

CULTURAL HISTORIC BASELINE SURVEY FOR THE
PROPOSED KY 227 CURVE CORRECTION IN SCOTT
COUNTY FROM APPROXIMATELY 1.1 MI NORTHWEST OF
THE INTERSECTION WITH LLOYD ROAD TO
APPROXIMATELY 0.12 MI NORTHWEST OF THE
INTERSECTION WITH VILEY LANE



by
Brittany Sams, MHP

Prepared for



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By
Brittany Sams, MHP

Prepared for

Phil Logsdon, AICP
H.W. Lochner
2365 Harrodsburg Road
Suite B400
Lexington, KY 40504
Phone: (502) 370-8482
Email: plogsdon@hwlochner.com

Prepared by

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.
151 Walton Avenue
Lexington, Kentucky 40508
Phone: (859) 252-4737
Fax: (859) 254-3747
Email: rmniquette@crai-ky.com
CRA Project No.: K220582



Trent Spurlock, MHP
Principal Investigator

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Lead Agency: Federal Highway Administration

ABSTRACT

From May through July 2024, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed a cultural historic baseline survey for the proposed KY 227 curve correction in Scott County from approximately 1.1 mi northwest of the intersection with Lloyd Road to approximately 0.12 mi northwest of the intersection with Viley Lane. The survey was conducted at the request of Phil Logsdon of H.W. Lochner on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

The project's purpose is to address horizontal and vertical sight distance issues and reduce crash frequency and severity. The project was identified through a Highway Safety Improvement Program study which recommended improvements on KY 227 (Stamping Ground Road) between Mileposts 1.6 and 2.2. The project proposes to provide 12 ft lanes (they are currently 11 ft) and improve the geometry, shoulders, and clear zones. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet determined that, for the purpose of the cultural historic resource baseline survey, the area of potential effects was defined as a 150 ft buffer from each side of the proposed project's centerline for a 300 ft corridor. Any parcel that extends into the proposed project's area of potential effects was surveyed for the proposed project.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel initiated a review of records maintained by the Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office) to determine if previously recorded cultural historic resources are located in the area of potential effects. Geographic information system data provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council indicated there are four previously surveyed properties within the area of potential effects (SC 150, SC 173, SC 174, and SC 693). Groverland (SC 150) is a circa 1840–1850 dwelling with Greek Revival characteristics and mid-twentieth-century wing additions. The dwelling is included in the Kentucky Heritage Council database with a status of Meets National Register Criteria. SC 693, a vernacular dwelling located on the same parcel as Groverland, was recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in a 2009 report and is included in the Kentucky Heritage Council database with an undetermined National Register of Historic Places status (Ball 2009). The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) is a dwelling exhibiting the Federal architectural style and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 under Criterion C (Bevins 1975). According to the Kentucky Heritage Council's online database, SC 173 is recorded as the "Vivian" Upshaw Brooking House, while the site's National Register of Historic Places nomination refers to it as the "Vivion" Upshaw Brooking House. Therefore, the spelling of the name as it appears in the nomination form is used throughout this report. The Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 under Criterion A with areas of significance including education, politics, religion, and social/humanitarian interests (Bevins 1972). The period of significance for the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) spans from 1825–1831.

The review of records also resulted in locating two cultural historic survey reports with a study area overlapping the area of potential effects for the current proposed project. A county-wide survey of Scott County, Kentucky, was undertaken from 1987 to 1988 by Anne Bolton Bevins and Helen C. Powell on behalf of the Scott County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Kentucky Heritage Council (Bevins and Powell 1988). The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) and the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) were included in the county-wide survey. At the time of the survey, both sites were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The second report, *A Cultural Historic Survey for Proposed Cell Tower Location, Scott County, Kentucky*, was completed in 2009 by Robert Ball for Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc. (Ball 2009). The cultural historic survey was for a proposed telecommunications tower located near Duval, Kentucky. The 2009 report's area of potential effects included SC 693 and recommended the site ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Kentucky Heritage Council (State Historic Preservation Office) concurred that SC 693 was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in a letter dated May 15, 2009 (Mark Dennen, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council, to Virginia Janssen, Project Manager, Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc., 2009).

During the field survey, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel identified a total of 14 cultural historic sites within the area of potential effects, including nine sites which were previously undocumented (Site 1 [SC 808], Site 2 [SC 809], Sites 4–7 [SC 810–SC 813], Site 9 [SC 814], Site 11 [SC 817], and Site 12 [SC 818]), in addition to two previously unrecorded culverts (Site A [SC 815] and Site B [SC 816]). Three sites (Site 3 [SC 173], Site 8 [SC 174], and Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) were previously documented. At the time of their initial surveys, SC 150 and SC 693 may have been assumed to have been situated on different parcels. At the time of the current survey, both SC 150 and SC 693 are on the same parcel; therefore, for the purposes of this report, SC 150 and SC 693 were addressed as a single site. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that Sites 2, 4–7, 9, and 11 (SC 809, SC 810–SC 813, SC 814, and SC 817) and Sites A (SC 815) and B (SC 816) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, B, or C. Sites 1 (SC 808) and 12 (SC 818) could not be fully observed from the right-of-way and were not accessed during the time of survey. Only portions of Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) were accessed, with the majority of the property recorded from the right-of-way per the property owner's request. Therefore, as the three sites could not be fully evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that Sites 1 (SC 808), 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]), and 12 (SC 818) are undetermined for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that a stone fence located on the parcel associated with Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]), aligned along KY 227, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]) retains integrity to remain listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an exemplary example of the Federal style in Scott County. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]) retains integrity to remain listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, with areas of significance including education, politics, religion and social/humanitarian interests. Furthermore, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends the National Register of Historic Places boundary for Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]) remain unchanged from the boundary included in the National Register of Historic Places nomination. However, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends a minor alteration to the boundary for Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]). The proposed National Register of Historic Places boundary for the stone fence associated with Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]) aligned to the northeast of KY 227 is the footprint of the stone fence which begins at Viley Lane and continues to the southeast, crossing Blue Spring Branch.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that the proposed project will result in No Effect to Site 1 (SC 808) and Site 12 (SC 818) if they were later determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends the proposed project will result in No Effect to the National Register of Historic Places-listed Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]). Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends that the proposed project will result in No Adverse Effect to Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]) and the National Register of Historic Places-eligible stone fence associated with Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]). Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., also recommends that the proposed project will result in No Adverse Effect to Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]) if it were later determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Thus, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for the proposed project.

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I. PURPOSE OF REPORT

From May through July 2024, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed a cultural historic baseline survey for the proposed KY 227 curve correction in Scott County from approximately 1.1 mi northwest of the intersection with Lloyd Road to approximately 0.12 mi northwest of the intersection with Viley Lane (Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of Phil Logsdon of H.W. Lochner on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC).

The purpose of the survey was to:

- 1) identify and document all cultural historic sites (aboveground resources 45 years of age or older) located within the area of potential effects (APE);
- 2) evaluate their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and recommend boundaries, if eligible; and
- 3) evaluate the effect of the project on any properties included in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP.

The proposed project involves addressing horizontal and vertical sight distance issues and reducing crash frequency and severity. The project was identified through a Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) study which recommended improvements on KY 227 (Stamping Ground Road) between Mileposts 1.6 and 2.2. The project proposes to provide 12 ft lanes (they are currently 11 ft) and improve the geometry, shoulders, and clear zones. The KYTC determined that, for the purpose of the cultural historic resource baseline survey, the APE was defined as a 150 ft buffer from each side of the proposed project's centerline for a 300 ft corridor. Any parcel that extends into the proposed project's APE was surveyed for the proposed project (Figures 2 and 3). The APE was developed to take into consideration the scale and nature of the proposed project. It encompasses the area in which the proposed project may directly or indirectly affect historic properties, if such properties exist.

The survey was conducted to comply with federal regulations concerning the impact of federal actions on sites and structures listed in, or

eligible for nomination to, the NRHP. These regulations include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the regulations published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Federal actions include the use of federal funds or the granting of a federal permit.

The following report is a summary of the survey findings. Brittany Sams of CRA completed the work described herein during the months of May through July 2024. Fieldwork for the cultural historic survey was completed by Brittany Sams and Tim Condo in 18 personnel hours on May 8 and by Brittany Sams and Clarissa Gearer in 5.5 hours on June 4. Weather was warm with clear skies. No restrictions or limitations were placed on the survey effort other than the inability to access properties and the interiors of outbuildings within the APE. Three previously surveyed properties (Sites 3 [SC 173], 8 [SC 174], and 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) and nine previously undocumented properties (Sites 1 [SC 808], 2 [SC 809], 4–7 [SC 810–SC 813], 9 [SC 814], 11 [SC 817] and 12 [SC 818], in addition to two culverts (Site A [SC 815] and Site B [SC 816]), for a total of 14 sites were recorded during the field survey.

CRA recommends that Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]) retains integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion C as an exemplary example of the Federal style in Scott County. CRA recommends that Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]) retains integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A with areas of significance including education, politics, religion and social/humanitarian interests.

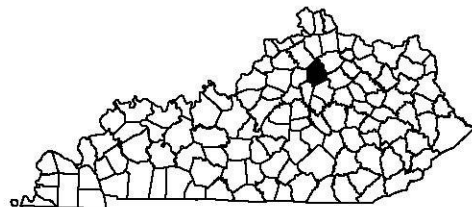


Figure 1. Map of Kentucky showing the location of Scott County.

CRA recommends Groverland Farm (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) has an undetermined NRHP eligibility status for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. Only portions of Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]) were accessed, with the majority of the property recorded from the right-of-way (ROW) per the property owner's request. CRA also recommends that the stone fence along the KY 227 road frontage associated with Groverland Farm (SC 150 and SC 693) is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of a dry-laid stone fence constructed from the mid-to-late nineteenth century in Scott County.

CRA recommends that Site 1 (SC 808) and Site 12 (SC 818) are undetermined for listing in the NRHP as they could not be fully observed from the ROW and were not accessed during the time of survey. CRA further recommends that Sites 2, 4–7, 9, and 11 (SC 809, SC 810–SC 813, SC 814, and SC 817) and Sites A and B (SC 815 and SC 816) are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves addressing horizontal and vertical sight distance issues and reducing crash frequency and severity along a portion of KY 227. The project was identified through a HSIP study which recommended improvements along KY 227 (Stamping Ground Road) between Mileposts 1.6 and 2.2. The project proposes to provide 12 ft lanes (they are currently 11 ft) and improve the geometry, shoulders, and clear zones.

The KYTC determined that, for the purpose of the cultural historic resource baseline survey, the APE was defined as a 150 ft buffer from each side of the proposed project's centerline for a 300 ft corridor. Any parcel that extends into the proposed project's APE was surveyed for the proposed project (see Figures 2 and 3). The APE was developed to take into consideration the scale and nature of the proposed project. It encompasses the area in which the proposed project may directly or indirectly affect historic properties, if such properties exist.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Scott County is located within the Inner portion of the Bluegrass region. The topography ranges from gently rolling to hilly. Local relief is generally less than 100 ft in the southern part of the county, with the greatest local reliefs in the vicinity of Eagle Creek. Within the area, differences in elevation between the stream and adjacent upland exceed 140 ft. Ridgetop elevations generally range between 900 and 1,000 ft. The highest elevation in the county, 1,060 ft, is along a ridge on the Scott-Harrison County line 1 mi west of Leesburg and is part of the drainage divide between the Kentucky and Licking Rivers (McGrain 1978).

Stamping Ground is a home rule-class city located along the western border of Scott County. The area hosts sections of North Elkhorn Creek and several smaller tributaries, including Lecomptes Run, McConnell Run, and Locust Fork.

The proposed project centers on a portion of KY 227 (Stamping Ground Road) from approximately 1.1 mi northwest of the intersection with Lloyd Road to approximately 0.12 mi northwest of the intersection with Viley Lane. Within the APE, KY 227 traverses rural, sparsely populated areas between Stamping Ground and Great Crossing in Scott County. Both northeast and southwest of KY 227, the terrain consists of moderately sloping agricultural land interspersed by small, single-family residential parcels. The terrain consists of cleared acreage outlined by stone fences and rows of trees. Within the APE, KY 227 intersects Viley Lane. Additionally, the KY 227 crosses Blue Spring Branch in the northwestern portion of the APE (Figures 4–10).

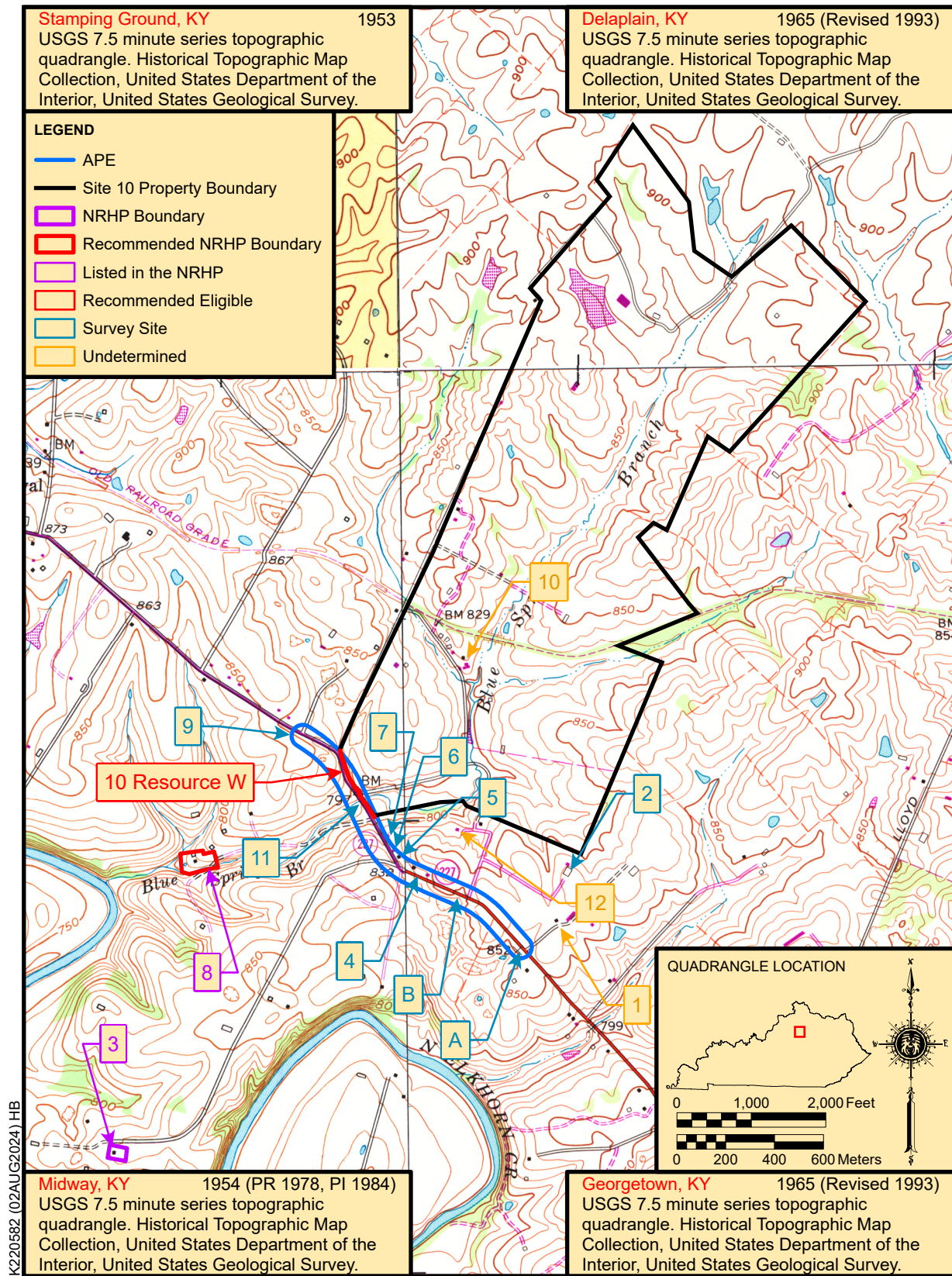


Figure 2. Topographic map depicting the locations of Sites 1–12, A, and B within the APE.

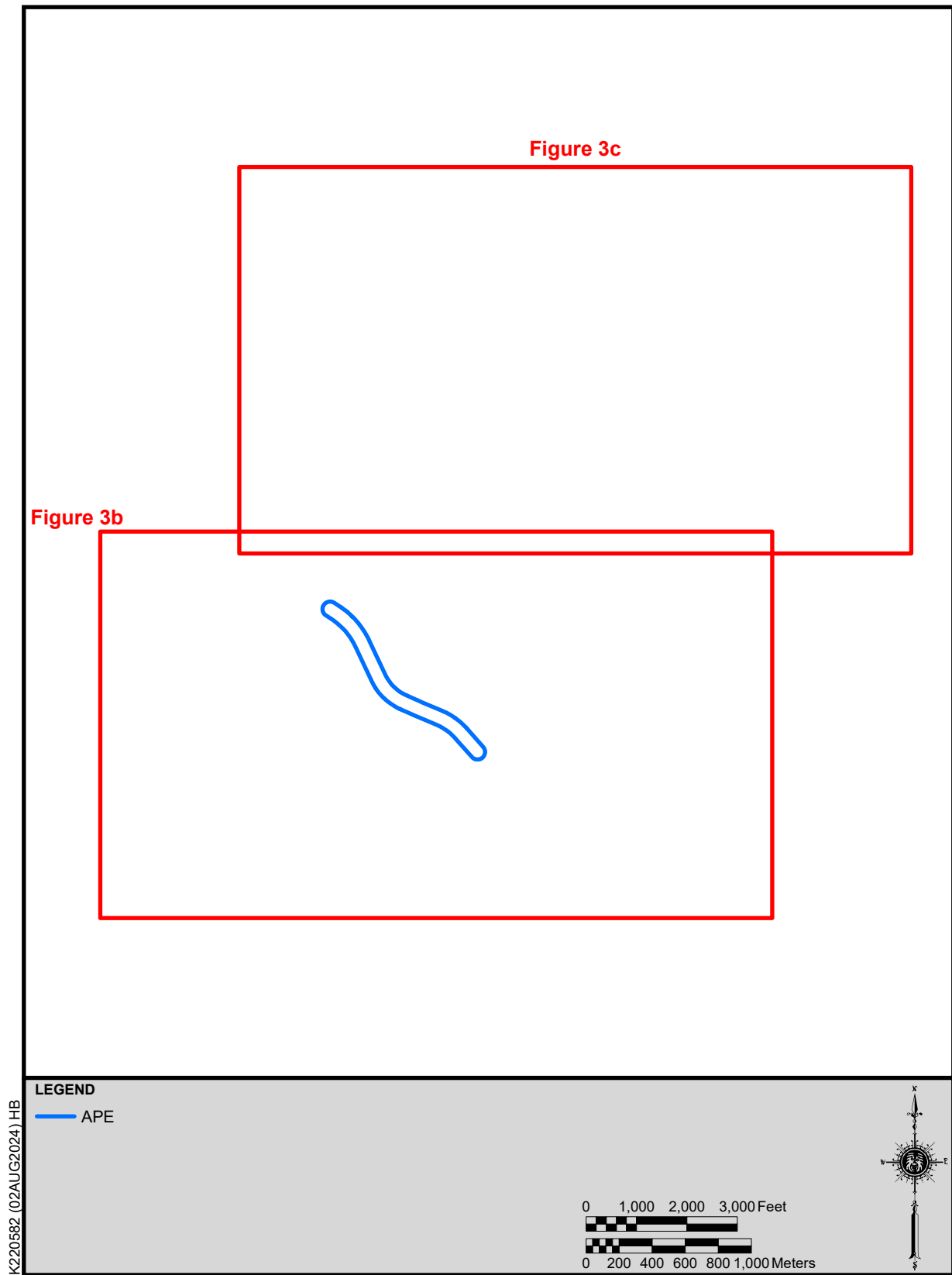


Figure 3a. Aerial photograph depicting the APE, project plans, and the locations of Sites 1–12, A, and B (KEY).

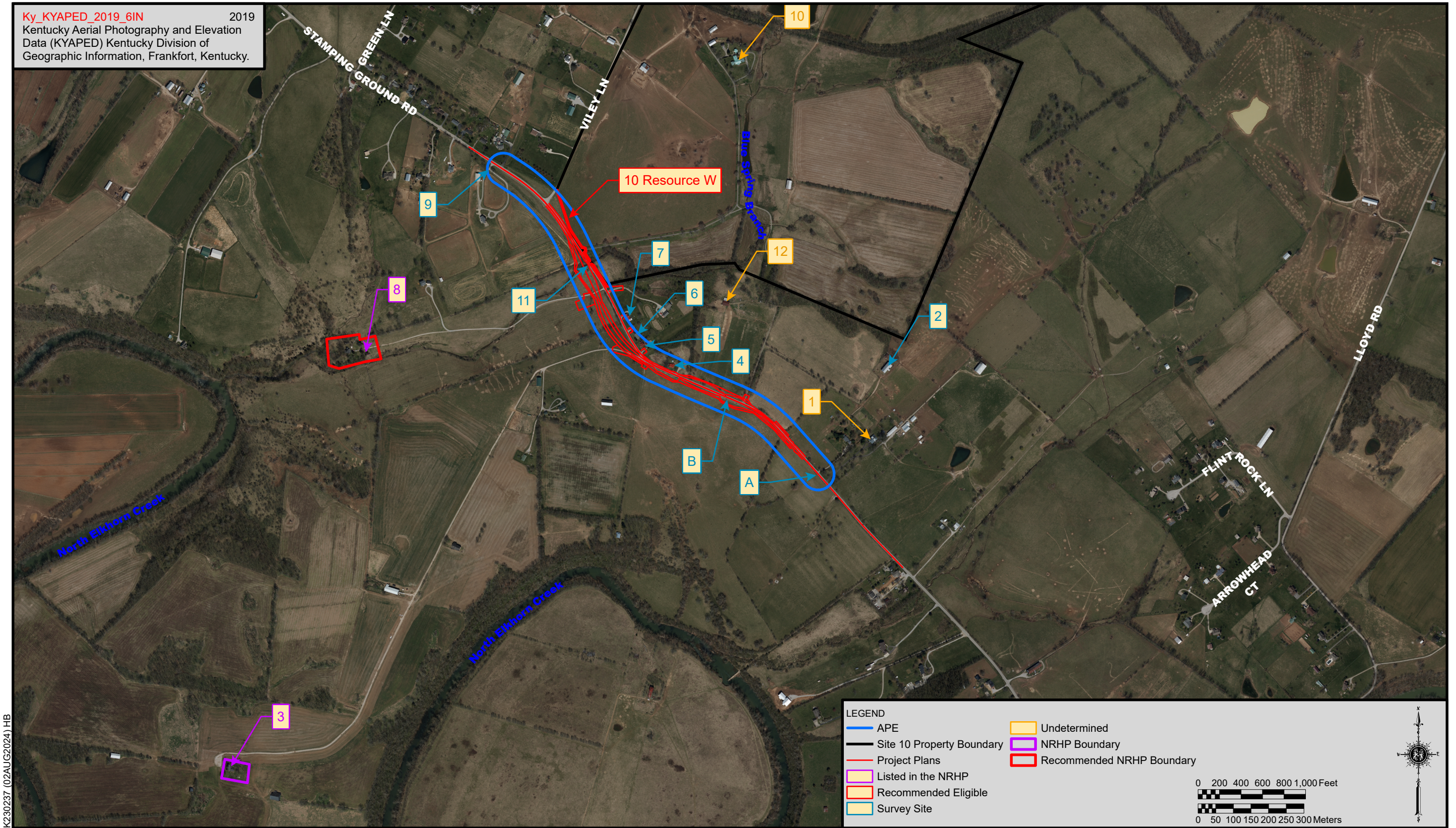


Figure 3b. Aerial photograph depicting the APE, project plans, and the locations of Sites 1–12, A, and B.

Ky_KYAPED_2019_6IN 2019
Kentucky Aerial Photography and Elevation
Data (KYAPED) Kentucky Division of
Geographic Information, Frankfort, Kentucky.



Figure 3c. Aerial photograph depicting the APE, project plans, and the locations of Sites 1–12, A, and B.



Figure 4. Overview of the project area from near the southeastern-most portion of the APE, looking northwest.



Figure 5. Overview of the project area from near the main entrance to Groverland Farm (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]), looking southeast.



Figure 6. Overview of the project area from near the main entrance to Groverland Farm (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]), looking northwest along KY 227 to Site 11 (SC 817).



Figure 7. Overview of the project area from near the northwestern-most portion of the APE, looking southeast along KY 227.



Figure 8. Overview of the project area near the entry to Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]), within the parcel boundary, looking northwest.



Figure 9. Overview of the project area near the entry to Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]), within the parcel boundary, looking north.



Figure 10. Overview of the project area near the entry to Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]), within the parcel boundary, looking south.

IV. RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). In addition, guidelines offered in the following documents were followed: *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24* (NPS 1985); *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1990 [Revised 1991, 1995, 1997]); *Kentucky Historic Resources Survey Manual* (Kentucky Heritage Council [KHC] n.d.); and *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2017).

Before entering the field, available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the project area were identified and reviewed.

This task began with an investigation of the records of the KHC. Geographic Information System (GIS) data accessed from the KHC online database indicated that there are four previously surveyed properties within the APE: SC 150, SC 173, SC 174, and SC 693. Groverland Farm (SC 150) was first documented by Ann Bevins via a Kentucky Historic Resources Form in 1970 as part of a county-wide initiative by the Kentucky Heritage Commission. The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) and the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) were likewise surveyed by Bevins as part of a county-wide initiative in 1973. Initial documentation of the aforementioned cultural historic resources is not associated with a report; however, the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) and the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) were subsequently listed in the NRHP by Bevins in 1975 and 1973, respectively. The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) was under Criterion C as an exemplary example of the Federal style residence (Bevins 1975). According to the KHC's online database, SC 173 is recorded as the

“Vivian” Upshaw Brooking House, while the site’s NRHP nomination refers to it as the “Vivion” Upshaw Brooking House. Therefore, the spelling of the name as it appears in the nomination form is used throughout this report. The Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) was listed under Criterion A with areas of significance including education, politics, religion, and social/humanitarian interests with a period of significance spanning from 1825 to 1831 (Bevins 1972).

A county-wide survey of Scott County, Kentucky, was undertaken between 1987 and 1988 by Anne Bolton Bevins and Helen C. Powell on behalf of the Scott County Planning and Zoning Commission and the KHC. The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) and the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) were included in the county-wide survey. At the time of the 1987–1988 survey, both sites were listed in the NRHP.

In 2009, Robert Ball authored a report titled *A Cultural Historic Survey for Proposed Cell Tower Location, Scott County, Kentucky*, for Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc. The cultural historic survey was for a proposed telecommunications tower located near Duval, Kentucky. The survey’s APE included SC 693 and recommended the site ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Ball 2009). The KHC concurred that SC 693 was not eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 15, 2009 (Mark Dennen, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, KHC, to Virginia Janssen, Project Manager, Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc., 2009).

It is also worth noting that historian Ann Bevins wrote extensively about Scott County and the Stamping Ground area, specifically the Great Crossings area, which is widely covered in multiple contexts compiled by Bevins. These contexts are not surveys, but rather explore the findings of surveys completed in Scott County in the 1970s.

In addition to authoring the Choctaw Indian Academy NRHP nomination in 1972 and the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House NRHP nomination in 1975, Bevins utilized the results of various surveys to compile a publication titled *A*

History of Scott County As Told by Selected Buildings in 1981. Site 3 (SC 173), Site 8 (SC 174), and Site 10 (SC 151) are discussed in various chapters within this book (Bevins: 1972, 1975, 1981).

In 1985, Bevins authored a report on behalf of the KHC titled *Historical Development of Agricultural Buildings with Specific Focus on Agricultural Resources of Scott County, Kentucky* (Bevins 1985). The report specifically addressed three areas within Scott County: 5,031 acres within the Great Crossings Region; 5,135 acres within the McConnell’s Run/Lytle’s Fork Area; and 4,946 acres within the Eagle Creek Area. The report included a general overview of the areas within the county, a background history of farm buildings, changes in American agriculture and farm buildings, farm buildings in the first half of the twentieth century, changes to farms since World War II, and recommendations for a program for rural preservation. Moreover, within the three areas examined, the report addressed the history of extant roads, the soils, built environment features, historical development of the area, farms in the area, and significant structures in the area. The purpose of the project was to gather information addressing the survivorship of barns, owners’ residences, tenant houses, and other structural types as they relate to their specific regions and soil associations. From these analyses, generalizations were made regarding types of structures and special features of various types of service buildings. Previously surveyed Sites 3 (the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]) and 8 (the Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]) within this current report were surveyed as part of the 1985 report. At the time of the 1985 report, both SC 173 and SC 174 were listed in the NRHP. Although Bevins discussed agricultural structures associated with both sites, she did not recommend expanding the NRHP boundaries.

In 1989, Bevins authored *A Statement of Historic Contexts and Property Types Summary: Agriculture in Scott County, Kentucky: Exploration-Settlement Period, 1774-1820, Antebellum Period, 1820-1865* on behalf of the Georgetown-Scott County Joint Planning Commission and the KHC (Bevins 1989). Within the context, SC 174 (the Choctaw Indian

Academy) is used as an example within several contexts, including housing for enslaved persons.

In addition to the file search, archival research included a review of available maps, used to help identify potential historic structures within the APE for the proposed project. The following maps were reviewed:

1808 Map of The State of Kentucky (Munsell 1808)

1879 Map of Scott County, Kentucky (Beers and Lanagan 1879)

1906 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1906)

1908 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1908)

1942 General Highway Map, Scott County, Kentucky (Kentucky Department of Highways [KDH] 1942)

1952 aerial photograph, Number 1SY0000030036 (USGS 1952)

1954 Georgetown, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1954a)

1954 Midway, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1954b)

1955 General Highway Map, Scott County, Kentucky (KDH 1955)

1960 aerial photograph, Number 1VXL000050334 (USGS 1960)

1965 Delaplain, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1965a)

1965 (Photorevised [PR] 1978) Delaplain, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS 1965 [PR 1978])

1965 aerial photograph, Number 1VBDB00010144 (USGS 1965b)

In the early nineteenth century, the land comprising the APE was located in an emerging area known as “The Buffalo Stamping Ground,” named for the buffalo that had previously inhabited the area. Gradually this small area of the Bluegrass became known as “Stamping Ground.” It is generally bounded by McConnell’s Run and Lecompte Run, branches of North Elkhorn Creek named after the late eighteenth-century surveyors who explored the area

(Stamping Ground Ruritan Club, 1990). The APE centers on KY 227 (Stamping Ground Road), southeast of the Stamping Ground’s commercial core and McConnell’s Run. An 1808 map of Kentucky indicates a road traversed the area within the same vicinity of present-day KY 227 (Munsell 1808). By 1879, an atlas of Scott County indicates the commercial core of Stamping Ground was well established, and, within the APE, several large agricultural enterprises had flourished (Beers and Lanagan 1879). The 1879 map indicates two roads within the APE, Viley Lane and Stamping Ground Pike. These roads traverse a route nearly identical to the roads in their present form. Farms indicated in the 1879 map include the extant dwellings/structures associated with Groverland (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]), the Vivion Upshaw Brooking house (Site 3 [SC 173]), and the Choctaw Indian Academy (Site 8 [SC 174]) in addition to non-extant farms and residences and a non-extant tollhouse. Noted change includes the establishment of a distillery on property owned by J.M. Viley, just east of Viley Lane. By 1906, the area remained largely agricultural. A 1906 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic map indicates there was little commercial activity outside of agricultural pursuits, excluding the establishment of the Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad north of the APE, which crossed the present-day Groverland Farm (Site 10) (Figure 11) (USGS 1906). By the mid-twentieth century, the residence associated with Site 1 (SC 808), had been constructed (Figure 12). In the mid-twentieth century, two single-family dwellings were constructed north of KY 227, south-southeast of Groverland Farm (Site 10) (Figure 13). The APE and adjacent areas remained predominately rural despite the growth of Stamping Ground to the northwest and Georgetown to the southeast. Minor residential development of single-family homes occurred in the early twenty-first century (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008; USGS 1998).

Additional documents identified during the archival research are listed in the bibliography. The sources identified during this research were used to develop Section V. Historic Context.



Figure 11. APE depicted on a portion of the 1879 Map of Scott County.

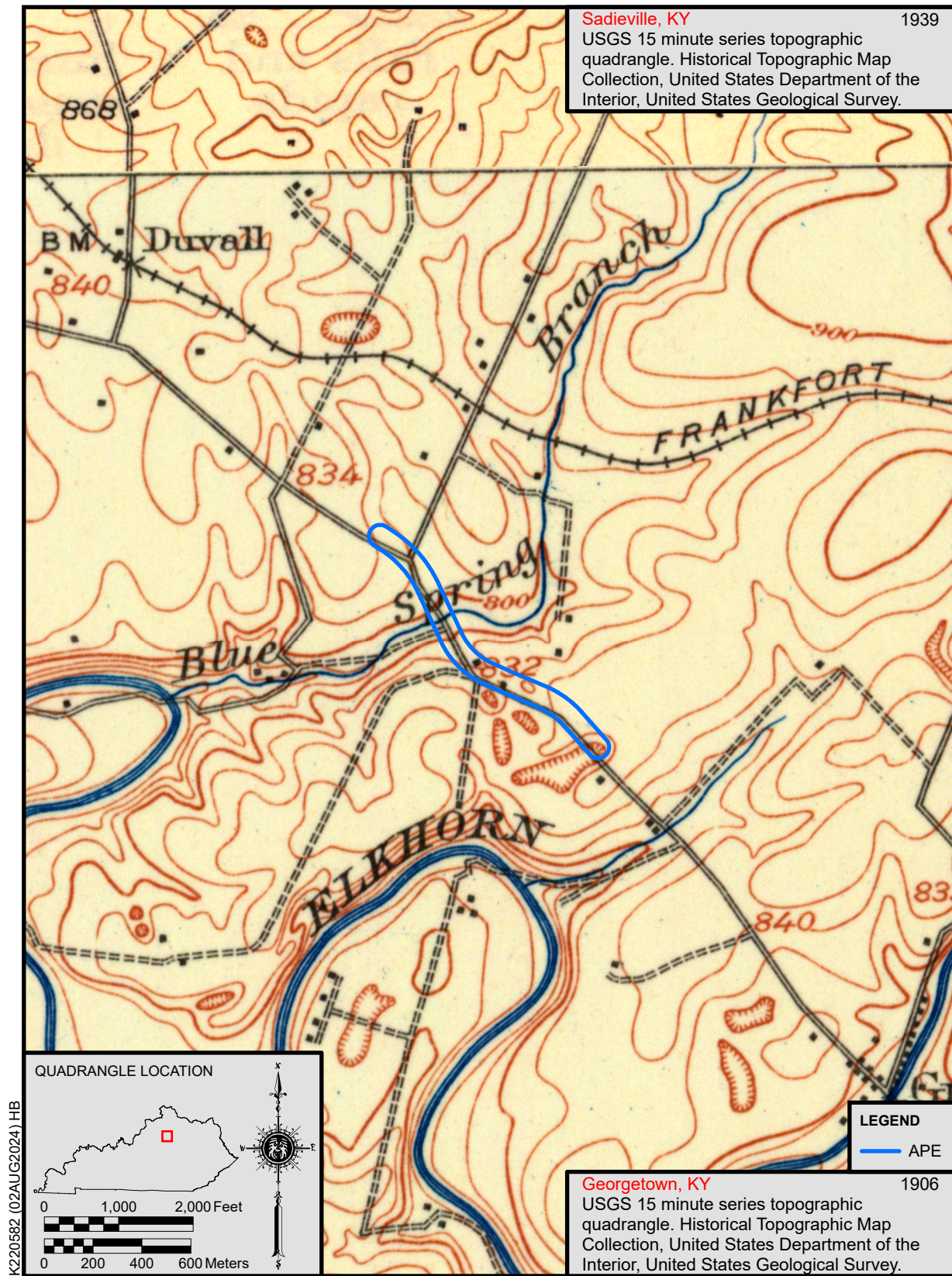


Figure 12. APE depicted on a portion of the 1906 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic map.

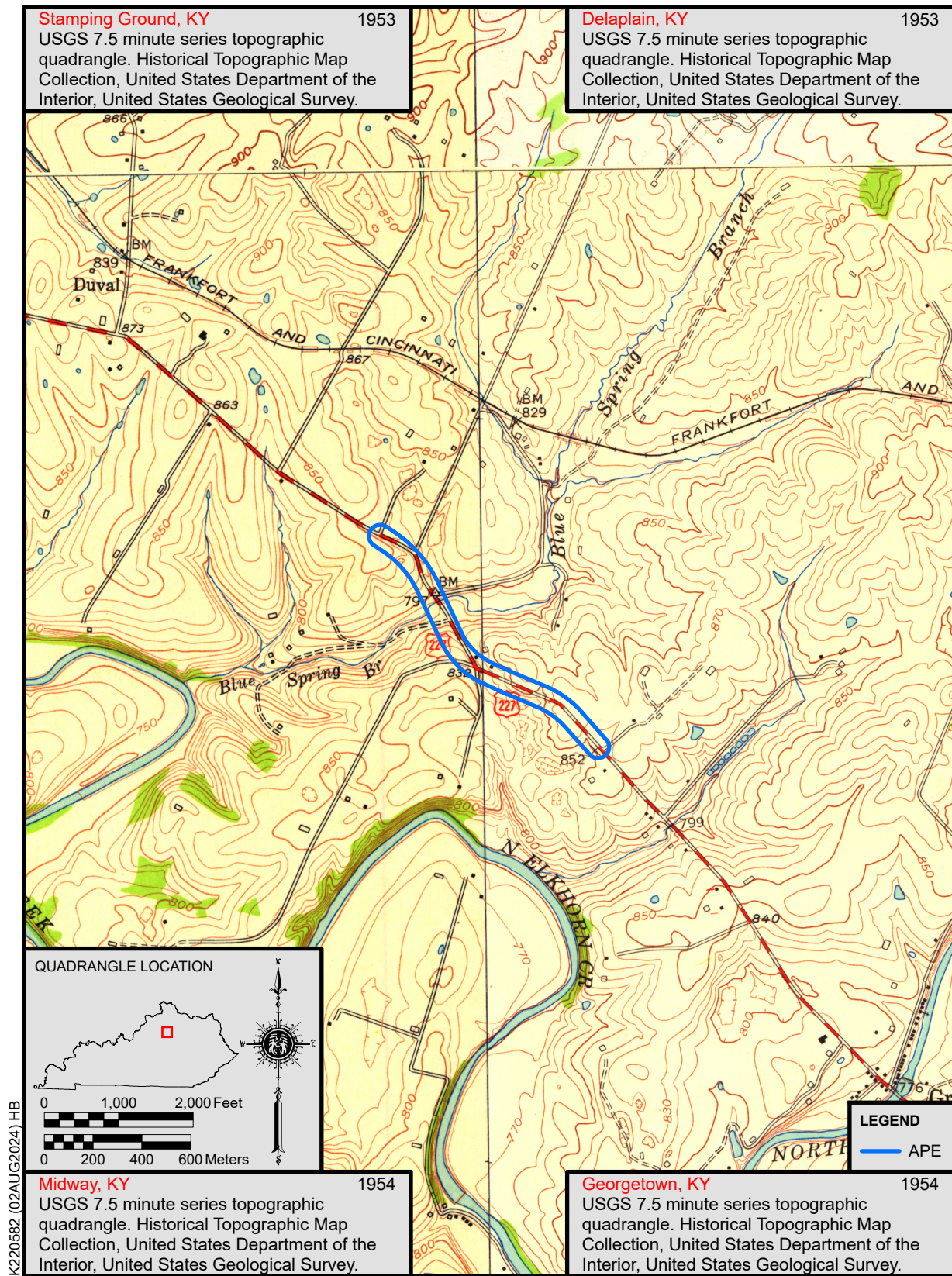


Figure 13. APE depicted on a portion of the 1954 Georgetown and Midway, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic maps.

Following the preliminary archival research, CRA staff conducted a field survey of the APE, during which all properties 45 years of age or older were identified. A topographic map and aerial photographs depicting the project area and APE were used to determine the locations of potential historic properties within the APE (see Figures 2 and 3). Buildings, structures, and other pertinent resources were mapped and photographed, and, when appropriate, CRA personnel attempted to obtain owner permission to document and analyze the interiors of outbuildings. Specific instances where CRA personnel were unable to secure landowner permission to access properties and the interiors of outbuildings are noted in the descriptions of the respective resources.

In addition to documenting individual properties, CRA also considered the potential for historic districts (including rural historic districts) within the APE. Although the area has remained rural and predominately agricultural from settlement to present-day, a notable rural landscape with a substantial concentration of thematically or architecturally related properties is not present. Although resources constructed within the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are extant, there is a lack of building inventory to establish thematic or architectural patterns. Moreover, many of the buildings that are currently present date to the mid-to-late twentieth century and the early twenty-first century, further diminishing integrity and cohesion of thematic and architectural patterns (Google Earth 2022; HistoricAerials 1983; USDA 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010; USGS 1952, 1954a, 1954b, 1960, 1975, 1965 [PR 1978], 1978, 1998). For the foregoing reasons, CRA recommends that there are no potential historic districts eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C within or adjacent to the APE.

Three previously surveyed properties (Site 3 [SC 173], Site 8 [SC 174], and Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) and nine previously undocumented properties (Site 1 [SC 808], Site 2 [SC 809], Sites 4–7 [SC 810–SC 813], Site 9 [SC 814], Site 11 [SC 817], and Site 12 [SC 818], in addition to two previously unrecorded culverts [Sites A (SC 815) and B (SC 816)]) were recorded, and a Kentucky

Individual Building Survey Form (KHC 2017–1) was completed for each resource. The surveyed properties were evaluated to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The descriptions and evaluations for these resources are found in Section VI. Inventory of Historic Resources.

In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in three aspects of American history recognized by these National Register Criteria:

- A. Association with historic events or activities;
- B. Association with important persons; or
- C. distinctive design or physical characteristics.

A fourth criterion, Criterion D, or the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history, is typically not used for aboveground resources. A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

V. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Scott County

In 1776, the Virginia General Assembly created Kentucky County from its western lands. The newly created Kentucky County had approximately the same boundaries as the state of Kentucky does today. In 1780, Kentucky County was divided into three separate counties—Fayette, Lincoln, and Jefferson—which collectively became the District of Kentucky in 1783 (Hammon 1992; Kleber 1992a:67). Then, in 1792, the Kentucky District dissipated in favor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the counties that comprised the district were eventually divided and subdivided into the 120 counties that presently make up Kentucky.

Scott County was created by the Kentucky General Assembly in June 1792 with land appropriated from Woodford County, and it is located in the Inner Bluegrass Cultural Landscape

region of Kentucky. The county was named in honor of Revolutionary War officer Charles Scott, who later became Kentucky's fourth governor. Scott County shares its borders with Owen, Grant, Harrison, Bourbon, Woodford, Fayette, and Franklin Counties. Georgetown is the county seat (Bevins 1992:805; Rennick 1984:266).

The area that is now Georgetown was first settled during the 1770s when John McClelland established a station around Royal Spring. After a Native American raid in 1776, the station was abandoned. It was not until the 1780s that this land was settled again. This time the area was settled by a Baptist minister, Elijah Craig, who established a paper mill, a ropewalk, and a distillery. In 1784, the town, then known as Lebanon, was incorporated. The name was changed to George Town, in honor of George Washington, in 1790. It was not until 1846 that the name was officially changed to reflect the current spelling of Georgetown (Bevins 1992:805–806; Rennick 1984:114–115, 1993:64–65).

In 1783, Colonel Robert Johnson, father of US Vice President and Scott County native Richard Mentor Johnson, settled his family near the massive buffalo crossing on North Elkhorn Creek. The area became the county's first permanent settlement and an early trading center known as Great Crossings (Bevins 1981:6; Perrin 1979:151).

Early settlers recognized the fertile soils of the southern portion of the county. This area was ideal for growing crops and maintaining livestock. Those settlers who did not make early claims within the fertile area of the southern portion of the county made claims in the northern portion of the county. The northern portion of the county, with its less agriculturally desirable land, was primarily valued for its timber, milling opportunities, and for speculative purposes (Bevins 1989:3).

Early Scott County agriculture produced grains such as corn, wheat, oats, and barley which were used in foodstuffs or distilled into liquor. By 1800, several local farmers had begun importing well-bred shorthorn cattle into the county, and the quality of the herds became widely known.

Although the county still trailed Fayette, Bourbon, and Clark Counties in livestock numbers, several large and successful stock farms, including ones owned by John C. Talbot, Junius R. Ward, and James Gaines, were established in Scott County (Perrin 1979:164, 167; Stamping Ground Women's Club 1975:87–88).

At an early date, farmers discovered that the Bluegrass region's soils and climate were ideal for the production of hemp. Initially they raised the crop to make coarse cloth and twine, both of which were used by the individual farmers, but they soon discovered a market for bailing rope and cloth in the Deep South. By 1793, Elijah Craig was operating a ropewalk in Georgetown. Later, Henry C. Herndon opened a ropewalk and bagging factory at Great Crossing, which indicates that cultivation of the crop continued to increase during the first years of the nineteenth century (Apple et al. 1993:39–40, 132; Troutman 1971:163–166).

Farmers in central Kentucky discovered that the cattle and hemp industries complemented one another. Farms were often suited for both, and in the early nineteenth century farmers started improving their herds through the importation of Shorthorn cattle directly from England to the county. Farmers even formed the Scott County Importing Company, which had imported a large number of the livestock to the county by 1854 (Apple et al. 1993:123).

Scott County grew steadily throughout the antebellum period. In 1800, 8,007 people lived in the county. There were 1,910 enslaved people in the county in this year, which accounted for almost 24 percent of the total population. Only 12 free African Americans resided in the county (Bevins 1989:5). By 1820, Scott County's population had grown to include 14,219 residents. This total was slightly above Woodford and Harrison Counties' populations of 12,207 and 12,278 residents, respectively, but trailed Bourbon County with its 17,664 residents. The number of enslaved African Americans had increased to 4,620, or slightly over 32 percent of the county's total population. Respectively, they accounted for 29, 17.4, and 38 percent of Bourbon, Harrison, and Woodford Counties'

populations. There were 54 free Black people living in Scott County at the time of the 1820 census. This compares to 130 in Bourbon County, 90 in Harrison County, and 107 individuals in Woodford County (Bevins 1989:15).

In the spring of 1825, the Choctaw Indian Academy opened on Richard M. Johnson's Blue Spring farm near Great Crossings. It was operated by the Kentucky Baptist Mission Society with Thomas Henderson as superintendent. By 1826, the school's enrollment had climbed to approximately 100 boys. The children belonged to the Choctaw, Pottawatomi, Creek, and Chickasaw Tribes. Additionally, a few boys from neighboring farms attended the school (Bevin 1972). The curriculum that was designed to assimilate Choctaw children into white society included reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, surveying, astronomy, and music. As years passed, enslaved people would build more and more of these 16 ft square log houses to accommodate swelling numbers of students (Snyder 2017). In 1831, due to a timber shortage, Johnson relocated the school to his White Sulphur Springs farm, which also served as a fashionable health and watering resort. It was at the White Sulphur Springs farm that the Lancasterian system of trade school was adopted and gained approval (Bevins 1972). Enrollment peaked at 188 in 1835, with students coming from several different tribes. Peter Pitchlyn, a member of the Choctaw, replaced Henderson as superintendent in 1841 and later removed the Choctaw students from the school. It closed in 1845 under the leadership of Daniel Vanderslice (Apple et al. 1993:157; Drake 1993:269).

Georgetown College opened in 1830 and served as the first Baptist college in the country west of the Allegheny Mountains. Its founders first gathered in 1829, when they incorporated the Trustees for the Kentucky Baptist Education Society. The college featured a full faculty by 1840 (Mills et al. 1979:8:1-2).

By 1841, Scott County farms contained 7,788 cattle and 6,470 horses. In 1850, farmers owned 6,286 head of cattle, which ranked sixth amongst the 13 Inner Bluegrass counties. The county's farms also included 3,141 dairy cows, 5,319 horses, 2,228 mules, and 30,043 hogs. Scott

County's livestock herd was the fifth most valuable in the Bluegrass region at \$653,245, which was well above the state's per county average value of \$296,661 (Amos 1988:81-82; Apple et al. 1993:123).

In 1850, Scott County farms produced 49,677 bushels of wheat, which was the fifth highest total in the region and more than twice the state's per county average. Farmers in the county raised 1,089,109 bushels of corn, which was the seventh highest total in the Inner Bluegrass region and slightly less than double the state's per county average. Kentucky produced 16,432 tons of hemp in 1849, which was the highest total in the United States, and it was the Inner Bluegrass region that produced the majority of the crop by growing 11,842 tons of it. This quantity represented 72 percent of the state's total, and of this percentage Scott County contributed 13.6 percent with its total of 1,612 tons produced in 1850 (Amos 1988:82-83; Apple et al. 1993:126).

During the Civil War, Scott was one of the few counties in Kentucky to have more soldiers in the Confederate Army than the Union Army. Despite its Southern sympathies, the county was also home to both Kentucky's war governor and to one of the war's most notorious Union commanders. James F. Robinson was a staunch Union Democrat and served as governor after Beriah Magoffin resigned in 1862. General Stephen G. Burbridge, who was born in Georgetown in 1831, was the commander of the Kentucky Military District in 1864. His abuses of citizens and Confederate prisoners earned him the sobriquet "Butcher" Burbridge (Bevins 1992:805-806; Dew 1992:142).

John Hunt Morgan occupied Georgetown for two days during his 1862 Kentucky Raid to disrupt communications and Federal troop movements. Morgan returned on July 10, 1864, after his men had been routed at Mount Sterling. Although the Confederate troops were greeted warmly by Southern sympathizers, they immediately began looting stores and stealing private property (Apple et al. 1993:195, 199; Kleber 1992b:371).

After the Civil War, Scott County continued to rely primarily on an agricultural economy. The war, along with the destruction of the Southern cotton plantations, brought changes in the type of farming conducted in central Kentucky. The decreased demand for hemp bagging and bailing rope in conjunction with increased foreign competition forced Kentucky farmers to all but abandon the crop as a source of income in the late nineteenth century. Innovations in types of tobacco allowed central Kentucky farmers to compete with the growers in western Kentucky who had previously raised large amounts of the crop. By the 1880s, burley tobacco, which had been developed in southern Ohio in the 1860s, was widely grown in the Bluegrass region of the state. Livestock, especially cattle, continued to play an important role in central Kentucky agriculture (Amos 1988:128–129, 131–132).

In 1870, there were 811 farms in the county, compared to 943 farms in 1860. Scott County farmers raised 3,728 horses, 1,416 mules, 2,242 dairy cows, 7,743 sheep, and 16,397 hogs. They also raised 4,816 head of cattle, which was considerably fewer than neighboring Bourbon and Fayette Counties, but still ranked sixth in the region. Scott County farmers owned \$891,035 worth of livestock, which was \$53,754 higher than the state average. In 1870, the county produced only 32,900 pounds of tobacco and over 1 million pounds of hemp. The county's total agricultural production for 1870 was over \$1.1 million, which ranked fifth in the Bluegrass region (Amos 1988:132–134; Apple et al. 1993:225).

By 1880, there were 1,337 farms in Scott County, an increase of 526 over the number of farms in 1870. In 1880, the county only produced 42,900 pounds of tobacco, but in 1881 production reached 293,780 pounds. Production continued to increase, and by 1889, annual production of burley tobacco had topped 3.5 million pounds annually. This drastic increase in the production of tobacco in the county over the decade also brought changes to the landscape. Woodlands and fences were removed to open land for tobacco cultivation. Tobacco barns for curing the leaf were constructed on farms throughout the region (Apple et al. 1993:226–227; University of Virginia [UVA] 2004).

Railroads also had significant impact on Scott County both economically and culturally. In 1874, the county raised \$25,000 to purchase ROW for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which was the first railway constructed through the county. The Southern ultimately connected Cincinnati with Chattanooga in southeastern Tennessee, with 22.5 mi of its line bisecting Scott County. Engineering and construction challenges presented by Eagle Creek in the northern portion of Scott County delayed completion of the line until 1877. In 1881, Cincinnati leased the line to the Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Texas Pacific Railway Company, which gave rise to the famous “Queen and Crescent Route” across the South (Apple et al. 1993:233–234).

The railroad enabled Scott County citizens to have direct and easy access to the burgeoning agricultural and commercial markets in Cincinnati. Several railroad stations were established along the line in Scott County, and Georgetown was able to find additional markets for its industries. Local residents could easily travel to Lexington and Cincinnati, and communities such as Kincaid Station developed along the railroad line in favor of older communities along the old turnpikes (Sulzer 1998:225–227).

As early as 1871, investors considered building a railroad line linking Frankfort, Georgetown, and Paris. Although their plans included connections to Louisville and the eastern Kentucky coal fields, the Paris, Georgetown, and Frankfort Railroad was never constructed. In early 1888, the General Assembly rechartered the company as the Kentucky Midland Railway. That same year, Scott County subscribed \$100,000 to the construction of the line, which was only proposed to link Frankfort, Georgetown, Paris, and Owingsville in Bath County. The railroad completed the line between Frankfort and Georgetown in 1889 with the help of convict labor (Gaines 1957:74; Sulzer 1998:225–227).

The following year, the Kentucky Midland Railway completed its line to Paris. The railroad could not cover the bonds that it had issued, and it entered into receivership in 1894. On February 27, 1897, the General Assembly chartered the

Frankfort and Cincinnati Railway Company, which took over operation of the beleaguered railroad. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad purchased the line in 1909, but the Kentucky Railroad Commission petitioned the courts to void the sale on the grounds of single ownership of parallel lines. The Frankfort and Cincinnati Railway Company continued to operate the line into the second half of the twentieth century. The railroad line was popularly known as The Whiskey Route because much of its freight (nearly 90 percent by the 1960s) was bourbon shipped from distilleries at Frankfort and Stamping Ground (Sulzer 1998:225–228).

By 1890, Scott County farms had regained their pre-Civil War production levels. That year, the county contained 1,541 farms for an average of 116 acres per farm. Their total value including land, buildings, and fences was over \$7.8 million, and the farms contained \$127,120 worth of implements. Scott County produced 988,610 bushels of corn, 81,806 bushels of oats, 263,636 bushels of wheat, and 13,660 bushels of barley in 1890 (UVA 2004).

By the end of the century, the county's livestock herd was worth \$973,108. Farmers also raised over 7.6 million pounds of tobacco in 1899 and produced 2,995 bushels of grass seed. Collective farm value in Scott County exceeded \$14.6 million in 1900. The number of farms grew drastically over the previous decade, with 1,921 farms in the county in 1900. This represented an increase of almost 25 percent (Amos 1988:134–138; UVA 2004).

After the Civil War, Scott County's population decreased 19.4 percent to 11,607 inhabitants in 1870. Population growth quickly returned to the county, and by 1880 it had increased to 14,965 residents. Spurred by the renewed prosperity of the county's farms, commercial and manufacturing growth, and the development of railroads, the population continued to grow. In 1890, the county's population was 16,546, and by 1900 it had reached 18,076, which was 55.7 percent higher than the 1870 census figure (UVA 2004).

Agriculture was vital to Scott County's economy in the early twentieth century. Tobacco and livestock were at the forefront of the county's

agricultural success. In the 1890s, farmers in the county turned to cattle breeds such as Hereford and Angus, reducing the number of Shorthorns raised. In 1909, Scott County's tobacco crop grossed over \$1 million, which was surpassed within the Inner Bluegrass region by only neighboring Bourbon County. By 1920, the county included over 10,166 head of cattle, approximately half of which were dairy cows (Amos 1988:136–137; Apple et al. 1993:228, 331).

Scott County's population decreased each of the first four decades of the twentieth century. It decreased to 16,956 residents by 1910, but the total number of farms remained virtually unchanged from the 1900 figure, with 1,914 farms located in the county in 1910. Of this total, 815 farms (42.5 percent) were operated by tenants. The number of residents in the county again decreased in 1920 when the population totaled 15,318. The number of farms in Scott County increased in 1920 to 2,186, and the tenant farms grew to a total of 891. By 1940, 14,314 residents were living in the county, which was less than the population figure of 1850. Many people left the rural areas for manufacturing jobs in nearby Lexington or other metropolitan areas in the region. The number of tenant farmers had declined to 635 in 1940 (UVA 2004).

Georgetown continued to develop into a manufacturing town with the establishment of the Indian Oil Refinery. The company hoped to exploit potential oil reserves in the county, but they were never found. Amidst a controversy regarding the company's polluting of North Elkhorn Creek, it shut the plant down in 1916. Other enterprises such as the Crosthwaite Harvesting Company, the George Pelton Company (manufacturers of typewriter ribbon), and the Weisenberger Mill also expanded the county's economy (Apple et al. 1993:284–286).

The most profound changes to Scott County's culture and economy occurred in the second half of the twentieth century. In 1959, the state announced the proposed route of Interstate 75, which would pass through the county from north to south and just east of Georgetown. The interstate would eventually link Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, with Miami, Florida. Once completed,

Interstate 75 would carry a large volume of automobile and truck traffic through the county. The state started construction of Interstate 64 through the southern portion of Scott County in the 1960s, and the interstate was completed in 1973. The interstates provided easy access to Lexington and Cincinnati, and after their completion, growth of a commuting residential population began (Apple et al. 1993:404).

Between 1950 and 1980, the county's population increased 44 percent from 15,141 to 21,813. The number increased to 23,867 in 1990. Georgetown's population increased from 4,420 in 1940 to 7,000 by 1960. The county seat continued to grow over the next three decades, with 11,404 residents accounted for in 1990. By 2000, Scott County had a population of 33,061. This increase in population between the 1980 and the 2000 census is due in part to the 1985 construction of the Toyota manufacturing plant in Georgetown. The plant opened in 1987 with over 3,000 employees. In 1990, the plant produced over 200,000 automobiles. The introduction of the plant further shifted the population of the county closer to Georgetown. During the early years of the twenty-first century, the county continued to steadily grow. The United States Census Bureau (USCB) estimated that by 2005 the population was 39,380, an increase of 19.1 percent from the 2000 figure. In 2020, the population had risen to 57,155 residents (Apple et al. 1993:396, 398–400; Bevins 1992:806; Snyder 1992:891–892; USCB 2020).

VI. INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The results of the cultural historic survey are presented in Table 1, and the locations of the cultural historic resources are mapped on Figures 2 and 3. All surveyed historic resources (at least 45 years old) are described below. Information obtained from the Scott County Property Valuation Administration (PVA) office, historic maps and aerials, and architectural analysis was used to establish an approximate date of construction for each resource. If a property could not be accessed, CRA personnel checked for online availability of photographs from sources such as the county's PVA and real estate and short-term rental websites. CRA personnel did not have access to the interiors of surveyed resources, unless otherwise noted. Each resource has been assessed to determine if it appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluations are found after each description.

Table 1. Surveyed Architectural Resources.

CRA Site #	KHC Inventory #	Name/Description of Property	Address	Earliest Map Reference	Construction Date	NRHP Eligibility	Determination of Effect	Figure #
1	SC 808	Robert Hall Farm	1463/1549 Stamping Ground Road Stamping Ground, Kentucky 40379	1952 aerial photograph	1909–1925	Undetermined	No Effect	14–28
2	SC 809	Tobacco barn, modern residence, and outbuildings	1553 Stamping Ground Road Stamping Ground, Kentucky 40379	1952 aerial photograph	1925–1952	Not Eligible	N/A	29–33
3	SC 173	Vivion Upshaw Brooking House	1692 Stamping Ground Road Stamping Ground, Kentucky 40379	1879 Map of Kentucky	1830–1835	Listed	No Effect	34–68
4	SC 810	Modified T-plan residence and outbuildings	1673 Stamping Ground Road Stamping Ground, Kentucky 40379	1906 Georgetown, KY 15-minute topographic map	1880–1906	Not Eligible	N/A	69–73
5	SC 811	American Bungalow and garage	1697 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324-9130	1952 aerial photograph	1909–1925	Not Eligible	N/A	74–79
6	SC 812	Linear Ranch residence and outbuilding	1703 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324-9130	1978 Georgetown, KY 7.5-minute topographic map	1966–1978	Not Eligible	N/A	80 and 81
7	SC 813	Tri-Level residence and shed	1719 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324	1978 Georgetown, KY 7.5-minute topographic map	1967	Not Eligible	N/A	82–85
8	SC 174	Choctaw Indian Academy	1740 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324	1879 Atlas of Kentucky	circa 1825	Listed	No Adverse Effect	86–121
9	SC 814	Stone Fence, modern residence, barn, and stable	1864 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324	1952 aerial photograph	circa 1850–1900; moved & rebuilt 1998–2004	Not Eligible	N/A	122–133
10	SC 150 and SC 693	Groverland Farm	1768 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324	1879 Map of Kentucky	circa 1840–1850	Eligible: Stone Fence Undetermined: Remainder of Property	No Adverse Effect	134–168
11	SC 817	Bridge	38.234196°, -84.626912°	1952 aerial photograph	circa 1875–1935	Not Eligible	N/A	169–172
12	SC 818	Barn	1623 Stamping Ground Road Georgetown, Kentucky 40324	1952 aerial photograph	circa 1925–1952	Undetermined	No Effect	173
A	SC 815	culvert	38.228735°, -84.619565°	N/A	circa 1950–1975	Not Eligible	N/A	174 and 175
B	SC 816	culvert	38.230752°, -84.622485°	N/A	circa 1950–1975	Not Eligible	N/A	176 and 177

Site 1

KHC Survey #: SC 808

Photographs: 14–28

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Georgetown, KY 1965 (PR 1993)

Lat: 38.229582°

Long: -84.617816°

Property Address: 1549 Stamping Ground Road
Stamping Ground,
Kentucky 40379

Owner Information: Great Crossings
Holdings, LLC
Robert Hall Junior Life Estate
251 W Loudon Avenue,
Lexington, Kentucky
40508-1273

Parcel Number: 111-10-003.000

Deed Book/Page: 403/613

Construction Date: circa 1909–1925

Description: Site 1 (SC 808) consists of the Robert Hall Farm located at 1549 Stamping Ground Road, approximately 0.72 mi southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 12.07-acre, gently sloping, grassy parcel. Southeast of the parcel is a 111.53-acre parcel also owned by Great Crossings Holdings, LLC. The parcel is divided into agricultural fields and contains two ponds and a barn. For the purposes of this report, both parcels will be included in the description of Site 1. The residence is situated approximately 540 ft from the ROW. The property is accessed by an asphalt driveway connected to KY 227. The property was recorded from the ROW and adjacent property.

Site 1 (SC 808) is first depicted on a 1952 aerial image and is not indicated on a 1908 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute topographic map (USGS 1908, 1952). The Scott County PVA does not provide a construction date for the residence. Therefore, based on the residence's form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the residence was likely built between circa 1909 and 1925.

Oriented southwest, the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), pyramidal hip-roof residence with Bungalow characteristics rests on a cut stone and mortar foundation, is clad in brick, and is sheltered by a roof that appears to be covered with composite shingles simulating slate shingles (Figure 14). The northwest, northeast, and southeast slopes of the roof feature shed-roof dormers. A gable-roof dormer is located on the façade (southwest) roof slope. The northwest, northeast (rear), and southeast roof slopes each feature an interior brick chimney. The dormers are clad in shingles simulating slate. Observable windows are filled with six-over-four-light, double-hung, wood sashes and feature precast stone sills unless otherwise noted.

The façade elevation displays a centered entry filled with an unglazed wood-panel door set behind a wood-frame screen door featuring scrolled iron panels (see Figure 14). The door is flanked to either side by four-light sidelights with wood panels. The entry opens onto a full-width integral porch supported by square brick columns. The columns extend to a concrete deck with a mortared cut stone foundation. Along the façade's roof slope is a gable-roof dormer featuring a paired window filled with six-over-one, double-hung sashes.

The southeast elevation is pierced by a single window and features an enclosed porch (Figure 15). The enclosed porch is clad in wood panels and displays a single-leaf entry filled with an unknown door flanked to either side by windows. To the right (northeast) of the entry, two sets of ribbons of three window are divided by brick columns and complete the southeast elevation of the enclosed porch. All observable porch windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. The shed-roof dormer on the southeast slope of the roof is pierced by a paired window filled with six-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes. The northeast (rear) elevation features a second enclosed integral porch clad in wood panels and accessed by a single-leaf entry filled with a half-light, wood-panel door (Figure 16). The entry is flanked to either side by windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes. Left (southeast) of the entry, a ribbon of three windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung, wood sashes and another ribbon of

windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes pierces the elevation. Right (northwest) of the rear entry, a single window filled with six-over-one-light, double-hung, wood sashes pierces the rear elevation. Above, a paired window filled with six-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes is located in the gable-roof dormer. The northwest elevation was not fully visible from the ROW, but partial views indicated that two single windows pierce the elevation.

A southwest-oriented, one-story, single-bay (g) garage (Resource A) is located approximately 70 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 17). The garage rests on a foundation of unknown material, is clad to grade in mortared stone veneer, and is sheltered by a pyramidal hip-roof sheathed in composite shingles that simulate slate

shingles that are similar to those on the residence. A review of aerial images indicates a shed-roof addition was constructed on the northwest elevation between 1960 and 1997 (USGS 1960, 1997). The addition is clad in metal panels and sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels (Figure 18). The façade (southwest) elevation features a single-bay vehicular entry filled with a replacement, unglazed, overhead metal door (see Figure 17). The southeast elevation is pierced by a single window filled with a six-light wood sash. The northeast elevation displays two single windows filled with six-light wood sashes. A review of aerial images indicates the garage was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the garage's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.



Figure 14. Site 1 (SC 808): Façade of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure 15. Site 1 (SC 808): Southeast elevation of the residence, looking north-northwest.



Figure 16. Site 1 (SC 808): Northeast (rear) and northwest elevations of the residence, looking south.



Figure 17. Site 1 (SC 808): Southwest and southeast elevations of the garage (Resource A), looking north.

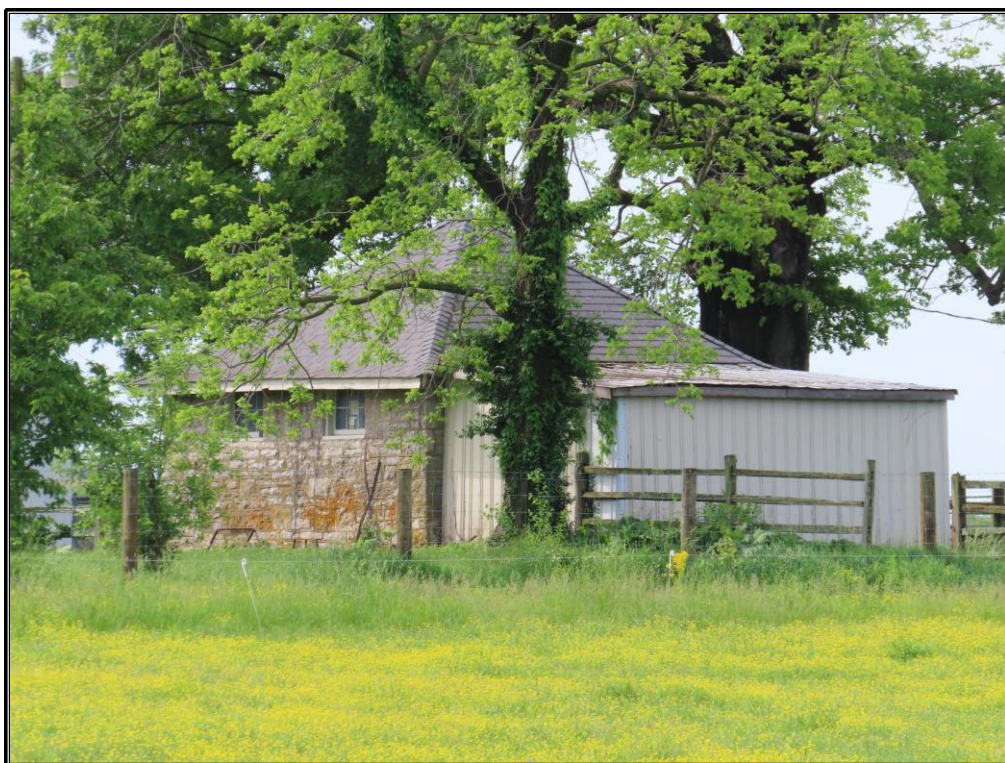


Figure 18. Site 1 (SC 808): Northwest and northeast elevations of the garage (Resource A), looking south.

A gable-oriented barn (Resource B) is located approximately 85 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 19). The barn's gable ends are oriented in a southwest–northeast direction. The barn rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. A small, gable-roof addition with a shed-roof projection is located on the southwest elevation. Aerial images indicate the addition was constructed on the southwest elevation between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b). A concrete-block chimney is located on the main portion of the barn's northwest elevation. The northwest and northeast elevations are devoid of openings. No further detail could be observed from the ROW or adjacent property. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource B) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965a).

A livestock or equipment shelter (Resource C) is located approximately 235 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 20). The shelter consists of an unclad wood frame topped with a shed roof. The roof is sheathed in metal panels. Aerial images indicate the shelter (Resource C) was constructed between 1986 and 1998 (HistoricAerials 1986; USGS 1998).

A hay or livestock shelter (Resource D) is located approximately 235 ft north of the residence (Figure 21). The shelter rests on a pier foundation, is clad in horizontal wood boards, and is sheltered by an arched roof sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The northwest and southeast ends of the structure are open. Aerial images indicate the shelter (Resource D) was constructed between 1986 and 1998 (HistoricAerials 1986; USGS 1998).

A gable-oriented livestock barn (Resource E) is located approximately 245 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 22). The barn's gable ends are oriented in a southwest–northeast direction. The barn rests on a foundation of unknown type and material, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. A small, gable-roof addition with an open shed-roof shelter is located on the northeast elevation. A review of aerial images indicates the addition was constructed on the southwest elevation between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS

1965b). Aerial images also indicate that a full-width, shed-roof block located on the southeast elevation was an early addition or constructed concurrently to the main block (USGS 1952). The southwest elevation could not be fully observed from the ROW or adjacent property due to vegetation and agricultural fencing and equipment near the barn. However, partial views indicated a centered entry filled with hinged vertical board doors located on the shed-roof block (see Figure 20). The northwest elevation is pierced by sections of either replaced or hinged metal cladding. No further detail could be observed from the ROW or adjacent property. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource E) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the barn's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

A southeast-oriented livestock or equipment shelter (Resource F) is located approximately 250 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 23). The shelter rests on a foundation of unknown type and material, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a shed-roof sheathed in metal panels. The northeast and northwest elevations are devoid of openings. The southeast and southwest elevations could not be observed from the ROW or adjacent parcel. A review of aerial images indicates the shelter (Resource F) was constructed between 1986 and 1998 (HistoricAerials 1986; USGS 1998).

A gable-oriented barn (Resource G) is located approximately 355 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 24). The barn's gable ends are oriented in a southwest–northeast direction. The barn rests on a foundation of unknown type and material, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The northeast elevation is pierced by a centered entry filled with paired, sliding, metal-panel doors on a horizontal metal track. The northwest elevation is pierced by six window openings. The window sash configuration and materials could not be determined from the ROW or adjacent property. No further detail could be observed from the ROW or adjacent property. A review of aerial images indicates the barn (Resource G) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b).



Figure 19. Site 1 (SC 808): Southwest and northwest elevations of the barn (Resource B), looking east-northeast.



Figure 20. Site 1 (SC 808): View of the shelter (Resource C) and southeast and southwest elevations of the shelter (Resource F), looking north.



Figure 21. Site 1 (SC 808): View of the hay shelter (Resource D), looking southeast.



Figure 22. Site 1 (SC 808): Northwest and northeast elevations of the barn (Resource E) and shelter (Resource F), looking south.



Figure 23. Site 1 (SC 808): Northwest and northeast elevations of the shelter (Resource F), looking south.

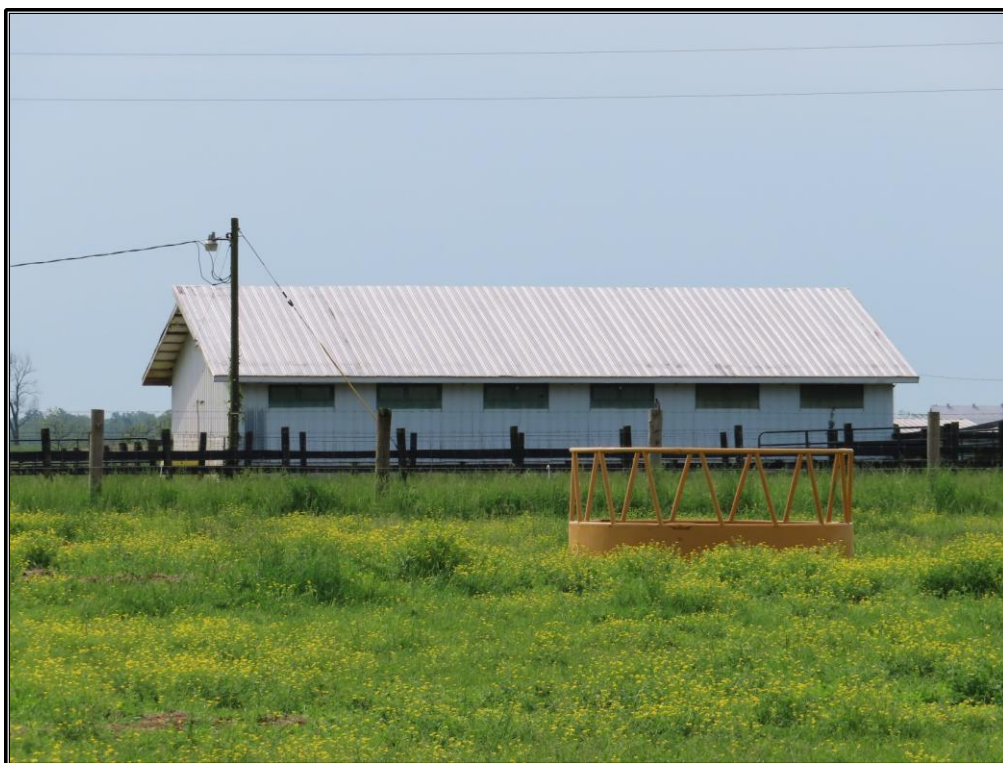


Figure 24. Site 1 (SC 808): Northwest and northeast elevations of the shelter (Resource G), looking south-southeast.

A southeast-oriented livestock or equipment shelter (Resource H) is located approximately 235 ft northeast of the residence (Figure 25). The shelter rests on a foundation of unknown type and materials, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a shed-roof sheathed in metal panels. The northeast elevation is devoid of openings. The northwest elevation features a full-width, horizontal hinged panel that was open at the time of survey. The southeast and southwest elevations could not be observed from the ROW or adjacent property. Aerial images indicate the shelter (Resource H) was constructed between 1986 and 1998 (HistoricAerials 1986; USGS 1998).

A gable-oriented barn (Resource I) is located approximately 0.21 mi northeast of the residence (Figure 26). The barn's gable ends are oriented in a southwest–northeast direction. The barn rests on a foundation of unknown type and material, is clad to grade in metal panels, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. Six vents pierce the ridgeline of the roof. Aerial images indicate a full-width, shed-roof addition was either an early addition or constructed concurrently to the main block (USGS 1952). The southwest elevation of the main block is pierced by a centered entry filled with paired, hinged, vertical board doors. Above, the apex of the gable features a loft opening filled with a clear, plexiglass or similar type panel. The shed-roof block displays a centered entry filled with paired, hinged, vertical board doors. The barn's northwest elevation features seven openings filled with clear, plexiglass or similar type panels providing light to the interior of the barn. These openings may originally have served as vents for curing tobacco. No further details could be observed from the ROW or adjacent parcel. A review of aerial images indicate the barn was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the barn's (Resource I) form, materials, and earliest aerial appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

A southeast-oriented livestock or equipment shelter (Resource J) is located approximately 385 ft east of the residence (Figure 27). The shelter rests on a foundation of unknown type and material, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a shed-roof sheathed in metal panels. The east

elevation features open, unfilled bays. The south elevation is devoid of openings. The north and west elevations could not be observed from the ROW or adjacent parcel. A review of aerial images indicates the shelter (Resource J) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b).

A northeast-oriented livestock or equipment shelter (Resource K) is located approximately 390 ft east of the residence (Figure 28). The shelter rests on foundation of unknown type and material, is clad in vertical boards or metal panels, and is sheltered by a shed-roof sheathed in metal panels. The southwest and southeast elevations are devoid of openings. The northeast and northwest elevations could not be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the shelter (Resource K) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b).

NRHP Evaluation: Undetermined. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 1 (SC 808) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The property as a whole is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic farmstead. While the property appears to retain some agricultural uses, the construction of multiple outbuildings during the mid-to-late twentieth century diminishes the farmstead's integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1952, 1960, 1965b, 1998). Therefore, Site 1 (SC 808) does not exhibit sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as a historic farmstead.

The residence at Site 1 (SC 808) exhibits Bungalow characteristics. The Bungalow has emerged as a category for a wide range of architectural types that include the Craftsman, Arts and Crafts, and in many ways the Prairie style. Bungalows are typically one- or one-and-one-half-story, low-pitched dwellings with either a front- or side-gable orientation. Bungalows can be generally classified into two types: the American bungalow, with the long side toward the street, and the gable-oriented Southern Bungalow (Jakle et al. 1989:170–181).



Figure 25. Site 1 (SC 808): Northwest and northeast elevations of the shelter (Resource H), looking south-southeast.



Figure 26. Site 1 (SC 808): Southwest and southeast elevations of the barn (Resource I), looking northeast.



Figure 27. Site 1 (SC 808): Southwest elevation of the shelter (Resource J), looking northeast.



Figure 28. Site 1 (SC 808): Southwest and southeast elevations of the shelter (Resource K), looking northeast.

Characterized by a low-pitched, side-gable roof, wide soffits, exposed rafter tails, a full- or partial-width porch, and decorative beams and braces, Bungalows can be found throughout most of the United States. Porches are heavy, with the use of brick piers and square or battered wood posts (McAlester 2013:567–578). Doors and windows are usually multi-paned. Window sashes are frequently used in decorative arrangements of multi-light-over-single-light. Gable- or shed-roof dormers are commonly found on the front roof slopes of American Bungalows. Brick, shingles, stucco, and siding are common wall materials, with weatherboard being most popular. Bungalows remained popular throughout the early decades of the twentieth century.

The American Bungalow has emerged as a catchall category for a wide range of architectural styles that include the Craftsman, Arts and Crafts, and in many ways the Prairie. Characterized by its low-pitched gable or hipped roof, wide soffit usually with exposed rafter tails, full- or partial-width porch, and decorative beams and braces, the style is almost universally present in most of Central Kentucky. Porches are heavy, with brick piers and square or battered posts (McAlester 2013:567–578). Doors and windows are usually multi-paned and frequently use ornamental arrangements of the panes in a Prairie-like fashion. Side gables and gable-on-hip are frequent roof variations. Brick, shingle, stucco, and siding are common wall materials, with weatherboard being most popular. Bungalows remained popular throughout the early decades of the twentieth century after being introduced in California in about 1903.

The residence at Site 1 (SC 808) features several characteristics that embody the Bungalow architectural type: a one-and-one-half-story form, a hip-roof, a full-width, heavy porch with brick piers, brick exterior, gable and shed-roof dormers, and multi-paned window sashes. However, the residence was documented from the ROW and closer inspection of materials and finishes, as well as a survey of interior finishes, are necessary to determine if Site 1 displays outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout the county and the state.

Therefore, CRA recommends an undermined NRHP status for the residence's eligibility under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A) associated with Site 1 lacks significance as a common domestic support structure with no distinctive architectural features or, due to its approximate age, noteworthy method of construction. Moreover, a replacement door and side addition diminish its integrity of design and materials. Therefore, lacking architectural significance and integrity, the garage (Resource A) does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The barns (Resources B, E, G, and I) associated with Site 1 lack significance as common agricultural support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. The barns also display changes, such as replacement metal siding and coverings over former hinged tobacco vents, replacement doors, and additions. Therefore, lacking architectural significance and integrity, the barns (Resources B, E, G, and I) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The livestock/equipment shelters and hay shelter (Resource C, D, F, and H) are less than 50 years of age and lack significance as common agricultural support structures; therefore, they do not satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The livestock/equipment shelters (Resources J and K) associated with Site 1 lack significance as common agricultural support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the livestock/equipment shelters (Resources J and K) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 1 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B, and the support resources are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. CRA recommends the primary residence has an undetermined status for

inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C as additional information is necessary.

Determination of Effect: No Effect. The proposed project will result in No Effect to Site 1 (SC 808) if it is later determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in the future. Proposed project plans indicate the proposed disturbance limits are approximately 590 ft west of the residence.

Therefore, with the distance between the proposed project's disturbance limits and the residence, and the intervening topography and vegetation, CRA recommends that the proposed project will not diminish those characteristics of Site 1 that would elevate the resource for eligibility for listing in the NRHP if it were later determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have No Effect to Site 1 (SC 808) if it is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in the future.

Site 2

KHC Survey #: SC 809

Photographs: 29–33

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Georgetown, KY 1965 (PR 1993)

Lat: 38.231442°

Long: -84.617320°

Property Address: 1553 Stamping Ground Road
Stamping Ground,
Kentucky 40379

Owner Information: Millicent Butcher Conway
1553 Stamping Ground Road
Stamping Ground,
Kentucky 40379

Parcel Number: 111-10-002.000

Deed Book/Page: 261/205

Construction Date: circa 1925–1952

Description: Site 2 (SC 809) consists of a tobacco barn, a storm-damaged barn, and a livestock shelter located at 1553 Stamping Ground Road, approximately 0.6 mi southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 45.93-acre parcel. The barn is

situated approximately 0.2 mi from the ROW. The property is accessed by a gravel driveway connected to KY 227. CRA personnel received permission from the property owner to survey the site from within the parcel boundaries.

A barn first appears at the location of Site 2 on a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). The Scott County PVA does not provide a construction date for the barn. Therefore, based on the barn's form and materials, as well as its earliest aerial appearance, it was likely built between circa 1925 and 1952.

Oriented in a southwest–northeast direction, the transverse-frame tobacco barn rests on a concrete-block foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a metal-panel roof (Figure 29). A gable-roof stripping shed projects from the southeast elevation. Aerial images indicate the stripping shed was constructed on the southeast elevation between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b) and a partial-width shed-roof addition was construction on the southeast elevation between 2003 and 2004 (USDA 2003, 2004). Six cylindrical metal vents are located along the ridge of the roof.

Openings on the northeast and southwest elevations contain pairs of sliding, vertical board doors and open to a central aisle (see Figure 29; Figure 30). The southeast and northwest elevations feature hinged cladding for drying tobacco. The barn is constructed of sawn timbers and dimensional lumber fastened together with wire nails. Poles have been added to the structure for hanging and curing tobacco (Figure 31).

The remnants of a barn (Resource A) are located approximately 35 ft north of the tobacco barn (Figure 32). During the field survey, the property owner told CRA personnel that the barn was severely damaged during a recent storm. The gable-oriented barn appears to have rested on a pier foundation. It is partially clad in vertical boards and sheltered by a partial metal-panel roof. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource A) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b).



Figure 29. Site 2 (SC 813): Southeast and southwest elevations of the tobacco barn, looking north.



Figure 30. Site 2 (SC 813): Northwest and northeast elevations of the tobacco barn, looking south.



Figure 31. Site 2 (SC 813): Interior of the tobacco barn.

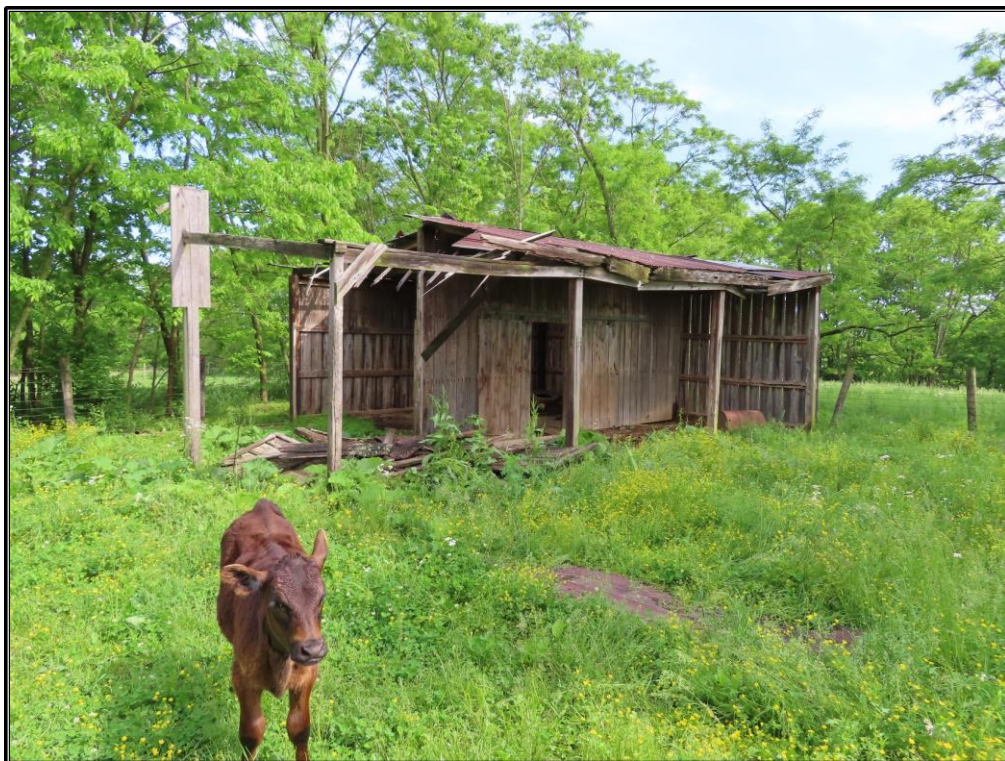


Figure 32. Site 2 (SC 813): View of the barn (Resource A), looking north.

A southeast-oriented, shed-roof livestock shelter (Resource B) is located approximately 630 ft southeast of the tobacco barn. The shelter rests on a pier foundation, is clad to grade in metal panels, and is sheltered by a metal-panel roof (Figure 33). The southeast elevation features an open livestock area and an enclosed section pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with an unglazed metal-panel door. Aerial images indicate the shelter (Resource B) was constructed between 2003 and 2004 (USDA 2003, 2004).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 2 (SC 809) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

Tobacco emerged in the later decades of the nineteenth century as a mainstay of central Kentucky's agricultural economy. The handling and curing of tobacco required a specific type of barn and the tiers of supports necessary to hang the crop to cure. Modifications to stock barns often resulted in an increased roof pitch or wall heights to accommodate additional rows of tier poles and the removal of animal stalls to facilitate

the movement of wagons within the structure. The need for good ventilation prompted the addition of elongated doors within the sidewalls of the building. Tobacco barns today are characterized by these features and typically exhibit simple rectangular gable-front frame or pole forms with abundant ventilation, both through ridgeline ventilators and shuttered vents along the walls. The interior of these barns is characterized by an open floor plan with multiple levels of framework upon which to hang drying tobacco.

The tobacco barn associated with Site 2 (SC 809) is a common example of its type and does not display noteworthy methods of construction. Because tobacco barns are common throughout Scott County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The barn at Site 2 lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout the county and the state. Therefore, lacking significance, the barn is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.



Figure 33. Site 2 (SC 813): Southeast and southwest elevations of the livestock shelter (Resource B), looking north.

The damaged barn (Resource A) lacks significance as a common agricultural support structure with no distinctive architectural features or noteworthy methods of construction. The barn has been severely damaged during a recent storm and is in the process of further deterioration. Therefore, lacking architectural significance and integrity, the barn (Resource A) does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The livestock shelter (Resource B) is less than 50 years of age and lacks significance as a common domestic support structure; therefore, Resource B does satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 2 (SC 813) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 3

KHC Survey #: SC 173

Photographs: 34–68

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Georgetown, KY 1965 (PR 1993)

Lat: 38.221411°

Long: -84.638762°

Property Address: 1692 Stamping Ground Road
Stamping Ground,
Kentucky 40379

Owner Information: Clint R. & Jacqueline Quarles
and Susan Grover
Gains Jackson
2608 Meadow Road
Louisville, Kentucky
40205-2222

Parcel Number: 085-20-001.000

Deed Book/Page: 441/570

Construction Date: 1830–1835

Description: Site 3 (SC 173) consists of the NRHP-listed Vivion Upshaw Brooking House and the surrounding Gaines Farm. The Vivion

Upshaw Brooking House is located at 1692 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227) approximately 0.34 mi southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 480.18-acre, gently sloping, agricultural parcel known as the Gaines Farm. The parcel consists of open fields and pastures divided by rows of trees along fence lines and sections densely populated with trees and vegetation primarily along the edge of North Elkhorn Creek. The residence is situated approximately 1 mi from the ROW. The property is accessed by a gravel driveway connected to KY 227. CRA personnel received permission from the property owner to survey the site from within the parcel boundaries.

Site 3 (SC 173) is first depicted on the 1879 Map of Kentucky (Beers and Lanagan 1879). The site's NRHP nomination states that deed research indicates the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House was constructed between 1830 and 1835 (Bevins 1974). Therefore, based on the dwelling's form, materials, and deed research indicated in the NRHP nomination, it was likely constructed between 1830 and 1835.

Oriented west, the one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w) Federal house rests on a cut stone and mortar foundation, features Flemish bond brickwork, and is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 34). A one-story ell with a wood gallery and a one-story, shed-roof addition are located on the east (rear) elevation (Figure 35). The south elevation of the ell has been enclosed. Both this section of the residence and the shed-roof addition are clad in replacement vinyl siding. Aerial images indicated the additions were constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the form and materials of the additions, they were likely constructed circa 1900–1925. The porch was likely enclosed at a later date. The residence features five brick chimneys: an exterior chimney on the south elevation of the main block, an interior chimney near the north elevation of the main block, an exterior chimney on the east elevation of the shed-roof addition, an interior chimney on the ridge of the roof of the one-story ell, and an exterior chimney on the east (rear) elevation of the one-story ell. Unless otherwise noted, all observable windows are filled with one-over-one-light, double-hung, replacement vinyl

sashes with simulated divided lights and display brick sills. The NRHP nomination states that the house originally had two wings, likely symmetrical pavilions flanking the main block like many Federal houses in Kentucky. These wings were removed after 1881, when the property was purchased by A. P. Grover (Bevins 1974).

A centered, single-leaf entry pierces the façade (see Figure 34). The entry is filled with a modern replacement door with a fanlight and is flanked by two three-quarter round columns and sidelights filled with replacement panels and glazing. Over the door, a four-light fanlight topped with millwork and set within its original wood framing pierces the façade. The entry opens to a late nineteenth-century, partial-width, hip-roof porch supported by four chamfered posts and half-posts against the wall. The porch displays scroll-work trim and a concrete deck. The roof is sheathed in metal panels, although a portion of the sheathing is missing. Flanking the entry are four symmetrically located single windows with brick jack arches. Above, two small gable-roof dormers are located on the façade (west) slope of the roof. The dormers are clad in replacement vinyl siding and each feature a single window with a fanlight. A central brick gable over the entrance features a small Palladian window.

The south elevation of the main block features two single windows on the half story flanking the chimney (Figure 35). A single-leaf entry filled with a replacement door and four single windows pierce the south elevation of the rear ell. The rear ell's south elevation is sheltered by a full-width, integral gallery supported by replacement wood posts. A section of the rear ell's roof along the south slope has deteriorated and collapsed. The east (rear) elevation displays a single window on the dwelling's main block, a single window on the rear elevation of the main block's shed-roof addition, and a single window on the enclosed porch on the north side of the rear ell (see Figure 35). Two windows pierce the half story of the north elevation of the main block, flanking the chimney (Figure 36). The north elevation of the shed-roof addition features a single window, and the north elevation of the rear ell's enclosed porch is pierced by two single

windows filled with paired, horizontal-sliding, replacement vinyl sashes.

A gable-oriented, single-bay (dd) barn (Resource A) is located approximately 350 ft southwest of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 36). The barn is oriented in an east–west direction, rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. The double-leaf entries on the east and west elevations are filled with paired, sliding, vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track (see Figure 36; Figure 37). The north and south elevations are devoid of openings. Aerial images indicate the barn was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource A) was likely constructed between 1925 and 1952.

A metal grain bin (Resource B) topped with a conical, metal-panel roof is located approximately 390 ft southwest of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (see Figures 36 and 37). Aerial images indicate the grain bin (Resource B) was constructed between 1965 and 1983.

A gable-oriented, one-story, single-bay (dd) tobacco barn (Resource C) is located approximately 985 ft west of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 38). The barn is oriented in an east–west direction, rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. The double-leaf entries on the east and west elevations are filled with paired, sliding, vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track (see Figure 38; Figure 39). The north and south elevations features hinged vertical board vents. The barn is constructed of sawn timbers and dimensional lumber. Some of the interior is fastened with wire nails, and some sections feature mortise and tenon joinery (Figure 40). Tiers have been added to the structure for hanging and curing tobacco. Aerial images indicate the barn was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource C) was likely constructed between 1900 and 1925.



Figure 34. Site 3 (SC 173): Façade (west elevation) of the residence, looking east.



Figure 35. Site 3 (SC 173): Façade and south elevation of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure 36. Site 3 (SC 173): North and rear (east) elevations of the residence, looking southwest.



Figure 37. Site 3 (SC 173): West and north elevations of the barn (Resource A) and view of the grain bin (Resource B), looking southeast.



Figure 38. Site 3 (SC 173): East and south elevations of the barn (Resource A) and view of the grain bin (Resource B), looking northwest.



Figure 39. Site 3 (SC 173): East and north elevations of the barn (Resource C), looking west-southwest.



Figure 40. Site 3 (SC 173): West and south elevations of the barn (Resource C), looking northeast.

A gable-oriented, single-bay (dd) sheep barn (Resource D) is located approximately 435 ft southeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 41). The barn is oriented in an east–west direction and rests on a mortared stone foundation on the south elevation and a pier foundation on the north, east, and west elevations. Based on the location of a stone fence (Resource Q) near the barn, it is possible the foundation was originally a stone fence and the south elevation of the barn was constructed to incorporate the fence as a foundation. Ann Bevins, in a report titled *Historical Development of Agricultural Buildings with Specific Focus on the Agricultural Resources of Scott County, Kentucky*, mentions a dry stone foundation on the west side, but at the time of the report, much of the foundation had collapsed and been replaced (Bevins 1985). CRA personnel noted only the south elevation as having a stone foundation, however. The barn is clad in vertical boards and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. The north elevation has partially collapsed (Figure 42). The east elevation displays an unfilled entry, a double-leaf entry filled with vertical board doors on a horizontal

track, and two loft openings filled with hinged, vertical board doors. The west elevation displays two single-leaf entries filled with hinged, vertical board doors (see Figure 41). The north and south elevations feature sections of hinged vertical board vents, indicating the barn was also utilized for curing tobacco (Figure 43). The interior displays mortise and tenon joinery, and interior posts rest on log piers (Figures 44 and 45). Aerial images indicate the barn was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource D) was likely constructed between circa 1875 and 1900.

A gable-oriented, two-bay (d/d) tobacco barn (Resource E) is located approximately 0.42 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 46). The barn is oriented in a general east–west direction, rests on a pier foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. Aerial images indicate a partial-width, shed-roof section located on the north elevation was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Therefore, the shed-roof section was likely an early addition or constructed

concurrently to the main block. The east elevation is pierced by two unfilled entries (Figure 47). The north and south elevations feature sections of vertical-hinged vertical board vents. The west elevation displays two entries filled with sliding vertical board doors on horizontal metal tracks (Figure 48). The barn is constructed using mortise and tenon joinery along with added nailed tiers (Figure 49). Aerial images indicate the barn was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource E) was likely constructed between 1925 and 1952.

An east-oriented, single-bay (d) shed (Resource F) is located approximately 0.42 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 50). The shed rests on a pier foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior concrete-block chimney is located on the south elevation of the roof. The west elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a vertical board door. The east, south, and north elevations are devoid of openings (Figures 51 and 52). Due to the presence of the chimney and its proximity to a barn, it is possible the shed was once used to dry tobacco. Aerial images indicate the shed was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the shed's form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, it was likely constructed between 1925 and 1952.

A metal grain bin (Resource G) topped with a conical, metal-panel roof is located approximately 0.44 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 53). Aerial images indicate the grain bin was constructed between 1965 and 1983.

A west-oriented, side-gable, one-story, five-bay (w/d/ww/w/w) manufactured home (Resource H) is located approximately 0.81 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 54). The manufactured home rests on a foundation covered in a metal skirt, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are filled with one-over-one-light, double-hung, vinyl sashes or fixed vinyl sashes. The single-leaf entry is filled with a modern, unglazed door and opens to a wood deck with wood railing. Aerial images

indicate the manufactured home (Resource H) was constructed or moved onto the property between 1998 and 2003 (USDA 2003; USGS 1998).

A north-oriented, shed-roof, three-bay (d/d/d) livestock shelter (Resource I) is located approximately 0.47 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 55). The livestock shelter rests on a pier foundation, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a metal-panel roof. The north elevation displays an unfilled livestock entry flanked by single-leaf entries filled with metal-panel doors. Aerial images indicate the livestock shelter (Resource I) was constructed between 2003 and 2004 (USDA 2003, 2004).

A northwest-oriented, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay (g/g), side-gable garage (Resource J) is located approximately 0.83 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 56). The garage rests on a continuous concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The northwest elevation displays two single-bay vehicular entries. The doors were open at the time of survey. Aerial images indicate the garage (Resource J) was constructed between 2008 and 2010 (USDA 2008).

A northwest-oriented, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, three-bay (ww/d/ww), frame modern house (Resource K) is located approximately 0.85 mi northwest of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House. The residence rests on a poured concrete foundation, is clad to grade in a brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the upper story, and is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 57). Two gable-roof dormers are located on the northwest slope of the roof. All observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The façade elevation displays a single-leaf entry filled with an unglazed modern door and flanked by sidelights. The entry opens to a full-width, shed-roof porch which wraps around to the northeast and southwest elevations. Recent aerial images indicate the residence (Resource K) was constructed between 1998 and 2003 (USDA 2003; USGS 1998).



Figure 41. Site 3 (SC 173): Interior of the barn (Resource C).



Figure 42. Site 3 (SC 173): West and north elevations of the barn (Resource D), looking southeast.



Figure 43. Site 3 (SC 173): East and south elevations of the barn (Resource D), looking west-northwest.



Figure 44. Site 3 (SC 173): Detail of the stone foundation.



Figure 45. Site 3 (SC 173): Interior view of the barn (Resource D). Note the stone foundation.



Figure 46. Site 3 (SC 173): Interior view of the barn (Resource D).



Figure 47. Site 3 (SC 173): East and south elevations of the barn (Resource E), looking northwest.



Figure 48. Site 3 (SC 173): East and north elevations of the barn (Resource E), looking southwest.

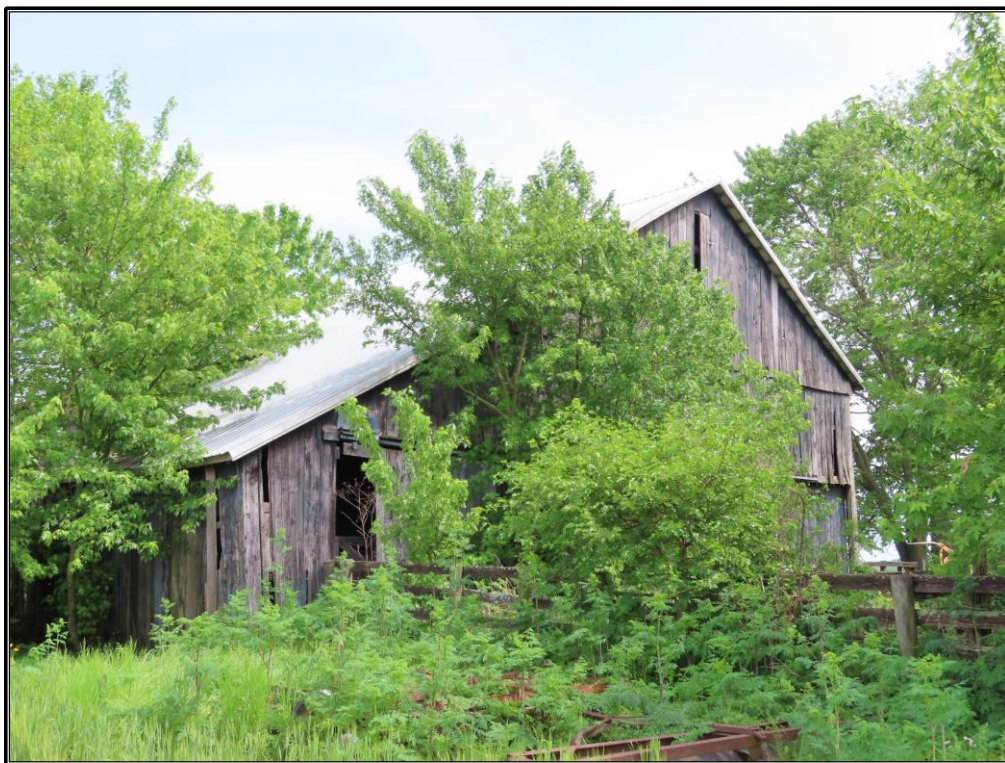


Figure 49. Site 3 (SC 173): West and north elevations of the barn (Resource E), looking southeast.



Figure 50. Site 3 (SC 173): Interior of the barn (Resource E).



Figure 51. Site 3 (SC 173): East and north elevations of the shed (Resource F), looking west-southwest.



Figure 52. Site 3 (SC 173): West and south elevations of the shed (Resource F), looking northeast.



Figure 53. Site 3 (SC 173): View of the grain bin (Resource G), looking north-northwest.



Figure 54. Site 3 (SC 173): Façade and north elevation of the manufactured home (Resource H), looking south-southeast.



Figure 55. Site 3 (SC 173): North and west elevations of the livestock shelter (Resource I), looking southeast.



Figure 56. Site 3 (SC 173): Northwest and northeast elevations of the garage (Resource J), looking south.



Figure 57. Site 3 (SC 173): Façade and northeast elevation of the modern residence (Resource K), looking south.

A gable-oriented barn (Resource L) is located approximately 0.86 mi southeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 58). The barn is oriented in a north–south direction, rests on a concrete-block foundation, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. The north elevation displays an entry filled with a metal-panel sliding door on a horizontal metal track (see Figure 58). The east elevation displays a single-leaf entry filled with a modern, unglazed door and four single windows filled with paired, single-light, sliding vinyl sashes. The south elevation features two entries filled with sliding, metal-panel doors on horizontal metal tracks (Figure 59). The west elevation displays four single windows filled with paired, single-light, sliding vinyl sashes. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource L) was constructed between 2005 and 2006 (USDA 2005, 2006).

A gable-oriented, two-bay tobacco barn (Resource M) is located approximately 0.91 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Figure 60). The barn is oriented in an east–west direction, rests on a pier foundation, is clad in

vertical boards, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. The east elevation displays two openings. The central opening is filled with a sliding, vertical board door on a horizontal metal track, and the northernmost entry is an unfilled opening currently used for equipment storage. The north and south elevations feature sections of hinged vertical vents comprised of vertical boards. Aerial images indicate the barn was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource M) was likely constructed between 1925 and 1952.

An east-oriented, single-bay (d) shed (Resource N) is located approximately 0.92 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House and to the immediate north of the tobacco barn (Resource M) (Figure 61). The shed rests on a pier foundation, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney is located on the south roof slope. The east and south elevations are devoid of openings. Due to the presence of the chimney and its proximity to a tobacco barn

(Resource M), it is possible the shed was once used as a tobacco stripping shed. Aerial images indicate the shed was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the tobacco stripping shed (Resource N) was likely constructed between 1925 and 1952.

A north-oriented, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w/), frame T-plan house (Resource O) is located approximately 0.79 mi northeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House. The residence rests on a cut stone foundation, is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered with replacement metal panels (Figure 62). A one-and-one-half story ell is located on the south (rear) elevation. The ell is indicated in a 1952 aerial image and was therefore likely an early addition or constructed concurrently with the main block (USGS 1952). Windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl sashes. The façade elevation displays a single-leaf entry filled with a half-light, wood-panel door. The door opens to a partial-width, shed-roof porch supported by wood posts extending to a poured concrete deck. Sections of decorative porch trim remain. Left (east) of the door, a single window pierces the façade. Right (west) of the door, a single window pierces the projecting gable. The west elevation displays a single window on the main block and two single windows on the ell (Figure 63). The south (rear) elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a two-light, metal-frame storm door (Figure 64). Two single windows flank the entry. The east elevation features a single window on the main block and a single window on the ell. The residence first appears on the 1906 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1906). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the residence (Resource O) was likely constructed between 1880 and 1906.

A concrete cistern (Resource P) is located adjacent to, and south of, the T-plan residence (Resource O) (Figure 65). The cistern does not clearly appear on aerial images, but based on its form and materials, was likely constructed circa 1900 to 1925, although the poured concrete cap was added later.

A dry-laid stone fence (Resource Q) is located approximately 520 ft southeast of the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House and extends in an east–west direction (Figure 66). The fence is constructed from fieldstone and is approximately 855 ft long. It displays sections in various stages of deterioration, and many sections are overgrown with trees and vegetation. The fence is first indicated in a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). Based on the stone fence’s form and materials, in addition to the development of the area, it was likely constructed between 1825 and 1875.

NRHP Evaluation: Listed. The residence at Site 3 (SC 173) was constructed by Vivion Upshaw Brooking, a descendent of General Thomas Vivion, a refugee from England. Vivion Upshaw Brooking constructed the house between 1830 and 1835 on a 300-acre farm purchased from Betsy Thomson and George and Mileta Smith. Brooking’s heirs sold the property to James Briscoe in 1853, who in turn sold it to Asa Grover in 1881. Asa Grover was a lawyer who served in the State Senate and was a member of the Democratic Convention (Bevins 1975). It is worth noting that the property owner mentioned, in discussions with CRA personnel, an association with the aunt of outlaw Jesse James. However, research conducted by Ann Bevins for the report titled *Historical Development of Agricultural Buildings with Specific Focus on the Agricultural Resources of Scott County, Kentucky* did not reveal any associations between the residence and Jesse James. In the report, Bevins mentions there are legends in the neighborhood that Jesse and Frank James made a number of visits to the Josiah Pence farm, where they hid from authorities and made camp. One story specifically claims that the James brothers’ mother owned a farm in the area (perhaps a farm once associated with this residence, as the owner implied). However, Bevins could only put together fragments of documentation, and nothing confirmed either the legendary ownership or the James brothers using the area to hide from authorities (Bevins 1985). Research did not reveal any associations between Site 3 (SC 173) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.



Figure 58. Site 3 (SC 173): North and east elevations of the barn (Resource L), looking southwest.



Figure 59. Site 3 (SC 173): South and west elevations of the barn (Resource L), looking northeast.



Figure 60. Site 3 (SC 173): North and west elevations of the barn (Resource M), looking southeast.



Figure 61. Site 3 (SC 173): North and west elevations of the shed (Resource N), looking southeast.



Figure 62. Site 3 (SC 173): Façade of the residence (Resource O), looking south



Figure 63. Site 3 (SC 173): West elevation of the residence (Resource O), looking southeast.



Figure 64. Site 3 (SC 173): West and south (rear) elevations of the residence (Resource O), looking northeast.



Figure 65. Site 3 (SC 173): View of the cistern (Resource P).



Figure 66. Site 3 (SC 173): View of the stone fence (Resource Q), looking east.

The property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic farmstead. While the property continues to be utilized for agricultural purposes, the construction of multiple agricultural outbuildings, a modern residence, and modern domestic outbuildings during the mid-to-late twentieth century has diminished the farmstead's integrity of setting, design, and feeling (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1952, 1960, 1965a, 1998). Therefore, Site 3 (SC 173) does not exhibit sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A as a historic farmstead.

The primary house associated with Site 3 was listed in the NRHP in 1975 under Criterion C in association with architecture and as an exemplary example of the Federal style in Kentucky (Bevins 1975). Early Federal brick houses in Kentucky were constructed by the wealthiest of residents, due to the expensive nature of the labor involved in making bricks and building with them. Many brick houses constructed prior to 1810 utilized the hall/parlor plan, but concealed this asymmetrical interior plan with a symmetrical Federal façade. Federal brick houses with a hall/parlor plan in Kentucky are typically one and one-half or two stories. Examples of decorative brick details that could be utilized on an early

Federal brick house include the use of Flemish bond on the façade, corbelled brick cornices, molded brick for cornices or arches, and glazed headers for employing decorative patterns on the exterior walls. Brick chimneys located on the gable-ends could be interior or exterior chimneys. Occasionally, Federal houses were constructed with limestone or followed a central passage plan. Though in use as early as the late eighteenth century, the central passage plan was not prevalent in Kentucky until around 1830 (Klotter 2000:273–276).

The primary residence displays characteristics typical of the Federal style, including its form, symmetrical fenestration, Flemish bond brickwork, cornice, pediments, moldings, a central fanlight over the primary entry, and a Palladian window. The site's period of significance spans from 1830 to 1835. Since the site's listing in 1975, original wood window sashes have been replaced with vinyl sashes, and the south slope of the roof sheltering the rear ell has partially collapsed. Despite these changes, CRA recommends that Site 3 (SC 173) retains sufficient integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The NRHP boundary consists of approximately 2.3 acres encompassing the residence (Figure 67). CRA recommends no changes to the NRHP boundary.

The barns (Resources A, C–E, and M) associated with Site 3 lack significance as common agricultural support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. The mortared stone foundation of Resource D is not a particularly fine example of the construction method. Moreover, Resource D displays deteriorated sections and lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Other barns may exhibit mortise and tenon joinery but also have later added nailed tiers for hanging and curing tobacco or other alternations. Therefore, lacking architectural significance and integrity, the barns (Resources A, C–E, and M) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The grain bins (Resources B and G) associated with Site 3 lack significance as common agricultural support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the grain bins (Resources B and G) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The sheds (Resources F and N) associated with Site 3 lack significance as common agricultural support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the sheds (Resources F and N) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The manufactured home (Resource H), livestock shed (Resource I), garage (Resource J), modern residence (Resource K), and barn (Resource L) are less than 50 years of age and lack significance as common examples of domestic support structures, agricultural support structures, or typical dwelling types; therefore, Resources H–L do not satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The T-plan residence (Resource O) at Site 3 lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found within the county and the state. Furthermore, the residence exhibits diminished integrity of design and materials due to replacement materials, such as vinyl window sashes and replacement vinyl siding. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The cistern (Resources P) associated with Site 3 lacks significance as a common domestic support structure with no distinctive architectural features or, due to its approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the cistern (Resources P) does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The dry-laid stone fence (Resources Q) associated with Site 3 lacks significance as a common agricultural support structure. Moreover, the stone fence is overgrown with trees and vegetation and displays multiple missing sections and sections of fallen stone. Therefore, lacking architectural significance and material integrity, the stone fence (Resources Q) does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 3 (SC 173) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. CRA also recommends that the primary residence associated with Site 3 (SC 173) remains eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. CRA recommends the current NRHP boundary remain unchanged. Furthermore, CRA recommends Resources A–Q are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Determination of Effect: No Effect. The proposed project is located approximately 1 mi northeast of the NRHP-listed Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) associated with Site 3. Because of the distance between the proposed project and the Vivion Upshaw Brooking House, and the intervening topography and vegetation, CRA recommends that the proposed project will not diminish those characteristics of Site 3 that elevate the resource for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C (Figure 68). Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have No Effect to the NRHP-listed Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (Site 3 [SC 173]).



Figure 67. Site 3 (SC 173): Existing NRHP boundary.



Figure 68. Site 3 (SC 173): View from slightly east of the NRHP boundary to the project area.

Site 4

KHC Survey #: SC 810

Photographs: 69–73

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Georgetown, KY 1965 (PR 1993)

Lat: 38.231570°

Long: -84.624291°

Property Address: 1673 Stamping Ground Road
Stamping Ground,
Kentucky 40379

Owner Information: Catherine Simmons Snow,
A. Simmons Snow III,
and Ward H. Simmons
110 Pocahontas Trailstead
Georgetown,
Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 084-20-009.000

Deed Book/Page: 381/045

Construction Date: circa 1880–1906

Description: Site 4 (SC 810) consists of a modified T-plan residence, a cistern, and a shed

located at 1673 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), approximately 0.38 mi southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 3-acre parcel consisting of rolling, grassy lawn lined by trees. The residence is situated approximately 40 ft from the ROW. The property is accessed by a gravel driveway connected to KY 227. The property was recorded from the ROW.

The Scott County PVA does not provide a construction date for the residence. A residence first appears at the location of Site 4 on a 1906 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map and is not indicated on the 1879 Map of Scott County, Kentucky (Beers and Lanagan 1879; USGS 1906). Therefore, based on the residence's form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, it was likely built between circa 1880 and 1906.

The southwest-oriented, one-story, four-bay (w/d/w/w), cross-gable frame house is clad in vinyl siding and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in replacement metal panels (Figure 69). The foundation is not fully visible from the ROW, but sections appear to be constructed from concrete blocks. The concrete blocks may be replacement

material. The dwelling features a partial-width projection with an intersecting side-gable roof on the northeast of the façade elevation. An interior brick chimney extends from the ridge of the roof. Aerial images indicate that a partial-width shed-roof addition was constructed on the northeast (rear) elevation between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b). The aerial images do not depict the building clearly enough to discern when an addition was constructed on the southeast elevation. However, the proportions of this residence are not consistent with a typical T-plan, suggesting an addition was constructed on the southeast elevation. Additionally, aerial images do not clearly indicate when a shed-roof addition was constructed on the northwest elevation. Unless otherwise noted, observable windows are filled with one-over-one, replacement, vinyl sashes.

The façade elevation displays a single-leaf entry filled with a multi-light replacement door (see Figure 69). The door opens to a partial-

width, shed-roof porch. The porch features a replacement wood post extending to a poured concrete deck. The façade's front-gable projection features a single window. Right (southeast) of the entry, two windows pierce the façade's side-gable section.

The residence's southeast elevation displays a single window and paired windows (Figure 70). The northwest elevation displays a single window on the main block and a single window on the northwest elevation of the addition (Figure 71). The residence's northeast (rear) elevation is not visible from the ROW.

A flat-roof, concrete-block cistern or wellhouse (Resource A) is located approximately 10 ft northeast of the primary residence (Figure 72). The structure consists of concrete blocks topped with a poured-concrete slab. The structure (Resource A) is present in a 1952 aerial photograph and, based on its form and materials, was likely built between circa 1925 and 1952 (USGS 1952).



Figure 69. Site 4 (SC 810): Façade of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure 70. Site 4 (SC 810): Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking north.



Figure 71. Site 4 (SC 810): Northwest and southwest elevations of the residence, looking east-northeast.



Figure 72. Site 4 (SC 810): View of the cistern (Resource A), looking northwest.

A southwest-oriented, one-story, single-bay (d), gable-roof, frame shed (Resource B) is located approximately 5 ft east of the residence (Figure 73). The shed's structure rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The building also exhibits exposed rafter tails. The southeast elevation is devoid of openings. A review of aerial images suggests the shed (Resource B) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952 (USGS 1952).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 4 (SC 810) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

Not truly a style, but a form, the T-Plan is a commonly used term to describe residential architecture composed of a primary, front-gable mass and a secondary mass at right angles (Jakle et al. 1989:161). The stylistic attributes of the structure can fit any of the dominant categories and appear with regularity carrying Colonial

Revival or Bungalow elements. Unaltered forms frequently contain two doors, one leading into each of the front and side gable masses from a covered porch that partially covers the façade. Ornate “parlor windows” appear in the front gable mass with regularity. Brackets, heavy raking cornices, and fretwork bargeboards are common ornamental features. In the T-Plan house, three rooms are arranged so that two rooms, advanced forward, are on one side of a central hall and one room is on the other side. The one room and the hallway form the stem, or eave-oriented portion, of the structure, while the two room section or gable-oriented portion, form the cross piece. In some cases, the hallway of the structure has been eliminated. The room arrangement of the L- or T-plan house fully integrates the two masses of the form, unlike typical plans seen in the similar upright-and-wing form (Jakle et al. 1989:161).



Figure 73. Site 4 (SC 810): View of the cistern (Resource A) and southwest and southeast elevations of the shed (Resource B), looking northwest.

The form is abundant in urban settings and closely associated with working-class neighborhoods. Even though the T-Plan is considered a popular house type associated with the arrival of the railroad and industries, one often sees the traditional additive process employed to create a new and modern T-Plan house. Considered creatures of balloon-framed construction, they were promoted in plan books and house catalogues during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Jakle et al. 1989:161–163). While common in urban settings, L- or T-Plan houses can be seen across the Midwest and Upper South in both urban and rural areas (Jakle et al. 1989:161–163).

The T-plan house associated with Site 4 (SC 810) is an example of a late nineteenth to early twentieth-century T-plan dwelling. The dwelling lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found in Scott County and Kentucky. Moreover, the dwelling exhibits modifications such as replacement vinyl siding, replacement

window sashes, and multiple additions, diminishing the residence's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The cistern (Resource A) and shed (Resource B) lack significance as common domestic support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate ages, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, Resources A and B do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 4 (SC 810) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 5

KHC Survey #: SC 811

Photographs: 74–79

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, Photoinspected [PI] 1984)

Lat: 38.232079°

Long: -84.625237°

Property Address: 1697 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky
40324-9130

Owner Information: Christopher J. And
Bethany L. Pearce
1697 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky
40324-9130

Parcel Number: 084-20-008.000

Deed Book/Page: 440/803

Construction Date: 1909–1925

Description: Site 5 (SC 811) consists of an American Bungalow and garage located at 1697 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), approximately 0.31 mi southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 1.79-acre, flat, grassy parcel lined with trees along the southeast and northeast boundaries. The residence is situated approximately 30 ft from the ROW. An asphalt driveway provides access to the property from KY 227. The property was recorded from the ROW.

The Scott County PVA does not provide a construction date for the residence. A residence first appears at the location of Site 5 on a 1952 aerial image, and is not indicated on the 1908 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1908, 1952). Therefore, based on the residence's form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, the residence was likely built between circa 1909 and 1925. Aerial images indicate a barn on the property was demolished between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b).

Oriented southwest, the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, American Bungalow rests on a continuous parged stone or concrete foundation, is clad in brick veneer, and is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 74). Gable dormers are located on the southwest (façade) and northeast (rear) slopes of the roof. An interior brick chimney extends from the southwest roof slope. Aerial images indicate a one-story, hip-roof addition clad in vinyl siding was constructed on the northwest elevation between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b). Aerial images also indicate a small shed-roof addition was constructed on the northeast (rear) elevation by 2006. Earlier aerial images do not clearly depict the addition, suggesting it could have been constructed at an earlier date (USDA 2006). Unless otherwise noted, all observable windows are filled with replacement, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes with simulated divided lights and have precast stone sills.

The residence's façade displays a hip-roof, partial-width porch supported by square brick columns extending to a poured concrete deck (Figure 75). The porch shelters a central, single-leaf entry filled with a replacement door featuring a divided fanlight and set behind a full-light storm door. The entry is flanked by a single window to each side. The façade windows have non-functional shutters. Two windows pierce the front-facing gable-roof dormer.

The northwest elevation of the residence displays two single windows located on the half-story (Figure 76). Views of the northwest elevation of the addition were partially obscured by vegetation during the time of survey; however, a single window on the elevation was visible from the ROW. The residence's southeast elevation features three single windows on the first story and two single windows on the half story (see Figure 74). The northeast (rear) elevation could not be observed from the ROW.



Figure 74. Site 5 (SC 811): Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking north.



Figure 75. Site 5 (SC 811): Façade of the residence, looking northeast.



Figure 76. Site 5 (SC 811): Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking east.

A northeast-oriented, front-gable, one-story garage (Resource A) is located approximately 5 ft northeast of the residence (Figures 77). The garage rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation, is clad in vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered in asphalt shingles. All observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The façade of the garage was not visible from the ROW, but aerial images indicate the façade is likely located on the northeast elevation. The three-bay (w/d/w) southwest elevation features a metal door flanked by single windows. The southeast elevation is pierced by a single window. No further details could be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate that the garage (Resource A) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965a).

Various chicken coops and small animal shelters are located on the property (Figures 78 and 79). The chicken coops and animal shelters do not clearly appear on aerial images due to their size and location near trees, but based on their

form and materials, are likely less than 50 years of age. Due to the non-permanent nature of their construction and uses, they are not included as individual resources.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 5 (SC 811) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The bungalow has emerged as a category for a wide range of architectural types that include the Craftsman, Arts & Crafts, and in many ways the Prairie style. Bungalows are typically one- or one-and-one-half-story, low-pitched dwellings with either a front- or side-gable orientation. Bungalows can be generally classified into two types: the American bungalow, with the long side toward the street, and the gable-oriented Southern Bungalow (Jakle et al. 1989:170–181).

Characterized by a low-pitched, side-gable roof, wide soffits, exposed rafter tails, a full- or partial-width porch, and decorative beams and braces, Bungalows can be found throughout most

of the United States. Porches are heavy, with the use of brick piers and square or battered wood posts (McAlester 2013:567–578). Doors and windows are usually multi-paned. Window sashes are frequently used in decorative arrangements of multi-light-over-single-light. Gable- or shed-roof dormers are commonly found on the front roof slopes of American Bungalows. Brick, shingles, stucco, and siding are common wall materials, with weatherboard being most popular.

The American Bungalow has emerged as a catchall category for a wide range of architectural styles that include the Craftsman, Arts & Crafts, and in many ways the Prairie. Characterized by

its low-pitched gable or hipped roof, wide soffit usually with exposed rafter tails, full- or partial-width porch, and decorative beams and braces, the style is almost universally present in most of central and western Kentucky. Porches are heavy, with brick piers and square or battered posts (McAlester 2013:567–578). Doors and windows are usually multi-paned and frequently use ornamental arrangements of the panes in a Prairie-like fashion. Side gables and gable-on-hip are frequent roof variations. Brick, shingle, stucco, and siding are common wall materials, with weatherboard being most popular. Bungalows remained popular throughout the early decades of the twentieth century after being introduced in California in about 1903.



Figure 77. Site 5 (SC 811): Southeast and southwest elevations of the garage (Resource A), looking north.



Figure 78. Site 5 (SC 811): Overview of a chicken coop and two small animal shelters, looking northeast.

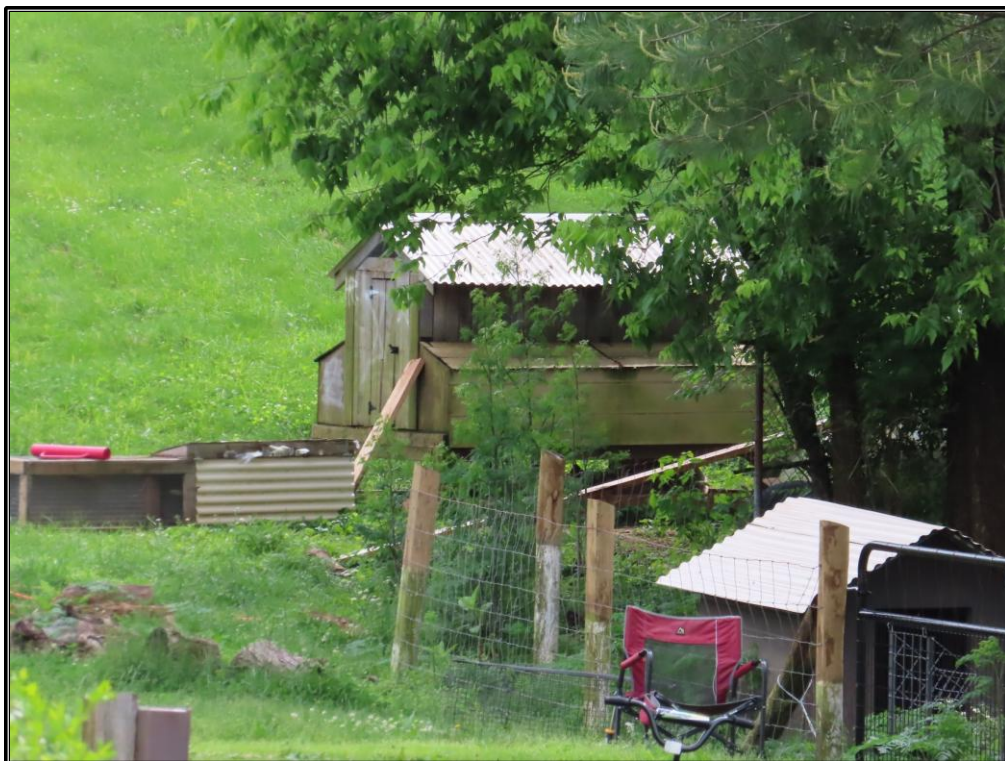


Figure 79. Site 5 (SC 811): Overview of a chicken coop and a small animal shelter, looking northeast.

Southern Bungalows, front-gable variants of the American Bungalow, may have evolved from the double shotgun house commonly seen in the South (Jakle et al. 1989:179). Rectangular in plan, with the long axis of the structure running perpendicular to the street, this basic vernacular form is enlivened with a full-width porch on its principal façade (Jakle et al. 1989:222). Frequently, the Southern Bungalow porch is sheltered by its own front-gable roof, which is slightly dropped from the roof of the main block and may present a symmetrical or slightly lower pitch (Finley and Scott 1940:414; Jakle et al. 1989:178–181). The porch is supported by brick piers and square or battered posts. Doors and windows are usually multi-paned and frequently use ornamental arrangements of the panes in a Prairie-like fashion. Wall material includes most common types, with weatherboard being most popular. While, as their name suggests, Southern Bungalows are common in the South, they are not restricted to that region, and are seen throughout the Midwest as well (Jakle et al. 1989:179).

The residence associated with Site 5 (SC 811) is an example of an American Bungalow. Because American Bungalows are relatively common throughout the region and Kentucky as a whole, examples must display exceptional significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The residence at Site 5 lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found within the county and the state. Furthermore, the residence exhibits diminished integrity of design and materials due to the additions and replacement materials, such as vinyl window sashes and a replacement door. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The garage (Resource A), due to its approximate age, is unlikely to feature a noteworthy method of construction. Moreover, the garage displays diminished integrity of design and materials due to the replacement door, window sashes, and vinyl siding. Therefore, lacking architectural significance and integrity, the garage (Resource A) does not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 5 (SC 811) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 6

KHC Survey #: SC 812

Photographs: 80 and 81

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Lat: 38.232336°

Long: -84.625443°

Property Address: 1703 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown,
Kentucky 40324-9130

Owner Information: Barbara Martin
PO Box 585
Georgetown,
Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 084-20-005.000

Deed Book/Page: 352/157

Construction Date: 1966–1978

Description: Site 6 (SC 812) consists of a Linear Ranch house and outbuilding located at 1703 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), approximately 930 ft southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 0.8-acre, flat, grassy parcel sporadically dotted with trees. The residence is situated approximately 35 ft from the ROW. A poured concrete driveway provides access to the property from KY 227. The property was recorded from the ROW.

The Scott County PVA does not provide a construction date for the residence. A residence first appears at the location of Site 6 on a 1978 Delaplain, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic map and is not indicated on a 1965 aerial image (USGS 1965b, 1978). Therefore, based on the residence's form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance, it was likely built between circa 1966 and 1978.

Oriented southwest, the one-story, four-bay (ww/ww/d/www), frame, Linear Ranch house

rests on a concrete-block walkout basement foundation, is clad to grade in a brick veneer, and is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 80). The southeast end of the house has a hip roof while the northwest has a gable roof. An integral carport is located on the southeast elevation of the residence. Metal posts support the roof of the carport. Unless otherwise noted, all observable windows are filled with two-over-two, double-hung, wood sashes.

The façade elevation displays a single-leaf entry filled with a replacement door featuring art glass (Figure 81). The entry opens to a partial-width, integral porch supported by metal posts extending to a concrete deck. Left (northwest) of the entry, two single windows pierce a gable-roof projection. Right (southeast) of the entry is a

tripartite window filled with a fixed, central sash flanked by one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes.

The first story of the northwest elevation displays two single windows (see Figure 80). The walkout basement is pierced by a double-leaf entry filled with full-light, replacement French doors with simulated divided lights. The northwest and northeast (rear) elevations were not visible from the ROW.

Aerial images indicate a gable-oriented outbuilding (Resource A) is located approximately 15 ft northeast of the residence. The outbuilding was not visible from the ROW. Recent aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource A) was constructed between 2008 and 2010 (USDA 2008).



Figure 80. Site 6 (SC 812): Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking east.



Figure 81. Site 6 (SC 812): Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 6 (SC 812) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence associated with Site 6 is an example of a Linear Ranch house. Ranch houses are some of the most common residential forms seen in mid-century suburbs and rural areas across the country. While the style was developed out of a number of other historical styles, including Spanish Colonial Revival and traditional southwestern Ranch houses, the modern Ranch house as it is recognized today was developed by Cliff May in the 1930s. May, who was not trained as an architect, designed his first home in 1931: a low, U-shaped residence with a central courtyard. May continued to design similar residences in California throughout the 1930s. In 1939, he designed the Riviera Ranch subdivision, made up of modern Ranch-style houses in a variety of designs. All exhibited long, low forms with open floor plans, large picture windows, and elements like sliding glass doors

that were designed to unite outdoor and indoor spaces (Sullivan et al. 2010:5–11).

The simple, economical, modern design of the Ranch house style lent itself to the suburban development that was occurring across the country at this time. Reflecting the move from urban to suburban spaces, the Ranch consumed land like no previous housing form. Rather than compact multi-story houses on small city lots, the Ranch “rambled” on a single level, frequently enclosing patios or courtyards on generous and well defined lots. In addition to May’s Riviera Ranch, other California developers were creating Ranch-style subdivisions throughout the late 1930s. These developers included the firm of Marlow-Burns, which created suburbs filled with compact, square-plan Ranch houses, and David Bohannon, whose Suburban Builders, Inc., firm developed large-scale suburbs filled with modern “California Ranch” style homes. As the post–World War II population boom increased the demand for housing across the country, California’s Ranch house became one of the dominant residential styles in these new suburbs (Sullivan et al. 2010:13–16). Indeed, the mass-

produced California-style Ranch came to represent “the majority of residential suburban architecture throughout the rest of the country during the housing boom from the late 1940s through the 1970s” (Sullivan et al. 2010:16).

As the Ranch house grew in popularity and expanded across the country, distinct subtypes of the style developed. These styles included simple forms, such as compact and linear Ranches; courtyard- and half-courtyard styles designed to incorporate the outdoors into the plan of the residence; more complex plans, like the “alphabet” Ranches that exhibited V, Y, or T plans with angled wings; and Ranches with different stylistic influences, including Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Western Ranches (Sullivan et al. 2010:44–55). Regardless of individual variations in style, nearly all Ranch houses share some common features. The Ranch predominantly takes the single story form with side-gable or hip-roofs. In many examples the Ranch has a projecting or cross-gable. The Ranch is usually designed with small porches sheltering entry stoops or a portion of the façade. As opposed to Victorian and bungalow styles, the Ranch did not emphasize gathering in front of the home. The social component of the traditional front porch was replaced by the privacy of backyards and patios in the Ranch style. The façade's fenestration is typically asymmetrical. The exterior's horizontal quality is accentuated by the low-pitched roof and ribbons of windows while the interior displays an open plan for common spaces. Ribbon and large picture windows are one hallmark of this building type usually devoid of any true ornament. The exteriors of Ranch style residences are predominantly constructed of brick, although frame and clapboard variations exist. More recent versions of the style are clad in aluminum or vinyl siding. Associated with the American infatuation with the automobile, the forward-facing one- or two-car garage door became an element of the design. The Ranch gained widespread popularity as a middle class housing form in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s as the demand for safe and modern neighborhoods and houses in which to raise families increased.

The house associated with Site 6 (SC 812) is a common example of a Linear Ranch house, a

subtype of the Ranch house type. Because Ranch houses and the various subtypes are common throughout Scott County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The residence at Site 6 lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout the county and the state. Moreover, the replacement doors diminish the residence's integrity of design and materials. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The outbuilding (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and, based on its size and form, likely lacks significance as a common domestic support structure; therefore, Resource A does not satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 6 (SC 812) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 7

KHC Survey #: SC813

Photographs: 82–85

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Lat: 38.232800°

Long: -84.625699°

Property Address: 1719 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Owner Information: Taylor Gulferry
1719 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown,
Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 084-20-004.000

Deed Book/Page: 101/296

Construction Date: circa 1967

Description: Site 7 (SC 813) consists of a Tri-Level Split-Level house and shed located at 1719 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), approximately 750 ft southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 0.5-acre, gently sloping, grassy parcel. The residence is situated approximately 30 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access to the property from KY 227. The property was recorded form the ROW.

According to the Scott County PVA, the residence was constructed in 1967. A residence first appears at the location of Site 7 on the 1978 Delaplain, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic map and is not indicated on a 1965 aerial image (USGS 1965b, 1978). Therefore, based on the residence's form and materials, as well as its earliest map appearance and PVA data, it was likely built circa 1967.

Oriented southwest, the frame Split-Level house is comprised of one-story, four-bay (www/dddd/wwwww/d), side-gable northwest section that intersects to the southeast with a one-story, two-bay (ww/ww), front-gable section on a raised basement (Figure 82). The house rests on a

concrete-block walkout foundation, is clad in brick veneer, and is sheltered by a roof covered with metal panels. The gable fields are clad in vinyl siding. Unless otherwise noted, all observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes with simulated vinyl lights.

The façade displays a single-leaf entry filled with a multi-light replacement door (see Figure 82). The entry opens to a partial-width, integral porch supported by decorative metal posts extending to a concrete deck. Left (northwest) of the entry, a ribbon of four windows pierce the façade and are also sheltered by the porch. Continuing left, two sets of full-light, sliding patio doors enclose what appears to have been a covered breezeway leading to an attached garage. A bayed tripartite window is located on the façade elevation of the former attached garage, and is likely located in the former location of the garage door. Right (southeast) of the central entry, a split-level, gable-roof projection features two paired windows on the upper story and two paired windows on the partially below-grade story.



Figure 82. Site 7 (SC 813): Façade of the residence, looking northeast.

Paired windows pierce the northwest elevation (Figure 83). The southeast elevation features two single windows on the upper story (Figure 84). The northeast (rear) elevation was not visible from the ROW, although a covered, partially below-grade porch with a metal flat roof is visible at the rear southeast corner of the house. A mortared stone grill or barbeque appears to be located to the rear of the porch.

A southeast-oriented, front-gable, single-bay (dd), frame shed (Resource A) is located approximately 45 ft north of the residence (Figures 85). The shed rests on pier foundation, is clad in wood or composite wood panels, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The double-leaf entry is filled with wood or composite wood panels. No further details could be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate that the shed (Resource A) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965a).

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 7 (SC 813)

and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The residence associated with Site 7 is an example of a Tri-Level Split-Level house. Split-Level houses were introduced in the 1950s as an alternative to the ever-popular Ranch house. Their unique interior organization broke up the horizontality of the Ranch house, resulting in three or more staggered interior levels with multiple living spaces to meet the needs of post-war families. The design allowed for greater separation between private and public spaces and provided the overall aesthetics of a two-story home but in a more compact form that could be constructed on a narrow lot. Their interior plan was incredibly versatile and could easily be adapted to suit the size of the lot or the needs of the family. As such, Split-Levels were ideal for suburban development and became a fixture of suburban communities by the 1970s (McAlester 2013:613–614).



Figure 83. Site 7 (SC 813): Façade and northwest elevation of the residence, looking east.



Figure 84. Site 7 (SC 813): Façade and southeast elevation of the residence, looking north.



Figure 85. Site 7 (SC 813): Southwest and southeast elevations of the shed (Resource A), looking north-northeast.

Although the basic design has been reimagined into countless variations, the most common Split-Level forms are the Tri-Level and the Bi-Level. The Tri-Level contains three distinct stories staggered a half-level apart and divided between a two-story unit and a perpendicular single-story wing. The second story of the two-story section is commonly cantilevered over the first story. The Bi-Level, also called a raised Ranch, split-entry, or split-foyer, more closely resembles a traditional two-story house and features two separate stories with the entry opening onto an intermediate level suspended between the two floors. The first story of a Bi-Level is usually constructed partially below grade. Both the Tri- and Bi-Level variants are commonly found in Colonial Revival, Ranch, Styled Ranch, and Contemporary styles. Bedford stone and brick exteriors are common, often with wood, composite, or, later, vinyl accents. Exterior ornamentation is minimal and window forms vary based on the style (McAlester 2013:613–614).

The house associated with Site 7 (SC 813) is a common example of a Tri-Level house, a subtype of the Split-Level house type. Because these houses and the various subtypes are common throughout Scott County and Kentucky, examples must display exceptional significance and integrity to merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The residence at Site 7 lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout the county and the state. Moreover, replacement doors, window sashes, and a potentially altered breezeway and attached garage diminish the residence's integrity of design and materials. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the residence is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The shed (Resource A) lacks significance as a common domestic support structure with no distinctive architectural features or, due to its approximate age, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the shed (Resource A) does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 7 (SC 813) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 8

KHC Survey #: SC 174

Photographs: Figures 86–121

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Lat: 38.231947°

Long: -84.634207°

Parcel 1

Property Address: Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Owner Information: William Wallace and
Candace Richardson
1299 Standfish Way
Lexington, Kentucky 40504

Parcel Number: 085-20-001.001

Deed Book/Page: 360/697

Construction Date: circa 1825

Parcel 2

Property Address: 1740 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Owner Information: William Rodes Kelly Jr.
1740 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 084-20-002.000

Deed Book/Page: 360/700

Description: Site 8 (SC 174) consists of the Choctaw Indian Academy, associated structures, and stone fences located on Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), approximately 960 ft southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The Choctaw Indian Academy was listed in the NRHP in 1973 and was the first federally supported school for children of tribal nations. The site was owned by Richard M. Johnson, a prominent political figure who also established the Academy. The Choctaw Academy operated from Site 8 from 1825 to 1831 before relocating

to another of Richard M. Johnson's farms in Scott County.

Site 8 is comprised of two parcels. The first parcel includes the remaining Choctaw Academy building and stone fences. These structures are situated on a 168.54-acre, gently sloping, grassy parcel featuring fields divided by tree lines in its southernmost section. The southern parcel is primarily to the south of and loosely follows Blue Spring Branch and extends to North Elkhorn Creek to the west. A small section north of Blue Spring Branch is included in the parcel containing the remaining building associated with the Choctaw Indian Academy. The Academy building is situated approximately 0.43 mi west from the KY 227 ROW. Two structures included in the Choctaw Indian Academy's 1972 NRHP nomination are currently located on a separate parcel to the north of the first parcel. This second parcel contains a side-gable stone building included in the Choctaw Indian Academy NRHP nomination, a side-gable residence, and multiple stone fences located at 1740 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227). The structures are situated on a 43-acre, gently sloping, grassy parcel densely populated with trees in its western and northern sections. The second parcel's boundary loosely follows Blue Spring Branch to the south. The property is accessed by a gravel driveway connected to KY 227. CRA personnel received permission from both property owners to survey the site from within the parcel boundaries.

Site 8 (SC 174) is first depicted on the 1879 Kentucky Atlas (Beers and Lanagan 1879). It is not depicted on an 1808 map of Kentucky (Munsell 1808). The site's NRHP nomination states the Academy building was constructed prior to the Choctaw Indian Academy's formal opening in 1825 (Bevins 1972). Therefore, the primary resource associated with the Choctaw Indian Academy was likely constructed circa 1825.

Oriented north, the two-story, three-bay (w/dd/w), side-gable, stone Academy building rests on a stone foundation (Figure 86). The façade retains sections of parging. The north (façade) elevation displays two stories, but the building is banked into a slope; therefore, the

south (rear) elevation features three stories. The building has deteriorated over time, and the roof, which appears to have partially collapsed, is currently without cladding on most sections. Sections of the roof, with cladding were not visible due to a shelter placed over the entirety of the Academy building between 2016 and 2017. An interior stone chimney extends from the east elevation (Figure 87). All observable windows are devoid of sashes. Some windows feature vertical board shutters that obscure the window openings.

The façade elevation displays a central double-leaf entry filled with unglazed vertical board doors (see Figure 86). The entry is sheltered by a wood frame awning sheathed in wood panels and supported by wood brackets. A photo in the NRHP nomination indicates the awning was attached to the structure after 1972 (Bevins 1972). The entry is flanked to either side by single windows. Two windows located on the façade's second story are situated directly above the first-story windows.

Two single windows pierce the second story or attic of the east elevation flanking the interior chimney (see Figure 87). The west elevation displays two basement windows, a central window on the first story, and a long single window (possibly a doorway) flanked by two small single windows on the second story or attic (Figures 88 and 89). The south (rear) elevation displays an entry with missing doors along the basement level (Figure 90). The entry is flanked by two windows devoid of sashes. Above, three single windows pierce the first story. The third story of the south elevation is highly deteriorated. A large portion of the wall is missing in this section as well as the south slope of the roof.

A south-oriented, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable, stone building (Resource A) exhibiting sections with mortar is located approximately 185 ft northwest of the Choctaw Academy building. The building rests on a stone foundation and displays a deteriorated roof sheathed in asphalt shingles (Figures 91 and 92). Exterior stone chimneys are located on the east and west elevations (Figure 93). Observable windows are devoid of sashes or filled with multi-light, double-hung, wood sashes. The façade

elevation displays a central entry flanked to either side by single windows. The west elevation is devoid of openings (see Figure 93). Due to vegetation near the east and north elevations, further details could not be observed during the field survey. The north and south elevations seemed to display significant deterioration, but could not be fully observed. Large sections of the elevations have crumbled, and the majority of the roof has collapsed. The stone building is first indicated in a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, in addition to the development of the property, the stone building (Resource A) was likely constructed between circa 1800 and 1825.

An east-oriented, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay (ww/d/ww), side-gable residence (Resource B) is located approximately 125 ft west of Choctaw Academy building (Figure 94). The residence rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation, is clad in Masonite or wood siding, and is sheltered by a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the east slope of the roof, and one interior brick chimney is located on the west slope of the roof. The west (rear) slope of the roof also features a shed-roof dormer. Aerial images and a review of the 1972 NRHP nomination indicate that a one-story, side-gable addition located on the north elevation was constructed between 1972 and 1985 and that a one-story shed-roof addition on the west (rear) elevation was constructed between 1965 and 1985 (Bevins 1972; HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965a). The shed-roof addition features a gable-roof dormer. Observable windows are filled with six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood sashes unless otherwise noted. The façade elevation of the residence (Resource B) displays a central single-leaf entry filled with a replacement door and set behind a two-light storm door (see Figure 94). The door is flanked by three-light sidelights. The entry opens onto a gable-roof porch supported by wood posts extending to a concrete deck. The porch was not present in the photograph of the dwelling in the 1972 NRHP nomination (Bevins 1972). The north elevation of the main block displays a single window on the first story and paired windows on the half-story (Figure 95). The east (façade) elevation of the one-story addition

extending from the dwelling's north elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a multi-light door. The entry opens onto a flat roof porch supported by a square column resting on a poured concrete deck. A single window pierces the north elevation of the addition. The north addition is not shown in a photograph of the residence in the 1972 NRHP nomination, indicating that it was constructed between 1972 and 1983 (Bevins 1972; HistoricAerials 1983). The west (rear) elevations of the main block and additions were partially obscured from view by vegetation (Figure 96). Partial views, however, indicated the presence of paired windows on the first story of the north addition and two sets of paired windows filled with one-over-one-light, double-hung wood sashes in a shed-roof dormer on the upper story of the main block (see Figure 96; Figure 97). A single window pierces the north elevation of the upper story of the gable-roof projection of the rear addition. The upper story of the addition appears to be clad in wood shingles. The south elevation of the main block of the house displays a single-leaf entry filled with a multi-light wood door on the first story. The entry opens to a wood deck and is flanked to either side by two single windows (Figure 98). Above, paired windows pierce the half-story. The south elevation of the addition features a single-leaf entry filled with a full-light, wood-frame door (see Figure 97). Aerial images suggest the residence was constructed prior to 1952, although it occupies the site of the original house (USGS 1952). A newspaper article from 1929 includes a photograph of the Choctaw Academy building and an obscured view of the original residence (*The Courier Journal* 30 June 1929:64). A 1931 article in the *Register of Kentucky State Historic Society* by Leland Winfield Meyer describes the original house in the past tense: "The house which was of brick stood on an elevation overlooking a fresh water spring, so deep that the water has a blue cast" (Meyer 1931:372). Based on the residence's form and materials, in addition to the reference to the original house in the 1929 newspaper article and in the 1931 issue of the *Register of Kentucky State Historical Society*, the existing residence (Resource B) was likely constructed between circa 1930 and 1950.



Figure 86. Site 8 (SC 174): Façade of the Choctaw Indian Academy, looking south.



Figure 87. Site 8 (SC 174): Façade and east elevation of the Choctaw Indian Academy, looking southwest.



Figure 88. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the first story of the west elevation of the Choctaw Indian Academy, looking southeast.



Figure 89. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the second story of the west elevation of the Choctaw Indian Academy, looking southeast.



Figure 90. Site 8 (SC 174): South (rear) and east elevations of the Choctaw Indian Academy, looking northwest.



Figure 91. Site 8 (SC 174): Obscured view of the façade of the stone building (Resource A), looking north.



Figure 92. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the roof (Resource A), looking northeast.



Figure 93. Site 8 (SC 174): West elevation of the stone building (Resource A), looking east.



Figure 94. Site 8 (SC 174): Façade of the residence (Resource B), looking west.



Figure 95. Site 8 (SC 174): Façade and north elevation of the residence (Resource B), looking northwest.



Figure 96. Site 8 (SC 174): North and west (rear) elevations of the residence (Resource B), looking east.



Figure 97. Site 8 (SC 174): South elevation of the residence (Resource B), looking north.



Figure 98. Site 8 (SC 174): Façade and south elevation of the residence (Resource B) looking northwest.

A dry-laid stone retaining wall (Resource C) is located approximately 15 ft south of the Choctaw Academy building and extends in an east–west direction (Figure 99). The stone retaining wall is constructed from fieldstone and is approximately 50 ft long. It displays sections in various stages of deterioration. The stone retaining wall is first indicated in a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, in addition to the development of the property, the wall (Resource C) was likely constructed between circa 1825 and 1875.

A stone fence (Resource D) is located in close proximity to the west of the Choctaw Academy building. Starting at the fence’s southeast corner, it extends in a west–southwest direction for approximately 250 ft before making a 45 degree turn to the northwest and extending for approximately 100 ft. From this point, the stone fence turns north and curves to the northeast, interrupted by the flow from the spring (Resource E) for approximately 240 ft, and then continues east for approximately 275 ft. The final section of the fence extends south for approximately 230 ft to the beginning point. The fence features a wide base, and deteriorating sections reveal it was built using double-wall construction, tie-rocks, and

battered sides, and at one point appears to have had full-width coping stones stacked vertically or diagonally (Figures 100 and 101). The fence (Resource D) is wider than the stone fence (Resource G) extending parallel to KY 227 within the proposed project’s APE. The discrepancy in the size of the fence, as well as its location closer to the site of the Choctaw Academy building and the fact that it encompasses the original house site and spring, suggests that the stone fence may have been constructed at the same time as the original house. Therefore, based on the form and materials, as well as its encompassing of the original house site and spring, the stone fence (Resource D) was likely constructed circa 1800–1825.

The spring (Resource E), for which the farm was named Blue Spring Farm, is located approximately 245 ft west-northwest of the Choctaw Indian Academy building and approximately 50 ft west of the residence (Resource B). Because of heavy vegetation, the spring (Resource E) was not accessed during the field survey. The 1972 NRHP nomination indicates Blue Spring is located at the base of a bluff, and a review of recent aerials and topographic maps substantiates this description. Additionally, a review of recent aerials indicates

the spring may be nearly encompassed by stone walls in a nearly square shape (Bevins 1972).

An additional dry-laid stone fence (Resource F) is located to the south, northeast, and southeast of the Choctaw Indian Academy building and extends eastwards to KY 227, framing the valley through which Blue Spring Branch meanders. The dry-laid stone fence (Resource F) begins at the southeast corner of the previous stone fence (Resource D) and extends in a north-south direction for approximately 525 ft; it is interrupted by Blue Spring Branch at the north end and a gravel drive near the south end (Figure 102). The stone fence then has a 90-degree turn and continues east for approximately 2,400 ft before intersecting with a stone fence aligned with KY 227 (Resource G) (Figures 103 and 104). The north-south portion and the east-west southern portion of the fence displays sections in various stages of deterioration, including missing coping and sections that have collapsed. Portions of these sections of the stone fence are also overgrown with vegetation. Another section of the fence begins south of the northeast corner of Resource D and extends to the east for approximately 750 ft and is interrupted near the west end for a farm lane. There is a gap of approximately 100 ft and the stone fence continues to the east, although approximately 30 ft south of its western section. This eastern section extends approximately 1,350 ft to the stone fence (Resource G) aligned along KY 227 and just north of Blue Spring Branch near Site 11, the bridge (SC 817) spanning Blue Spring Branch. These northern east-west sections, similar to the other portions of the stone fence, are partially collapsed, overgrown with vegetation, and exhibit missing coping (Figures 105 and 106). The majority of the fence was not visible during the field survey, but the segments are more clearly visible on recent Google Earth aerial images (Google Earth 2020). The stone fence is first indicated on a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, the stone fence (Resource F) was likely constructed between 1825 and 1900.

A third dry-laid stone fence (Resource G) aligns with KY 227 (Figures 107–111). The fence is located approximately 15 ft west of KY 227 and is separated into two sections by the gravel

drive providing access to the site. The southern segment is approximately 345 ft in length. It curves slightly to the north near the entry to Site 8. The fence is constructed from fieldstones of various sizes and is significantly deteriorated. Portions of the fence (Resource G) have been impacted by trees, and sections are missing. Additionally, vegetation covers large sections of it. The northern segment, approximately 245 ft long, is constructed of fieldstones of various sizes and features full-width coping (Figures 112–114). The southernmost section of the northern segment curves near the entry driveway to Site 8 (SC 174). The northern section of the stone fence is more intact than the southern section. A stone fence first appears at the location of Resource G on a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). However, based on its materials and form, as well as the period of settlement and development in the area, the stone fence (Resource G) was likely constructed as a turnpike fence between circa 1850 and 1900.

A west-oriented, one-story, front-gable, single-bay (d) outbuilding (Resource H) is located approximately 150 ft north-northeast of the Choctaw Academy building (Figure 115). The outbuilding is oriented in an east-west direction and rests on a foundation with a section of continuous mortared stone and a section supported by stone piers (Figures 116 and 117). The outbuilding is clad in horizontal boards and is sheltered by a metal-panel roof. The entry on the west elevation was obscured by vegetation, deteriorated materials, and replacement materials; thus, it was difficult to establish the original door configuration in the field (see Figure 115). The east elevation displays a single window opening covered with a vertical board shutter (Figure 118). The north and south elevations are each pieced by multiple single-window openings covered with vertical board shutters. Aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource H) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the building (Resource H) was likely constructed between circa 1900 and 1952.



Figure 99. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the retaining wall (Resource C), looking northwest.



Figure 100. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource D), looking southwest.

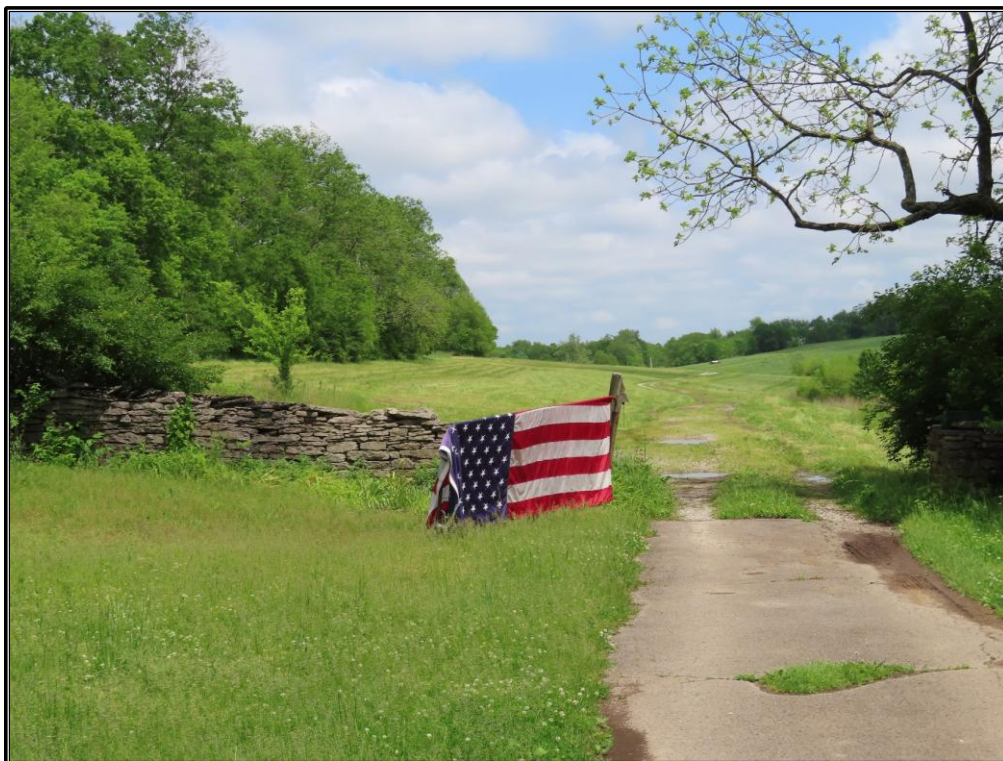


Figure 101. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource D), looking east.



Figure 102. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the section of the stone fence extending north-south (Resource F), looking south-southwest.



Figure 103. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the section of stone fence extending east–west (Resource F), looking northeast.



Figure 104. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the stone fence (Resource F), looking northeast.



Figure 105. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource F), looking north-northwest.



Figure 106. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the stone fence (Resource F).



Figure 107. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource G), looking southwest.



Figure 108. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource G), looking south-southwest.



Figure 109. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the stone fence (Resource G), looking west.



Figure 110. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the stone fence (Resource G), looking west.

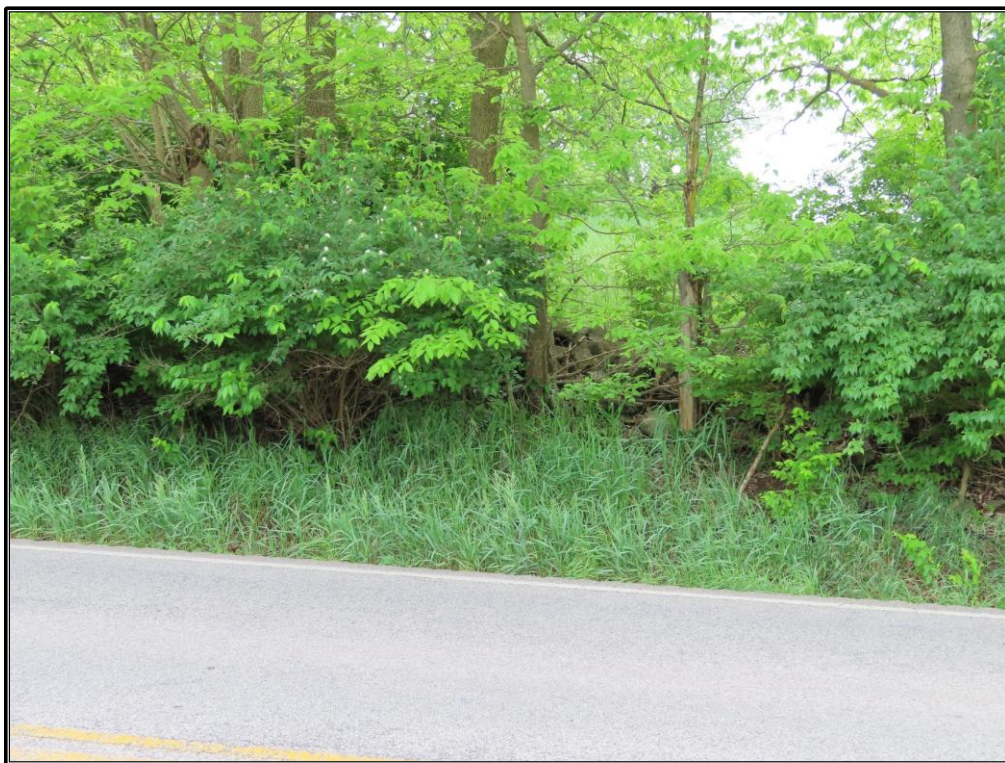


Figure 111. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the stone fence (Resource G), looking west.



Figure 112. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource G), looking northeast.



Figure 113. Site 8 (SC 174): View of the stone fence (Resource G) near Blue Spring Branch, looking northwest.



Figure 114. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the stone fence (Resource G).

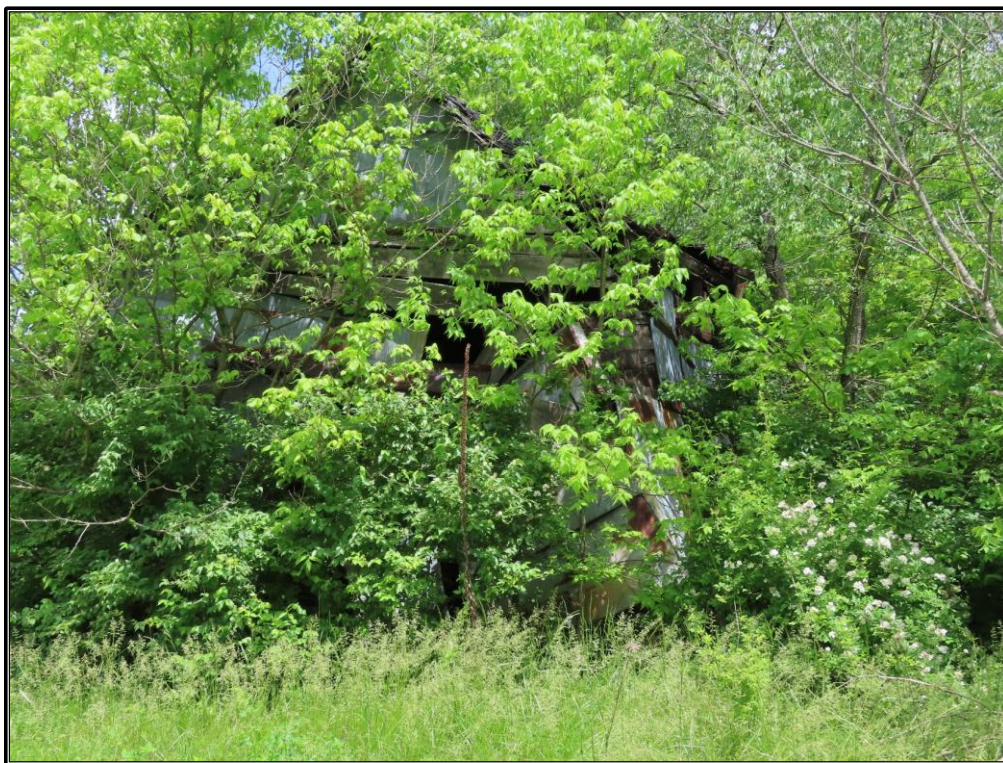


Figure 115. Site 8 (SC 174): West elevation of the outbuilding (Resource H) looking east.



Figure 116. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of a stone pier (Resource H).



Figure 117. Site 8 (SC 174): Detail of the continuous stone foundation (Resource H).



Figure 118. Site 8 (SC 174): Interior view of the north, east, and south elevations (Resource H), looking west.

The shelter (Resource I) covering the Choctaw Academy building consists of a side-gable, frame structure with a roof clad in metal panels and exhibiting open sides (see Figures 86–87 and 90). The wood posts supporting the shelter’s roof extend to grade. A review of recent aerials indicates the shelter (Resource I) was constructed between 2016 and 2017 (Google Earth 2016, 2017).

Archival research has indicated that a cemetery may be located to the northeast of the Choctaw Academy building. Based on available evidence, the possible cemetery location is on a separate parcel and is not included in the proposed project’s APE. Substantial distance and vegetation separate the proposed project and the potential location of the possible cemetery.

NRHP Evaluation: Listed. The Choctaw Indian Academy was listed in the NRHP in 1973. The nomination states that the Choctaw Indian Academy building is one of five original buildings of the Academy constructed prior to the 1825 formal opening. The two-story extant structure likely served as a dormitory for students of the Academy (Bevins 1972).

The Choctaw Indian Academy’s NRHP nomination does not specifically stipulate the Criteria under which the site is significant. However, it does include the following areas of significance: education, politics, religion/philosophy, and social/humanitarian. The nomination states the site is significant in at least three aspects, one of which is the effort to assimilate American Indian students into Euro-American culture. This effort was an outgrowth of a religious and philanthropic idea undertaken by the Kentucky Baptists in 1818 on property previously owned by Richard M. Johnson. Federal aid in the sum of \$6,000 a year was provided to the school beginning in 1825. The school, along with West Point, was one of two government schools operated through the United States Department of War. Secondly, the site served as the home of Richard M. Johnson, a member of Congress from 1807 to 1820, a United States Senator beginning in 1820, and Vice President of the United States from 1836 to 1840 under President Martin Van Buren. Johnson built a home northwest of the remaining Academy

building overlooking Blue Spring Branch. Thirdly, a feast in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette was held at the site in May 1825. The crowd was estimated at 5,000 people (Bevins 1972).

Since the time of Site 8’s (SC 174) listing in the NRHP in 1973, further research has resulted in greater understanding about the formation of the Choctaw Indian Academy and the lives of people integral to its establishment.

Robert Johnson, Richard M. Johnson’s father, was from Orange County, Virginia. Robert Johnson is the founder of the community of Great Crossings and one of the more widely known pioneers of Scott County. He came to Kentucky in 1779 with one brother, Cave Johnson. The brothers helped the Bryant family build Bryant’s Station prior to venturing into present-day Scott County. Robert Johnson and his wife, Jemimah Johnson, left Bryant’s Station in 1782 after it was besieged by Native Americans. In 1783, Robert Johnson began the construction of his stockade station on a 2,000-acre tract assigned to him by Patrick Henry of Virginia, and located where the Alanantowamiowee Trail crossed the North Elkhorn. The Johnson family lived at the station with several other families, although the station reverted to a family residence within about five years of its establishment. Robert Johnson helped constitute the Great Crossings Baptist Church in 1785 and sold large amounts of acreage to incoming settlers (O’Malley 1987). Robert Johnson was one of the largest land owners in the early years of the area’s settlement. The Johnson family settled in the Great Crossings area long before the county was officially formed, and had claims on large tracts in the western part of the county. Local history claims that the Johnsons owned nearly all land from Great Crossings to Cedar Creek, and beyond White Sulphur Springs (Stamping Ground Ruritan Club 1990). Robert Johnson lived at the station until about 1815 (O’Malley 1987). During his life and after his death, large tracts of his land were divided among his descendants: residential tracts for sons James and Richard Johnson, grandson Junius Richard Ward, granddaughter Imogene Johnson Pence, nephew William Suggett, and Mrs. Johnson’s father, William Suggett (Bevins 1989).

Richard M. Johnson, in addition to establishing the Choctaw Indian Academy (Site 8 [SC 174]), is alleged to have killed Tecumseh, the Shawnee leader, in the Battle of the Thames. Johnson was obviously a well-known figure in political circles as President James Monroe and General Andrew Jackson visited Blue Spring Farm in 1819. Between 1826 and 1840, Johnson completed an unsuccessful race for the US presidency and was successfully elected as Vice President under President Martin Van Buren (Bevins 1972). He is also noted for his common-law marriage to Julia Chinn. Julia Chinn's mother was enslaved by Richard Johnson's parents. Chinn was taught to read and write by Richard's mother, and grew up in the same home as Richard. By the time of Robert Johnson's death, Chinn and Richard M. Johnson had already had their first child, Adaline, and Richard had acknowledged Julia and Adaline as family to both his parents and society. Robert Johnson passed on opportunities to sell Julia Chinn and Adaline, and instead left Julia to his son Richard in his will (Snyder 2017:53).

Blue Spring Farm became part of the large tracts of land inherited by Richard M. Johnson from his father. Unfortunately, CRA personnel were unable to determine boundaries for the acreage inherited by Richard M. Johnson during deed research. Richard Johnson is noted to have lacked discipline in accounting and is not noted to have kept detailed ledgers of his inheritance or land transfers (Snyder 2017:303). CRA personnel were unable to trace deeds back to the original transfer of land from Robert Johnson to Richard M. Johnson. Moreover, Robert Johnson's will did not mention the land transfer. It is rumored that, at one point, the Johnson family held ownership of over 65,000 acres in the region (Snyder 2017:43). However, deed research did reveal that the land was likely inherited by Imogene Johnson, Richard M. Johnson's youngest daughter. Circa 1829–1830, Imogene married Daniel Pence, and they were given part of the Johnson tract (Snyder 2017:303). The chain of title of a property either overlapping with or very near to Site 8 (SC 174) could not be determined earlier than 1881. At the time of sale of the property, the land apparently associated with Site

8 (SC 174) belonged to a Mrs. Pence (Scott County Clerk's Office, Deed Book 19:206).

On January 26, 1825, the Choctaw Nation signed the Treaty of 1825 with the federal government which included a stipulation that the federal government provide \$6,000 per year in perpetuity for education of the tribe's members. After the treaty was signed, William Ward, the Choctaw Indian agent and Richard M. Johnson's brother-in-law, used his influence with the tribe to promote Johnson's past and continuing interest in educating Native Americans. The Choctaw leader Mushulatubbee agreed to the establishment of the Choctaw Academy on Johnson's farm, and construction on the school buildings quickly followed (Snyder 2017:36–37, 50–51). At the time of its opening, the site for the academy along Blue Spring Branch, according to Bevins, consisted of a two-story stone building (the remaining Academy building), three stone buildings used for dining and lodging, and a one-story frame structure. By 1826, the school's enrollment had increased to approximately 100 boys. Children of the Choctaw, Pottawatomie, Creek, and Chickasaw Tribes attended the school. Additionally, a few boys from neighboring farms attended the school (Bevin 1972). In the school's early days, the selection of the students fell to each nation's governing body. Most of the tribal nations' leaders chose students who they believed would be influential among their people in the future. Each Indian nation had its own lodging space. The Choctaw students lived in the largest dorm on the site, which is the extant two-story building on a raised basement remaining on the site. The Creek students occupied a hewed log house. As years passed, enslaved people and students would build more and more of these 16 ft square log houses to accommodate swelling numbers of students from various tribes (Snyder 2017:80). In 1831, due to a timber shortage and additional factors, Richard M. Johnson relocated the school to his White Sulphur Springs farm, which also served as a fashionable health resort (Bevins 1972).

Over the years, further research on the Choctaw Indian Academy has revealed a more nuanced, and admittedly darker, view of the establishment of the Academy and of Johnson's motivations. The Choctaw Academy was

designed to stand out from the already established missionary schools developed for the education of youth within the Choctaw Nation. Missionary schools were viewed with suspicion by the Choctaw Nation and other tribal nations, due to the missionary's goal of conversion of the students and that the schools often relied on manual labor as an educational tactic (Drake 1993:266; Snyder 2017:28–29). With the signing of the treaty with the US government, the Choctaw Nation envisioned the Academy, as proposed by Johnson, as an institution for their most promising young men. At the Choctaw Academy, the Nation imagined Choctaw students would pursue advanced studies and obtain the skills necessary to adeptly assume the civic responsibilities the Nation needed in order to confront the expanding white population. The Nation valued the enterprise so highly that they partially financed the school with tribal funds raised through land sales. In reality, they would have negligible influence in the management of the school. The federal government was in agreement to support the Academy in part as it conformed with the Civilization Policy, which Snyder refers to as “a peaceful conquest” through education of the young members of the tribes. Through accepting English as their primary language and receiving a classical education, it was expected the Nations would become less hostile to the federal government and more agreeable to accept the customs of white society (Snyder 2017:69). It is worth noting that Johnson managed the school with the primary intent of making a profit, and his greatest goals for the school were likely tied to personal advantage (Drake 1993:260–261). The government contract for the school provided Johnson with a \$6,000 annuity for 20 years (Drake 1993:266). Personal correspondence proves Johnson strove, throughout the entirety of the school's existence, to provide only the most basic conditions and supplies for the students so that he could keep the maximum amount of funds for himself (Drake 1993:260–261).

According to the plan Johnson submitted for government approval, the school would accept boys with mission school certificates for three-year terms. The curriculum was designed to include reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar,

geography, surveying, astronomy, natural and moral philosophy, history, and music (Drake 1993:269). Johnson received \$200 per year per student to cover tuition, room and board, clothing, laundry, and medical attendance, but in all of Johnson's communications, he stressed a strict economy regarding expenditures on these necessities. When the school opened in 1825 at the Blue Spring Farm, the students lived in several stone buildings. But later on, as enrollment expanded and the school moved to White Sulphur Springs, the boys lived in log buildings they themselves helped build (Drake 1993:274).

Johnson eventually persuaded the War Department, which oversaw the school contract, to allow the boys an extended stay, increasing the terms to up to 10 years. Longer terms worked to his financial advantage. Therefore, he encouraged staff to persuade students to stay as long as possible. He advised the superintendent to check the students' letters, so they could not ask their parents to remove them from the school. Johnson also acknowledged, in a letter, that it would be to his disadvantage for the public to know that he profited from the educational venture, even though he made less than “three-fourths” of what people assumed for his position (Drake 1993:282). Inspections of the school were often arranged so that the inspectors were friends or relatives of Johnson. However, when a Cherokee delegate was selected for an inspection, Johnson instructed staff to engage in significant repairs and additional furnishings. In his correspondence, he blamed the irresponsibility of students for the disrepair and dirtiness of the conditions and the students' belongings (Drake 1993:282). Because of Johnson's long stints in Washington, DC, his superintendent was often left alone to maintain order. The students purportedly misbehaved so often that Johnson feared the school would be shut down if inspectors were to discover the unruliness that clashed with his reports of a scheduled, controlled environment. Students fought, refused to go to lessons, ran away, broke into the Johnson home, drank, and threatened women. In addition to gaining access to more timber, the chaos is purportedly one of the reasons why Johnson sought to move the school to his White Sulphur

Springs farm, 2 mi away from his home, family, servants, and enslaved individuals (Drake 2000:298–299).

The demise of the Choctaw Academy began when Johnson's faithful superintendent, who managed presumably the majority of his finances and affairs, moved away from the site. Although the superintendent continued to visit the site, he did not provide Johnson with the same services and loyalty as before; thus, a sub-superintendent was necessary for the school to continue. Johnson appointed Peter P. Pitchlynn, a former acquaintance who was involved with the establishment of the school, as sub-superintendent, teacher, and traveling agent of the Academy. Pitchlynn, a Choctaw, instead proved his antipathy for the establishment and that he never intended to promote the school. Pitchlynn strove to regain the Choctaw annuity for use at another establishment. After Pitchlynn publicly revealed the school's conditions, he removed 41 Choctaw students from the school. Soon other tribes began to consider removing their students. Despite the waning enrollment, Johnson managed to keep the school open for a few more years. It officially closed, however, in 1848. Despite complaints about the school, policy makers and federal officials believed the boys' conditions at school were better than those at home and adequate for American Indians. The Choctaw Nation, along with other Nations that sent their children to the Academy, desired that the school provide their sons the education necessary for their future engagement in civic duties and advancing Native positions against the impending pressure of white expansion. Some students, such as notable lawyer Robert M. Jones, graduated from the school and promoted Native causes. Many tribes, however, were dissatisfied with the education their children received, as more time was spent in trades and agricultural labor than educational pursuits. Parents believed and reported their sons lacking in basic knowledge and without even a common education in agriculture and mechanics. Moreover, due to the lack of communication often instigated by Johnson and long periods away from home, the students lost touch with their tribal customs and relatives (Drake 1993:294–296). With the dissatisfaction of the

results of the Academy experience and missionary schools, along with the forced removal of Indian tribes from their lands east of the Mississippi River in the 1830s and 1840s, the tribes reasserted control over the educational opportunities of their children (Meyer 2018:79). After 1840, Johnson's fortunes declined, impacted greatly by the loss of revenue as fewer students attended the school. He died in 1850 a pensioner and a member of the Kentucky Legislature and is buried in the Frankfort Cemetery near the grave of Daniel Boone (Bevins 1972).

Although the Academy building and the probable domestic support building (Resource A) exhibit diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, CRA recommends the Choctaw Indian Academy (Site 8 [SC 174]) retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its significance as the first federally supported school for children of tribal nations and as a physical reminder of federal assimilation policies. The broader landscape lacks association with the remaining Academy building, as evidenced through the loss of associated educational buildings, agricultural support buildings, circulation patterns, and landscape features dating to the period of significance, and therefore is outside the recommended NRHP boundary for Site 8 (SC 174).

Richard M. Johnson is a significant individual primarily for his political accomplishments. While he established the Choctaw Academy, it was located at the Blue Spring Farm site for six years, and few structures remain from Johnson's ownership of the property. Johnson's home is no longer extant and research indicates it may have been lost to a fire circa 1930. As Johnson's significance lies primarily in political pursuits and accomplishments, CRA recommends Site 8 (SC 174) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

The Choctaw Academy building and Resource A exhibit diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through missing window sashes and doors, missing

sections of roofing, and partially collapsed walls. Because of their diminished integrity, CRA recommends that the Choctaw Academy building and Resource A are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The residence (Resource B) exhibits diminished integrity of design and materials through the side and rear additions, porch addition, and replacement door. Therefore, CRA recommends that the residence (Resource B) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The stone fences and retaining wall (Resources C, D, F, and G) exhibit diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through the loss of coping, section loss, and sections evidencing collapse. While exhibiting exceptional length, the stone fences and retaining wall collectively are not exceptional intact examples of stone fence and retaining wall construction in Scott County and the Inner Bluegrass Region. The stone fence associated with Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693 [Resource W]) is a better example of a stone fence in the vicinity. Therefore, CRA recommends the stone fences and retaining wall associated with Site 8 (SC 174) are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource H, the outbuilding, exhibits diminished integrity of design and materials as a portion of its roof is missing, it has sections of replacement cladding, and it exhibits deterioration of materials. Therefore, lacking integrity, the outbuilding (Resource H) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The shelter (Resource I) covering the Choctaw Academy building is less than 50 years old; therefore, it does not satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Although not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, the Choctaw Academy building, the stone building (Resource A), the stone retaining wall (Resource C), the stone fence (Resource D), and the spring (Resource E) are

contributing resources to the NRHP-listed Choctaw Indian Academy.

Lacking other resources to justify expanding the NRHP boundary, such as structures that would relate to the internal working and connectivity of the site when operated as the Choctaw Academy, CRA recommends minor changes to the current boundary for Site 8 (SC 174) stated in the NRHP nomination, which is indicated with a hand-drawn square shape on a topographic map. Seeking to provide a more specific boundary, CRA recommends that the boundary closely follows a stone fence (Resource D) encompassing the contributing stone building (Resource A), non-contributing residence (Resource B), contributing stone retaining wall (Resource C), and contributing spring (Resource E). To the east, the proposed NRHP boundary departs from the stone fence (Resource D) to surround the Choctaw Academy building, as it extends approximately 150 ft east of the stone fence (Resource D) and then extends north for approximately 215 ft to another stone fence (Resource F), then back to the west for approximately 150 ft along Resource F back to Resource D (stone fence). The proposed NRHP boundary includes the two remaining structures most closely associated with the site during the operation of the Choctaw Indian Academy (the Academy building and Resource A) along with the site of Johnson's former residence (which is non-extant), the stone fence (Resource D) encompassing the former domestic complex, and the spring (Resource E). It should be noted that the recommended NRHP boundary is a minor change to the boundary included in the NRHP nomination.

Determination of Effect: No Adverse Effect. Project plans overlap with the parcel boundaries on which the Choctaw Indian Academy (Site 8 [SC 174]) are located (Figures 119 and 120). However, plans indicate the project's centerline and disturbance limits are located approximately 2,050 ft and 1,990 ft east of the recommended NRHP boundary, respectively. The temporary easement for the driveway is approximately 1,880 ft from the proposed NRHP boundary and approximately 1,975 ft from the east elevation of the Choctaw Academy building. Between the Choctaw Academy building and the proposed

project, the topography slopes downward to the south to Blue Spring Branch and downward to the north from the south of Blue Spring Branch. The pasture extending east from the proposed NRHP boundary and framed by the stone fences (Resources F and G) is mostly clear with some vegetation along the waterway (Figure 121). The current alignment of KY 227 is not visible from the proposed NRHP boundary. Because of the distance between the proposed project's centerline, disturbance limits, and temporary easement, the recommended NRHP boundary, and the intervening topography, CRA recommends that the proposed project will not diminish those characteristics of the Choctaw Indian Academy (Site 8 [SC 174]) that elevate the site as listed in the NRHP under Criterion A.



Figure 119. Site 8 (SC 174): Recommended NRHP boundary.

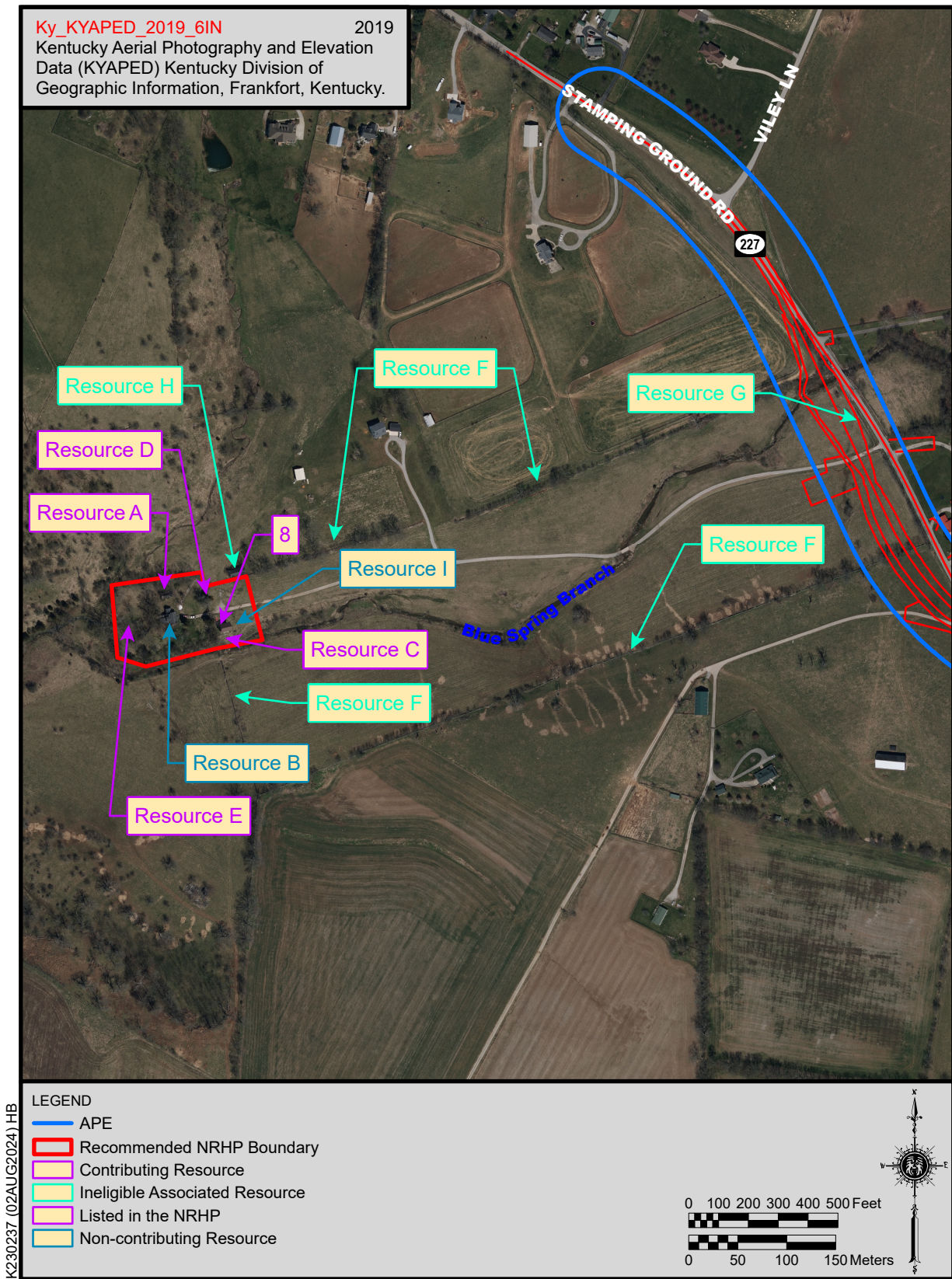


Figure 120. Site 8 (SC 174): Aerial image depicting the project plans and sections of the parcel located between the project plans and the recommended NRHP boundary.



Figure 121. Site 8 (SC 174): View to the proposed project area from the Choctaw Indian Academy, looking east.

Site 9

KHC Survey #: SC 814

Photographs: Figures 122–133

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Lat: 38.236670°

Long: -84.630050°

Property Address: 1864 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Owner Information: Mark J. and Laura B. Palmer
1864 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 084-20-002.001

Deed Book/Page: 329/651

Construction Date: circa 1850–1900; relocated 1998–2004

Description: Site 9 consists of a stone fence, a stable, a modern dwelling, and a barn located at 1864 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227). The

stone fence aligns west of KY 227 along the parcels associated with Sites 8 (SC 174) and 9 (SC 814). The section associated with Site 9 aligns with the eastern property boundary from approximately 300 ft southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane to approximately 640 ft northwest of the intersection. The structures are situated on a 27.95-acre parcel divided into several grassy parcels. The distance from the stone fence to the ROW varies due to the existing curve in KY 227, but the fence is situated approximately 30 to 90 ft from the ROW. The property is accessed via a gravel driveway. CRA personnel received permission from the property owner to survey the site from within the parcel boundaries.

A stone fence first appears near the current location of Site 9 on a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). The Scott County PVA does not provide a construction date for the fence. However, based on its materials and form, as well as the period of settlement and development in the area, the stone fence was likely constructed as a turnpike fence between circa 1850 and 1900. Based on review of aerial photographs, the stone fence was removed

from its original location and rebuilt at its current location between 1998 and 2004.

The dry-laid stone fence extending along KY 227 west of the road is broken into multiple sections by entries to farms and residences. The sections overlapping with Site 9 include an approximately 5 ft section extending north of the driveway (Figure 122). The site also overlaps with a second section extending south of the driveway to Blue Spring Branch (Figures 123–127). This section is approximately 0.23 mi long. Both sections connect to modern brick pillars flanking the driveway providing access to Site 9. The dry-laid stone fence is constructed from fieldstones of various sizes and features full-width coping.

An east-oriented, two-story, side-gable, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), frame house is located approximately 445 ft west of the stone fence. The residence rests on a walkout basement foundation, is clad to grade in a brick veneer, and is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 128). A one-story, gable-roof projection is located on the north elevation; a two-story, gable-roof projection is located on the west (rear) elevation; and a one-story, gable-roof, enclosed sunporch projects from the south elevation (Figure 129). Projections are clad in vinyl siding. An interior stone chimney is located on the north slope of the two-story rear projection. A brick retaining wall extends from the south elevation. All observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes, paired casement vinyl sashes, or single-light fixed vinyl sashes. The sunporch features wood framing and mesh screens. The façade features a single-leaf entry filled with a modern door flanked by sidelights. The entry opens to a two-story, stacked, gable-roof porch. Each story is supported by columns. Decorative elements include cornices and a pediment with dentils, in addition to second-story railing. Recent aerial images indicate the residence was constructed between 2008 and 2010 (USDA 2008).

A gable-oriented, single-bay (dd) barn (Resource B) is located approximately 100 ft southwest of the northwestern-most section of the stone fence (Figure 130). The barn is oriented in a north–south direction, rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a metal-panel roof. The north and south elevations display a double-leaf entry filled with sliding, vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track. Each door is pierced by a single window filled with a single-light, wood sash. The east and west elevations display five paired windows filled with casement, single-light wood sashes. Recent aerial images indicate that the barn (Resource B) was constructed between 2010 and 2014 (Google Earth 2010, 2014).

A gable-oriented, metal-frame greenhouse clad in glass paneling (Resource C) is located approximately 500 ft west of the stone fence (Figure 131). Recent aerial images indicate the greenhouse was constructed between 2018 and 2020 (Google Earth 2018, 2020).

An east-oriented, side-gable, three-bay (d/d/d) stable (Resource D) is located approximately 0.23 mi west of the stone fence lining the southeastern-most section of the eastern boundary (Figure 132). The stable appears to be constructed of poured concrete and features vertical board siding in the gable fields. A full-width, shed-roof porch supported by wood posts spans the east elevation. The east elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a wood or metal door (Figure 133). The central entry is flanked by two entries filled with hinged metal grid doors. The southernmost opening features an additional sliding wood-panel door on a horizontal metal track. The gable field on the south elevation is pieced by a single window missing its hinged door. A single window opening covered with vertical board shutters pierces the gable field of the north elevation (see Figure 132). The west (rear) elevation could not be accessed due to heavy vegetation. Aerial images indicate that the stable (Resource D) was constructed between 1965 and 1983 (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b).



Figure 122. Site 9 (SC 814): View of the north section of the stone fence near the entry to the site, looking west.



Figure 123. Site 9 (SC 814): View of the south section of the stone fence near the entry to the site, looking southeast.



Figure 124. Site 9 (SC 814): View of the stone fence, looking east.



Figure 125. Site 9 (SC 814): View of the stone fence from within the parcel boundary, looking east-northeast.



Figure 126. Site 9 (SC 814): View of the stone fence, looking northwest.



Figure 127. Site 9 (SC 814): Detail of the fence.



Figure 128. Site 9 (SC 814): Façade and north elevation of the residence (Resource A), looking southwest.



Figure 129. Site 9 (SC 814): West (rear) and south elevations of the residence (Resource A), looking northeast.



Figure 130. Site 9 (SC 814): North and east elevations of the barn (Resource B), looking southwest.



Figure 131. Site 9 (SC 814): Southeast and southwest elevations of the greenhouse (Resource C), looking north-northeast.



Figure 132. Site 9(SC 814): North and east elevations of the stable (Resource D), looking southwest.



Figure 133. Site 9 (SC 814): East and south elevations of the stable (Resource D), looking northwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 9 (SC 814) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

Due to stringent laws requiring fencing of farmland for livestock, most Bluegrass area landowners in the early nineteenth century used the abundant timber found on their farms to construct rail fences. Large landowners, such as Green Clay, would lease small tracts of land to farmers in return for improvements to the land. In many cases, these improvements would include clearing the timber and constructing fences (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:109–110). By the 1830s, local timber to replace existing fencing was in short supply. Due to the expense of transporting lumber from sources outside the Bluegrass, owners started utilizing the abundant rocks cleared from their fields as a replacement for earlier rail fences in the 1840s (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:78). Because of their prominent location at property entrances, along with the labor and skill required to construct them, well-constructed rock fences came to symbolize the prosperity of the landowner.

Contrary to local lore, these types of limestone fences were built by Irish immigrants. However, by the early twentieth century, African American stonemasons, who had learned the trade from Irish turnpike fencers, were employed to construct rock fences on the developing horse farms and roadways (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:84).

Several methods were used to construct the various types of stone fences. The most common type found in central Kentucky is the dry-laid stone fence, which dominated during the mid-nineteenth century. Often, these have double-wall construction, tie-rocks, battered sides, and solid cap courses or full-width coping rocks (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:23, 24). Kentucky's early dry-laid stone fences are divided into two main categories: plantation fences, built between the 1770s and the first half of the 1800s, and turnpike fences, constructed between the 1830s and the early 1900s (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:23). Plantation fences consist of two walls of dry-laid field or creek stones or quarried rock with stones

laid lengthwise across the walls, creating ties that stabilize the structure of the fence. These fences feature sloping sides and solid, full-width coping across the top of the wall (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:24). Turnpike fences feature a similar double-walled structure, but include small stones and rock chips, called spalls, poured between the two walls. This fill helped stabilize the walls while letting the majority of the large stones be positioned lengthwise for efficiency and speed of construction (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:38).

As road building shifted to the state's responsibility in the late nineteenth century, turnpike companies ceased to exist. A law passed in 1894 required dimensional (quarried) stone to be used for retaining walls, bridge abutments, and culverts. Also around the turn of the century, the construction technique gradually shifted from dry-laid to mortared fences and walls. A variety of coursing patterns were used, though random ashlar was the most common (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:22, 49, 130–131).

Mortared fence is often found bordering roadways and marking entrances. Often, they are associated with horse farms. This particular type gained popularity with the increased use of Portland cement by masons in the late nineteenth century. Coping in these fences is vertical, rather than diagonal as in dry-laid walls (Murray-Wooley and Raitz 1992:48, 52).

Sufficient numbers of dry-laid rock fences remain within the Bluegrass Region to allow comparative evaluations of technique, quality, and integrity. More common in areas of steep topography where the building material proved readily available, many fences appear to be the efforts of unskilled or semi-skilled laborers. Edge fencing can be found on the steep terrain near the Kentucky River and the ravines of its tributaries. These edge fences were sometimes built as retaining walls along shallow watercourses (Kentucky Heritage Council 1989).

The dry-laid stone fence associated with Site 9 lacks integrity, and although it is in good condition, aerial images indicate that it was likely moved and rebuilt between 1998 and 2004 as part of the improvements associated with the intersection of Viley Lane and KY 227 (USDA

2004; USGS 1998). Therefore, lacking architectural integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, the stone fence does not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, and does not meet the exceptional architectural significance necessary to merit listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration B.

The modern residence (Resource A), barn (Resource B), and greenhouse (Resource C) are less than 50 years of age and lack significance as common examples of a typical dwelling type, agricultural support structure, and domestic support structure; therefore, Resources A–C do not satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The stable (Resource D) is a common example of an agricultural support structure. Moreover, it exhibits diminished integrity of materials and displays signs of deterioration. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the stable (Resource D) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 9 (SC 814) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 10

KHC Survey #: SC 150 and SC 693

Photographs: Figures 134–168

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Lat: 38.239308°

Long: -84.622056°

Property Address: 1768 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Owner Information: Catherine Simmons Snow,
A. Simmons Snow III, and
Ward H. Simmons
110 Pocahontas Trailstead
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 109-40-001.000

Deed Book/Page: 381/045

Construction Date: circa 1840–1850

Description: Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) consists of Groverland Farm, located at 1768 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), directly east of the intersection of Stamping Ground Road (KY 227) and Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 670.42-acre parcel comprised of agricultural fields divided by fence lines often including trees. The parcel is traversed by Blue Spring Branch and includes multiple large ponds and small sections densely populated with trees and vegetation. The bed of the former Frankfort and Cincinnati Railroad traverses the property in a general east–west direction. The primary residence is situated approximately 0.42 mi from the ROW of KY 227. The property is accessed by an asphalt driveway connecting to KY 227 and multiple gravel agricultural lanes connected to Viley Lane. The property owner provided CRA personnel permission to survey some structures within the site, but requested that CRA personnel not photograph the main house and sections of the property surrounding the main house. CRA field staff were also requested to take photographs from the ROW where possible. Therefore, the primary residence and structures surrounding the primary residence were not surveyed. CRA photographed some resources south of the primary residence from within the parcel boundary, but resources north and west of the primary residence were photographed from the ROW of KY 227 and Viley Lane. Site 10 is comprised of Groverland Farm which includes the primary residence (SC 150) and associated support resources along with a residence and domestic support resources (SC 693) along Viley Road. The residential complex (SC 693) along Viley Road that is associated with Groverland Farm was surveyed for a 2009 report titled *A Cultural Historic Survey for Proposed Cell Tower Location, Scott County, Kentucky* and assigned a KHC inventory number (Ball 2009). Therefore, the entire site will be referred to as Groverland Farm (SC 150 and SC 693).

Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) is first depicted on the 1879 Map of Scott County, Kentucky (Beers and Lanagan 1879). The site's previous survey form, completed by historian Ann Bevins

in 1970, indicates the main residence, a Greek Revival dwelling, as constructed in 1840. Therefore, based on the dwelling's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1840 and 1850.

The property owner requested that CRA refrain from photographing the main residence associated with the property. The residence was not visible from the ROW. A previous survey, a Scott County PVA photograph from 2017, and aerial views indicate the residence is a southeast-oriented, one-story, side-gable, three-bay (w/d/w), Greek Revival dwelling with one-story wing additions. The dwelling rests on a mortared cut stone foundation, is constructed of brick, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The survey notes the one-story, two-bay (w/w), front-gable wings and hyphens were constructed on the southwest and northeast elevations of the main block circa 1970, a date confirmed by aerial images (HistoricAerials 1983; USGS 1965b). The wings are connected to the dwelling's main block by one-story, single-bay (w), side-gable hyphens. The wings and hyphens display a mortared stone foundation, brick veneer cladding, and the roofs are covered in metal panels. A one-story ell is located on the northwest (rear) elevation. Aerial images indicate the ell was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Without further investigations, the rear ell's construction date is unknown. The façade of the main block features a centered, single-leaf entry with a door surround comprised of multi-light, wood-panel sidelights and a three-section transom topped with a wide crown. A gable-roof portico featuring a pediment and supported by four square columns resting on a brick deck with a mortared cut stone foundation shelters the façade entry. Flanking the entry to either side are tripartite windows filled with multi-light sashes as shown in the 2017 Scott County PVA photograph. No further details can be provided utilizing the Scott County PVA photograph. Moreover, it is unknown if alterations have occurred since 2017.

Aerial images indicate that a structure with four symmetrical, intersecting gables (Resource A) is located approximately 25 ft north of the primary residence. The 2017 PVA photograph and the 1970 KHC survey form indicate this

structure is likely a southwest-oriented, one-story, side-gable, three-bay (w/d/w) secondary residence resting on a continuous, mortared stone, raised basement foundation with a brick exterior and sheltered by a roof sheathed in metal panels. Two interior chimneys are located on the ridge of the roof at the gable ends. The single-leaf entry is filled with an unknown door and features three-light sidelights with wood panels. The entry opens onto a gable-roof portico with a pediment supported by four square columns. The portico features a concrete deck and is accessed by poured concrete stairs. The portico is very similar to that of the primary house. The façade's cornice and portico feature dentils. Observable windows are filled with multi-light sashes in a 2017 Scott County PVA photo. No further details for a description of the secondary residence are available. Moreover, alterations to the façade or materials may have occurred since the Scott County PVA 2017 photograph. The secondary residence first appears on a 1906 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic map (USGS 1906). The previous KHC survey form and Bevin's *A History of Scott County As Told By Selected Buildings* discuss the secondary residence but do not provide a construction date (Bevin 1970, 1981:184). Based on the form and materials as indicated in the 2017 PVA photograph, as well as the construction date of the primary residence, the secondary residence (Resource A) was likely constructed between circa 1800 and 1840.

Aerial images indicate a side-gable structure (Resource B) is located approximately 110 ft northeast of the primary residence. A photograph on the Scott County PVA website indicates this structure is likely a third residence. According to the 2017 PVA website photograph, this third residence is a south-oriented, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable dwelling resting on a continuous concrete-block foundation (which may be a replacement), clad in rolled asphalt siding simulating brick, and sheltered by a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central single-leaf entry is filled with an unglazed, four-panel wood door. The entry opens to a gable-roof porch supported by four square columns. The columns extend to a wood deck supported by a concrete-block foundation. Observable windows are filled

with six-over-six-light, double-hung, sashes in the 2017 Scott County PVA photograph. No further details can be provided using the PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the façade or materials may have occurred since 2017. The third residence first appears in a 1952 aerial image (USGS 1952). The previous KHC survey form did not document or discuss Resource B. However, based on its form and materials depicted in the 2017 PVA online photograph, the third dwelling (Resource B) was likely constructed between circa 1900 and 1925.

A gable-roof outbuilding (Resource C) is located approximately 85 ft north-northwest of the primary residence. The gables are oriented in an east–west direction and the outbuilding is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles. The outbuilding was not visible from the ROW and could not be accessed during the field survey. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website depicts the façade (southeast) and northeast elevations of the one-story, single-bay (d), side-gable outbuilding, which from its form may have served as a smokehouse. According to the 2017 PVA photograph, the possible smokehouse (Resource C) rests on a replacement concrete-block foundation and is clad in weatherboard siding (although a small portion may be clad in replacement vinyl siding). The roof extends beyond the façade wall plane. An off-center, single-leaf entry is filled with a diagonal board wood door. The northeast elevation exhibits no fenestration. No further details can be provided using the PVA 2017 photograph. Moreover, alterations to the possible smokehouse (Resource C) may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource C) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the 2017 PVA photograph, the possible smokehouse (Resource C) was probably constructed between circa 1875 and 1900.

A gable-oriented outbuilding (Resource D) is located approximately 90 ft north of the primary residence. The gables are oriented in a southeast–northwest direction and the outbuilding is sheltered by a roof covered with asphalt shingles. The outbuilding was not visible from the ROW and was not surveyed during fieldwork. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website

depicts the southeast (façade) and southwest elevations of the one-story, single-bay (d), front-gable, frame outbuilding. According to the 2017 photograph, the outbuilding (Resource D) rests on a replacement concrete-block foundation, is clad in weatherboard siding, and has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The single-leaf entry is filled with a four-panel wood door. No further details can be provided using the 2017 PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the outbuilding may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource D) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the 2017 PVA photograph, the outbuilding (Resource D) was probably constructed between circa 1875 and 1900.

A gable-oriented outbuilding (Resource E) is located approximately 120 ft north-northwest of the primary residence (Figure 134). The outbuilding is oriented in a northwest–southeast direction, rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards (possibly board-and-batten), and is sheltered by a roof covered in asphalt shingles. The northwest elevation displays a single opening in the gable field. The opening is filled with a hinged, vertical board door. No further details could be determined from the ROW during fieldwork. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website depicts the façade (southeast) elevation, which indicates the structure is a one-story, single-bay (g), front-gable, frame garage (Resource E). In 2017, the vehicular entry was filled with two horizontal sliding doors that appear to be comprised of vertical boards. An opening in the gable is filled with a hinged vertical board door. No further details can be provided using the PVA 2017 photograph. Moreover, alterations to the garage may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the garage (Resource E) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the garage’s form, materials, and earliest aerial appearance, Resource E was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1950.

A southeast-oriented, side-gable outbuilding (Resource F) is located approximately 120 ft northwest of the primary residence. The outbuilding displays a roof covered with asphalt shingles. Resource F was not visible from the ROW and could not be surveyed during

fieldwork. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website depicts the façade (southeast) and northeast elevations, which indicate the structure is a one-story, four-bay (g/g/g/g), frame, side-gable garage clad in weatherboard siding. Three of the façade bays are open without doors while one is filled with two hinged wood doors. The northeast (gable end) elevation has two windows. No further details can be provided using the PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the garage may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the garage (Resource F) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the 2017 PVA photograph, the garage (Resource F) was probably constructed between circa 1900 and 1940.

A gable-oriented shed (Resource G) is located approximately 210 ft northwest of the primary residence (see Figure 134). The shed is oriented in a northwest–southeast direction, rests on a concrete-block foundation, is clad in board-and-batten siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered in asphalt shingles. The northwest elevation displays a single opening filled with a hinged, vertical board shutter or door. The southwest elevation is devoid of openings. Aerial images indicate the shed (Resource G) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the shed (Resource G) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1950.

A gable-oriented barn (Resource H) is located approximately 210 ft northwest of the primary residence (Figure 135). The barn's gable ends are oriented in a northeast–southwest direction. The barn rests on a mortared stone foundation, is clad in board-and-batten siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The southwest (gable-end) elevation displays a double-leaf entry filled with sliding, vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track. A small opening filled with a hinged, vertical board door is located northwest of the entry. The northwest elevation features multiple single-bay openings devoid of glazing, suggesting this is a livestock barn. The northeast and southeast elevations were not visible from the ROW during the fieldwork. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the northeast and southeast

elevations, which are similar to the southwest and northwest elevations. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource H) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the barn's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1850 and 1900.

A gable-oriented barn (Resource I) is located approximately 285 ft northwest of the primary residence (Figure 136). The barn's gable ends are oriented in a northeast–southwest direction. The barn rests on a concrete-block or poured concrete foundation, is clad in vertical boards and board-and-batten siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The southwest (gable-end) elevation displays a double-leaf entry filled with sliding, vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track. A small opening filled with a vertical board door is located above. The northwest elevation features four single-bay openings—two feature multi-light wood sashes with sections of missing glazing, and two are devoid of glazing. The northeast and southeast elevations were not visible from the ROW during the field survey. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the northeast and southeast elevations, which are similar to the southwest and northwest elevations. The northeast (gable-end) elevation has a projecting hay hood, and the openings over the entries at each gable end suggest the barn contains a loft. The openings along the side elevations suggest this was utilized as a livestock barn. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource I) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the barn's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1900 and 1952.

A dry-laid stone fence (Resource J) bounds the primary residence to the east, south, and west, and is located approximately 75 ft west of the primary residence at its nearest point (Figures 137 and 138). Beginning at the northernmost section of the fence, west of the residence and south of Resource I (livestock barn), the fence extends southeast for approximately 440 ft. It then turns east and continues approximately 145 ft before continuing northeast 670 ft. Coping consists of overlapping rectangular, flat stones laid in a horizontal manner. The fence is divided into three sections on the westernmost segment by two driveways. Aerial images indicate the

fence (Resource J) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the fence's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, as well as the construction date of the primary residence, it was likely constructed between circa 1840 and 1875.

A one-story, single-bay (d), front-gable outbuilding (Resource K) is located approximately 415 ft northwest of the primary residence (Figure 139). The outbuilding is oriented in a northeast–southwest direction, rests on a pier foundation, is clad in vertical board siding, and is sheltered by a roof covered in metal panels. The southwest elevation displays a centered entry filled with a sliding vertical board door on a horizontal metal track. A small opening filled with a sliding vertical board door on a horizontal metal track pierces the northwest elevation. The southeast and northeast elevations are not visible from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource K) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the outbuilding (Resource K) was likely constructed between circa 1900 and 1925.

Remnants of a dry-laid stone fence (Resource L) are located approximately 1,400 ft south of the primary residence (Figure 140). The fence is approximately 400 ft long extending in a general north–south direction and displays sections of deterioration. Coping consists of overlapping rectangular, flat stones laid in a horizontal manner. Aerial images indicate the fence (Resource L) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on the fence's form, materials, and earliest map appearance, as well as the construction date of the primary residence, it was likely constructed between circa 1840 and 1875.

A northwest–southeast-oriented, transverse-frame barn (Resource M) is located approximately 750 ft west of the primary residence (Figure 141). The barn rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a moderately pitched roof covered in metal panels. Though only partially visible from the ROW, the barn's interior displays a structure consisting of heavy, sawn posts and lighter, sawn cross beams and angled

braces, which are fastened by wire nails (Figure 142). The northwest elevation displays a centered entry filled with a sliding vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track. Left (northeast) of the entry, a second entry filled with a sliding vertical board door on a horizontal metal track pierces the elevation. A small opening filled with a vertical board door on a metal track is located above the centered entry. The northeast and southwest elevations are devoid of openings (see Figure 141; Figure 143). The southeast elevation could not be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource M) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource M) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

A northeast–southwest-oriented, transverse-frame barn (Resource N) is located approximately 875 ft north-northwest of the primary residence (Figure 144). The barn rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a moderately pitched gable roof covered in metal panels. The northeast elevation displays a centered, open aisle entry. Left (southeast) of the centered entry, a second unfilled entry pierces the elevation. Right (northwest) of the central entry, a third entry is filled with a vertical board door. It does not appear to be fastened by hinges but could horizontally slide from the interior. It is also possible that the entry has been permanently enclosed. The northwest elevation is devoid of openings. The southeast and southwest elevations could not be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource N) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource N) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.



Figure 134. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and southwest elevations of the garage (Resource E) and the shed (Resource G), looking east-southeast.



Figure 135. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and southwest elevations of the barn (Resource H), looking east-southeast.



Figure 136. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and southwest elevations of the barn (Resource I), looking east-southeast.



Figure 137. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the stone fence (Resource J), looking southeast.



Figure 138. Site 10 (SC 150): Detail of the stone fence (Resource J), looking southeast.



Figure 139. Site 10 (SC 150): Southwest and northwest elevations of the outbuilding (Resource K), looking east.



Figure 140. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the stone fence (Resource L), looking southeast.



Figure 141. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and northeast elevations of the barn (Resource M), looking south.



Figure 142. Site 10 (SC 150): Interior view of the barn (Resource M), looking east.



Figure 143. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and southwest elevations of the barn (Resource M), looking east.



Figure 144. Site 10 (SC 150): Northeast and northwest elevations of the barn (Resource N), looking south-southeast.

A northeast–southwest oriented tobacco barn (Resource O) is located approximately 0.25 mi northeast of the primary residence (Figure 145). A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the northwest elevation of the barn (Resource O). The barn rests on a continuous, possible poured concrete foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a steeply pitched gable roof covered in corrugated metal panels. Some of the roofing material has been replaced with metal panels. The ridgeline is pierced by 10 round vents, and a hay hood projects from the northeast gable. The northwest elevation displays sections of hinged cladding, indicating vents for curing tobacco. The northeast, southeast, and southwest elevations could not be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource O) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource O) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

A northeast–southwest-oriented barn (Resource P) is located approximately 0.75 mi north-northeast of the primary residence (Figure

146). A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the northwest and northeast elevations of the barn (Resource P). The barn rests on a continuous, possible concrete-block foundation, is clad in metal panels, and is sheltered by a moderately pitched gable roof covered in metal panels. The northwest elevation displays sections of hinged vertical board cladding, suggesting vents for curing tobacco. The southwest elevation displays a single-bay entry. The northeast elevation also has a central entry with two vertical board doors attached to a metal track, according to the 2017 PVA photograph. The southeast elevation could not be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource P) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource P) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

An agricultural outbuilding (Resource Q) is located approximately 0.98 mi north-northeast of the primary residence (Figure 147). A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the southwest and southeast elevations of

the outbuilding (Resource Q). The outbuilding appears to be supported by wood posts and has an interior concrete slab, is clad in horizontal wood boards on the inside of the posts, and is sheltered by a shed roof covered in metal panels. The northwest elevation appears to be devoid of an opening, while the southeast end is open. The northeast elevation could not be observed from the ROW. The outbuilding is similar to a corn crib, except for the open southeast end of the structure. Aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource Q) was constructed after 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and materials, the outbuilding (Resource Q) was likely constructed between circa 1952 and 1975.

A northwest–southeast-oriented barn (Resource R) is located approximately 0.99 mi north-northeast of the primary residence (see Figure 147). A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the southwest and southeast elevations of the barn (Resource R). The barn appears to rest on a continuous poured concrete foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a moderately pitched gable roof covered in metal panels. The ridge of the roof features eight round, metal vents with conical caps. Three single-bay openings pierce the northwest elevation. Three similar openings pierce the southeast elevation with the central entry filled with vertical board doors attached to a metal track. The 2017 photograph indicates vertical, hinged vents for curing tobacco located on the barn’s southwest elevation. No further details regarding the barn could be observed from the ROW or gleaned from the 2017 Scott County PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the barn may have occurred since 2017. The northeast elevation could not be observed from the ROW. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource R) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource R) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

Aerial images indicate an agricultural outbuilding (Resource S) is located approximately 0.97 mi north-northeast of the primary residence. The outbuilding could not be observed from the ROW. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the

southeast elevation of the outbuilding (Resource S). According to the 2017 PVA photograph, the outbuilding (Resource S) is a one-story, front-gable outbuilding resting on concrete-block piers. The outbuilding is clad in vertical board siding and the roof is sheathed in metal panels. A possible central entry is located on the southeast elevation, although it appears to be partially enclosed. Three openings are located in the southeast gable. No further details can be provided using the PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the outbuilding (Resource S) may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the outbuilding (Resource S) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form and earliest map appearance, the outbuilding (Resource S) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

A northeast–southwest-oriented barn (Resource T) is located approximately 0.99 mi north-northeast of the primary residence and immediately northeast of Resource S. The barn could not be observed from the ROW. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the southeast elevation of the barn (Resource T). The southeast elevation of the barn, according to the 2017 PVA photograph, rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a moderately pitched gable roof covered in metal panels. A portion of the southeast roof slope’s metal panels is missing. The southeast elevation has a shed-roof section pierced by four openings off the ground and possibly a pedestrian entry. The four openings suggest this portion of the barn was utilized for livestock. The south corner of the southeast elevation has a front-gable section with a drive-in entry that is not filled with doors. The northeast gable end of the barn features a hay hood. No further details can be gleaned utilizing the 2017 PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the barn (Resource T) may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource T) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource T) was likely constructed between circa 1900 and 1952.

A northeast–southwest-oriented barn (Resource U) is located approximately 1.16 mi northeast of the primary residence (Figure 148).

The barn's foundation material is unknown; it is clad in metal panels and sheltered by a gable-oriented roof covered in metal panels. A central, single-bay opening filled with a sliding, vertical board door on a horizontal track pierces the southwest elevation. No other details of the barn could be observed from the ROW. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows what appears to be the northeast and northwest elevations of the barn (Resource U). The northeast (gable end) elevation appears to have three openings across the width of the elevation filled with three doors attached to metal tracks. Eight hinged, vertical vents along the northwest elevation are filled with vertical board doors suggesting the barn is utilized for curing tobacco. No further details can be gleaned utilizing the 2017 PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the barn may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource U) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource U) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.

Remnants of a dry-laid stone fence (Resource V) are located along Viley Lane approximately 0.24 mi northwest of the primary residence (Figure 149). The fence is approximately 40 ft long and displays sections of deterioration. Coping consists of overlapping rectangular, flat stones laid in a horizontal manner. Aerial images indicate the fence (Resource V) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, as well as the construction date of the primary residence, the dry-laid stone fence (Resource V) was likely constructed between circa 1840 and 1875.

A dry-laid stone fence (Resource W) is located approximately 0.4 mi southwest of the primary residence along KY 227 (Figures 150–152). The fence is approximately 1,000 ft long and extends northwest for approximately 630 ft from south of Blue Spring Branch before extending north–northwest for an additional 390 ft to Viley Lane. The stone fence is split into three sections, as there are gaps for an asphalt driveway and Blue Spring Branch. The fence for the driveway that extends from KY 227 to the interior of the property features an entry comprised of two curved segments flanking the driveway. These

segments were likely constructed or altered at a later date than the remainder of the fence because of the mortared cut stone comprising the two sets of piers flanking the driveway entrance (Figures 153 and 154). The piers feature squared mortar joints. Similar piers are found at the north and south termini of the fence. The stone piers flanking the driveway entrance feature decorative finials. The stone fence is constructed of dry-laid field stones. Coping consists of upright, full-width stones capped with poured concrete. Aerial images indicate the fence (Resource W) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest aerial appearance, as well as the construction date of the primary residence, the stone fence (Resource W) was likely constructed between circa 1840 and 1875.

A north–south-oriented tobacco barn (Resource X) is located approximately 0.22 mi south-southeast of the primary residence (Figure 155). The barn rests on an unknown foundation, is clad in vertical boards, and is sheltered by a moderately pitched gable roof covered in metal panels. A central opening filled with paired, sliding, vertical board doors on a horizontal metal track pierces the south elevation. The west elevation displays hinged vertical vents for curing tobacco. The north and east elevations of the barn were not visible during the field survey. Aerial images indicate the barn (Resource X) replaced an earlier barn and was constructed between 1952 and 1960 (USGS 1952, 1960). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the barn (Resource X) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952.



Figure 145. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest elevation of the barn (Resource O), looking south-southeast.



Figure 146. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and southwest elevations of the barn (Resource P), looking southeast.



Figure 147. Site 10 (SC 150): Northwest and southwest elevations of the outbuilding (Resource Q) and barn (Resource R), looking east-southeast.



Figure 148. Site 10 (SC 150): Northeast and northwest elevations of the barn (Resource U), looking southeast.



Figure 149. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the remnants of the stone fence (Resource V), looking east-southeast.



Figure 150. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the stone fence (Resource W), looking southeast.



Figure 151. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the stone fence (Resource W), looking northwest.



Figure 152. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the stone fence (Resource W), looking southeast.



Figure 153. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the entry (Resource W), looking east.



Figure 154. Site 10 (SC 150): View of the entry (Resource W), looking east-northeast.



Figure 155. Site 10 (SC 150): South and west elevations of the barn (Resource X), looking northeast.

A west-oriented, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable residence (Resource Y) is located approximately 0.35 mi southwest of the primary residence (Figure 156). The residence is clad to grade in replacement vinyl siding and is sheltered by a steeply pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles. Observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl sashes with simulated divided lights. A centered, single-leaf entry filled with a replacement modern door fills the entry. The entry opens to a full-width, shed-roof porch. The porch is supported by metal columns extending to a poured concrete deck resting on a concrete-block foundation. The south elevation displays a one-story, side-gable projection devoid of openings on its façade (west) and south elevations (Figure 157). Two single windows pierce the north elevation, including one in the main block and a second on the shed-roof probable addition (Figure 158). The east (rear) elevation displays a single-leaf entry filled with a multi-light, modern door and two single windows (w/w/d). A review of maps indicates the residence (Resource Y) was constructed before

1908 (USGS 1908). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the residence (Resource Y) was likely constructed between circa 1875 and 1908.

An east-oriented, one-story, front-gable, single-bay (dd) shed (Resource Z) is located approximately 0.35 mi southwest of the primary residence and immediately north of the third residence (Resource Y) (Figure 159). The shed rests on a concrete-block foundation, is clad to grade in vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a steeply pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles. The east elevation displays a double-leaf entry filled with unglazed, modern doors. The south and north elevations are devoid of fenestration. A 2017 photograph on the Scott County PVA website shows the west and south elevations of the shed (Resource Z). Two concrete-block retaining walls extend from the west (rear) elevation even with the north and south foundation. A single window pierces the rear (west) elevation, according to the 2017 PVA photograph. The window is filled with six-light, double-hung, vinyl sashes. No further details can be gleaned utilizing the 2017 PVA photograph. Moreover, alterations to the shed

(Resource Z) may have occurred since 2017. Aerial images indicate the shed (Resource Z) was constructed between 2004 and 2006 (USDA 2004, 2006).

A west-oriented, one-story, three-bay (w/d/w), frame residence (Resource AA) is located approximately 0.38 mi north-northwest of the primary residence (Figure 160). This fifth residence consists of a main block and an ell; the ell is either an early addition or was constructed concurrently to the main block. The residence rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation, is clad in replacement vinyl siding, and is sheltered by a cross-hip roof covered in metal panels. Two interior brick chimneys are located on the ridgeline of the roof; one is located along the main block and the second is located on the rear ell. Aerial images indicate that a shed-roof addition on the north elevation and a hip-roof projection on the south elevation of the ell were constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, replacement vinyl sashes. A centered, single-leaf entry filled with a replacement, two-light, wood-panel door fills the entry. The entry opens to a partial-width, shed-roof porch. The porch is supported by square wood posts extending to a poured concrete deck. The south elevation of the main block is devoid of openings (Figure 161). The south elevation of the shed-roof section along the rear ell displays a single-leaf entry filled with an unglazed, replacement, modern door (Figure 162). The south elevation of an intersecting, hip-roof projection is pierced by a single window. The north elevation of the main block and the north elevation of the shed-roof addition each display a single window (Figure 163). The east (rear) elevation could not be observed from the ROW. A review of maps indicates the residence (Resource AA) was constructed before 1952 (USGS 1952). The residence may be indicated on the 1908 Georgetown, Kentucky, 15-minute topographic quadrangle map as a residence is shown on the map slightly to the southwest of Resource AA (USGS 1908). Based on its form, materials, and probable earliest map appearance, the residence (Resource AA) was likely constructed between circa 1880 and 1908.

A west-oriented, one-story, two-bay (g/g), concrete-block garage (Resource AB) is located approximately 35 ft southeast from the fifth residence (Resource AA). The garage is sheltered by a pyramidal hip roof sheathed in corrugated metal panels (Figure 164). The west elevation is pierced by two single-bay vehicular entries filled with vertical board doors. A window located on the north elevation is filled with a four-light metal sash. The sash is missing its glazing and is covered from the interior with wood boards. The east and north elevations could not be observed from the ROW. A review of aerial images indicates the garage (Resource AB) was constructed prior to 1952 (USGS 1952). Based on its form, materials, and earliest map appearance, the garage (Resource AB) was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1950.

A cistern (Resource AC) is located adjacent to the east (rear) elevation of the main block of the fifth residence (Resource AA) (Figure 165). The domed cistern is constructed from stacked stone and is capped with concrete. Based on its form and materials, the cistern (Resource AC) was likely constructed between 1880 and 1908 concurrent with the residence.

A west-oriented, one-story, single-bay (d), front-gable shed (Resource AD) is located approximately 45 ft southeast from the residence (Resource AA) (Figure 166). The shed is sheltered by a roof sheathed in corrugated metal panels. The west elevation is pierced by a single-leaf entry filled with a vertical board door. The south elevation is devoid of openings. The north and east elevations were not visible from the ROW. Based on its form and materials, the shed (Resource AD) was most likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1950.

A cistern or well (Resource AE) is located approximately 10 ft east of the residence (Resource AA) (Figure 167). The cistern or well is constructed from concrete blocks and is topped with a poured concrete cap. Based on its form and materials, the cistern or well (Resource AE) was most likely constructed between 1925 and 1950.



Figure 156. Site 10 (SC 150): Façade of the residence (Resource Y), looking east.



Figure 157. Site 10 (SC 150): Façade and south elevation of the residence (Resource Y), looking northeast.



Figure 158. Site 10 (SC 150): East and north elevations of the residence (Resource Y), looking southwest.



Figure 159. Site 10 (SC 150): East and south elevations of the shed (Resource Z), looking northwest.



Figure 160. Site 10 (SC 693): Façade of the residence (Resource AA), looking east.



Figure 161. Site 10 (SC 693): Façade of the residence (Resource AA), looking east.



Figure 162. Site 10 (SC 693): Façade and south elevation of the residence (Resource AA), looking northeast.



Figure 163. Site 10 (SC 693): Façade and north elevation of the residence (Resource AA), looking southeast.



Figure 164. Site 10 (SC 693): Façade and north elevation of the garage (Resource AB), looking southeast.



Figure 165. Site 10 (SC 693): View of the cistern (Resource AC), looking northeast.

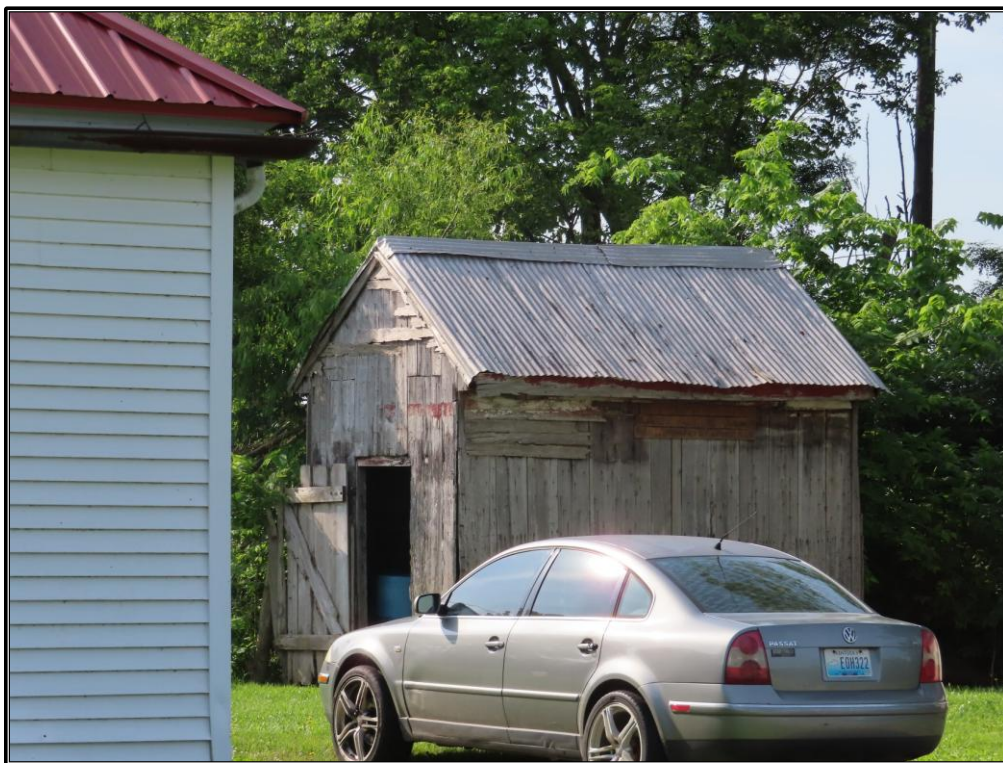


Figure 166. Site 10 (SC 693): West and south elevations of the shed (Resource AD), looking northeast.



Figure 167. Site 10 (SC 693): View of the cistern or well (Resource AE), looking southeast.

NRHP Evaluation: Eligible: Primary Residence;
Eligible: Stone Fence (Resource W);
Undetermined: Farmstead. Site 10 (SC 150) was recommended as meeting NRHP criteria on a KHC inventory form completed by Ann Bevins in 1970. Presumably the site meets NRHP criteria under Criterion C, as the survey form focuses on the primary dwelling associated with the site. The survey was part of an initiative that culminated in a report, *Historical Development of Agricultural Buildings with Specific Focus on the Agricultural Resources of Scott County, Kentucky*, completed in 1985 for the KHC. The KHC online GIS database indicates that Site 10 (SC 150) meets National Register criteria. A recommended NRHP boundary is not included on the previous 1970 KHC inventory form. Resources AA–AE were surveyed for a 2009 report titled *A Cultural Historic Survey for Proposed Cell Tower Location, Scott County, Kentucky* (Ball 2009). In the 2009 report, the resources are included as KHC inventory number SC 693. The author of the 2009 report probably assumed the resources (AA–AE) were situated on a separate parcel. Resources AA–AE are located on the same parcel as Groverland Farm. Therefore, Resources AA–AE are included in the site description for CRA Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693).

The primary residence associated with Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) was constructed by George Viley circa 1840. His grandfather, also named George Viley, settled in the area circa 1796, and the family owned substantial acreage in the area throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Bevins 1981:184). In the early twentieth century, the farm operated as a stock and stud farm under Jeffrey Davis Grover, hence its current name, “Groverland” (*The Lexington Herald* 20 December 1925:7). Grover was a businessman, banker, and farmer. He was also president of the National Bank in Georgetown, Kentucky, for over 20 years and director of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association in Lexington, Kentucky.

The property was purchased by Edward Ward Humphreys circa 1940. During fieldwork, the current owner shared with CRA personnel that his grandfather (Edward Ward Humphreys) purchased the property in the mid-twentieth century and built the tobacco barns in addition to

constructing the side-wings to the primary residence. According to research conducted by historian Anne Bevins, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Ward Humphreys hired Lexington architect Robert McMeekin to design the twin wings on the primary residence (Bevins 1981:184). The 1940 federal census lists Humphreys as a tobacco buyer (USCB 1940). Further research revealed Edward Ward Humphreys was also president of the Southwestern Tobacco Corporation in Lexington, vice president and member of the Board of Directors of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Corporation in Richmond, Virginia, and president of the American Tobacco Association in 1954 (*The Paducah Sun* 9 November 1977:51).

According to the *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, a rural historic landscape is defined as “a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shared or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features” (National Register Bulletin Brief # 30:1).

Research revealed an association between Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) and the practice of tobacco and stock farming reflected in the rural landscape as it existed in the early to mid-twentieth century within the Bluegrass Region. Tobacco emerged in the later decades of the nineteenth century as a mainstay of central Kentucky’s agricultural economy, especially burley tobacco production. While some areas of the Bluegrass Region melded the production of burley leaf tobacco with specialty livestock such as thoroughbred and standard bred horses, other areas remained slightly more diversified with tobacco, cattle, and hay accounting for the bulk of farm production and income.

A review of an aerial image from 1952 indicates the majority of barns and outbuildings extant in 1952 continue to exist on the property to the present day (USGS 1952). The primary residence and secondary residence were in place in 1952, although the wings were added to the primary residence at a later date. The portico of the secondary residence (Resource A) was also

added after 1952, probably at the same time as the expansion of the primary residence. The third residence and extant outbuildings (Resources B–F) also appear in place on the 1952 aerial, as do the stone fences enclosing a portion of the primary residence’s yard and along the road frontage (Resources J and W). The fourth residence (Resource Y) also appears on the 1952 aerial, as do the majority of the barns and outbuildings (Resources G–I, K, M–P, and R–U). One barn (Resource X) appears to have been replaced between 1952 and 1960. One outbuilding (Resource Q) appears to have been constructed between 1952 and 1975. Three barns and three smaller barns or outbuildings indicated on the 1952 aerial are no longer extant. Therefore, the built environment from the mid-twentieth century remains extant and largely intact. Moreover, excluding the expansion of ponds, the organizational patterns of the agricultural fields remain similar to the mid-twentieth century. External boundary demarcations, field demarcations, and circulation networks within the property are largely reflective of those depicted on the 1952 aerial. Variations in the circulation network from the 1952 aerial and present day include: a more pronounced “Y” in the main driveway as the lane continues to the fourth residence (Resource Y); a more permanent farm lane extending southeast from Viley Lane to two barns (Resources N and O); and a farm lane from the extension of Viley Lane to the barns in the northern portion of the property (Resources R and T) that remains much the same, except the lane no longer continues to the northeast property boundary. Field demarcations, streambanks, and especially the area along the former railroad bed exhibit more vegetation than in the mid-twentieth century (USGS 1952).

During fieldwork, CRA personnel could not conduct survey of the barns and outbuildings, nor their interiors, to the extent that their construction methods, forms, materials, and alterations could be confirmed. The handling and curing of tobacco required a specific type of barn and tiers of supports necessary to hang the crop to cure. Modifications to stock barns often resulted in an increased roof pitch or wall heights to accommodate additional rows of tier poles and the removal of animal stalls to facilitate the

movement of wagons within the structure. The need for good ventilation prompted the addition of elongated doors within the sidewalls of the building. Tobacco barns constructed within the last 50 years are characterized by these features, and typically exhibit simple, rectangular, gable-front frame or pole forms with abundant ventilation, both through ridgeline ventilators and shuttered vents along the walls. The interiors of these barns are characterized by an open floor plan with multiple levels of framework upon which to hang drying tobacco. The estimated construction dates of many of the agricultural buildings coincide with the dates of the ownership of Jeffrey Davis Grover and Edwin Ward Humphreys. Moreover, several barns display features associated with tobacco curing and production, including sections of hinged vertical vents along the side elevations and metal vents aligned along the roof ridgelines. Additionally, various barns on the property were likely utilized for multiple purposes, including tobacco curing, housing livestock, and storing hay. A closer examination of the agricultural outbuildings is necessary to more accurately estimate their construction methods, dates, uses, and integrity.

While the property appears to retain integrity associated with a mid-twentieth-century farm focused on the production of tobacco, livestock, and hay in Scott County, a closer examination of the property and its resources is necessary for a fully informed recommendation of eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. A thorough survey of the property from within the parcel boundary could not be conducted due to the request of the owner. CRA staff were unable to photograph and survey the primary residence and resources within the domestic core of the property. Additionally, because many resources were surveyed from the ROW along the perimeter of the property, resource descriptions and evaluations relied on photographs dating to 2017 from the Scott County PVA website. Alterations to the resources may have taken place since 2017 which were not visible at the time of the fieldwork. Therefore, CRA recommends Groverland Farm (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) has an undetermined NRHP eligibility status for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

Although the historical owners of Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) were notable farmers and held prominent positions in local and regional businesses and business organizations, they do not rise to the level of significance for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

CRA was unable to fully survey the site per the owner's request and therefore relied on a Scott County PVA photograph which indicated that, as of 2017, the primary residence retained integrity to continue to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. As CRA personnel were unable to survey the primary residence for the current proposed project and changes may have occurred since the 2017 PVA photographs were taken, CRA recommends the residence has an undetermined eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

As with the primary residence, CRA staff was unable to fully survey the domestic core of the property comprised of the two supporting residences (Resources A and B), domestic outbuildings (Resources C–F), and the stone fence (Resource J) encompassing a portion of the domestic yard. CRA primarily relied on photographs dating to 2017 on the Scott County PVA website for the written descriptions of the buildings and structures comprising the domestic core (Resources A–F and J). A closer examination of the resources comprising the domestic core is necessary for a fully informed recommendation of eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for Resources A–F and J. Alterations to the resources may have taken place since 2017 which were not visible at the time of the fieldwork. Therefore, CRA recommends that Resources A–F and J (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) have an undetermined NRHP eligibility status for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The side-gable fourth residence (Resource Y) and hip-roof fifth residence (Resource AA) associated with Site 10 are examples of late nineteenth to early twentieth-century vernacular dwellings. The fourth residence (Resource Y) displays several modifications, such as the side-gable addition, the front porch, the door to the front entry, the replacement window sashes and vinyl siding, and the potentially demolished

chimneys, which have diminished its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to the extent that the dwelling no longer conveys its identity as a late nineteenth-century vernacular house. The fifth residence (Resource AA) also exhibits diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the replacement siding, window sashes, and additions. Therefore, lacking integrity, the fourth and fifth residences (Resources Y and AA) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The barns, agricultural outbuildings, and domestic outbuildings and structures (Resources G–I, K, M–U, X, Z, and AB–AE) associated with Site 10 lack significance as common agricultural and domestic support structures with no distinctive architectural features or, due to their approximate ages, noteworthy methods of construction. Therefore, lacking architectural significance, the barns, agricultural outbuildings, and domestic outbuildings and structures (Resources G–I, K, M–U, X, Z, and AB–AE) do not merit individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The stone fences (Resources L and V) associated with Site 10 are examples of mid- to late nineteenth-century dry-laid stone fences. However, both fences are in a poor state of repair and are missing significant sections, diminishing their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Therefore, lacking integrity, the stone fences (Resources L and V) do not merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The stone fence (Resource W) aligned along KY 227 associated with Site 10 is an example of mid- to late nineteenth-century dry-laid stone fences frequently found along turnpikes within the Bluegrass Region. While the stone fence retains material integrity, it has been altered with a concrete cap over the coping. It is possible the sections highlighting the driveway entrance to the farm were added in the early to mid-twentieth century. Overall, the fence is in excellent condition and reflects methods and materials used for dry-laid stone fences constructed during the mid-to-late nineteenth century in Scott County. Therefore, maintaining integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, the stone

fence (Resource W) merits listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Groverland Farm (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) has an undetermined NRHP eligibility status for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. CRA recommends Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

The proposed NRHP boundary for the stone fence (Resource W) aligned to the northeast of KY 227 is the footprint of the stone fence which begins at the north terminus of the stone fence adjacent to Viley Lane. The stone fence (Resource W) extends approximately 375 ft south then slightly curves and continues south-southeast for approximately 205 ft, where it curves in a semi-circle and includes a gap for the driveway to the property. The stone fence (Resource W) continues south-southeast for approximately 95 ft to a gap in the fence for Blue Spring Branch. The stone fence (Resource W) continues on the south side of the branch for approximately 250 ft to its south terminus.

Determination of Effect: No Adverse Effect. The proposed project will result in No Adverse Effect to Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693). The proposed project would be visible from the southwest portion of the farm property both during and after construction. The proposed project plans do not overlap with Groverland Farm's (Site 10 [SC 105 and SC 693]) property boundary, and the majority of the proposed project is further from the property boundary than the existing KY 227 road alignment (Figure 168). CRA recommends that the proposed project will not diminish those characteristics of Groverland Farm (Site 10) that might elevate the property as eligible for listing in the NRHP if it were later determined eligible under Criterion A. Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have no adverse effect to Groverland Farm (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) if it were later determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A.

At its nearest point, the proposed project is located approximately 2,160 ft from the primary residence (see Figure 168). Because of the distance from the proposed project, the topography and existing vegetation obscuring

much of the existing roadway from the residence, that the north portion of the project follows the existing roadway alignment, and that the proposed project's alignment is further from the residence than the existing KY 227 alignment from the driveway to the southeast, the proposed project will not diminish any of the characteristics for which it may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C if it were later determined eligible. Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have no effect to the NRHP-eligible primary residence associated with Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693).

At its nearest point, the project's disturbance limits are located approximately 15 ft southwest of the NRHP recommended-eligible stone fence (Resource W) (see Figure 168). Additionally, the centerline is located approximately 30 ft west-southwest of the recommended NRHP boundary for the stone fence (Resource W). The north portion of the project follows the existing KY 227 roadway alignment, and the proposed project's alignment is further from the stone fence (Resource W) than the existing KY 227 alignment from Site 10's driveway continuing to the southeast. Therefore, the proposed project will not diminish any of the characteristics for which Site 10's stone fence (Resource W) is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have no adverse effect to Site 10's (SC 150 and SC 693) NRHP-eligible stone fence (Resource W).

Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have No Adverse Effect to Groverland Farm's (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]) NRHP-eligible primary residence and stone fence (Resource W) or the property as a whole if it were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP in the future.

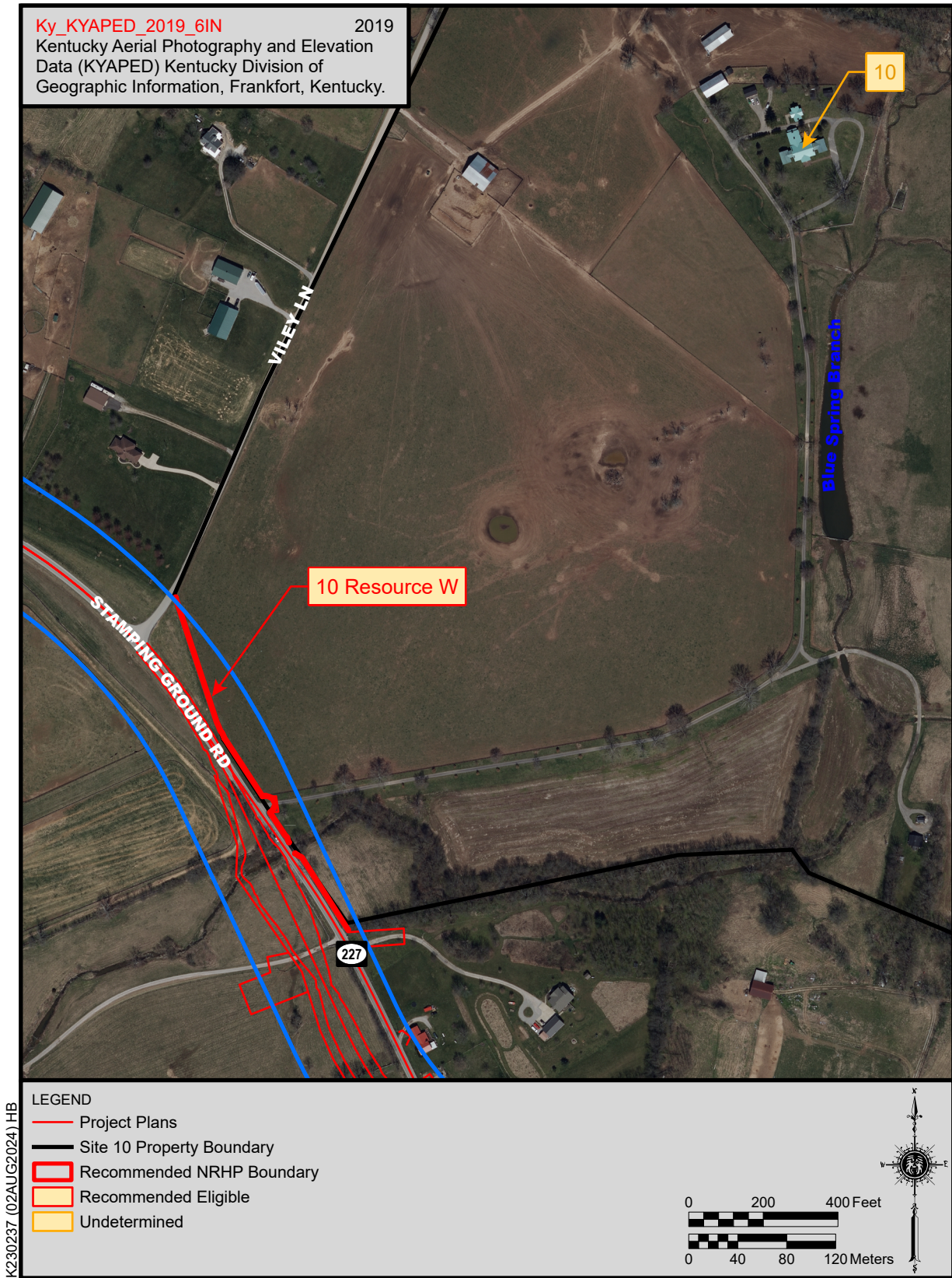


Figure 168. Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693): Aerial showing the proposed NRHP boundary for the NRHP-eligible stone fence (Resource W) and project plans.

Site 11

KHC Survey #: SC 817

Photographs: Figures 169–172

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Construction Date: 1875–1935

Description: Site 11 (SC 817) is a single-span reinforced concrete bridge with mortared fieldstone abutments. The bridge is not included in KYTC's Bridge Data Miner (KYTC n.d.). The bridge is located on KY 227 approximately 650 ft southeast of its intersection with Viley Lane. The bridge carries KY 227 over Blue Spring Branch in a general northwest–southeast direction. The bridge measures approximately 50 ft in length

and approximately 24 ft in width (Figures 169–171). The reinforced concrete deck is supported by abutments comprised of mortared fieldstones that have been parged (Figure 172). An older reinforced concrete slab appears to support a newer concrete superstructure which carries the current KY 227 roadway. The older reinforced concrete slab probably replaced an earlier superstructure based on the material and method of construction of the stone abutments. Modern metal guardrails are attached to the sides of the current superstructure. The bridge is not clearly depicted on aerial images, but based on the materials and form, the current superstructure likely dates to between circa 1930 and 1960, while the stone abutments and the older reinforced concrete slab most likely were constructed between circa 1875 and 1925.



Figure 169. Site 11 (SC 817): View of the deck and railing, looking northwest.



Figure 170. Site 11 (SC 817): View of the substructure and abutments, looking southwest.



Figure 171. Site 11 (SC 817): View of the substructure and abutments, looking northeast.



Figure 172. Site 11 (SC 817): Detail of the reinforced concrete deck.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 11 (SC 817) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

Concrete has been used as a building material throughout history. Because it has a high compressive strength, it can be stacked and poured to build walls and supports. Prior to 1868, concrete could not be used to span a distance due to its lack of tensile strength. With the invention of reinforced concrete in 1868 by Frenchman Joseph Monier, however, the design and construction of bridges changed (Abner 2010:51). Reinforced concrete, or concrete that contains steel rods for support, retains the compressive strength of plain concrete and the tensile strength of steel to create a durable and stable material that can span distances and support weight. As reinforced concrete techniques improved, its use became more widespread, particularly in bridge construction. Slab, beam, and girder types of reinforced concrete bridges were specified almost exclusively between 1900 and 1920 for small and

medium span distances over water and rails in Kentucky (Hudson 1997:35).

By definition, a concrete slab bridge is simply a rectangular or square section of reinforced concrete that rests on abutments at either end, with railing attached to the side of the slab (Hudson 1997:37). Created in 1920, the Department of State Roads and Highways began developing standardized plans for bridge construction in 1921. These plans included many variations and lengths of reinforced concrete slab bridges (Hudson 1997:41–42).

Because of the simplicity of design and construction of these bridges, concrete slab bridges became one of the most popular bridge types to construct throughout Kentucky throughout the first half of the twentieth century, particularly for small and medium spans. The prevalence of the bridge type in Kentucky is clear by the large number of bridges of this type that remain. As of 2010, 142 pre-1960 concrete slab bridges have been identified and recorded in Kentucky (Abner 2010:61).

The bridge associated with Site 11 (SC 817) lacks outstanding architectural features and design elements to distinguish it from similar examples found throughout the state. Moreover, the reinforced concrete bridge appears to be supported by an earlier reinforced concrete slab and features stone abutments that may predate the reinforced concrete slab portion of the bridge. Furthermore, large sections of the mortared stone abutments are covered with parged concrete. Therefore, the bridge lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. Therefore, lacking significance and integrity, the bridge is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 11 (SC 817) is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Site 12

KHC Survey #: SC 818

Photographs: Figure 173

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Lat: 38.233152°

Long: -84.622519°

Property Address: 1623 Stamping Ground Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Owner Information: Gene L. Butcher, Jr.
328 Locust Fork Road
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Parcel Number: 111-10-001.000

Deed Book/Page: 437/104

Construction Date: circa 1925–1952

Description: Site 12 consists of a building and a modern dwelling located at 1623 Stamping Ground Road (KY 227), approximately 0.45 mi southeast from its intersection with Viley Lane. The structures are situated on a 50.941-acre, gently sloping, grassy parcel bordered with areas of dense trees. The building is situated approximately 785 ft from the ROW. A gravel driveway provides access to the property from KY 227. The property was recorded from a

neighboring parcel (Site 10 [SC 150 and SC 693]).

The Scott County PVA does not provide a date of construction for the building associated with Site 12. The building, most likely a barn, first appears on a 1952 aerial photograph. Based on the barn's form and earliest aerial appearance, it was likely constructed between circa 1925 and 1952 (USGS 1952).

The gable-oriented barn displays a roof sheathed in metal panels (Figure 173). The gable ends of the barn are oriented in an east–west direction. Aerial images indicate that a partial-width shed-roof addition was constructed on the north elevation between 2012 and 2014 (Google Earth 2012, 2014). Vegetation surrounding the barn prevented access and obscured views.

A southwest-oriented, one-and-one-half-story, five-bay (ww/d/ww/w/ww), side-gable residence (Resource A) is located approximately 475 ft south of the barn. During the time of survey, the residence was under construction and views of it were partially obscured from the ROW. The residence displays a side-gable main block, a side-gable block on the southeast elevation of the main block, and an intersecting gable block on the northeast elevation of the side-gable block. A 2023 Scott County PVA photo indicates the residence rests on a continuous concrete foundation clad in brick veneer, is clad in composite panels, and displays a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior chimney is located on the ridge of the roof. All observable windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sashes. The single-leaf entry opens to a full-width, hip-roof porch. Above the porch, a shed-roof dormer is located on the southwest slope of the roof. Aerial images indicate that the residence (Resource A) was constructed between 2022 and 2024 (Google Earth 2022).



Figure 173. Site 12 (SC 818): View of the barn, looking southwest.

NRHP Evaluation: Undetermined. Research did not reveal any associations between Site 12 (SC 818) and events or persons of historic significance; therefore, the site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

The barn associated with Site 12 (SC 818) could not be fully viewed from the ROW. Therefore, its eligibility for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C is recommended as undetermined.

The modern residence (Resource A) is less than 50 years of age and lacks significance as a typical dwelling type; therefore, Resource A does not satisfy the exceptional significance requirement of Criteria Consideration G and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Site 12 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B and undetermined for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Determination of Effect: No Effect. The proposed project will result in No Effect to Site 12 (SC 818)

if it is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in the future. Proposed project plans indicate the proposed disturbance limits are approximately 750 ft southwest of the barn. A rise is situated between the proposed project and the barn, obscuring the view of the roadway from the barn.

Therefore, with the distance between the proposed project and the barn, and the intervening topography and vegetation, CRA recommends that the proposed project will not diminish those characteristics of Site 12 that would elevate it for eligibility for listing in the NRHP if it were later determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Therefore, CRA recommends the proposed project will have No Effect to Site 12 (SC 818) if it is determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in the future.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

Sites A and B

KHC Survey #: SC 815 and SC 816

Photographs: Figures 174–177

Map: Figures 2 and 3

Quad: Midway, KY 1954 (PR 1978, PI 1984)

Construction Date: 1950–1975

Description: Two concrete pipe culverts with concrete headwalls (Sites A– B [SC 815 and SC 816]) were surveyed as part of the proposed project and are located along KY 227 (see Figures 2 and 3). There are no historical project plans associated with this section of KY 227, and the culverts do not appear clearly on historic aerials. Both culverts exhibit poured concrete headwalls that are perpendicular to the barrels of the culverts (Figures 174–177). The culverts have been partially to mostly filled with silt and exhibit

minimal damage and spalling to the headwalls. Based on their condition, materials, and form, Sites A and B were likely constructed between circa 1950 and 1975.

NRHP Evaluation: Not Eligible. Concrete pipe culverts are found in large numbers in Scott County and throughout the state. Because of the frequency with which these types of culverts appear on the landscape, examples must display “an extremely high level of physical integrity to be eligible for the National Register, or display unique character” (Abner 2010:117). In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B, culverts must display “a high level of integrity in relation to a historical event or broad pattern of history,” such as significant early building campaigns of the Department of Highways or the Department of Public Roads, or with various New Deal programs (Abner 2010:118).



Figure 174. Site A (SC 815): Southwest elevation of Site A, looking north-northeast.



Figure 175. Site A (SC 815): Northeast elevation of Site A, looking south.



Figure 176. Site B (SC 816): Southwest elevation of Site B, looking north-northwest.



Figure 177. Site B (SC 816): Northeast elevation of Site B, looking southwest.

No significant events, including federal funding or federal public works programs, organizations, or persons, were found to be associated with the culverts; therefore, they are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or B. Furthermore, the concrete culverts are commonplace throughout Scott County and Kentucky, and Sites A and B do not display any unique structural characteristics that would elevate them to a level of significance warranting listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Consequently, CRA recommends that Sites A and B (SC 815 and SC 816) are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Determination of Effect: N/A.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

From May through July 2024, CRA personnel completed a cultural historic baseline survey for the proposed KY 227 curve correction in Scott County from approximately 1.1 mi northwest of the intersection with Lloyd Road to

approximately 0.12 mi northwest of the intersection with Viley Lane. The survey was conducted at the request of Phil Logsdon of H.W. Lochner on behalf of KYTC.

The project's purpose is to address horizontal and vertical sight distance issues and reduce crash frequency and severity. The project was identified through a HSIP study which recommended improvements on KY 227 (Stamping Ground Road) between Mileposts 1.6 and 2.2. The project proposes to provide 12 ft lanes (they are currently 11 ft), and improve the geometry, shoulders, and clear zones. KYTC determined that, for the purpose of the cultural historic resource baseline survey, the APE was defined as a 150 ft buffer from each side of the proposed project's centerline for a 300 ft corridor. Any parcel that extends into the proposed project's APE was surveyed for the proposed project.

Prior to initiating fieldwork, CRA personnel initiated a review of records maintained by KHC (SHPO) to determine if previously recorded cultural historic resources are located in the APE.

Geographic information system data provided by KHC indicated there are four previously surveyed properties within the APE (SC 150, SC 173, SC 174, and SC 693). Groverland (SC 150) is a circa 1840–1850 dwelling with Greek Revival characteristics and mid-twentieth-century wing additions. The dwelling is included in the KHC database with a status of Meets National Register Criteria. SC 693, a vernacular dwelling located on the same parcel as Groverland, was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP in a 2009 report and is included in the KHC database with an undetermined NRHP status (Ball 2009). The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) is a dwelling exhibiting the Federal architectural style and was listed in the NRHP in 1975 under Criterion C (Bevins 1975). According to the KHC's online database, SC 173 is recorded as the "Vivian" Upshaw Brooking House, while the site's NRHP nomination refers to it as the "Vivion" Upshaw Brooking House. Therefore, the spelling of the name as it appears in the nomination form is used throughout this report. The Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) was listed in the NRHP in 1973 under Criterion A with areas of significance including education, politics, religion, and social/humanitarian interests (Bevins 1972). The period of significance for the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) spans from 1825 to 1831.

The review of records also resulted in locating two cultural historic survey reports with a study area overlapping the APE for the current proposed project. A county-wide survey of Scott County, Kentucky, was undertaken from 1987 to 1988 by Anne Bolton Bevins and Helen C. Powell on behalf of the Scott County Planning and Zoning Commission and KHC (Bevins and Powell 1988). The Vivion Upshaw Brooking House (SC 173) and the Choctaw Indian Academy (SC 174) are included in the county-wide survey. At the time of the survey, both sites were listed in the NRHP. The second report, *A Cultural Historic Survey for Proposed Cell Tower Location, Scott County, Kentucky*, was completed in 2009 by Robert Ball for Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc. (Ball 2009). The cultural historic survey was for a proposed telecommunications tower located near Duval, Kentucky. The 2009 report's APE included SC

693 and recommended the site ineligible for listing in the NRHP. KHC (SHPO) concurred that SC 693 was not eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated May 15, 2009 (Mark Dennen, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer, KHC, to Virginia Janssen, Project Manager, Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc., 2009).

During the field survey, CRA personnel identified a total of 14 cultural historic sites within the APE, including nine sites which were previously undocumented (Site 1 [SC 808], Site 2 [SC 809], Sites 4–7 [SC 810–SC 813], Site 9 [SC 814], Site 11 [SC 817], and Site 12 [SC 818]) in addition to two previously unrecorded culverts (Site A [SC 815] and Site B [SC 816]). Three sites (Site 3 [SC 173], Site 8 [SC 174], and Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) were previously documented. At the time of their initial surveys, SC 150 and SC 693 may have been assumed to have been situated on different parcels. At the time of the current survey, both SC 150 and SC 693 are on the same parcel; therefore, for the purposes of this report, SC 150 and SC 693 were addressed as a single site. CRA recommends that Sites 2, 4–7, 9, and 11 (SC 809, SC 810–SC 813, SC 814, and SC 817) and Sites A (SC 815) and B (SC 816) are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Sites 1 and 12 (SC 808 and SC 818), could not be fully observed from the right-of-way and were not accessed during the time of survey. Only portions of Site 10 (SC 150 and SC 693) were accessed, with the majority of the property recorded from the ROW per the property owner's request. Therefore, as the three sites could not be fully evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP, CRA recommends that Sites 1 (SC 808), 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]), and 12 (SC 818) are undetermined for listing in the NRHP. CRA recommends that a stone fence located on the parcel associated with Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]), aligned along KY 227 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

CRA recommends that Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]) retains integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion C as an exemplary example of the Federal style in Scott County. CRA recommends that Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174])

retains integrity to remain listed in the NRHP under Criterion A, with areas of significance including education, politics, religion, and social/humanitarian interests. Furthermore, CRA recommends the NRHP boundary for Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]) remains unchanged from the boundary included in the NRHP nomination. However, CRA recommends a minor alteration to the boundary for Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]). The proposed NRHP boundary for the stone fence associated with Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]) aligned to the northeast of KY 227 is the footprint of the stone fence which begins at Viley Lane and continues to the southeast, crossing Blue Spring Branch.

CRA recommends that the proposed project will result in No Effect to Site 1 (SC 808) and Site 12 (SC 818) if they were later determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. CRA recommends that the proposed project will result in No Effect to the NRHP-listed Site 3 (Vivion Upshaw Brooking House [SC 173]). CRA recommends that the proposed project will result in No Adverse Effect to Site 8 (Choctaw Indian Academy [SC 174]) and the NRHP-eligible stone fence associated with Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]). CRA also recommends that the proposed project will result in No Adverse Effect to Site 10 (Groverland Farm [SC 150 and SC 693]) if it were later determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Thus, CRA recommends a finding of No Adverse Effect for the proposed project.

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