

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 28 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Branch Historic District

other names/site number Sites SP-177 through SP-184

2. Location

street & number SW side of St. Rt.55, 2/10's mi. NW of Rt. 1392 ^{N/A} not for publication

city or town Taylorsville vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Spencer code 215 zip code 40071

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan, Executive

Director/SHPD 12-17-93

David L. Morgan
Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patricia Schuman

2-1-94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
2	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
13	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

Historic Resources of Spencer County, Kentucky 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure.
- RELIGION: religious facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- RELIGION: religious facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- OTHER: double-cell
- OTHER: nave-plan
- OTHER: single-pen

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: limestone
- walls WOOD: weatherboard
- METAL: aluminum
- roof METAL: tin
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Black History

Ethnic History: Black

Period of Significance

1865-1943

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

E.M. Magruder (school)

Builder: Magruder, E.M. (for school building)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

Camp Branch Historic District
Name of Property

Spencer County, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 28 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	647270	4205290
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	646900	4205180

3	16	647180	4204870
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	647420	4205060

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gibson Worsham
organization Cultural Resources Management Institute date June 24, 1993
street & number 3145 Yellow Sulphur Road telephone (703) 552-4730
city or town Christiansburg state Virginia zip code 24073

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary Description

The community of Camp Branch is a small grouping of domestic, agricultural, and religious structures located in the open, rolling countryside three miles south of the county seat of Spencer County, Taylorsville, 1 1/2 miles north of the mid-nineteenth-century village of Smileytown and the former railroad depot at Wakefield Station, and five miles north of Bloomfield, a town in northern Nelson County. The principal structures, the churches and school, face State Route 55, while the houses are located on tracts between Route 55 and the creek known as Camp Branch. Interspersed between the houses and toward the branch are fields of hay and tobacco. The historic resource proposed for nomination is the remnant of a black hamlet, a type of property which has been identified by the State Historic Preservation Office as characteristic of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

The proposed district is comprised of five houses, two church buildings, a schoolhouse, a barn, a garage, and two cemeteries. The buildings all take part in the traditional regional patterns of architecture, all but one, are built of light sawn lumber in the late nineteenth century, and all are associated with prominent local black families. One dwelling is built of log and antedates the other buildings. The district contains approximately 28 acres and includes 11 contributing buildings and two contributing sites.

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Resource Inventory

The following inventory enumerates the principal resources and associated outbuildings and sites in the district.

Campbranch Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church SP-177

The Campbranch Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church is located at the southeast end of the nominated district on the northwest side of Route 55. The three-bay, nave-plan, frame church is entered through a vestibule in the first floor of a short centrally placed tower in the southeast gable end. A mid-twentieth-century frame addition to the rear contains educational rooms. The sash windows are filled with stained glass. The building stands on a stone foundation and is covered with an asphalt shingle roof and aluminum siding. It is in use and in good condition.

An extensive cemetery is located to the southwest of the church, including many unmarked horizontal stones and burials of comparatively recent date. Markers include those for John and Bessie Stivers (1882-1988 and 1885-1980) and Earl and Ida Ashby Gilbert (1911-1988 and 1910-1989). The cemetery is mown but unfenced.

Camp Branch Methodist Episcopal Church SP-178

The former Methodist Episcopal Church is located on an adjacent tract to the northeast. The gable-fronted church is smaller than the Baptist Church, and may be older. The frame, two-bay nave-plan church was converted into a residence during the second quarter of the twentieth century. It features six-over-six windows, a central door flanked by windows that were probably added, and a central stove flue. Conversion to use as a house involved the addition of porches on the front and rear. The gable is enlivened with a decorative sawn bargeboard. The foundation is of coursed limestone. The exterior is sheathed with

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post-1945 asphalt siding resembling stone and the roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The building is vacant and is in fair condition.

A cemetery is located immediately to the northwest of the church, along the main road. It contains mostly older burials, with some ornate stone grave markers. Names on stones include those of Annie Purdy (1881-1928), Basil Robinson (1854-1916), Alexander May (1839-1904), Rueben Wells (1835-1892), and George Wells (1875-1925). Many graves are unmarked. The cemetery is unfenced and overgrown. The two cemeteries appear from physical location to be associated with the adjacent churches.

Mays House SP-180

A small lane runs back from the main highway between the churches, sunk deeply between banks. A one-story, frame Mays House is located behind the former Methodist Church. The three-bay, double-cell dwelling features two-over-two sash windows, a central flue, and an integral, centrally-placed ell. It has a stone foundation, a standing-seam metal roof, and weatherboarded walls. It was the home of Alexander May in the late nineteenth century, and more recently the residence of Earl and Ida Gilbert.¹ The house is occupied and is in fair condition.

Rusoe Downs House SP-179

At the end of the lane stands the community's most interesting dwelling. The one-story, rectangular, single-pen dwelling known locally as the Rusoe Downs House is constructed of logs. It measures about fifteen by seventeen feet, and features v-notching and projecting log ends carrying a projecting log plate. A porch shelters the single-bay front facade. The house retains an exterior coating of whitewash and an outline indicating where a stone chimney once stood at the northeast end. The porch is railed in with an ornamental picket fence, while the yard

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contains several collapsed outbuildings. A cellar and cistern stand at the southeast end. The house is in fair condition, although now vacant. In recent years it was the home of Rusoe Downs' son, Sundown. Another log house, owned by Benny and Sarah Pope, was once located beside it, but collapsed during the mid-twentieth century.²

Gilbert House SP-182

To the northeast of the Methodist Church, on the main road, stands a much-enlarged, frame, double-cell dwelling. The one-story, early-twentieth-century Gilbert House has been enlarged by an addition on the front doubling the house in depth and utilizing stylistic features associated with the Bungalow style popular in Kentucky from 1910 to about 1940. The weatherboarded structure is vacant and in poor condition. A frame garage, apparently contemporary with the enlargement of the house, stands to the southeast.

Miller House SP-181

The Miller House is located to the rear (southwest) of the Gilbert House with one gable end facing a narrow side road. This one-story, frame, double-cell dwelling has been extensively enlarged to the rear and southwest side, but the principal (north) facade has retained its original form. It is occupied and in good condition. It features a three-bay facade, central flue, stone foundation, asphalt roll roofing, and aluminum siding. It was built by Will Miller, great-grandfather of the present owner, Richard Downs.³

Jacobs House SP-184

At the end of the small lane on which the Miller House is located stands the frame Jacobs House. It is also a one-story, frame, double-cell structure, with a door in both the center and southeast bays, a central flue and gabled dormer,

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and one-over-one sash windows. The house, which is occupied and in good condition, features asphalt roll roofing and a weatherboarded exterior. It was built by a son of the blacksmith named Jacobs who was active in the community.⁴ An early-twentieth-century frame outbuilding and barn stand southwest of the house.

Camp Branch School SP-182

The Camp Branch School, built in 1914, stands on the main road, on the opposite side of the lane that leads to the Miller House. It stands in a curve of State Route 55, and its gable end faces the road, resulting in the building being at an angle to the other buildings in the community, which all take their alignment from the straight section of the highway. The small, two-bay, weatherboarded, frame school resembles a nave-plan church in outer form, as did most schools during the early twentieth century. A stove flue rises in the center of the roof, a door is located in the center of the gable end, and the school stands on a coursed rubble foundation. The eaves overhang in the form of a plain box cornice on all sides. The interior is sheathed with narrow tongue-and-groove boards. The building is vacant but has recently been carefully restored by the neighboring farmer who owns it and is in very good condition. A noncontributing tobacco stripping room which was associated with a now-vanished tobacco barn nearby, stands to the southwest of the school.

Landscape Features

The landscape of the community is characterized by small wire-fenced and carefully landscaped yards at several of the houses, with larger fields between. The unkempt cemeteries feature large red cedar trees. The district is bounded on the north by a former road to the west, now abandoned, which crossed Camp Branch, known in the nineteenth century as Ben Downs Lane.⁵ Early-to-mid-nineteenth-century rock fences border this road near the branch. Two small lanes, mentioned above, lead

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perpendicularly to the west off the historic Taylorsville-Fairfield Turnpike, now State Route 55. The southern lane leading to the Rusoe Downs House, is set between deep banks. The lanes give access to the houses and fields west of the tracts fronting onto Route 55.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The historic district at Camp Branch is significant under Criterion A, as a well-preserved remnant of a rural black hamlet, identified by the State Historic Preservation Office as a type of property characteristic of the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. The Bluegrass region, of which Spencer County is on the fringe, was characterized by the growth of similar black communities following the Civil War and the freeing of the slaves. Camp Branch effectively embodies the physical form and historic functions of landscape and buildings in a community founded in the late-nineteenth-century by freed slaves. The property type is further developed in the context entitled Black History in Spencer County 1780-1942 in the Spencer County, Kentucky, Multiple Property Listing. The architecture of the hamlet illuminates the relationship of blacks and whites in the years after the Civil War and its survival to the present details the transformation of a forced necessity of settlement into a significant and enduring community.

By the 1880s stable black communities had become established in former slave-holding areas. These communities or hamlets were usually formed in a number of ways. Small plots on the edge of a large farm property, at the end of a dead end road, or other out-of-the-way locations were sometimes given away by the former slave-owners, but more often they were sold by the farmer or an agent at an inflated price and then subdivided into smaller one- or two- acre lots.⁶ In this case the lots provided enough space for a vegetable garden, a tobacco crop, a cow, chickens, and a few hogs.⁷

A small group of black residents is shown in the 1882 Atlas on the edge of Fairfield, located five miles to the southwest of Camp Branch in northern Nelson County. Two black residents are, unusually, identified by name with the appended label "Col'd" and shown across the road from a "Col'd" school. Another larger black community further south in Nelson County is clearly labelled "Hahntown (colored settlement)." It is located seven miles southeast of Camp Branch, near Bloomfield, adjacent to the

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Taylorsville and Chaplin Turnpike. No exclusively black hamlets other than Camp Branch are known to have existed in Spencer County. Few other black schools or individuals are shown elsewhere in Nelson or Spencer counties outside Taylorsville, although Colored Methodist and Colored Baptist churches are shown in Wilsonville and Elk Creek respectively. These villages are located in the northern half of the county, implying perhaps a division of the county into a northern and southern half each served by a single church of each denomination. Thus Wilsonville/Elk Creek and Camp Branch might be seen as twin local centers for black community life.⁸

Spencer County deed books show a gradual parceling off of land in the 1870s through the 1890s. A major land owner in southern Spencer County, Matthew Wakefield, began selling small tracts of land in the years following the Civil War, several acres of which were bought by Jefferson Smith and Richard A. Robertson.⁹ Both Smith and Robertson apparently divided these parcels further, into one- or two- acre lots, then resold them within a few years.¹⁰ At least one parcel that Smith sold was in the black hamlet identified in 1897 as Camp Branch.¹¹ Jefferson Smith sold Ada Jacobs one acre adjacent to the "church lot" in 1886.¹² Ada Jacobs and her husband Armistead Jacobs were prominent members of the Camp Branch community. Names of residents recorded in the two community cemeteries (see above) include names shared with white landowners in the area from Waterford to Fairfield, such as May, Robinson, Miller, Gilbert, and Downs, indicating that some of the residents were probably local ex-slaves who remained in the immediate vicinity of their former masters.¹³

An 1897 entry in the Spencer County deed books records a deed that had been made previously, although according to this entry, never recorded; the original "having been burned while in the hands of W. A. Leathers." This deed concerned a parcel of land once owned by Jefferson Smith and conveyed by Smith to the "Mount Zion Col. [colored] Church," stating that this "land is the same that the school house is now on". Trustees of the church were listed as W.A. Leathers, George Churchill, and John Jacobs. This is the same piece

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of land at the north end of the district "on the west side of Taylorsville and Chaplin pike and south of Ben Downs' lane" where the school now stands.¹⁴ The church later relocated to its present site.

It is likely that a predecessor of the present school building was constructed at some point after the settling of Camp Branch in the post-bellum period, possibly soon after Jefferson Smith acquired land in the vicinity from Mathew Wakefield in 1872.¹⁵ The 1882 Atlas of Nelson and Spencer Counties shows a "Col. Bapt. Ch." located near where the Camp Branch schoolhouse now stands. The functions of school and church are known to have been interconnected in some black communities, as was the case at the log Freetown African Methodist Episcopal Church outside Tompkinsville in Monroe County, Kentucky, used by both church and school until well into the twentieth century and the early-twentieth-century Wilsonville School, in Boyle County, which stands on the grounds of the local A.M.E. church.¹⁶

By 1914 there were eight black school districts in Spencer County: Camp Branch, Culpepper, Elk Creek, Lilly, Little Mount, Taylorsville, Waterford, and Wilsonville. The question of a new school for the black population of the "Wakefield District" arose at the March, 1914 meeting of the County Board of Education. Offers were made to several citizens in Camp Branch to acquire land for the school, but the records are unclear as to the final location chosen. It appears possibly to be the site of the earlier school, and mention is made of selling the old school house. The May 1914 minutes record the awarding of a contract for a new building to E.M. Magruder for \$407.¹⁷

Camp Branch was shown on the 1882 Atlas of Nelson and Spencer counties, and while it looks more populous than Smileytown or Wakefield Station, it is, unlike them, unnamed on the map. Smileytown shows only a store and post office and one or two roadside houses and Wakefield Station a store, stock pens, and several houses where the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad crossed the Taylorsville and Chaplin

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Turnpike, while Camp Branch shows as many as seven houses, two blacksmith shops, and two churches, all tightly grouped together between the same turnpike and Camp Branch. Undoubtedly the two smaller, white-owned commercial centers were more economically viable than Camp Branch. In addition their communities probably were more populous, taking in their orbit the large surrounding farms. In contrast, Camp Branch was apparently a settlement of landowners with small acreage grouped together for social and financial reasons. The churches and the school, however, at times filled important social and cultural functions for a much larger black population in parts of southern Spencer and northern Nelson counties.

An actual system of peonage is thought by some scholars to have existed in some black hamlets. Unable to sustain their own businesses, the residents of these hamlets relied on the owners of large holdings of land and other proprietors for anything that could not be produced in the hamlets. A cycle of indebtedness sometimes evolved when underpaid black farm workers were unable to pay for basic necessities purchased from white-owned businesses or large-scale farmers.¹⁸

Much of our information about Camp Branch relates to the periods within living memory. Present-day resident Richard Downs (born 1928) has been a major source of historical information. Camp Branch residents worked small plots of from one to five acres, including vegetable gardens and tobacco fields. Many also kept a cow, chickens, and one or two hogs. The chickens provided meat and eggs, the hogs meat, and the cows milk and a calf each for meat. Most residents were farmers, working for other people in the neighborhood. Shopping was done in Wakefield and Taylorsville. The only black-owned business was a blacksmith shop owned by John or Armistead Jacobs.¹⁹

The Camp Branch School served as an important community center. Richard Downs, a student at the school during the 1930s and 1940s, remembered it serving approximately twenty students. Only a few of the students lived in the Camp Branch community, but instead came from as far away as the

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Nelson County line near Bloomfield. During warm weather these students walked the distance, but in winter they rode in a horse-drawn buggy. The school was closed by the 1950s. An annual event remembered by Richard Downs with particular fondness was "Black Halloween" when social events were enjoyed by the adults while the "kids got into mischief". Ice cream socials were popular occasions.²⁰

Like the school, the churches undoubtedly served a larger geographic area. When the schools had an activity it usually involved the churches and when the churches organized an event the schools were included. The Methodist Church closed in the 1930s or early 1940s due to the smallness of the congregation. Camp Branch was a small community even in the 1930s, but since then four houses have been destroyed and one destroyed and rebuilt. These were located off the main highway, in the now-open area behind the school.²¹

The inability of most black farmers to prosper in Spencer County led many to seek employment elsewhere. In many areas of the nation the out-migration of blacks from rural to urban areas began, en masse, during World War One. However, in some parts of Kentucky it began somewhat earlier. A mass exodus from Spencer County occurred during the first decade of the twentieth century, with a decrease of 493 blacks during that time (deaths may account for a fraction of this number). As a result the black population of Spencer County steadily decreased from a high of 2,205 slaves and nine free blacks in 1860 to 480 blacks in 1940, a dramatic change in the black population of the county.²² Some Spencer County blacks stayed in agriculture, but moved to surrounding counties such as Nelson and Shelby to work on farms (Downs), while others sought work in urban areas, outside of agriculture. In the hamlet of Camp Branch, however, the exodus did not begin until the World War II era, and then the residents left mostly to work on farms in nearby counties.²³

The surviving remnant of the hamlet of Camp Branch is an important physical indicator of the manner in which

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blacks were historically accommodated and exploited by the larger community. It also demonstrates the way in which a black community expressed its internal coherence in spite of economic marginalization during the period of significance from the end of the Civil War until the early 1940s. It is unusual among similar communities in the region for its physical survival. Hahntown, one of the principal black hamlets in Nelson County, Spencer County's neighbor to the south, has almost completely vanished, and no similarly intact black hamlet was identified in surveys of neighboring Shelby County. The integrity of the district is high in the important National Registers areas of location, feeling, design, setting, and association. The buildings and sites have lost some integrity in the areas of materials and workmanship due to their adaptation as the hamlet has experienced a declining population since the mid-twentieth century, but most continue to hold important information about black cultural survival in the post-Civil-War era.

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NOTES

- 1 Richard Downs, telephone interview, Oct. 22, 1992.
- 2 Downs.
- 3 Downs.
- 4 Downs.
- 5 Deed Book W, 30.
- 6 Christine Amos, "The Bluegrass Cultural Landscape: A Regional Planning Overview," 1988, unpublished manuscript in the files of the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY, n.p.
- 7 Downs
- 8 D.J. Lake and Co., An Atlas of Nelson and Spencer Counties, Kentucky, 1882 (Bardstown, Kentucky: Nelson County Historical Society, 1973).
- 9 Spencer County Deed Books O, 384; N, 661; P, 116.
- 10 Spencer County Deed Books S, 509: Q, 45.
- 11 Spencer County Deed Book, W, 30.
- 12 Spencer County Deed Book S, 509.
- 13 Atlas.
- 14 Deed Book W, 30.
- 15 Deed Book O, 384.
- 16 Gibson Worsham, Boyle County Survey Summary Report, Boyle County Landmark Trust and the Kentucky Heritage Council, 1991, 19.

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- 17 Spencer County Board of Education, Minutes, March-May, 1914.
- 18 Martin Abbott, "Free Land, Free Labor, and the Freedmen's Bureau," Agricultural History 30.4 (1956) 154-155.
- 19 Downs.
- 20 Downs.
- 21 Downs.
- 22 U.S. Census Bureau, Census Schedules, 1860-1940, Washington, DC.
- 23 Downs.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Camp Branch Historic District
Spencer County, Kentucky

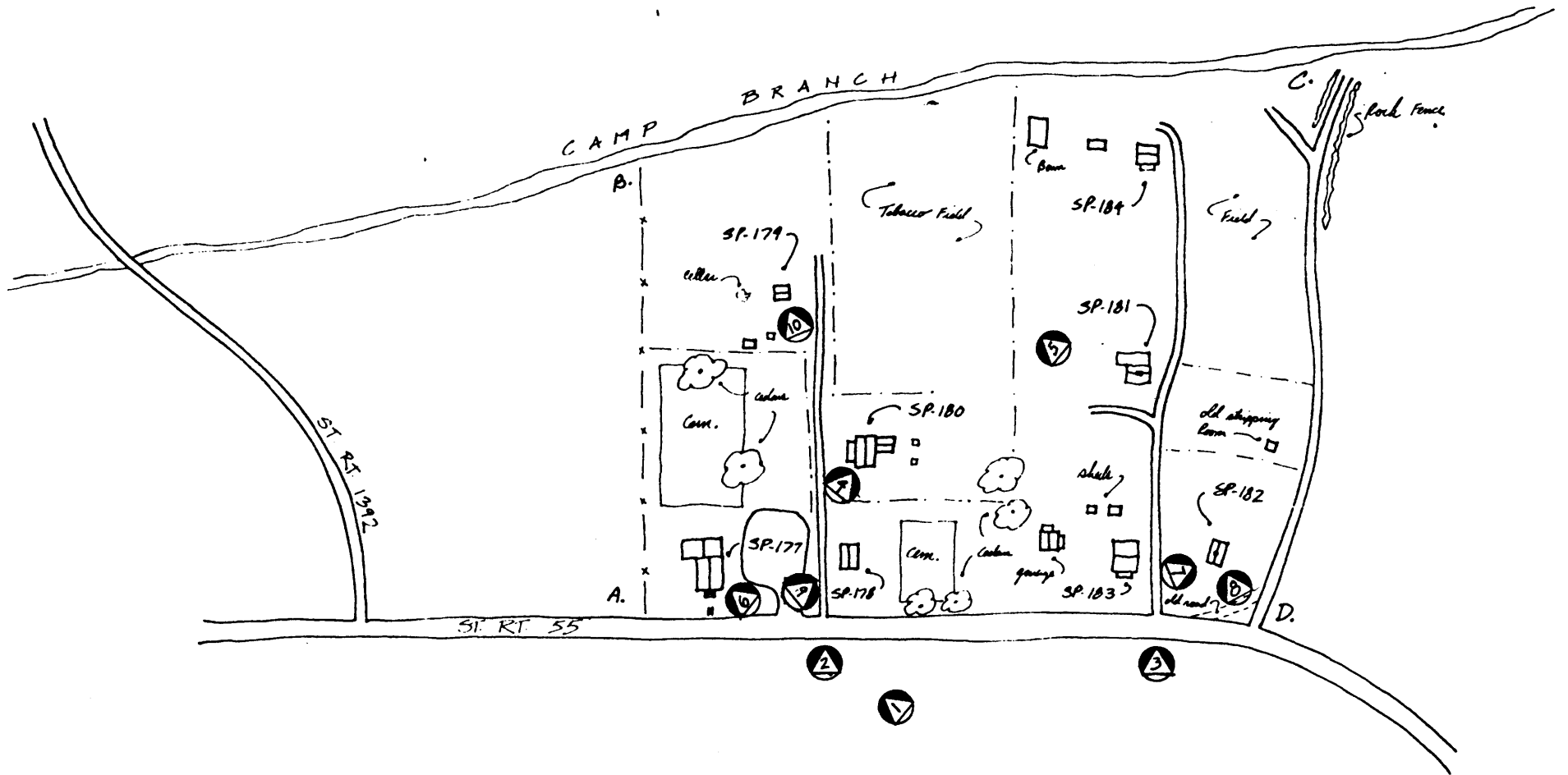
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at point A on the southwest side of State Route 55, 2/10s mile northeast of State Route 1392, proceeding southwest approximately 600 feet with a fence to point B on the northeast bank of Camp Branch, proceeding thence northwest approximately 900 feet with the bank of Camp Branch to point C, proceeding thence northeast approximately 780 feet with a roadbed to point D on the west side of State Route 55, thence approximately 820 feet with the west and southwest side of the said road to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

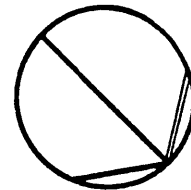
The boundaries were chosen to enclose the community as it existed historically and as it survives today. Fields associated with the community, and the historic buildings were included with the evidence of their historic setting. Land possibly associated with the hamlet outside the boundaries was not included because the intrusion of noncontributing buildings had compromised their significance.



CAMP BRANCH

0 10 20 40 100 FEET SCALE 1/4"

PHOTO KEY



3960 II SW
(WATERFORD)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY OF

85° 22' 30" 38° 00'

643000m E.

1 680 000 FEET (NORTH)

645

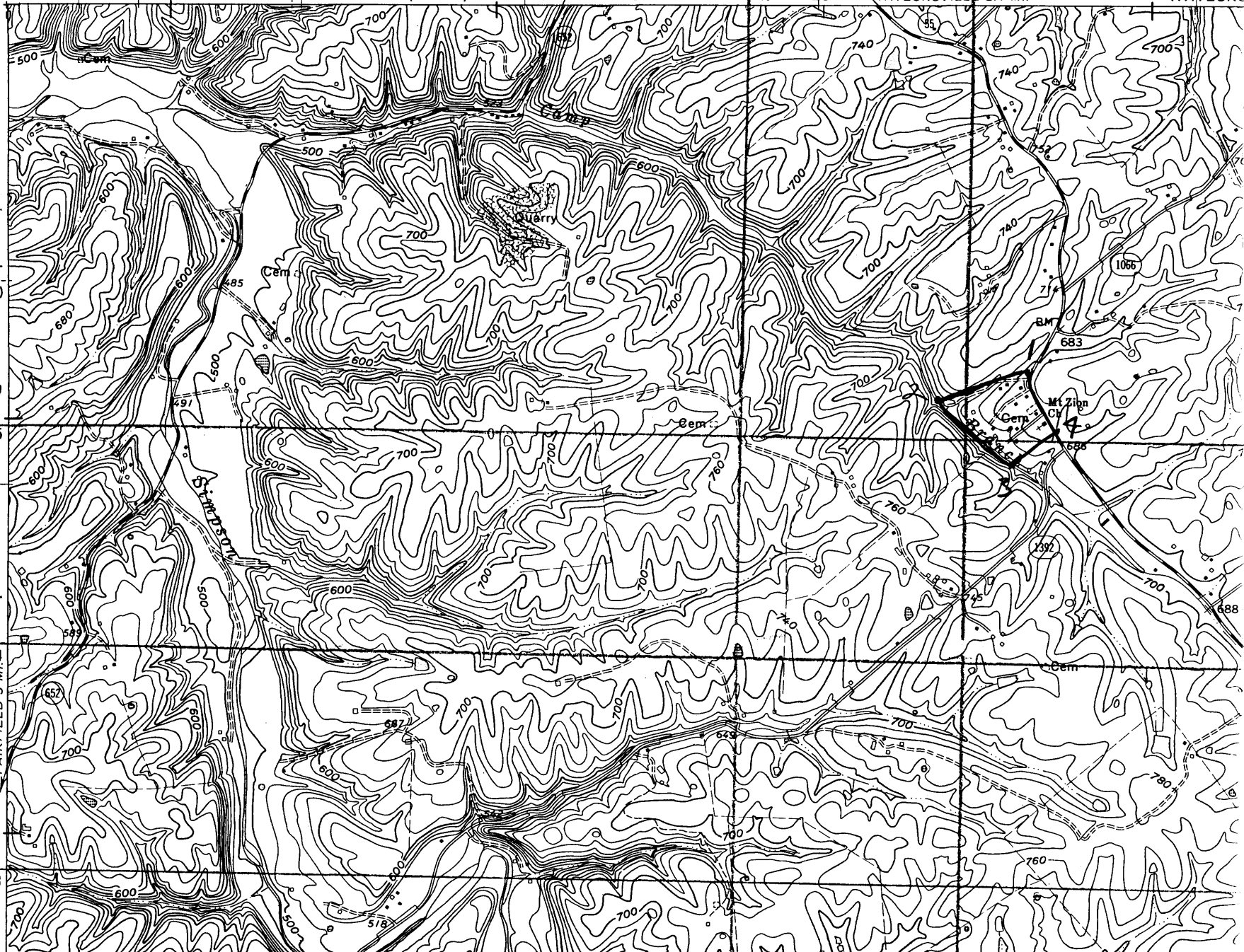
0.5 MI. TO KY. 55

646

20'

SHELBYVILLE 21 MI.
TAYLORSVILLE 2.4 MI.

3960 II
(TAYLORSVILLE)



CAMP BRANCH 4206000m N.

HISTORIC DISTRICT
180 000 FEET

SPENCER Co., KY (NORTH)

All points Zone 16
EASTING / NORTHING
1: 647 270 / 4205 290
2: 646 900 / 4205 180
3: 647 180 / 4204 870
4: 647 420 / 4205 060

BLOOMFIELD, KY.
QUAD 1972 (photo-revised 1987)

FAIRFIELD 3 MI.

4203

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93001594 Date Listed: 2/1/94

Camp Branch Historic District Spencer KY
Property Name: County: State:

Spencer County MPS

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patricia S. Chavira

Signature of the Keeper

Feb. 8, 1994

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Correction and clarification of the resource count both listed on the nomination form and within the text:

The correct resource count for the Camp Branch Historic District is: 10 contributing buildings, 2 contributing sites, and 1 non-contributing building. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)