CHOCTAW INDIAN ACADEMY / SITE 8 ROCK FENCE ASSESSMENTS
KY 227 Safety Curve Revision Project
Stamping Ground Road, Scott County

Submitted to:
Phil Logsdon, AICP
H.W. Lochner

Blue Spring Farm, showing Academy building and field fences in 1972. Source: 1973 NTHP nomination form, Anne D. Bevins

Submitted by:

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The mission of the nonprofit Dry Stone Conservancy is to preserve historic drystone structures and to promote the ancient craft of dry-laid stone masonry

December 16, 2024

DRY STONE
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Preserving and promoting

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December 16, 2024

Phil Logsdon, AICP
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Lexington, KY 40504

Re: **Assessment & Report on Historic Rock Fence Resources F & G**
Choctaw Academy / Blue Spring Farm / CRA Site 8 (SC 174)
KY 227 Safety Curve Revision Project
Scott County, Kentucky
Item No. 7-9018.01

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for inviting the Dry Stone Conservancy, Inc. (DSC, the Conservancy) to conduct an assessment and provide our opinions regarding the historic roadside and interior farm rock fences potentially impacted by the above referenced project. We are grateful for your interest in these locally important historic resources.

From mid-November to mid-December 2024, Conservancy personnel completed the field assessment work to measure, photograph, and document the condition of the fences located within the boundaries of the currently proposed realignment corridor of the KY 227 Safety Curve Revision project in Scott County. The fences evaluated included: a.) the roadside rock fence Resource G; b.) the north and south Resource F fences perpendicular to the roadside fence, and; c.) for comparison purposes, the Resource D fence near the Choctaw Indian Academy building. The fence assessments were undertaken for H.W. Lochner on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC).

The objectives of the assessments were to:

1.) Identify the original construction profiles, repaired sections, and current condition of the historic rock fence resources within the proposed construction zone;
2.) Surmise the original purpose of each fence, i.e., turnpike or farm;
3.) Form an opinion, with supporting rationale, on whether the fence parallel to KY 227 and the perpendicular fences are contemporaneous; and
4.) Provide a sound argument for the age of the fences as they impact the historic integrity of the Choctaw site.

The mission of the nonprofit Dry Stone Conservancy is to *preserve historic drystone structures and to promote the ancient craft of dry-laid stone masonry*. The organization partners with various owners, agencies and organizations as a means by which our nation's incredible drystone heritage is preserved.

This report was researched and written by Jane M. Wooley, PLA (a 20-year DSC staff veteran) with the conclusions and assertions herein arrived at in collaboration with myself.

Thank you again for inviting the Conservancy to work with you on this Project. We are honored to have been offered the opportunity. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

Russell Waddell, MHP, Executive Director

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE SITE 8 ROCK FENCE RESOURCES:

The Choctaw Indian Academy / Site 8 rock fence Resources F and G are associated with Blue Spring Farm that was originally established in the late 1700's by Robert Johnson, and further developed by his son Richard M. Johnson who operated the Choctaw Indian Academy on the property from 1825-1831 (and later served as Vice President under President Martin Van Buren).

The early 1800's Choctaw Indian Academy stone building and other features within the 3¼ acre NTHP boundary (a stone slave quarters, the original Greek Revival house site, surrounding rock fences, a retaining wall, and Blue Spring) are described in Anne Bevins' nomination that led to its acceptance on the Register in 1973. The NTHP period of significance corresponds with the time the Choctaw Indian Academy was in operation at the Farm from 1825 to 1831. In 1831, citing a timber shortage, Johnson moved the Academy to his nearby farm in White Sulphur Springs. In 1832, Blue Spring Farm was deeded to his daughter Adeline Scott and her husband Thomas Scott (*Life & Times of Colonel Richard M Johnson of Kentucky*, Leland Meyer, 1932, pg 321) and farming operations continued there with her husband and their descendants after her death in 1836.

Without original farm records, property deeds, turnpike charters or contracts it is not possible to date a historic rock fence with certainty; fence building styles persisted or changed over time and the rock itself was often recycled into other fences and structures. No such records specific to Blue Springs Farm or the Stamping Ground Road / KY 227 turnpike were available to conclusively date the fences.

Instead, we have surmised a general date range through interpretation of the physical evidence of their original construction as well as the historical context of the vicinity in which they were built.

Resource G, south of farm entrance.

Resource G, north of farm entrance.

Resource F(n), north perpendicular.

Resource F(s), south perpendicular.

Resource F, north-south oriented segment south of Choctaw Academy building.

Resource D surrounding the original house yard and spring.

OVERVIEW OF DSC's FINDINGS:

In short, based on their virtually identical profiles, stone morphology, and construction methods, we are of the opinion the roadside and perpendicular field fences were built at or around the same time and likely by the same masonry team in the mid-1830's to 1850's, after the Choctaw Indian Academy's period of operations on the Farm. With no records, it was not possible to determine if the fences were commissioned by the Farm owner as field and boundary fences prior to the turnpike, or if the field fences were built at the same time and by the turnpike masonry crew built the roadside fence and bridge.

Although it is possible they were built during the Choctaw Academy period, we think it more likely they were built after the old Stamping Ground roadbed curve and triangular junction were adjusted in 1848. Lidar imagery shows an old e-w tract that ran from the junction down to North Elkhorn Creek, which coincides with the current alignment of the southern perpendicular fence F. However, we did not identify any change in fence design or workmanship in the vicinity of the old curve and junction, therefore surmise it was built after the curve and junction were realigned.

We assert all three fences retain their material integrity. Of the entire road frontage fence and the portions of the perpendicular fences located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), more than 90% remains standing in fair to excellent condition. Although the north and south ends of the roadside fence and the east ends of the perpendicular fences are difficult to see because of dense vegetation, a closer look reveals none is missing; more than half of the fence in those locations remains upright in fair to good condition. Of the entire 650 LF roadside fence more than 550 LF is in fair to excellent condition. Throughout the APE, more than 95% of the original fence stone remains in situ and available for restoration efforts.

We are also of the opinion the Site 8 rock fences exemplify a distinctive transition period in Bluegrass rock fence building history. These fences feature hallmark characteristics of Kentucky's earlier "plantation-era" fences of the late 1700's to early 1800's as well as features inherent to later "turnpike-era" fences built in the mid-late 1800's to early 1900's.

If not originally field and boundary fences commissioned by the Farm owner, they could otherwise be considered important contributing elements of an early Kentucky turnpike. According to the *Acts passed at the First Session of the 44th General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky* a board of internal improvement was constituted in 1838 and authorized to raise $15,000 in stock for Scott County to "construct a turnpike road from Georgetown-Warsaw turnpike by way of Stamping Ground and Owenton". Although historic records indicate the turnpike was in its present location by 1848, whether it was lined with rock fences by that time was not confirmed. The 1879 highway map includes a nearby tollhouse which may well have had rock fences lining its approaches to prevent traffic from circumventing it.

Clarifications regarding the Groverland Farm Resource W fence (which has admittedly been altered from its original design), we assert the Site 8 fences more accurately reflect the materials and methods used for dry-laid stone fences constructed during the mid-late nineteenth century in Scott County. Furthermore, we assert the Site 8 fences maintain their integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship and could just as defensibly merit listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. Finally, unlike the Groverland fence which is outside the APE therefore its eligibility and future

nomination remains possible, the Site 8 Resource G and F fences lie squarely within the APE and will undoubtedly be adversely affected by the proposed alignment. Although relocation rather than avoidance may be considered a viable mitigation option, and could very well benefit the fence sections in need of rehabilitation, it should be kept in mind they would technically no longer qualify as contributing elements of the historic property.

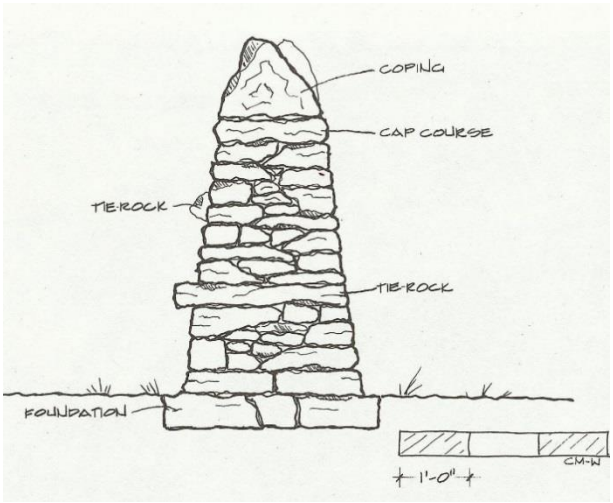
North Roadside G.

South Roadside G

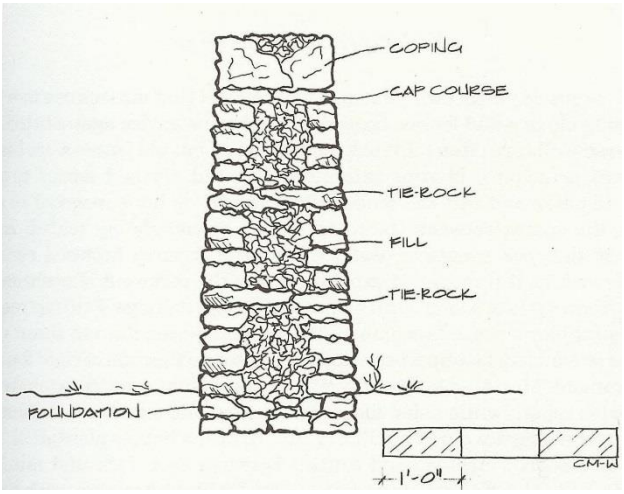
Finally, although the current NRHP boundary does not include the fences within the APE, nor do we conclude they were built during the NRHP-designated period of significance, it does not mean the currently proposed alignment would not adversely affect potentially eligible historic resources. We suggest it is not inconceivable the current NRHP boundary could be expanded in the future to include the fences as contributing elements of a more expansive early Kentucky farming enterprise. They could also be considered important view shed elements for a National Landmark designation related to an early 19th century Kentucky personage of state and national political importance.

OVERVIEW OF KENTUCKY'S ROCK FENCE TYPOLOGIES:

The highest quality and most structurally sound historic rock fences in the Kentucky Bluegrass region were built on farm interiors and boundaries during the "plantation" era of the late 1700's to early 1800's. These earliest Kentucky rock fences were colloquially described as being "horse-high, pig-tight and bull-strong". They were built by skilled drystone craftsmen who contracted directly to farm and plantation owners, primarily for the purposes of containing livestock, maintaining a "legal" fence as required by Kentucky's Trespass Law (in order to recover damages from owners of roaming livestock), and to preserve their diminishing wood lots. Rock fences of this era were built to last generations and quickly became status symbols that announced their owners' forward-thinking and progressive farming practices.



"Plantation-era" Kentucky Rock Fence, early to mid-1800's.



"Turnpike-era" Kentucky Rock Fence, mid to late 1800's.

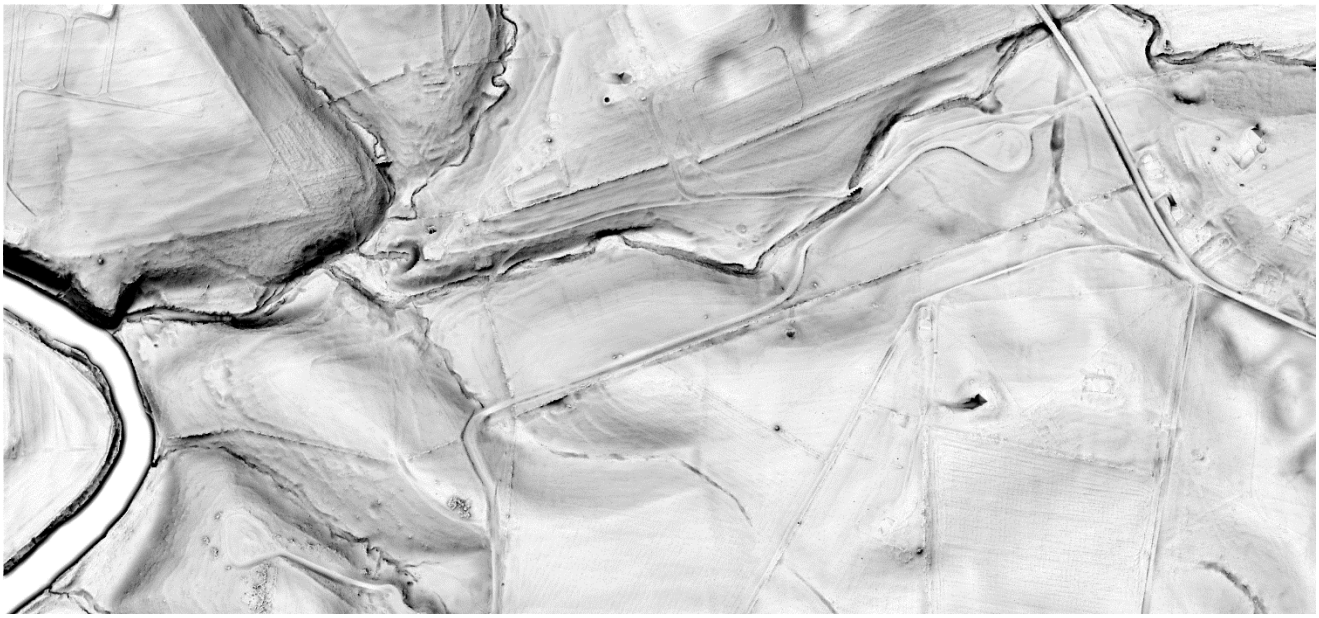
From the mid- to late-1800's, many of Kentucky's roadside fences were constructed by turnpike construction companies that employed enormous crews of (mostly) Irish "turnpikers". Charters were issued by groups of investors to build or improve a local roadway, then dissolved once the construction costs were recovered. Roadside fences were needed not only by farmers along the road to comply with Kentucky trespass laws, but also by the charter investors to prevent travelers from bypassing the toll gates. Motivated by speed and economy, the turnpike construction companies changed how the fences were built, sacrificing structural elements in order to conserve on stone and build faster. As seen in the diagrams above, turnpike-era fences have a distinct line of weakness down the center that makes them more vulnerable to seasonal frost-heave cycles. Although built more recently, these fences have not performed as well over time as the earlier built plantation-era fences.

A third type of rock "edge fences", where all the stone is laid diagonally, were also built in Kentucky but since none are present on the Site 8 property, they are not discussed here.

SUPPORTING RATIONALE USED TO DATE THE BLUE SPRING FARM FENCES:

We surmise the three fences within the Area of Potential Effect were built at the same time because of their virtually identical profiles, stone types and construction features.

Additionally, Lidar imagery appears to indicate the south perpendicular F fence coincides with the alignment of an old east-west oriented road/track that crossed from KY 227 down to the North Elkhorn Creek.



Lidar image showing KY 227 realignment bypassing old roadbed curve and triangular junction with e-w track heading down to North Elkhorn Creek.

Finally, among the physical clues informing our opinion, the junctions/corners where the F and G fences meet, and the seamless transition of the roadside fence into the bridge abutment wing walls indicate they were built when the turnpike and bridge were built.

However, it is equally plausible pre-existing farm field and/or roadside fences could have been relocated or altered to accommodate the revised alignment and new turnpike. So, we needed to look for additional clues elsewhere.

North roadside G diagram of offset corner / junction with north perpendicular F.

North roadside G, showing junction with north perpendicular F.

North roadside G, closeup showing integrated stonework, inside corner.

South roadside G, showing corner at junction with south perpendicular F.

South roadside G, showing corner at junction with south perpendicular F.

North roadside G, showing seamless transition into sw bridge wingwall

In forming our opinion on the approximate date when the Blue Spring Farm fences were built, we also considered the historical context in which the fences were situated. We found it significant that the Choctaw Indian Academy was relocated to Richard Johnson's White Sulphur Springs farm in 1831 "due to timber shortages" (per NTHP nomination, Anne Bevins, 1972). A timber shortage may have been the impetus to begin building durable rock fences that endured for generations in lieu of increasingly expensive wood fences that required replacement every few years. By 1830, the regional timber shortage and "the high costs to purchase and haul lumber over poor roads" for the "regular renewal of rail fences" were cited in a respected farm journal (*Rock Fences of the Bluegrass*, Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992, pg 77).

With timber in short supply, farmers were also increasingly motivated to build alternative "lawful fences" (per Kentucky's 1799 legislation) utilizing locally-sourced materials (i.e., rock) so as to retain their legal rights to claim damages to crops and purebred bloodlines arising from marauding livestock.

Finally, in developing our opinion on the date range for these fences, Ann Bevins' comment in *Rock Fences of the Bluegrass* (Murray-Wooley and Raitz, 1992, pgs 78-79) factored heavily in our reasoning:

> "Deed transfers before 1846 for eight properties near the village of Great Crossing in Scott County on which substantial lengths of rock fence presently stand do not mention these fences. References to rock fences do appear, however, in the boundary descriptions after that date which establishes the mid-nineteenth century as the construction period on these farms (Bevins, 1989)."

OVERVIEW OF THE SITE 8 ROCK FENCES:

The historic rock fences associated with Blue Spring Farm can be grouped into three categories:

1.) The Resource D fence surrounding the original Robert Johnson Greek Revival house/yard site, its outbuildings (including the stone slave quarters and Choctaw Academy buildings) and the Blue Spring ravine to the immediate west;

2.) The Resource F interior farm field fences framing the meadow through which Blue Spring Branch flows; and

3.) The Resource G roadside fence adjacent to KY 227.

Because it does not lie within the currently proposed APE the Resource D fence was not assessed in detail, rather it was briefly examined to confirm it was not built at the same time as the F and G fences. The Resource D fence surrounds the original house yard/complex and Blue Spring ravine to the west, and was likely built in the early 1800's when the original Greek Revival house was built before the NTPH designated period of significance.

Resource D fence, NTHP boundary fence near the Choctaw building.

Resource D, detail showing single copes and rougher stone.

The Resource F and G fences were measured and assessed in 25-foot increments insofar as they were within the APE, namely the entire Resource G roadside fence and the easternmost ends of the north and south perpendicular Resource F field fences.

All three of the Resource F & G fences were built of quarried limestone, likely ledge-rock extracted from shallow pits or hillside quarries which tended to produce thinly-bedded stone with sharp edges and clean vertical breaks, rather than from deep quarries that tended to produce thick-bedded rock (Wooley-Raitz, 1992).

All three are considered medium grained (generally 10 to 12 rocks tall from foundations to copes) random build fences with rocks laid in an indiscriminate fashion with a regular mix of thicknesses and lengths throughout, and not strictly coursed.

North roadside G, showing a section with covers and single copes.

South perpendicular F, showing full depth tie stone in the center that prevented total collapse.

North F close up, showing face stone lengths oriented inward with minimal space and packing between faces.

The F and G fences are generally around 4’ tall on one side and are battered from 26”-28” wide at the base to 18”-24” wide at the top. They range from free-standing to partially-retaining to fully retaining depending on the adjacent landscape and roadbed., They all were built with a mix of single and double copes, no protruding foundations, infrequent cover stones, and ties that are present but do not protrude. Face stones are laid with lengths in, touching or overlapping the opposite face, and with a minimal space and packing in the center.

COMPARISON TO PLANTATION-ERA & TURNPIKE-ERA FENCES:

All three assessed Resource F and G fences are very similar in build to each other, with shared characteristics that suggest they were likely built during a "transition period" in the early to mid-1800's, somewhat after the earlier "plantation-era" fences of the late-1700's to early-1800's, but before the decline in quality set in that was typical of the later "turnpike-era" fences of the mid to late-1800's.

ROCK FENCE BUILDING FEATURES	PLANTATION-ERA Late 1700's to early-1800's	SITE 8 "TRANSITION PERIOD" Assumed 1830's – 1850's	TURNPIKE-ERA Mid 1800's to early 1900's
Projecting Foundation Course	YES	NO	NO
Batter	1:6	1:6, straightened over time	Vertical or 1:12
Orientation and Depth of Face Stones	Length 1n, generally at least 1/3 and no more than 2/3 the depth of the fence, touching or overlapping face stones on the opposite side.	Length in, touching or overlapping face stones on opposite side.	"Traced" with length running along the face, not touching or overlapping face stones on the opposite side.
Space Between Faces & Composition of Packing	Minimal space with carefully placed stones of diminishing sizes	Minimal space with carefully placed stones of diminishing sizes	Wide space between faces, filled with dumped spalls and gravel
Ties, projection	YES, frequent regular intervals, often projecting on back side	YES, but undetermined frequency, not projecting	NO
Covers, projection	YES, continuous course, projecting both sides	Infrequent, not projecting	NO
Copes	Single	Mix of Single and Double	Double
Face Chinking after built	No	No	Often

Most roadside fences built during the mid-late 1800's lacked adequate structural elements (ties, covers, and single copes) to bind the two faces together and keep the fence upright. Most late period turnpike-era fences were built with:

a.) no protruding foundation course;
b.) vertical both sides, or with very little face batter, 1H:12V or 1H:10V at best;
c.) face stones traced oriented with their lengths running along the face and without enough depth (< 1/4 fence width) to reach across and touch or overlap with the face stones on the opposite side; or
d.) with face stones on one side of the fence far too deep (> 2/3 width) leaving too narrow of space (< 1/3 width) on the opposite side for adequately sized face stones;
e.) the center between the faces filled with small dumped stone and gravel (not hand placed);
f.) no ties;
g.) no covers; and
h.) double copes with no single tie copes for stability.

However, this was not the case for the fences associated with Site 8. They are a higher quality build than later turnpike-era fences, although not as high quality as earlier plantation-era farm fences, suggesting they were built during a transition period between the two eras, the mid-1800's.

All three of the fences assessed exhibit characteristics more common to early plantation-era Kentucky rock fences built in the late 1700's to early 1800's, than to fences built in the late 1800's. These features include:

a.) a face batter on both sides approaching 1H:6V;
b.) face stones of sufficient depth oriented inward (between 1/3 and 2/3 the depth of the fence) touching and overlapping the opposite face stones;
c.) face stones carefully fitted with hand-placed packing of incrementally smaller stones to fill the core between the faces;
d.) no chinking on the exterior faces;
e.) frequent tie stones that span the full width of the fence (although not projecting on either side);
f.) some cover stones (although not projecting either side); and
g.) a mixture of single and double copes.
h.) No protruding foundation courses were identified.

Earlier plantation-era fences also included protruding foundation courses, ties at regular intervals (often projecting on one side), a cover course that projected on both sides, and single copes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF RESOURCE F & RESOURCE G FENCES:

The linear footage of each section of fence measured, assessed in 25' increments, and characterized according to the following conditions:

Poor: fence is 25%-100% of its height down, dense vegetation, 80-90% of the stone is there;
Fair: fence is 50% of its height down, clear of vegetation, 80-100% of the stone is there;
Good: fence is standing in need of minor repairs, 80-100% of the stone is there; and
Excellent: fence is fully intact, 100% of the stone is there.

South Resource G (Roadside Fence, South of Farm Entrance) @ 375 LF:

Roadside G south of entrance, section with covers and single copes.

Roadside G south of entrance.

Roadside G south of entrance

Roadside G south of entrance.

Roadside G south of entrance.

Roadside G south of entrance

Summary: More than half is in good condition despite vegetation, 90% of the stone is on site, 1 crash site, 2 repairs, entry curve looks like it was added later (slightly different build)
Pattern of build: random, even and regular mix thicknesses, minimal packing, no face chinking
HxTW&BW: varies, generally 36" build + 12" copes = 48"H x 18" TW & 28" BW
Batter: yes, but mostly pushed over by surcharge (soil creep)
Protruding foundation course: no
Ties: yes, not projecting
Cover course: 50LF yes, remainder no or n/a
Copes: mix singles and doubles
Condition / total 375 LF:

Excellent: none @ fully intact
Good: 225 LF @ 5%-15% of height down, 80-90% stone still there, w/ 50 LF repaired
Fair: 50 LF @ 50% of height down, 80-90% stone still there
Poor: 100 LF @ 70%-100% of height down, 80-90% stone still there, w/25 LF crash site

North Resource G (Roadside Fence, North of Farm Entrance) @ 275 LF:

Roadside G north of entrance, view from road side.

Roadside G north of entrance, view from road side.

Roadside G north of entrance.

Roadside G north of entrance, view from field side.

Roadside G north of entrance, view from field side.

Roadside G north of entrance, view from field side at transition to bridge.

Summary: None in poor condition, more than half in good-excellent condition, transitions to retaining as approaches bridge, 100% of the stone is on site, two 7 LF failures, entry curve looks like it was added later (slightly different build)

Pattern of build: random, even and regular mix, no face chinking, shifts to retaining as near bridge

HxTW&BW: varies, generally 36” build + 12” copes = 48”H x 18” TW & 28” BW

Batter: Yes, 1:12 in some places, closer to 1:6 in others

Protruding foundation course: no

Ties: yes, not projecting

Cover course: no

Copes: mix singles and doubles

Condition / total 275 LF:

Excellent: 75 LF @ fully intact, 100% stone is still there

Good: 100 LF @ 5%-15% of height down, 100% stone still there

Fair: 100 LF @ 50% of height down, 100% stone still there

Poor: none

South Resource F (Perpendicular Field Fence) @ 150 LF (assessed only within APE):

South F perpendicular fence, at 25' from road.

South F perpendicular fence, at 75' from road.

South F perpendicular fence, at 125' from road.

South F perpendicular fence, showing tie holding fence up.

South F perpendicular fence, general view looking south.

South F perpendicular fence, failure at 75', showing face stones length in.

Summary: 100% of the stone is on site, only 1 section is entirely down, the build is consistent within the APE and further to the west (beyond the old roadbed curve) indicating it was all built at the same time.
Pattern of build: random, even and regular mix, no face chinking
HxTW&BW: varies, generally 36" build + 12" copes = 48"H x 20" TW & 26" BW
Batter: Yes, 1:12 in some places
Protruding foundation course: no
Ties: yes, not projecting
Cover course: no
Condition / Not measured, only length with the APE was assessed
Copes: mix singles and doubles

Excellent: 25 LF @ fully intact, 100% stone on site
Good: 50 LF @ 5%-15% of height down, 100% stone still there
Fair: 50 LF @ 50% of height down, 100% stone still there
Poor: 25 LF @ 100% down, 100% of the stone still there

Detailed field measurements, notes, and assessed conditions of the fences can be found in the chart at the end of this report (available digitally upon request).

North Resource F (Perpendicular Field Fence) @ not measured

South F perpendicular fence.

North F perpendicular fence.

North F perpendicular fence, showing single copes and unusual thick stone near top of build.

North F perpendicular fence.

North F perpendicular fence.

North F perpendicular fence, showing profile and batter.

Summary: in good condition but threatened by vegetation, kept mostly clear of vegetation on the north side but full of brush on south side, 100% of the stone is on site, 3’ offset from the corner where it intersects with the roadside wall, partially-retaining on north side (soil creep).
Pattern of build: random, even and regular mix, no face chinking
HxTW&BW: varies, generally 32”-36” build + 12” copes = 48”H x 18” TW & 28”-30” BW
Batter: Yes, but only slight, has straightened up over time (soil creep)
Protruding foundation course: no
Ties: yes, not projecting
Cover course: no
Copes: mix singles and doubles
Condition / LF within APE was not measured:

Good condition throughout, but threatened by vegetation.

A NOTE REGARDING THE GROVERLAND FENCE:

Groverland Farm Resource W roadside fence showing recent repair with concrete cap over double copes.

Groverland roadside fence, close up of repaired section with concrete cap, coursed stonework, and face chinking.

Groverland roadside fence, showing an unrepaired section with original double copes, random build and no face chinking.

We are of the opinion that the fences associated with Site 8 are more accurate representatives of early Kentucky rock fences than the Groverland Farm fence. The Site 8 fences remain essentially unaltered from their original construction other than minor repairs in keeping with the original build and deferred maintenance; they retain their original construction profiles with single and double copes with no added concrete and no face chinking (small stones) applied to the exterior at some point after original construction. Both alterations are evident on the Groverland Farm fence, ill-advised practices common to rehabilitation efforts of recent decades.

Additionally, the Groverland Farm fence actually has a mortared coping course of double copes, not mortared single copes. It also has long stretches that are semi- to fully coursed, patterns more often indicative of fences that were commissioned (or later rebuilt) by individual farm owners, rather than the random build (not coursed) pattern typical of most turnpike fences that spanned multiple properties. The Site 8 fences are laid in a random build pattern.

END.

APPENDIX A - DETAILED DSC FIELD NOTES

Site 8 Rock Fences
Field Measurements Notes
November - December 2024
Dry Stone Conservancy

CONDITION KEY
Poor- down, lots of veg
Fair-down, clear of veg, stone is there
Good-standing, maybe minimal missing, stone is there
Excellent-Fully intact

SOUTH RESOURCE G Roadside Fence

Stake	Front Build	Total Height	Back Height	Top Width	Courses	Copes	Covers	Condition p/f/g/e	Percent down	Percent stone	Base Width	Batter	Projecting Found	Section Notes
00-25	30 corner					mix 1&2	n/a	P	70	80-90		n	n	mostly down, overrun with veg
25-50	26	34		20		mix 1&2	n/a	P	90	80-90			n	50% down/veg
50-75	22							P	80	80-90			n	mostly down, overrun with veg
75-100								P	100	80-90			n	Crash site, all down
100-125	28	36	23	30		2s	n/a	F	50	80-90	28ish		n	
125-150			13					F	50	80-90			n	cattle gate
150-175	28	40	18/25	21		2s	n/a	G	15	80-90			n	intact
175-200	28	38	18/28	24		2s	n/a	G	5	80-90			n	intact/vertical
200-225	32	48	20/32	24		1s	yes	G	10	80-90		y 1:12ish at 2'	n	intact/vertical
225-250	36	-	19	18			yes	G	5	80-90			n	more or less intact
250-275	36	44	16/32	20		mix1&2	no	G	10	80-90		y 1:12ish at 2'	n	
275-300	28	42	28/40	18		2s	no	G	5	80-90	28ish		n	intact
300-325	32	48	32/48	18		1s	no	G	5	80-90			n	repair
325-350	36	51	36/48	18		1s	no	G	10	80-90			n	repair
350-375	36		36	18		1	no	G	5	80-90			n	curve starts at 353

General Notes:
Length in all the way
minimal packing along the way
presence of tie stones
Estimate 90% of the stone is there
lots of vegetation
even and regular mix of stone grain. Not many big stones, not many small stones
more than half is in alright condition despite the veg
Batter is mostly pushed over by surcharge, but a couple spots remain

NORTH RESOURCE G Roadside Fence

Stake	Front Build	Total Height	Back Height	Top Width	Courses	Copes	Covers	Condition p/f/g/e	Percent down	Percent stone	Base Width	Batter	Projecting Found	Section Notes
00-25	36	42	30/38	24		mix	no	E	0	100		Y	N	intact/curve
25-50	32	48	38/50	18		mix	no	E	0	100		Y	N	intact
50-75	32	43	30/36	22		mix	no	E	0	100		Y	N	slump at 55
75-100	32	44	32/44	18		mix	no	G	5	100		Y	N	slums at 94, drops in height at 100
100-125	23	32	28/36	24		mix	no	G	5	100	28ish	Y	N	115-122 Failure
125-150	22	36	32/44	22		mix	no	G	5	100		Y	N	147-154 failure
150-175	10	23	19/28	22		1		G	10	100		Y	N	154 starts to go into hill
175-200	18	32				1		F	50	100		Y	N	Measurements here Front/Back are switched
200-225	20	32		20		mix		F	50	100		Y	N	
225-250	24	36						F	50	100		Y	N	retaining
250-275	bridge							F	50	100		Y	N	

General Notes:
almost fully in tact
not much veg problems
batter is there 1:12 is some places closer to 1:6 in other places
covers stop at dip at 53'
I feel like the driveway entry could have been poked into that wall at a later date. The stone sizes are slightly different. It might also explain the dip at 53'.

SOUTH RESOURCE F Perpedicular Field Fence

Stake	Front Build	Total Height	Back Height	Top Width	Courses	Copes	Covers	Condition p/f/g/e	Percent down	Percent stone	Base Width	Batter	Projecting Found	Section Notes
00-25	36	48	36/48	20	med	mix	n/a	G	10	100		y	n	
25-50	36	48	36/48	20	med	mix	n/a	E	0	100	26	y	n	
50-75								P	100	100				entire section down
75-100	24	34	24/34	20		mix	n/a	G	0	100	26	y	n	
100-125	36	48	36/48	20				F	30	100	26	y	n	
125-150	36	44	36/44	20	med	mix	n/a	F	75	100		y	n	

General notes:
regular ties
good length in
minimal packin observed, good overlap of sides
most of the stone is there
good blend of single and double copes
no covers
the batter is minimal, maybe 1:12 batter at 2' but there nonetheless
build/stonework is consistent beyond the buffalo/old curve dip. All likely built contemporaneously

NORTH RESOURCE F Perpedicular Field Fence
General Notes:
Measurements weren't taken
Section is kept fairly free of veg on the north side, full of bush HS on southside
In good condition, but is threatened by the veg
retaining on one side now
about 18" wide up top
roughtly 28-30" wide at bottom in two places
there is a batter, only slight but it is there.
actually a good mix of copes
Height is an average of 32-36" at build then copes that bring it to 44-48" height - Consistent the entire way
roadside wall coming into the bottomside wall from the north DOES NOT INTERSECT AT THE CORNER, maybe 3 feet from corner

RESOURCE D Choctaw Surrounding Fence
General Notes:
Copes are big singles in the section closest to the academy building. i.e. the section of wall that crosses the driveway directly in front of the other house with the academy building on the left.
Copes taper off into a mix of two as the wall shoots off to the south southwest along the creek
While there are taller sections, this wall is along the creek on bedrock
the batter mirrors the batter on the other fences
the stone sizing and coursing is also similar to the rest of the walls