway;
2. Ewing-Von Allmen Milk Co, 408 Ann St., and
3. H-B Milk Co., ss Park Ave of Collins.

“Dairies” included:

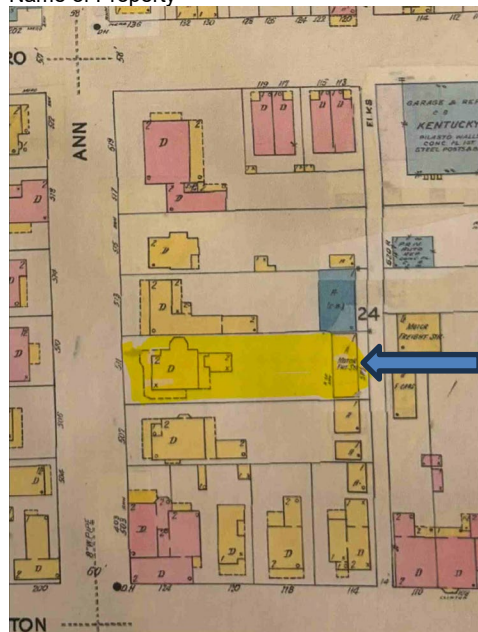
1. David Edwards, Thornhill Heights,
2. Sandy Kring, Thornhill Heights,
3. T.M. Manley, Thornhill,
4. Siother Moore, 511 Ann, and
5. R.G. Tharp, Devil’s Hollow Pike west of Taylor Avenue.

Though this City Directory does not include operations outside of the City limits, like Collins Dairy, it does indicate that Franklin County farmers had more outlets for dairy produce than, say, Retail Meats (4 listings) or Distilleries (3 listings). This is a snapshot of the urban dairy industry in Franklin County, with these individual “Dairies” on small lots, likely supplying the “Milk Dealers”.

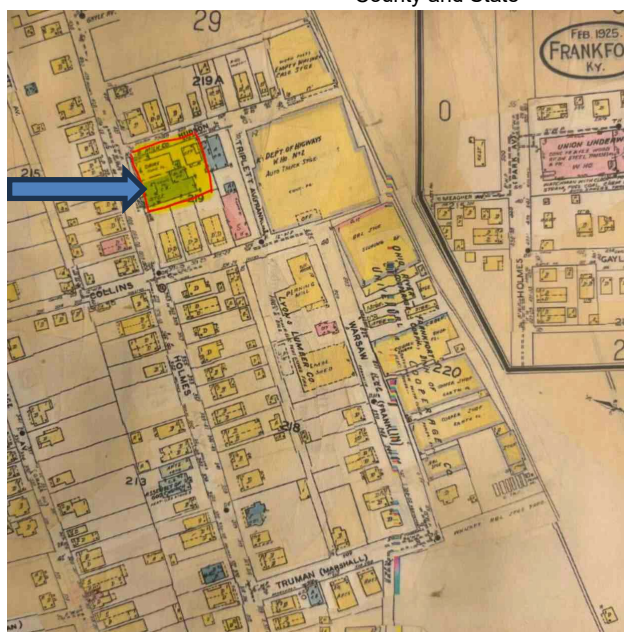
Sanborn Maps for Frankfort and Franklin County do not directly corroborate the information on dairying found in Frankfort City Directories. The 1925 Sanborn Maps depict these urban operations at quite a different scale than their rural counterparts.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State



511 Ann St, 1925
1932 location of Siother Moore



408 Holmes St, 1925
H-B Milk Location

During the 1930s and 1940s, dairy distribution by businesses such as H-B, relied heavily on a network of small, local producers, whose combined output made large-scale delivery possible. The H-B operation consisted only of an office building, a dairy, and a storage warehouse (the largest building on its site). Individual dairy producers like Siother Moore on nearby Ann St., produced modest quantities of milk, but distributors aggregated these supplies to meet the demands of growing urban populations. H-B appears to have operated their centralized facility that received, stored and processed milk collected from surrounding milk producers. These urban hubs allowed for more efficient handling, pasteurization, and distribution of milk and milk products.

By contrast, a rural operation like Collins Dairy functioned as a largely self-sustaining enterprise, according to family accounts. Milk cows were kept and milked on-site, with the product then sterilized, bottled, and stored in the farm's ice house, allowing the entire process from production to preservation to occur within a single, independent setting.

To compete with urban dairies, who might receive milk from many different sources, Rural dairies promoted themselves as having safer milk because they could ensure their herd's management according to safe and scientific methods. Two advertisements (see below) in the Frankfort *State-Journal* make this point. One ad from March 13, 1949 tells readers about one such operation, the Fleetwood Dairy, that guarded against the transmission of Bang's Disease by serving as both the milk producer and the dairy consumer.

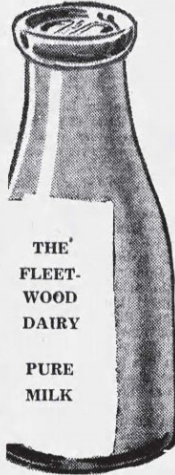
Fleetwood Dairy was formerly located on land that is now occupied by the Capital City Airport on Louisville Road (US 60). This farm was established in the 1870s by John Wesley Hunt Reynolds, a wealthy thoroughbred horse racer, and managed by Eli Jordan, a famous African

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

American trainer of horses and jockeys, until his death in 1908. Under Jordan's management, Fleetwood Farm became a successful and profitable thoroughbred horse stable.

You Take The Chance!
Undulent Fever



Did you ever stop to think that some morning when you open the door and reach to get your milk, which was left on your door step . . . that you might be reaching out to bring UNDULENT FEVER into your home? Why? Because if the milk you drink is from cows that are not FREE from BANG'S DISEASE, you take the chance.

THE FLEETWOOD DAIRY is pleased to announce to the public that the cows in their herd are 100% free of BANG'S DISEASE. (Tested by Dr. A. S. Barnes, U. S. Department of Agriculture bureau of animal industry.) Feb. 21, 1949. These tests will be made regularly.

WE BOTTLE AND SELL ONLY MILK FROM OUR HERD.

The cleanliness of our milk is indicated in the table below:

Sample No.	Standard Plate Count per c. c.	B. Coli per c. c.	% Butter Fat
Sample No. 1	7,800	NONE	5.0
Sample No. 2	6,800	NONE	5.0
Sample No. 3	13,200	NONE	4.70
Sample No. 4	4,800	NONE	4.90

The above samples were tested by the PUBLIC SERVICE LABORATORIES KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, LEXINGTON, KY., for the City Health Department, Frankfort, Ky.

We solicit your business on these merits—
Only a limited amount available.

FLEETWOOD DAIRY
W. RAY BROWN, Dairyman Phone 3244

NOTICE

EVERY OTHER DAY MILK DELIVERY

Under new Office of Defense Transportation Restrictions on Retail Deliveries, all milk dealers and dairymen must adopt every-other-day deliveries as "no two retail deliveries shall be made on the same or consecutive days."

We accept the judgment of our government officials, cheerfully and are adjusting our operations to prolong the life of tires and trucks and maintain an essential service. With your cooperation we believe the delivery of milk to homes can be continued with but little inconvenience to you.

Modern methods of production, processing, and refrigeration assures a product which is safe and wholesome for several days.

Your dairyman will announce the date this change is effective. Unless you advise us otherwise we will deliver you a double order and will make a delivery every other day thereafter.

We sincerely thank you for your cooperation.

RIVERVIEW FARMS DAIRY	H. B. MILK CO.
JACK HULETTE DAIRY	FLEETWOOD DAIRY
ELWOOD HULETTE DAIRY	GOINS BROS. DAIRY
COLLINS DAIRY	G. C. JESSE DAIRY
E. E. RODGERS DAIRY	

With land holdings and agricultural buildings already part of the thoroughbred operation, on Sunday, March 4th 1934, Fleetwood Dairy advertised in the *State-Journal* that "...it will again operate as an independent producer and distributor of grade 'A' raw milk in Frankfort." Fleetwood boasted of its modern equipment and invited the public to inspect their dairy barn, cattle, and equipment at any time.

An ad in 1943 gave attention to the safety of the milk supply, again, this time as it was impacted by conservation measures taken during WWII. Dairies did their patriotic duty, accepting the "Every Other Day Milk Delivery" policy, which restricted the use of milk trucks to alternating days, so as to reduce the strain on the nation's supply of rubber (tires), petroleum (gasoline), mechanics (engine wear and tear), and other supplies needed for the War. This ad lists Collins Dairy among the 9 operations supporting the measure, and ensuring the consumer that this additional day of holding the milk would not affect the quality of the product. Those participating in the ad included Riverview Farms Dairy, Jack Hulette Dairy, Elwood Hulette Dairy, *Collins Dairy*, E.E. Rodgers Dairy, *H. B. Milk Co.*, *Fleetwood Dairy*, Goins Bros. Dairy, and G.C. Jesse Dairy.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

This advertisement indicates the changing shape of the dairy business in the midst of advancing technologies and increasing regulation. After World War II, further changes reshaped Kentucky dairying:

- Mechanized milking equipment
- Bulk milk tanks and refrigeration
- Larger specialized dairy farms
- Improved road systems allowing milk to travel farther

These developments gradually reduced the number of small dairy herds, consolidating production into fewer but larger operations.

The 1942 & 1945 City Directories list only two entities operating as either “Dairies”, “Dairy Products”, or “Milk Dealers”:

1. H-B Milk Co, 409-411 Holmes St
2. Riverview Farms Dairy, 221 W Main

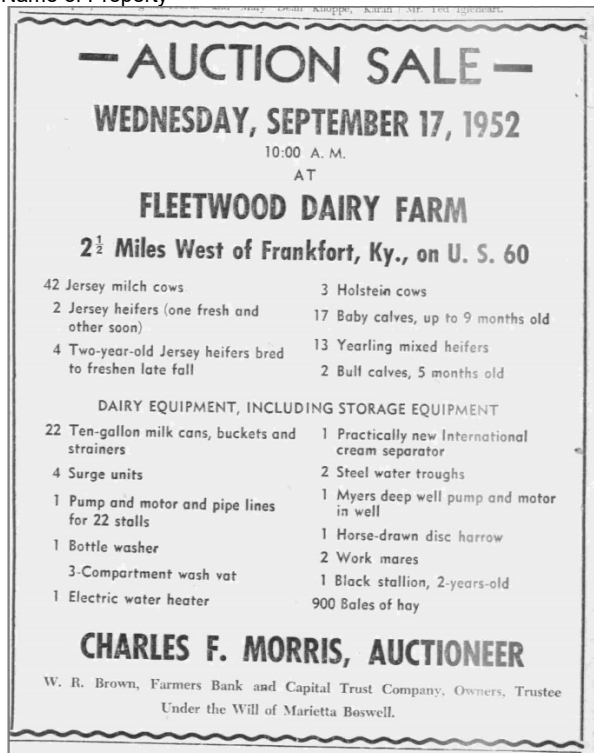
In ten years, while Frankfort’s population remained relatively steady (around 11,500 residents according to 1930 & 1940 census), small scale urban milk production practically ceased to exist. Based on City Directory listings, of the nine milk delivery services in 1943, seven of them operated beyond city limits.

Similarly, the success of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), combined with the slow economic recovery in rural areas following the Great Depression and increased production demands during World War II, led many Kentucky farms to expand their dairy operations in the 1940s and 1950s. This expansion is reflected in the construction of dedicated milking parlors, either added to or built alongside existing barns. These parlors typically featured concrete block construction, fixed windows for light, poured concrete floors, and standardized metal stanchions. Farms also required a separate milk house or chiller to properly store and preserve milk (*Survey of Rural Resources*, p. 118).

Fleetwood Farm was demolished and redeveloped as a municipal airport in 1952 (African American Historic Context Report, p. 178). The following *State-Journal* advertisement details the holdings of the dairy operation:

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State



This listing includes a substantial and varied herd, with Jersey and Holstein cows, multiple heifers at different stages of maturity, and a notable number of calves, indicating a structured breeding and herd replacement program. The equipment inventory, including multiple Surge milking units, a bulk quantity of milk cans, a cream separator, and a bottle washer, all point toward a high volume operation with an established system for processing and handling milk. While Fleetwood also maintained elements of general farming, such as hay production and work animals, its identity is more clearly centered on dairy as the primary enterprise.

History of the Collins Farm

The house was built in 1894 on approximately 40 acres of land acquired by Robert Elliott Collins in 1868 (Franklin County Deed Book 10, Page 342). The *Frankfort Roundabout* reported on 1/13/1894 that “Mr. Will Dennis is working on a foundation for Mr. Z.T. Collins’ new house on Pea Ridge pike.” And by 3/17/1894, Collins was “putting a neat fence round his new house.”

Though the acreage of the farm has expanded and contracted over the years, the farm house and its accessory structures have remained in use through generations of the Collins family. The most recent owner and resident of the farm, Ted Collins, passed away in 2025 and the property has passed to his descendants.

OWNER	RELATIONSHIP TO TED COLLINS	DATE PURCHASED	ACRES	DEED BOOK/PAGE
Robert E. Collins	Great-great grandfather	11/27/1868	40	10/342

Collins Farm

Franklin County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

William L. Collins (trustee) Z. Taylor Collins	Great grandfather	5/1/1874	40	13/381
Z. Taylor Collins	Great grandfather	2/2/1884	41	
Taylor Collins (1/6 inherited)	Father	2/23/1935		82/139,355,419
Neville Collins / Taylor Collins	Grandfather / father	6/14/1935	133	
Neville Collins	Grandfather	6/14/1939	133	89/141
Taylor Collins	Father	7/24/1956	13.83	
Pauline Collins	Mother	6/6/1969		233/401
Eleanor Collins / Ted Collins	Sister / self	7/19/1980		304/402,578-586
Ted Collins	Self	4/26/1990	20	366/291

Zachary Taylor Collins and his wife, Martha Jane, had ten children. Neville Collins was the fifth born and seems to have followed closely in his father’s agricultural and business pursuits. Neville is believed to have lived on the property his whole life, perhaps in the cabin that is believed by the family to have been located toward the creek on the western end of the property.

The Collins family began to capitalize on the important rural-to-town economic link from at least the 1880s: first with a meat market and later a dairy business.

Zachary Taylor Collins operated a butcher business on Bridge Street in South Frankfort as early as 1882 (*Frankfort Roundabout*, Dec 9 1882 advertisement). In 1892, the *Roundabout* reported that “Mr. Z.T. Collins has bought out Mr. J.M. Watts and is back in his old quarters, the South Side meat store”. In fact, the *Weekly Kentucky Yeoman* reported on Dec. 26, 1882:

The boss hog of the season was displayed at Collins’ meat store on the South side Tuesday morning. It was a three-year-old of the Whitechester variety, raised by Mr. Polk Moore, of the Benson neighborhood. It weighed 760 pounds gross, and netter [netted?] 630 pounds. Mr. Collins paid \$50[.]40 for it, and thinks he will get his money back upon the lard, which will probably weigh 400 pounds. It was the largest hog we have ever known to be raised and slaughtered in this neighborhood.

Neville Collins was likewise a busy and respected member of his community. The *Frankfort Roundabout* complimented “...Mr. Neville Collins and Mr. Iron Clipper for the grand improvements made on the pike bridge crossing Big Benson. They have this week finished the painting, and the bridge is a beauty...There are but few people who are able to accomplish such a piece of work as this” (9/7/1901).

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State



South Side Meat Market, c. 1900 (Historic Images of Frankfort, Vol.II)

We know, too, that Neville succeeded his father at the South Side Meat Market (*Frankfort Roundabout*, 1/28/1905). On April 18, 1908 Neville Collins offered “This Season’s Spring Lamb”, as well as beef, pork, veal, and “Fresh Lake Salmon.” In 1915, however, the South Side Meat Market was advertised in the *Frankfort State-Journal* (11/30/1919) under the ownership of McGinnis Brothers. In 1919, partners Harrod & Collins had purchased the South Side Meat Market from the McGinnis Brothers (*S-J* 11/30/1919). By 1932, the Market was being advertised under the name of Harrod & Company (*S-J* 3/1/1932).

**The South Side
..Meat Market..**
No. 39 Bridge Street.

Will have on hand today
**This Season's
Spring Lamb**
The first on the market.

Also best BEEF, PORK, VEAL, SMOKED
MEATS of my own curing, Smoked Sausage and Fresh Lake Salmon. Call in person or phone and let me prove that I can satisfy the wants of the most particular housekeeper better than any other house.

NEVILLE COLLINS.



Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Based on this *State Journal* advertisement, Collins Dairy was operating in Frankfort by 1933 (9/24/1933 *The State-Journal*): “NOTICE! This is to certify that my cows have been tested for tubercular and blood test are free from any disease. Neville Collins Ph 3303”

Zachary Taylor Collins died in 1935 and his holdings transferred to his children. Son Neville acquired the farm acreage, including the house and agricultural structures and unknown quantities of livestock and farm equipment.

The Collins household in 1950 consisted of Neville, age 73, his sister & brother-in-law, and his son. Neville’s occupation is listed as Working and as Farmer / Dairy.

156	1940	Collins, Neville	Head	W	M	73	MO	Ky.	50	Farmer	Franklin Co.	0/10/15/30
		Collins, John W.	7	W	M	80	MO	Ky.	10	NO		
		Collins, Emma B.	7	W	F	75	MO	Ky.	10	NO		
		Collins, David	Son	W	M	45	D	Ky.	50	Plumber	Franklin Co.	0/14/26/30

Neville Collins’ 1953 farm ledger shows us that milk was a monthly source of income for the farm, as opposed to tobacco, which earned a payout in January only that year.

Month	Item	Amount
JAN	TOBACCO	692
JAN	MILK	109.43
FEB		95.28
MAR		147.05
APR		172
MAY		137.50
JUNE		165.10
JULY		139.30
AUG		139.48
SEPT		164.70
OCT		165.63
NOV		170.39
DEC		150.64
OCT 10	PREMIUM CK	21.29
NOV 14	" "	22.02
DEC 14	" "	20.15
JAN 1953		11.39
	TOTAL	2493.30

Another farming operation in western Franklin County is the Charles Julian Farm (FR 189 / NRIS: 88000670). The Julian Farm is located less than five miles southwest of the Collins Farm and gives insight into the operations of one of the larger farms (in terms of land holdings) in the mid 20th century Franklin County. Charles Julian would own 736 acres in total by 1940, making his total holdings more than 8 times the average farm size in Franklin County and in the top 10 percent of farm size county-wide. The Collins Farm in 1940 consisted of 133 acres.

According to Charles Julian’s daughter, Jane Julian, Charles Julian grew 4 acres of burley tobacco (estimated to be 9,000 lbs vs. the county-wide average of 3,300 lbs and statewide average of 2,500 lbs). Winter wheat was grown as a cover crop on the tobacco patches after its harvest, which fed the sheep and provided straw bedding for animals. Approximately 10 acres

Collins Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky

County and State

were dedicated to corn production to feed the livestock. Hay was also grown and harvested for livestock feed.

Burley tobacco was the only crop producing income for the farm. However, Julian kept a 60-head cattle herd and 30-35 sheep which were sold each year. Hogs and chickens also provided a food source for the Julian family, their tenants, and neighbors. Horses and mules were also kept to work the farm (National Register form: Julian Farm, Additional Documentation, p.19-20, 2024).

Though records were not found quantifying the number of beef cattle or pounds of tobacco produced on the Collins farm during the early 1940s, Neville’s handwritten ledger from 1952 reports four sources of income: Milk: \$197,527; Tobacco \$64,715, Live Stock \$68,659, and Wages \$17,500. This illustrates what an important source of income milk cows were for the livelihood of Collins.

The Collins Farm and the Julian Farm in Franklin County point to two complementary models of mid-20th century agricultural sustainability, each demonstrating how farm families adapted to economic and production realities. The Julian Farm operated as a diversified subsistence-oriented system anchored by federally subsidized burley tobacco as its primary cash crop, with notably high yields compared to county and state averages, while integrating wheat, corn, hay, and livestock production to support both the farm family and its surrounding community. In contrast, the Collins Farm evolved into a more commercially-oriented enterprise, where dairy production emerged as the dominant economic driver, significantly outpacing tobacco and livestock income, as evidenced by Neville Collins’s 1952 ledger. While both farms relied on tobacco and livestock as important components, the Julians emphasized a balanced, self-sustaining agricultural operation, whereas the Collins operation shifted toward specialization and market-driven dairy production.

Upon Neville’s death in 1956, the dairy business and related farm equipment were sold at auction. Neville was referred to at the time of his death as “a retired farmer,” indicating that his involvement in the commercial dairy business had ceased prior to 1956. However, the offerings at the auction of his personal effects tell us that the Collins family continued to own and milk cattle. The advertisement offers that “Here is one of the most highly productive farms in Franklin County and is in a good state of cultivation. All land is level to gently rolling, located on a good blacktop road.” Though this description contains seller’s bias, the list of machinery gives a glimpse of the equipment used to keep the Collins Farm in operation.

DAIRY RELATED	FARM MACHINERY
13 dairy cows (full flow of milk)	1 1940 GMC pickup
1 Hereford bull	1 1948 car
1 Surge milking machine	1 1948 Ford tractor
1 2-unit milk cooler (7 can)	1 flat bottom tractor plow
1 electric separator	1 tractor harrow
1 pair of scales	1 disc tractor plow
18 ten-gallon cans	1 rounder plow

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

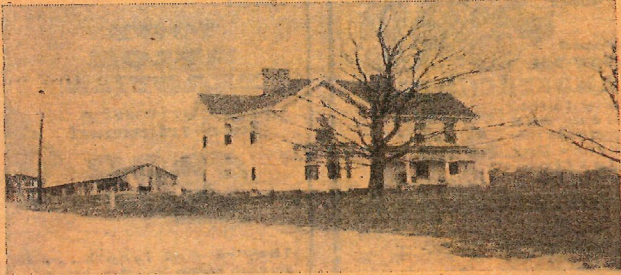
1 lot of strainers and buckets	1 water tank
	1 wheat drill
	1 fertilizer spreader
	1 rubber-tired wagon
	1 lot of tools, saws

Neville Collins Estate
AT AUCTION
Sat., May 12, 10:00 a. m.

LOCATION: Pea Ridge Road, adjoining John Gaines Grocery Store at Choateville on the Devil's Hollow Road.

The administrators of the late Neville Collins has authorized this auction company to dispose of his estate at Public Auction on the above date, rain or shine. ...

Here is one of the most highly productive farms in Franklin county and is in a good state of cultivation. All land is level to gently rolling, located on a good black-top road. Outside fences will turn stock. Milk truck, school bus and mail route passes by front door. The improvements thereon consist of one 9-room house, 2 halls, 2 baths, hot and cold running water and electricity, 2 good barns, house has been newly painted on outside. This house has been recently remodeled and should be seen to be appreciated.



This farm has been subdivided into 15 building lots, 100x200 and are located in a fast growing community.

TRACT A consists of 11.2 acres with .69 acre tobacco base.
TRACT B consists of 4.704 acres with .31 acre tobacco base.
TRACT C consists of 13.83 acres with .36 acre tobacco base. Also included in Tract C is all improvements as described above, main house and all necessary outbuildings.
TRACT D consists of 20.97 acres with 1.11 acres tobacco base.

HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION SUNDAY FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

WE WILL ALSO SELL THE FOLLOWING:

<p>LIVESTOCK 13 dairy cows, full flow of milk 1 bull (Hereford) 1 Surge milking machine 1 2-unit milk cooler (7-can) 1 electric separator 1 pair of scales 18 ten-gallon cans 1 lot of strainers and buckets 1 lot of tools, saws</p>	<p>FARM MACHINERY 1 1940 GMC pick-up 1 1948 Plymouth car 1 1948 Ford tractor 1 flat bottom tractor plow 1 tractor hardw 1 disc tractor plow 1 rounder plow 1 water tank 1 wheat drill 1 fertilizer spreader 1 rubber-tired wagon</p>
--	---

And Many Other Items Too Numerous To Mention

The Collins farm, as documented in the 1953 estate auction, represents a diversified family farm in which dairy production functioned as a central but not exclusive component of the overall business. The presence of thirteen dairy cows “in full flow of milk,” along with a bull and standard dairy equipment such as a Surge milking machine, milk cooler, and electric separator, indicate a modest but fully-mechanized dairy operation typical of mid-century Kentucky family farms. However, this dairy enterprise existed alongside other revenue streams, including tobacco allotments, livestock production, and crop cultivation. The Collins operation also extended beyond the farm itself into value-added ventures such as the Collins Dairy milk delivery service and the South Side Meat Market, demonstrating a vertically integrated approach that connected production directly to local consumers.

Collins Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky

County and State

To note: Neville's son Taylor purchased Tract C at auction, keeping that portion of the property, including the domestic compound, in the Collins family. His descendants continue the family's ownership today.

Evaluation of the Significance of the Collins Farm within the Historic Context The Business of Family Farming in Franklin County, Kentucky, 1890-1960

The Collins Farm, located in Franklin County, Kentucky, is a historically significant agricultural property whose origins date to the late 19th century. By 1950, the farm had grown to become a diverse agricultural operation, with income sources from tobacco, livestock sales, and dairy. These sustainable farm practices allowed the Collins family to maintain a viable livelihood in an ever-changing agricultural environment. The Collins family integrated their livestock production into their family-operated meat market in the early 1900s; they utilized their dairy cattle and agricultural structure to operate a dairy business from roughly 1930 to 1950; and participated in tobacco cultivation, adapting to evolving agricultural markets and practices during a period of substantial technological advances and regulatory practices. As shifts occurred in the dairy industry and government subsidy programs increasingly influenced crops such as tobacco, the farm's ability to support the family through multiple complementary enterprises illustrates a practical and resilient model of economic sustainability typical of the region's agricultural heritage.

The Collins farm and Fleetwood Dairy Farm are both documented through early 1950s auction notices. The Collins family operated as a diversified farm where dairy was important but part of a broader mix of activities. With thirteen dairy cows and equipment such as a milking machine, milk cooler, and separator, the farm was clearly mechanized, but it also produced relied on traditional products, such as tobacco and other livestock, to support the family. This suggests a flexible, entrepreneurial model where dairy contributed to a wider, balanced farm economy. As such, the farm is a significant example of mid-20th-century agricultural development and stands as a testament to the farming practices, economic trends, and rural heritage of its time.

Evaluation of the Integrity Between the Collins Farm's Significance and its Physical Condition Today

A building which meets NRHP Criteria which possesses an integrity of **Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, and Association** will be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Collins Farm has that quality at present, due to the consistent farming operations and the deep ties the Collins family has in Franklin County that have lasted for over 150 years.

The Collins Farm possesses integrity of **location**. Originally a land holding of over 600 acres, the farm has passed through generations of ownership to the current 20 acres which include the extant structures associated with the historic farming operations in the latter 19th and first half of the 20th century. These contributing buildings and structures, along with the other features of the farm, have not been moved from their original site. The main house sits in the center of the domestic compound, with its auxiliary structures surrounding it.

Collins Farm

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky

County and State

The house possesses strong integrity of **setting**. The drive leads from Pea Ridge Road to house. Beyond the house stand the outbuildings that were essential to farm life in the late 19th and through the mid-20th century. The historic icehouse, garage, and dairy barn are conveniently located to the north and west of the house. Additional agricultural structures have been built in the domestic compound since the period of significance: two barns, one garage, and one shed. These structures add to the density of the site but do not change the relationship of the historic outbuildings to one another.

The contributing buildings have varying degrees of integrity of **materials**. The dairy barn is particularly intact with original materials, including vertical wood siding, wood doors, and a cattle chute. The icehouse is intact, but in dilapidated condition. The spring house, in its current configuration, has been reroofed in recent years. The spring itself, of course, has not changed. The exterior materials of the house have been covered with vinyl siding and a metal roof. The porch has vinyl fluted columns. The garage has been covered with metal siding and added onto. The rock wall is in dilapidated condition.

The farm also possesses integrity of **design**. A farm's design is expressed by its spatial relationships between the house, barns, garages, spring house, and ice house. These features were constructed for maximum efficiency and accessibility; those features maintain that relationship today. The six contributing structures retain their scale and massing as they were designed to function. While the appearance of individual features is variable, collectively those features give a viewer a strong understanding of the property's operation as a dairy farm, which was facilitated by the spatial relationship of the buildings to each other, as well as the paths connecting them, worn into the ground through decades of use.

The Collins farm house was built in 1894, on family land acquired by ancestor Robert Collins in 1868. With the retention of integrity factors location, setting, materials, and design, the property can be said to possess a strong integrity of its historic **feeling** and **association** with early 20th century dairy farming in Franklin County. The house displays the Collins family's desire to grow its farming operations and to provide a permanent, prominent home on their land. Without the house, the family could not live on the land. Without the barns, the cattle could not be sheltered and fed. Without the ice house, the milk could not be stored. Without the spring house, the water source would be contaminated. All of these structures were essential to the thriving agricultural operations of the farm in the early to mid 20th century and remain to tell the property's important story.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

www.loc.gov

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Von Allmen Dairy Farm Residence, National Register of Historic Places, Cynthia Johnson. 2007

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Food and Everyday Life on Kentucky Family Farms 1920-1950, John Van Willigen & Anne Van Willigen. 2006. University of Kentucky Press.

Charles Julian Farm, National Register Additional Documentation 2024

African American Historic Context Report for the City of Frankfort, Kentucky. Cultural Heritage Works & Richard Grubb and Associates, 2022.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FR 47

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23.35 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.194813 | Longitude: -84.910143 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.193573 | Longitude: -84.910366 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.193253 | Longitude: -84.911422 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.194024 | Longitude: -84.912680 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.194778 | Longitude: -84.913351 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.195495 | Longitude: -84.913626 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.196065 | Longitude: -84.913498 |
| 8. Latitude: 38.196998 | Longitude: -84.912984 |
| 9. Latitude: 38.196510 | Longitude: -84.910456 |
| 10. Latitude: 38.196086 | Longitude: -84.910577 |
| 11. Latitude: 38.195954 | Longitude: -84.909887 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

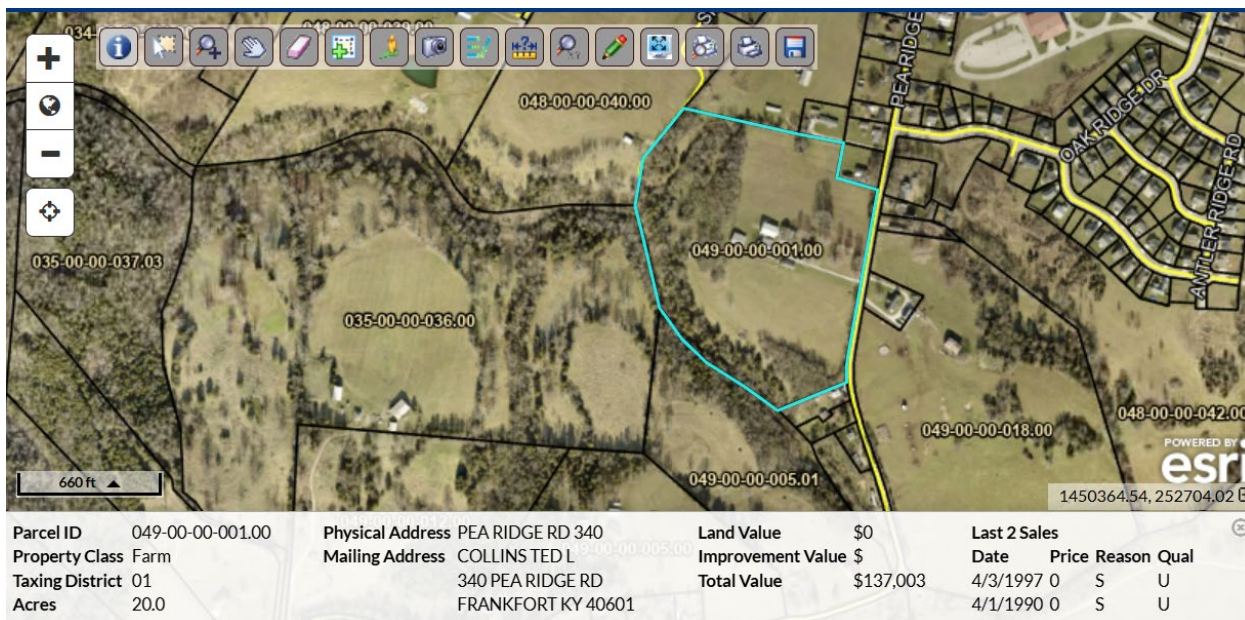
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary listed on the National Register remains unchanged. The Franklin County Property Valuation Administrator defines the area as parcel number 049-00-00-001.00. This parcel is indicated on the map below with light blue outline.



The Collins Farm is a 20-acre area enclosed by an aqua-colored line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This acreage is currently owned by Collins family descendants and on it stands the agricultural buildings historically associated with the family’s farming operations. This area has the highest amount of integrity of setting to support the integrity of association necessary for National Register listing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Natalie Wilkerson
 organization: Cumberland Ventures, LLC
 street & number: 307 Washington St
 city or town: Frankfort state: KY zip code: 40601
 e-mail natalie@cumberlandventuresky.com
 telephone: 502-330-3088
 date: 05/01/2026

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Photographs--Photo Log

Name of Property: Collins Farm
City or Vicinity: Frankfort
County: Franklin
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Natalie Wilkerson
Date Photographed: 01/08/2026 & 3/12/2026

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 31. Collins residence, looking west.
- 2 of 31. Collins residence, looking north.
- 3 of 31. Collins residence, looking south.
- 4 of 31. Collins residence, looking east.
- 5 of 31. Ice house, looking north.
- 6 of 31. Spring house, looking southwest.
- 7 of 31. Spring house, looking east.
- 8 of 31. Remnants of rock wall, looking north.
- 9 of 31. Domestic compound, looking west. Shed, garage, and dairy barn pictured.
- 10 of 31. Domestic compound, looking north. Shed, garage, and white barn pictured.
- 11 of 31. Historic interior of garage, looking north.
- 12 of 31. Red barn, looking west.
- 13 of 31. Red barn, looking north.
- 14 of 31. Interior of red barn, looking west.
- 15 of 31. White barn, looking west.
- 16 of 31. White barn and dairy barn, looking east.
- 17 of 31. Contemporary garage, looking southwest.
- 18 of 31. Domestic compound, looking south. Residence, shed, garage, and white barn pictured.
- 19 of 31. Dairy barn, looking northwest.
- 20 of 31. Dairy barn and white barn, looking northwest.
- 21 of 31. Dairy barn, looking west.
- 22 of 31. Cattle chute, looking northwest.
- 23 of 31. Cattle chute, looking west.
- 24 of 31. South bay of dairy barn.
- 25 of 31. Central bay of dairy barn.
- 26 of 31. North bay of dairy barn.
- 27 of 31. Central hall and stairwell of residence.
- 28 of 31. North Parlor.
- 29 of 31. South Parlor.
- 30 of 31. Dining Room.
- 31 of 31. Second Floor Stair Landing.

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State

Collins Farm
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kentucky
County and State



Collins Farm, Franklin County, Kentucky, wide area map