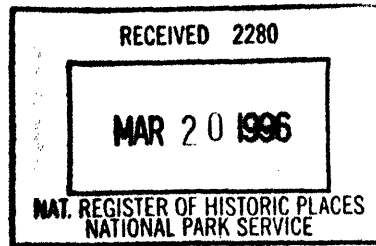


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District

other names/site number na

2. Location

street & number na

na not for publication

city, town Lexington

X vicinity

state Kentucky

code KY

county Fayette/ Clark

code 067/049

zip code 40509

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: Boone Creek Rural Historic District

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official (Handwritten signature)

David L. Morgan, Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer

Date 3-12-96

Kentucky Heritage Council, the State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- X 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 (Handwritten: Patrick Andrews)

Date 5/3/96

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: field, outbuilding, animal facility, storage

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: field, outbuilding, storage animal facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE: domestic vernacular architecture

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete

walls wood, stone, brick

roof asphalt, metal

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1820-1940

Significant Dates

ca. 1820

Cultural Affiliation

na

Significant Person

na

Architect/Builder

na

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 7186 +/-

UTM References

A	1 6	7 3 1 4 0 0	4 2 0 7 5 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 6	7 3 9 2 6 0	4 2 0 1 4 0 0

B	1 6	7 3 9 1 0 0	4 2 0 7 8 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 6	7 3 1 5 6 0	4 2 0 1 1 6 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen C. Powell
 organization H. Powell & Co., Inc. date September 1995
 street & number 509 E. Maxwell St. telephone (606) 233-9416
 city or town Lexington state Ky. zip code 40502

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Rural Historic DistrictSection number 7 Page 1Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky**SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION****A. Summary Description of the District****Phasing of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District Nomination**

The sponsor of this project, the Land and Nature Trust of the Bluegrass (LNT) a private non-profit conservation organization, has identified the Boone Creek watershed as an area significant for both its historic and natural resources. The organization's ability to match federal funding, both with cash and volunteer time, has limited the scope of the work and area which can be nominated in each funding cycle and so the project has been divided into three phases. The first phase included the lower reaches of Boone Creek or 4060 acres from the mouth of Boone Creek on the Kentucky River north to the Athens-Boonesboro Road much of which was listed on the National Register in 1994. The second phase or the middle reaches of Boone Creek is covered in this nomination and encompasses 7186 acres from the Athens-Boonesboro Road north to the vicinity of Sulphur Wells Road in Fayette County, and a major tributary of Boone Creek in Clark County. The third phase will cover the upper reaches and headwaters of Boone Creek north of Sulphur Wells Road to Winchester Road (US 60). See Figure 1 which illustrates the phases of the project. The Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District consists of approximately 3836 acres in Fayette County and 3350 acres in Clark County and includes 82 properties. Within the boundaries there are 144 contributing resources (43 buildings, 104 structures, and 4 sites) and 80 non-contributing resources (45 buildings and 35 structures).

Overview of the Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District

The area investigated for the Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Historic District is located 11 miles southeast of Lexington in eastern Fayette and western Clark counties in the Inner Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. Adjacent to the rural historic district on the west is the crossroads village of Athens, which was established in 1826. Six nineteenth-century buildings in Athens, at the intersection of Athens-Boonesboro Road and Cleveland Road, were listed on the National Register in 1979. The remaining buildings in Athens are either modern or have lost integrity due to multiple modern alterations. For these reasons, Athens was excluded from the Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District. South of the area covered in this nomination, on the south side of Athens-Boonesboro Road, the Boone Creek Rural Historic District, consisting of approximately 4,060 acres, which was listed on the National Register in

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1994. The Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District contains 3 other properties, all in Clark County, which have been individually listed on the National Register: Boot Hill Farm (Ck-60 or #39); Dailey-Milton Holliday House (Ck-65 or #57); and Captain Robert V. Bush House (Ck-80 or #70).

The Boone Creek watershed contains three types of landscapes found in the Bluegrass which have distinct physiographic features as described by Dr. Mary E. Wharton in Bluegrass Land and Life in 1991. Most of the middle and upper reaches of the Boone Creek watershed, are characterized as the Bluegrass Plain or broad rolling uplands, suitable for pastures and other agricultural pursuits. The Bluegrass plain covers most of Fayette County and is characterized by a gentle to undulating rolling landscape. The maximum elevation difference between ridge tops and valleys in the Bluegrass Plain is approximately 50 feet.

Along its south section near the Athens-Boonesboro Road, the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District contains some of the second type of landscape associated with Boone Creek, that of a Kentucky River Tributary in which the creek flows through a narrow, steep-sided valley in a terrain where the elevation difference between ridge tops and the stream valley floor can be as much as 400 feet. In the Middle reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District, this type of landscape is characterized by rock cliffs and steeply wooded slopes which provide a contrast to the open fields of the highly cultivated Bluegrass Plain.

Only in the area studied for the first phase of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District, at the mouth of Boone Creek, is the third type of landscape, the Kentucky River Gorge, which is deeper and more rugged, characterized by 400-foot palisades above the floodplains along the river.

The first phase of the project, which resulted in the Boone Creek Rural Historic District, focused on the landscape patterns created to support the late eighteenth century industrial units, such as mills and distilleries, along the creek. The second phase of the project complements the scope of the first phase of the nomination by considering the significance of cultural landscape patterns. These patterns have been created by the continuous use of the land for general agriculture. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the farms supplied the grain to the mills on the lower reaches of the creek. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the farms shipped their products to other markets via the Chilesburg and Pine Grove railroad depots of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, which was completed through

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the area in 1872.

In the nominated area, the combination of natural and human-made landscapes have created and sustained a different development pattern from that found in other sections of Fayette County. Both phases of the Boone Creek project include a density of historic farmsteads which retain the nineteenth century landscape use patterns for general agriculture. The landscape patterns can be seen in the sizes of fields, presence of fence rows and woodlots, road alignments, and locations of agricultural structures. The landscape studied in the second phase of the project contrasts with the rest of rural Fayette County, which was intensively developed in the twentieth century for single-purpose horse farms, which required the removal of many elements associated with general agriculture still visible in the Boone Creek area. The quality of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District is still good despite the number of buildings considered non-contributing by virtue of their modern construction dates. Of the non-contributing resources, 35 are non-traditional barns or equipment sheds, 34 are modern dwellings, and 11 are modern trailers. The new development in the district tends to perpetuate the traditional patterns in land use, choice of building sites, and scale.

The Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District differs from the earlier district by the absence of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century industrial complexes composed of grist mills and distilleries around which the landscape patterns were organized. In its middle reaches, the elevations of Boone Creek do not fall rapidly enough to create the water volume or pressure necessary for water-powered grist mills. The soil types and larger expanses of gently rolling topography are more suitable for farming in the area covered in the second phase than the area found in first phase. Proximity to the railroad for shipment of agricultural products encouraged the growth of farms. Cultural resources within the Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District include early-nineteenth through late-twentieth-century dwellings; stone fences; tobacco and horse barns; narrow tree-lined lanes; cemeteries; all of which are summarized in Section C and more fully depicted in the property-by-property inventory matrix of cultural resources in Section D, both of which follow.

B. Natural Resources

Water

Boone Creek, named for Daniel Boone, is one of the few streams in the Bluegrass which flow year-round. The waterway is also one of the eight major tributaries

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of the Kentucky River (Perrin, 1882: 484). Boone Creek also serves as the boundary between Fayette and Clark Counties. From the creek's headwaters in east Fayette County, in an area between Todds Road and Winchester Road (US 60), Boone Creek meanders in a southerly direction for approximately 12 miles to its confluence with the Kentucky River. Over its length, Boone Creek drops approximately 400 feet from an elevation of 950 feet above sea level near its headwaters to an elevation of 550 feet above sea level in the vicinity of the Kentucky River. Two other year-round streams in northern and western Fayette County, the North and South Forks of the Elkhorn, fall only 30 feet in elevation over a comparable distance.

From Athens-Boonesboro Road south to the river, Boone Creek flows through gorges approximately 100 feet wide which are defined by palisades or rock cliffs which tower as much as 250 feet over the creek bed. This topographic condition in the lower reaches of Boone Creek area restricted human access to the water and confined most agricultural activity to the ridge tops. North of Athens-Boonesboro Road, in the area investigated during the second phase of the project, the creek valley is wider, sometimes approaching 300 to 400 feet, with flood plain on one side and wooded stone cliffs on the other. The North and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek in Fayette County, by contrast, meander through floodplains which can approach 1000 feet in width. Along the North and South Elkhorn, agricultural operations border the stream.

Geology

Fayette County is situated on top of the uplifted Lexington Plain (also known as the Jessamine Dome) on the crest of Cincinnati Arch of limestone which extends from Cincinnati to Nashville. In the rugged area at the mouth of Boone Creek, limestones which are normally 200 feet below the surface have been lifted through the folding of the terrain or faults and fractures during a geological process which created the Appalachian Mountains.

Along the walls and bed of Boone Creek and along the Kentucky River, the Oregon and Tyrone limestones of the High Bridge series are exposed. These are the oldest sediments visible in the state. The Oregon formation, also known as Kentucky River marble, is a dolomite, which is finely grained, evenly textured, buff colored, and often mottled. The Tyrone, or Kentucky marble, was a massive exceedingly fine-grain, is compact, breaks with a deep fracture, works easily, and is dove-colored (Richardson, 1923: 124-125). Many of the earliest structures in the Boone Creek Historic District are constructed of this material. In the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek, the native

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limestone is found as foundations for dwellings and barns and in stone fences, but not in the facades of structures. As in the first phase of the project, the local limestone was used in the construction of three modern non-contributing buildings, three dwellings (#4 church manse, #18, #34) and the Church at Athens (#4).

The Boone Creek area exhibits elements of the underlying karst topography with sinkholes, underground drainage, and caves (Lexington-Fayette Comprehensive Plan, 1988: 49). In 1927 Jillson estimated that the Inner Bluegrass had over 3,000 sinks and 1,600 square miles of sinkhole topography plus 75 square miles of truly karst topography with caves, sinking creeks, and subterranean streams. Some sinkholes have nearly vertical sides that drop down as much as 40 feet to the water table, where solution of the limestone has undermined the roof of a small cave. However, many sinkholes have gradually sloping (2 to 20%), grass covered sides. Some are perhaps not discernable as sinkholes to the average person. The sinks are formed as surface water percolates downward into the openings in the rocks, through joints and bedding planes, and dissolves the limestones. When the underlying limestone is dissolved, depressions result which gather rainwater and become larger as more of the limestone underneath is dissolved. The solubility of the limestone, the sinking of rainwater underground, and the underground drainage create the undulating topography (Wharton, 1991: 16-17).

The division of land into fields in the entire Boone Creek area has respected the sinkholes. Often fields and pastures have sinkholes in the center if the sides are gently sloping as can be seen on Athens-Boonesboro Road (#1, #2, #3). The sinkholes with steeper sides are often left wooded or are fenced off.

Topography and Soil

The Soil Conservation Service classifies the southmost part of the Boone Creek area as part of the Hills of the Bluegrass. It offers much rougher terrain than the remainder of the Boone Creek area which will be the subject of phases 2 and 3 of the project. Those upstream areas the service classifies as Inner Bluegrass, with a gently rolling to undulating terrain. The undulating terrain creates open vistas. See the soil map in Figure 2 which shows the relationships of the soil types to the Boone Creek area.

The Fairmont-McAfee-Rock soil association of the Boone Creek area is not found in any other part of Fayette County and accounts for 5% of county's area. In the Middle

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Reaches of Boone Creek, it is generally found west of the creek and south of Gentry Road. The Fairmont soil is on steeper hillsides. It is a shallow, clayey soil which tends to be excessively drained. There are many outcrops and loose slabs of limestone. The steep slopes which are underlaid with siltstone and shale have little resistance to weathering. This process results in steep stream valleys. Since the surface water runs off with little water percolating through the soils, there is rapid erosion.

East of the creek in Clark County is the McAfee-Salvisa-Ashwood Association which also indicates a strongly sloping to steep, shallow to moderately deep, draughty, clayey soil of the uplands. Historically, in the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek, the steeply sloping, easily eroded thin soils have been left wooded.

North of Gentry Lane is the McAfee-Maury-Braxton Association which is generally found on rolling to strongly sloping uplands and indicates moderately deep, well-drained soil high in phosphate.

In the vicinity of Sulphur Wells Road is the Maury-McAfee Association which is typically undulating, deep soils which are high in phosphate and typically found on uplands. In the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek, the presence of high phosphate soil influenced the choice of the uplands for pastures. The field patterns place the deepest soil in the middle of the fields.

Cropland within the Boone Creek watershed comprises 22.8% of the total area. The primary crop for this acreage is tobacco. This is not surprising as Fayette County is ranked as the number one producer of tobacco in the state. Livestock production is pursued on 68.1% of the land area. Fayette County ranks first in the state in total livestock receipts with Clark County ranking as number 8. Within the watershed, the Soil Conservation Service estimates that there are approximately 6000 beef cattle and a number horse farms.

Vegetation

The Boone Creek drainage was probably wooded when settlers began to inhabit the area. The steeply sloped valleys of Boone Creek and its major tributaries, Boggs and Baughman Forks, are still wooded, though most of the vegetation is secondary growth.

During settlement, much of the upland area of the Boone Creek watershed was

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rapidly cleared and trees were replaced with grassy vegetation or cultivated croplands. The Boone Creek valley may not have been completely cleared except for the construction of mills, dams, and other related facilities and roads. The wooded quality of the gorge area provided abundant wood for the settlers needs (Campbell, 1985: 3).

Today, the woodlands are found on the steep slopes of the cliffs along Boone Creek, rough edges of sinkholes, fence rows, and along the narrow lanes such as Jones Nursery Road and Gentry Lane which cut through the interior of the project area to connect Athens-Boonesboro Road, Cleveland Road, and Combs Ferry. Large single mature specimens of oak and maple can be seen in pastures.

C. The Relationship of Cultural Resources to Natural Features in the District

Cultural Resources' Relation to Water

The initial settlement of the lower reaches of Boone Creek in the late eighteenth century was influenced by the area's proximity to the Kentucky River, a major transportation corridor in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The mouth of Boone Creek is approximately 5 miles downstream from Boonesboro, one of the first white settlements in the area. As settlers ventured out of the fortification at Boonesboro, Boone Creek provided a natural access to the fertile uplands of Lexington and Fayette County.

Boone Creek's entry into the river occurs at the east end of a series of 400-foot palisades, or rock cliffs, which provide a physical barrier along most of Fayette County's river frontage. From Cleveland's Landing at the mouth of Boone Creek, a road was developed to Athens and to the north. The siting of cultural resources in the middle reaches of Boone Creek such as the Paine House (#1) reflect an orientation to Cleveland Road. The growth of early manufacturing enterprises in Athens was stimulated by the access to the river. Products from upstream were off-loaded for the overland trip via ox-drawn carts to Lexington along the north-south Cleveland Road which forms the western boundary for this district. Combs Ferry Road along the eastern border of this district in Clark County connected the uplands to a ferry crossing the Kentucky River, which provided a connection to Madison County on the south.

Before the turnpike era, the stone-lined stream beds of Boone Creek tributaries served as interconnecting roadways. Today Gentry Lane still follows the route of a branch of Baughman Creek, a major tributary of Boone Creek. Mid-nineteenth century

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roads from the turnpike era, such as the Athens-Boonesboro Road and Jones Nursery Road, feature 90 degree turns which followed the property lines of the era.

The upper reaches of Boone Creek features more accessible tributaries than can be found in the lower reaches. In the lower reaches of Boone Creek, the waterway is confined to a narrow valley with steep cliffs on both sides. In the middle reaches, Boone Creek's valley is wider and often has floodplain on one side and cliffs on the other. Livestock and crops can be more easily watered from the creek. The water in the middle reaches of the creek, however, lacks the power and intensity essential for water-driven industries and no mill sites have been recorded.

Water accessibility did not appear to create an obstacle to development in the middle reaches of Boone Creek in the way that it did in the lower reaches. Numerous farm ponds fed by springs and Boone Creek tributaries provided reserves of water.

Cultural Resources' Relation to Geology

In the middle reaches of Boone Creek, the bedrock composition and its availability were significant factors that influenced the siting of numerous local quarries for the production of stone for fences, culverts, bridge abutments, dwelling foundations and chimneys. The middle reaches do not have as much limestone from the Oregon and Tyrone formations as is found in the lower reaches. Most of the limestone quarried from the stream walls of Boone Creek in the middle reaches is not as high a quality building stone as is found on the lower reaches.

The quarries can be identified in the district today by the exposed stone in the high stone face, stone floor, and marks from the iron rods which were inserted into the vertical and horizontal fissures to pry the stone loose from the face of the quarry. Near the quarries are mounds of discarded overburden or the soil which was removed to expose the top of the rock. There will also be piles of discarded rock judged to be unusable as building stone. The quarries which produced road material are found close to the roadways, such as the one on the south side of Gentry Lane (# 21).

Quarries which provided material for fences, gravel and agricultural lime are found within the boundaries of farms for the private use of farmers on their land. Both quarried and rough stone were used in the dry-laid stone fences which line the roads in the area, delineate the edges of fields, enclose family cemeteries, and define domestic space around dwellings.

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There are lengthy sections of stone fences along the roadways in the area including the following: Athens-Boonesboro along the frontage of the Paine House (#1) and Boot Hill (#39), along the north side of Gentry Lane, along Jones Nursery Road, and along Sulphur Wells Road. Sections of interior rock fences can be seen along the east boundary of the Smitha House (#2) and the Dulin Farm (#16) on Gentry Road. In the Boone Creek Rural Historic District is one of the greatest concentrations of stone fence left in Fayette and Clark Counties.

Cultural Resources' Relation to Topography and Soil

Topography, especially the steep slopes, have affected the siting of roads from the earliest settlement to the present day. In the first phase, narrow lanes wound down the slopes through a series of hairpin curves to provide access from the agricultural uplands to the mills in the stream valley below. Athens-Boonesboro Road or the Boone Creek Road descends steep slopes on both the Fayette and Clark County sides to cross the creek in the vicinity of Pettit's Mill. The public right-of-way for numerous roads and lanes dead end at the creek. These include Gentry Lane, Sulphur Wells, and White-Calloway Lane.

The steep slopes along the creek corridor confine agricultural operations to the ridge tops. In the study area for the second phase, the ridge tops are broader than those found in Phase I and offer more opportunities for agriculture. The field patterns maximize use of the better, deeper, phosphate soils on the ridgetops. The longer continuous field divisions tend to run parallel to Cleveland Road and Combs Ferry Road, the two oldest overland transportation corridors in the area. Subsequent subdivisions of farms into smaller farms in the middle reaches typically has respected the traditional, rectilinear, ridgetop field patterns.

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D. INVENTORY MATRIX

The Inventory Matrix for the 82 properties in the district indicate acreage and numbers of contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, and sites. The following list provides a key to the abbreviations used.

Dwelling Form

CP= Central Passage
CP/C= Central Passage, Contributing
CP/NC= Central Passage, Non-Contributing
TP= T-Plan
SP= Square Plan (ie. Four Square)
SB= Saddlebag
BU= Bungalow
RA= Ranch
T= Trailer
FG=Front-gabled

Material

BR= Brick
WB= Weatherboard
ST= Stone

Other

CH= Church
QU= Quarry
OF= Office
SCH= School

RSA= Fayette County PVA Property Map Number
Clark Co. = Clark County PVA Map and Parcel Number

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MAP CODE #	MIDDLE REACHES OF BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT: INVENTORY PROPERTY ADDRESS PVA DESIGNATION (KHC SURVEY NUMBER)	ACREAGE	MAIN DWELLING/ PLAN TYPE	DATE	MATERIAL	DOMESTIC OUTBUILDING	TOBACCO BARN	STOCK BARN/ HORSE BARN	SHED/ OTHER AG. OUTBUILDINGS	TENANT HOUSE	STONE FENCE	CEMETERY	OTHER
1	6722 ATHENS-BOONESBORO RSA 29.33 (FA-154)	240	CP/ C	1820 1840	BR		3/1C	1/1C		1/1NC	1/1C		
2	7317 ATHENS-BOONESBORO RSA 29.33 (FA-157)	256	TP/ C	1891- 1904	WB		2/1C	1/1C			1/1C		
3	6401 ATHENS-BOONESBORO RSA 29 (FA-155)	284					4/1C			1/1NC	1/1C		
4	6491 ATHENS-BOONESBORO RSA 29	10	RA/ NL	POST- 1965	ST								CH/ NL
5	6445 ATHENS-BOONESBORO RSA 29	10	RA/ NL	POST 1965	BR ST		1/1NL						
6	6599-6675 ATHENS- BOONESBORO RSA 29 (FA-152)	84						2/ NL		2/ NL			
7	212 GENTRY LANE RSA 29	3.4	TP/ C		WB								CR/ C
8	280 GENTRY LANE RSA 29	2											
9	288 GENTRY LANE RSA 29												
10	750 GENTRY LANE RSA 29, 30	102	T/ NL								1/1C		
11	800 GENTRY LANE RSA 29	7	CP/ NL	POST 1965	BR				1/1NC		1/1C		
12	GENTRY LANE RSA 29, 30	269								1/1C			

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MAP CODE #	MIDDLE REACHES OF BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT: INVENTORY	ACREAGE	MAIN DWELLING/ PLAN TYPE	DATE	MATERIAL	DOMESTIC OUTBUILDING	TOBACCO BARN	STOCK BARN/ HORSE BARN	SHED/ OTHER AG. OUTBUILDINGS	TENANT HOUSE	STONE FENCE	CEMETERY	OTHER
25	170 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	19											
26	350 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	1											
27	388 CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	35	CP/ C	1880	WB		1/2						
28	346 CLEVELAND RD RSA 29 (FA-112)	64	CP 1/2	1847	WB		3/2		1/2		1/2		
29	348 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	1											
30	402 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	1	RA/ NL	BR	POST 1905								
31	432 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	105	SP 1/2	C. 1900	FR		1/2						
32	536 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	6	RA/ NL	POST 1905	BR		1/2						
33	604 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	212	BU/ C	1920- 1930	WB		2/2			1/2 NL			
34	810 N. CLEVELAND RD RSA 29	101	RA/ NL	POST 1905	ST		2/2			1/2			
35	1000 N. CLEVELAND RD. RSA 26	246	RA/ NL				2/2						
36	5950-5996 SULPHUR WELL RSA 26, 29 (FA-104)	542	RA/ NL		BR		2/2	2/2		2/2		1/2	

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MAP CODE #	MIDDLE REACHES OF BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT: INVENTORY PROPERTY ADDRESS PVA DESIGNATION (KHC SURVEY NUMBER)	ACREAGE	MAIN DWELLING/ PLAN TYPE	DATE	MATERIAL	DOMESTIC OUTBUILDING	TOBACCO BARN	STOCK BARN/ HORSE BARN	SHED/ OTHER AG. OUTBUILDINGS	TENANT HOUSE	STONE FENCE	CEMETERY	OTHER
37	6200 SULPHUR WELL RSA 26 (FA-178)	214	CP/ C	1822	BR		2/2				1/2		
38	6598 SULPHUR WELL RSA 27	197	T/ NL								1/2		
39	7463 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO 2:1 (CK-61)	7	RA/ C	1939		1/2					1/2		
40	7515 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 2:3	32									1/2		
41	7531 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 2:7												
42	ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 2:8	1											
43	ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 2:9.01	2											
44	7545 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 2:9	3.3											
45	7539 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 7:1	8	RA/ NL										
46	7547 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 7:2	20	RA/ NL				1/2	1/2		T/ NL			
47	7549 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 7:3 (CK-527)	65	CP/ C	C. 1870	WB		1/2			T/ NL			
48	7553 ATHENS-BOONESBORO CLARK CO. 7:4	275	SP/ C	C. 1930	WB		1/2	1/2	1/2				

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Section number 7 Page 18**E. Registration Requirements**

For the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District, the test for determining contributing and non-contributing resources will be the extent to which the resources add to our understanding of how the traditional patterns associated with diversified agriculture in Fayette County were adjusted to the natural features of the Boone Creek area. Boone Creek differs from other rural areas of Fayette County by virtue of the steepness of the terrain close to the creek itself, expressions of limestone geology in rock cliffs and sinkholes, and well-defined ridge lines. The cultural features in the district which elucidate the pattern through their retention of the significant aspects of historic integrity will be considered contributing, while those which disrupt the patterns or do not retain integrity will be considered non-contributing. The Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District is also significant under criterion C as a distinct entity, i.e., a district.

The aspects of historic integrity which are most important for the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District are location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship, as displayed by individual buildings, are not considered as important for communicating the historic pattern on the land as are the buildings' relationship to natural features or other cultural resources. Structures and sites including rock fences, cemeteries, tobacco and stock barns, fields, tree-lined narrow lanes, wooded stream valleys, and agricultural complexes are important in conveying the historic pattern of land use in the Boone Creek area.

Location

For the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Historic District, location is one of the most important facets of integrity because the relationship of structures, roadways, fencerows, and agricultural complexes to one another and to the natural features of the area gives us a basis to compare the patterns in the Boone Creek watershed to those found in other rural areas of Fayette County. For example, the fields have been divided and arranged relative to sinkholes and waterways to allow for the placement of tobacco barns and agriculture complexes along the ridgelines. The property lines for more recent divisions of larger farms into smaller ones in the Boone Creek have honored the traditional land use patterns and preserved the fencerows.

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The setting of the Boone Creek area is characterized by an openness on the ridgetops counterbalanced by a sense of enclosure in the narrow creek valleys and the depressed, tree-lined roadways. This spatial quality relates to management choices made by nineteenth century farmers which have been perpetuated by the present inhabitants of the Boone Creek area. The ridge tops, which possess deeper soils than the sides of the stream valleys, were cleared for row crops and pastures, while the steep, easily eroded steep slopes of the ravines were left wooded. Today this pattern is evident in the open fields on the uplands which are defined by remnants of stone fences or fencerows. The farmsteads in the district which have perpetuated this management pattern would be considered contributing.

Materials

The use of locally-quarried limestone for foundations, chimneys, walls, fences, and entry piers is distinctive to the Boone Creek area. In many cases, the limestone can be traced to specific quarries within the district. Some of the modern buildings in the district are made of recycled stone from the stone fences. Rough, vertical boards form the walls of both modern and historic tobacco barns, using materials and a method of construction which have persisted since the late nineteenth century. Structures which use traditional materials and methods of construction would be considered contributing.

Feeling

The tree-canopied lanes impart a feeling of the scale of a nineteenth century transportation system through their narrowness and multiple ninety-degree turns. The dry-laid stone fences, wire fences, and four-board fences which line the narrow lanes and define the fields also contribute to the scale and historic character of the area. Resources which were completed after the period of significance, but are built either upon the foundations of an earlier structure or observe the traditional siting through orientation, size, and scale, have been considered contributing. By the same token, some rock fences rebuilt on the sites of earlier rock fences are considered contributing.

Association

The resources within the district have an association with the events or choices

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made by the early inhabitants relative to the partition of the land for agricultural uses. The sizes of fields, the layout of the roads, the siting of buildings reflect nineteenth century agricultural technology and land use. The Boone Creek area communicates an era when agricultural products were produced and consumed locally. The diversity of operations within each farmstead important for self-sufficiency is still very visible upon the landscape.

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SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

The Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District is locally significant under criterion A within the theme of agriculture during the period from 1820 to 1940 and under criterion C as a significant and distinguishable entity. The cultural resources within the Boone Creek area expand our understanding of how historic traditional diversified agriculture responded to the natural features of the Boone Creek area which differ from other rural areas of Fayette County by virtue of its topography, geology, and relative isolation. The district as a whole maintains excellent integrity of location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. The buildings, structures, and sites within the district are associated with events and decisions that have created land use and spatial patterns which are distinctive to the Boone Creek area. The district is especially significant within the context "Agricultural Development of Fayette County, Kentucky, 1820-1900."

The district nomination is based on site information and research. The basis for the comparison of the patterns of cultural resources of the Boone Creek area to the cultural resources of other sections of Fayette County were Bluegrass Cultural Landscape and the agricultural contexts written by Chris Amos for the West Fayette Rural Historic District and Redd Road Rural Historic District, both of which are located in Fayette County and were placed on the National Register in February 1991.

Historically, only a few families have owned large tracts of land in the middle reaches of Boone Creek over several generations. The limited population of the Boone Creek area has reduced the impact of modern agricultural improvements as contrasted with other parts of rural Fayette County. The building restraints imposed by the natural features of the area, including steep slopes, sinkholes, and relative isolation have also restrained development in the Boone Creek area until recent years. All of the roadways in the area except for Sulphur Wells were in place by the publication of the Beers Map of Fayette County in 1877.

These factors have aided the preservation of field patterns, rock fences, narrow, tree-lined lanes, and agricultural complexes related to traditional diversified agriculture, types of historic resources which have been particularly vulnerable to destruction during the twentieth century. Such conversion of traditional diversified farms to intensively developed horse farms has been more typical in the north and western parts of rural Fayette County.

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In the Fayette County section of the district, 70% of the acreage is in farms which have between 100 and 500 acres, and in Clark County section, 83% of the acreage in the district is in the same category. In 1860, in Fayette and Clark counties, farms with between 100 and 500 acres composed 65% and 60% of the total farms, indicating that farm sizes have remained stable for more than 130 years. In the Bluegrass area as a whole, Bluegrass farms have tended to become smaller. The average size in 1880 was 179 acres, but had become 83.5 acres by 1920.

In the Boone Creek area, the link between the underlying limestone geology and the cultural landscape is more clearly visible than in other areas of the county. The source of the limestone can readily be seen in the numerous quarries located within the district which provided stone for foundations, chimneys, road surfaces, and rock fences. The quarries have not been filled in and still display prise marks, stone floors, and the piles of overburden removed to gain access to the desirable thickness and quality of stone.

The early nineteenth century field patterns are defined by the stone fences and tree rows which overlay a geometric pattern on the irregular terrain. The same pattern of fencing was used in other areas of Fayette County, but the terrain of the Boone Creek area forced the fence builders to modify their methods of construction. In the Boone Creek area, the traditional horizontally laid stone in the fences is stacked often diagonally or vertically for greater stability on the steep inclines. Within the district are numerous examples of rock fence road edging including properties on the south side of the Athens-Boonesboro Road west of Boone Creek (#1), north side of Athens-Boonesboro Road east of Boone Creek (#39, #40), west side of Jones Nursery Road (#40, #41), south side of Gentry Road (#11) and south side of Sulphur Wells Road (#36, #37). Rock fences form farm boundaries and enclose croplands at the Smitha House (#2) and the David Watts House (#16). In the Boone Creek area as a whole, fields have stayed small and relate to the agricultural technology available in the nineteenth century.

Rock fences have been destroyed in other rural areas of both Fayette and Clark Counties due to deterioration sometimes caused by the natural movement of rocks during freeze-thaw cycles. Other rock fences have been crushed mechanically to make agricultural lime which was spread on fields to raise the alkalinity of the soil. During the twentieth century, rock fences have been removed to consolidate fields for the production of tobacco or to install board fencing for horse pastures.

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The Middle Reaches of the Boone Creek Rural Historic District retains one settlement period site, Boone Station (#22) occupied by Daniel Boone and his extended family from 1779 to 1882 after leaving Boonesboro. Boone Station retains a cemetery with five Boone family graves, but no above ground structures. Its location provides information about the choices made for settlement sites, consistent with what was observed for similar sites in the lower reaches of Boone Creek. Boone Station is located on a hillside, not in the floodplain or on a ridgetop. It is near a spring which served as the source of water and is oriented to a tributary of Baughman Branch to the south which served as part of the late eighteenth century transportation network. Today, Gentry Lane continues to follow the path of the tributary as an east-west connection between Cleveland Road in Athens and Boone Creek.

Other dwellings that date to the early nineteenth century are significant for providing data on the siting of the dwellings and associated agricultural structures. The Paine House (#1) consists of two brick sections, one completed circa 1820 and the other circa 1840. The main block of the house is oriented to the west towards Cleveland Road which served as the main access from the uplands and Lexington to Cleveland Landing on the Kentucky River from the late eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century. When Athens-Boonesboro Road (originally called Boone Creek Road) was completed in the mid-nineteenth century, a new access road connecting the house to the new road was created. Associated with the Paine House on the 240-acre tract are tobacco barns, stock barn, and rock fences.

The other early nineteenth century dwellings still standing in the middle reaches of Boone Creek in Fayette County are oriented to Gentry Road. Both the Neal McCann House circa 1820 (# 37) and the David Watts House (#16) circa 1814, are rectangular, one-story, two-room, side-gabled dwellings. Along Combs Ferry Road in Clark County are dwellings from all eras of the nineteenth century indicating the long-standing importance of the transportation route. Dwellings include the Captain Robert Bush House (#70) dating from circa 1816, James Nelson House (#65) and Roger Jones House (#75), both dating from circa 1850, William Taylor or Basin Springs Farm (#80) dating from circa 1880.

Just as the mills served as the focus for trade in the earlier communities formed around grist mills in the lower reaches of Boone Creek, the communities of Athens and Bucknerville were established where major transportation routes crossed in the uplands away from both the Kentucky River and Boone Creek. By the mid-nineteenth century, Athens at the intersection of Cleveland Road and Athens-Boonesboro Road contained the Bledsoe Hotel, Harvey Nelson Dry Goods, John Donnally's Store, a shoe-maker's

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shop, and dwellings (Perrin: 492). Becknerville was established near the location of the settlement-era McGee's Station. The community at the intersection of Combs Ferry Road with Jones Nursery Road was called Hydens Corner for most of the nineteenth century since it was part of the 129 acres purchased by Samuel Hyden from early settler David McGee's 1400-acre preemption. When the post office was established in 1884, the community was named for William Morgan Beckner, a Winchester attorney, educator, and county judge. The post office closed in 1904 (Rennick, 1984:). Buildings from two institutions in Becknerville remain, the Mt. Zion Christian Church (#68) and the Becknerville School (#69).

In 1872, with the advent of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad (later absorbed by the C&O), depots were established at Chilesburg or Athens Station in Fayette County and Pine Grove or Combs Ferry Station in Clark County. Athens Station, four miles north of Athens, had, in addition to the depot, a store, mill, and warehouse for the storage of tobacco (Perrin, 491). The Pine Grove Station was established where the railroad crossed Combs Ferry and Todds Road. Until recently both a store and grain business continued to operate in Pine Grove.

Prior to 1855, the hemp business or the manufacture of bagging and cordage was most important industry in Fayette County (Perrin: 213). Hemp was shipped downstream to New Orleans as early as 1790 to supply sails and rigging for the navy ships. In 1793, the invention of cotton gin stimulated cotton production in the south and created a demand for hemp which was used in the manufacture of bagging for the cotton (Wharton, 1991: 47). Hemp was one of the major agricultural products of the Boone Creek area (Perrin: 483-484). There were four hemp processing plants in the Boone Creek area. Two were in the lower reaches of the watershed at Cleveland's Landing on the Kentucky River and another in the vicinity of Grimes Mill. Two bagging and rope factories were established in Athens as early as 1830 (Perrin: 491). Both factories burned during a fire in the 1850s which destroyed most of the southwest section of Athens (Perrin : 491).

After the Civil War, the destruction of the cotton economy in the South reduced the demand for hemp. Competition from more durable, less labor-intensive fibers grown in other places also weakened the hemp market for farmers in the Boone Creek watershed. To fill the cash-crop niche left vacant by hemp, the farmers in the middle reaches of Boone Creek and their counterparts in the rest of the Inner Bluegrass chose white burley, a new tobacco hybrid especially well-suited to limestone soils. By 1877, tobacco prices per pound for white burley were

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double and triple that of dark or yellow tobacco grown in the western part of the state. By the 1880s, tobacco was the main cash crop. As profits peaked circa 1920, farmers devoted more acreage to cultivation and built more barns to house the crop.

Tall, black, rectangular, vertically-sided wood barns with room in the gables for layers of tier rails upon to hang the tobacco were built on the ridge-tops of farms and oriented to the prevailing wind for the air circulation necessary to cure the crop. After the tobacco was cured, it was taken down stripped in rooms attached to the barns. Leaves were tied into bundles for shipment to market. Today 55 tobacco barns still punctuate the landscape of the middle reaches of Boone Creek. Both new and old barns exemplify the traditional design and siting to take advantage of the environmental conditions for the curing of the tobacco.

During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, the labor-intensive requirements for the cultivation, topping, and harvest of tobacco were met through the hiring of tenant farmers. Tenant farmers worked on land they did not own and shared a small portion of the profit with the landowner. For the tenant farmers small, frame, two-room, saddlebag dwellings were built. In the middle reaches of Boone Creek, several turn-of-the century tenant houses remain, usually sited on a small amount of acreage (#7, #22, #34). Today Mexican migrant workers perform the tasks once done by tenant farmers and live in trailers, the modern equivalent of tenant houses in the Boone Creek area.

Writing in 1882, Perrin described the middle reaches of the Boone Creek area as especially adapted to grazing. The soil which he judged to be of the finest quality, yielded abundant harvests of all crops grown in the latitude. In addition to tobacco, the land produced corn and wheat. Often the fields used for cropland were enclosed by stone fences, remnants of which are still visible today near cornfields.

With the expansion of the western frontier after the Civil War, the Inner Bluegrass farms ceded their preeminence as a home for feeder cattle to the Plains states. Bluegrass farmers retained the position as a supplier of blooded bulls and cows to western herds, and continued to keep purebred and crossbred stock. Until the widespread use of tractors in the twentieth century, Bluegrass farmers produced draft animals for the cultivation of tobacco and other crops. The stock was used locally and also sold to southern markets. Some cattle from eastern and southern markets were "finished" on the nutrient-rich phosphate soils underlying the ridgetop pastures before being sent to market. Stock barns are not numerous in the Boone Creek area due to

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the traditional practice of wintering stock outside instead of in barns.

The significant cultural element relative to stock farming are the pastures or the field patterns, which in the middle reaches of Boone Creek, have been preserved intact, despite subdivisions of farms. New property lines in the Boone Creek area tend to follow the fence rows, drainageways, and stone fences which established nineteenth century agricultural use patterns which are respected today.

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Section 10: Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 7186 +/-

UTM References

	Zone	Northing	Easting
A	16	4207580	731400
B	16	4207780	739100
C	16	4201400	739260
D	16	4201160	731600

Verbal Boundary Description

The verbal boundary descriptions of the properties included within the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District correspond to the maps of the properties on file in the Property Valuation Administrator's (PVA) Office in Fayette and Clark counties. The properties and owners on the following pages are listed by district number as shown on the attached district map which shows the district boundaries, adjacent road names, topography, streams, and individual property lines.

In the Fayette County PVA office, rural properties are shown on the Rural Service Area (RSA) maps by street address. For Fayette County properties, addresses and maps numbers are shown. In Clark County, properties are keyed by PVA map and parcel numbers.

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Property Owner List for the Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
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RSA refers to the Rural Service Area map on which the property appears in the Fayette County Property Valuation Administrator's office. PVA Map refers to the map and parcel number on which the property is shown in the Clark County Property Valuation Administrator's office.

Fayette County

1. 6722 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Forest & Elsie Stivers
6722 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky, 40509
RSA 29,33
2. 7317 Athens Boonesboro Road
Joan P. Mayer, Elizabeth Gess,
Charlotte Pursley Trust
750 Walnut Hill-Chilesburg Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29,33
3. 6901 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Dixie W. Gentry
900 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
4. 6991 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Church of Athens, Inc.
6991 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509

RSA 29
5. 6845 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Charles B. Gentry, Jr.
6845 Athens-Boonesboro Rd
Lexington, Ky. 40509

RSA 29

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6. 6599-6675 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Martha B. Kessinger &
Mattie B. Theiss
1361 East Cooper Drive
Lexington, Ky. 40502
RSA 29
7. 212 Gentry Lane
Donna J. and Laron E. Clayborne
458 Dominican Drive
Lexington, Ky. 40505
RSA 29
8. 280 Gentry Lane
Joseph and S.S. Heidenreich
6363 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
9. 288 Gentry Road
Scotland, Inc.
305 Clinton Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40502
RSA 29
10. 750 Gentry Road
Thomas & Mabel Dulin
889 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29,30
11. 800 Gentry Road
Jo B. Robertson
800 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29

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12. Gentry Road
Mabel Dulin
889 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29,30
13. 1099 Gentry Road
W.B. & Geneva P. Gentry
1600 Jacks Creek Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40515
RSA 30
14. 1098 Gentry Road
Edmund Stone
1098 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 30
15. 1114 Gentry Road
Edmund Stone
1098 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 30
16. 1093 Gentry Road
Mabel G. Dulin
889 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29, 30
17. 889 Gentry Road
Tom G. Dulin
889 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29

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18. 601 Gentry Road
Glenmore Farm, Inc.
601 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
19. 425 Gentry Road
William & Anna Short
425 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
20. 391 Gentry Road
Thomas & Emma Colliver
391 Gentry Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
21. 279 Gentry Road
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Tourism Cabinet/
Dept. of Parks
Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Ky. 40601
RSA 29
22. 215 Gentry Road
Omer Spicer
138 St. Ann Drive
Lexington, Ky. 40502
RSA 29
23. 308 N. Cleveland Road
Dragon Eagle Enterprises
267 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
24. 194 N. Cleveland Road
Gregory & K.A. Elam
194 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29

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25. 170 N. Cleveland Road
Gregory & K.A. Elam
194 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
26. 350 N. Cleveland Road
George E. & M.M. Barker
1554 Meadowthorpe
Lexington, Ky. 40511
RSA 29
27. 388 N. Cleveland Road
Maybelle Barker
388 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
28. 346 N. Cleveland Road
George E. Barker
1554 Meadowthorpe
Lexington, Ky. 40511
RSA 29
29. 348 N. Cleveland Road
Maybelle Barker
388 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
30. 402 N. Cleveland Road
Jeffrey A. Kelly
402 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
31. 432 N. Cleveland Road
Foxtrot Corporation
PO Box 1126
Hazard, Ky. 41702-1126
RSA 29

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32. 536 N. Cleveland Road
Weldon & Annabel Welch
536 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
33. 604 N. Cleveland Road
Foxtrot Corporation
PO Box 1126
Hazard, Ky. 41702-1126
RSA 29
34. 810 N. Cleveland Road
Dixie Gentry
900 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 29
35. 1000 N. Cleveland Road
Foxtrot Corporation
PO Box 1126
Hazard, Ky. 41702-1126
RSA 26
36. 5950-5996 Sulphur Well Rd.
Foxtrot Corporation
PO Box 1126
Hazard, Ky. 41702-1126
RSA 26,29
37. 6200 Sulphur Well Road
Foxtrot Corporation
PO Box 1126
Hazard, Ky. 41702-1126
RSA 26
38. 6598 Sulphur Well Road
Charles Gentry Barker
347 N. Cleveland Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
RSA 27

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Clark County

39. 7463 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Bluegrass Christian Camp
7463 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 2:1
40. 7515 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Bluegrass Christian Camp
7463 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 2:3
41. 7531 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Mildred Lockard
7531 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 2:7
42. Athens-Boonesboro Road
Willis & Elsie Stewart
5400 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 2:8
43. Athens-Boonesboro Road
Heinrich Kohler &
Sybille Muller
7547 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 2:9.01
44. 7545 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Forest Hiler
7545 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 2:9
45. 7539 Athens-Boonesboro Road
John M. Fox
1800 S. Limestone
Lexington, Ky. 40503
PVA Map 7:1

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46. 7547 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Heinz Kohler & Sybille Muller
7547 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:2
47. 7549 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Robert & Judith Goodman
2370 Nicholasville Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40503
PVA Map 7:3
48. 7553 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Charlotte B. Pursley,
Joan P. Mayer, Elizabeth Gess
750 Walnut Hill-Chilesburg Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:4
49. Athens-Boonesboro Road
Ena Mae Hurt
104 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:15
50. 7640 Athens-Boonesboro Road
Ambrose L. Hazelwood
7640 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:5
51. Cemetery
Ann Garden
262 Market St.
Lexington, Ky. 40508
PVA Map 7:8.01
52. 280 Jones Nursery Road
Larry & Debra Dellay
280 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:8

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Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District
Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

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- 53. Jones Nursery Road
James R. Boyd
2037 Lakeside Drive
Lexington, Ky. 40502
PVA Map 7:8.02

- 54. Jones Nursery Road
John M. Holladay Estate
PO Box 241
Perry Park, Ky. 40363
PVA Map 7:9

- 55. 220-230 Jones Nursery Road
Bobby R. and Bessie Sue Dailey
220 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
Henry and Janet Dailey
290 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
Jimmy and Billie Dailey
230 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:10

- 56. 270 Jones Nursery Road
Ben Averitt
270 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:11

- 57. 250 Jones Nursery Road
Nicholas & Thelma Rice
250 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:12

- 58. 210 Jones Nursery Road
Peter Benson
210 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 16:9

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Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District

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Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

59. 200 Jones Nursery Road
David Estill
200 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 16:8
60. 182 Jones Nursery Road
Clarence & Christine Long
180 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 16:6.02
61. 180 Jones Nursery Road
Clarence & Christine Long
180 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 16:6
62. 170 Jones Nursery Road
Troy Townsend Estate
170 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 16:5
63. Jones Nursery Road
Harry Mashburn, Jr.
1110 Chamberlain Hill Rd.
Louisville, Ky. 40207
PVA Map 15:17
64. 200 Jones Nursery Road
David Estill
200 Jones Nursery Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40509
PVA Map 7:13
65. 610 Calloway-White Road
Carlisle & Susan Niehold
1400 Country Club Lane
Boca Raton, Fla. 33433
PVA Map 15:8

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Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District

Section number 10 Page 12

Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

66. 3869 Combs Ferry Road
Nancy S. Elkin
3869 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester 40391
PVA Map 15:15
67. 3655 Combs Ferry Road
J.C. Estes et al.
3655 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:13
68. Mt. Zion Christian Church/ Combs Ferry Road
Mt. Zion Christian Church
Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:12
69. Becknerville School/ Combs Ferry Road
Life Ministries, Inc.
10 Arlington Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:11
70. 3091 Combs Ferry Road
Mary Cabell Battaile
3091 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:9
71. 2379 Combs Ferry Road
Hazel Bush
2379 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:3
72. 2345 Combs Ferry Road
Ann & Samuel Rowland
2345 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:2

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Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District

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Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

73. Calloway-White/Combs Ferry Road
Leonard & Kathleen Gilkison
300 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrooke, NY 11563
PVA Map 15:6
74. 599 Calloway-White Road
Gregory & Melinda Martelli
599 Calloway-White Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:7
75. Calloway-White Road
Beverly Gallagher
319 E. St. Clair St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46202
PVA Map 15:5.01
76. Combs Ferry Road
Gene A. Weber, Trustee
c/o Paxton & Seasongood
1700 Central Trust Tower
PO Box 1198
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
PVA Map 15:4
77. Sulphur Well Road
Foxtrot Corporation
PO Box 1126
Hazard, Ky. 41702
PVA Map 6:1
78. 2137 Combs Ferry Road
Edith H. Conyers
2137 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 15:1
79. Combs Ferry Road
William P. Taylor
89 Mockingbird Valley Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 14:14
(partial property, does not include north side Combs Ferry)

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Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District
Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

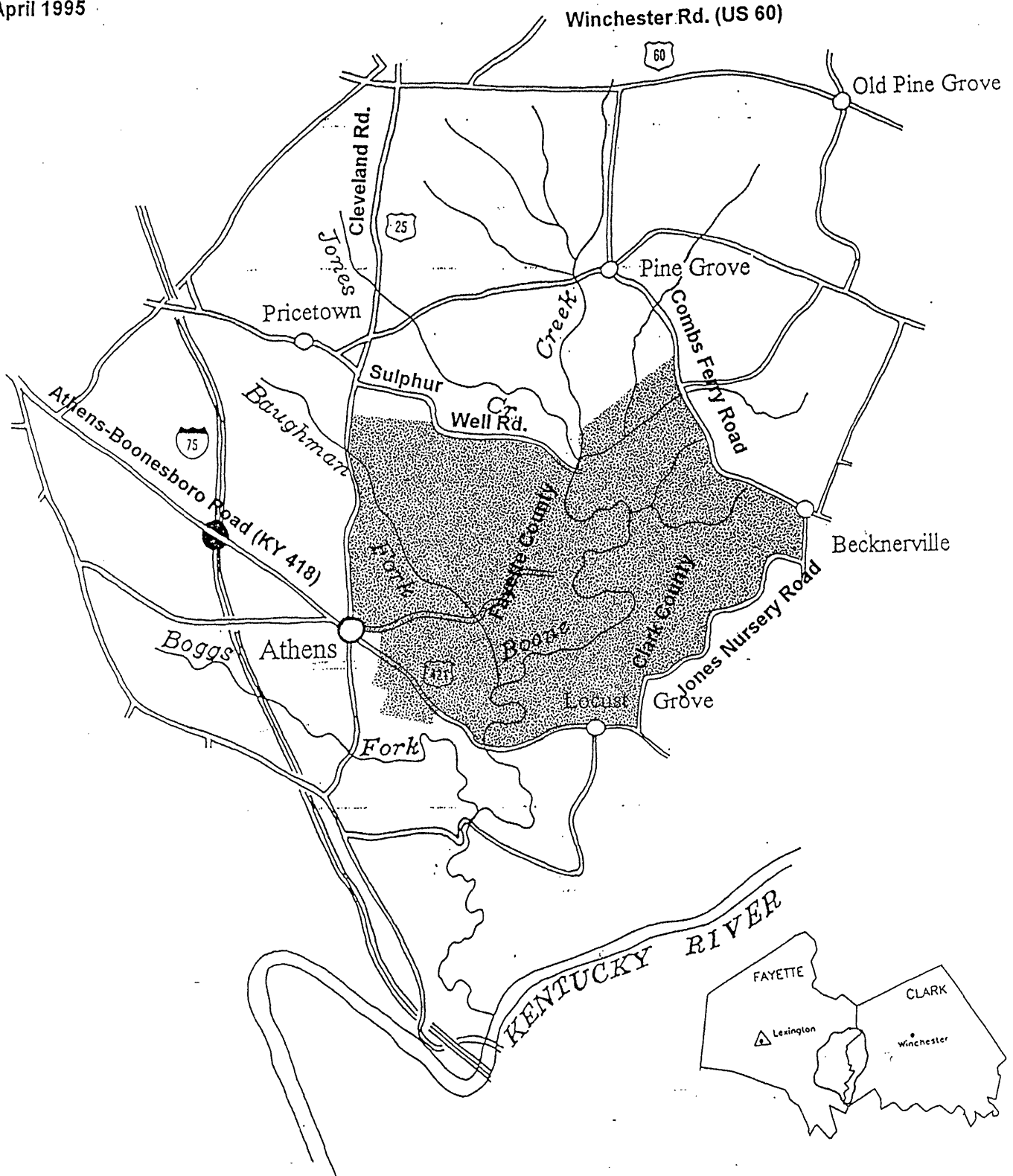
Section number 10 Page 14

80. 1977 Combs Ferry Road
Nan Taylor Poole
1977 Combs Ferry Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 14:11
81. Combs Ferry Road
William P. Taylor
89 Mockingbird Valley Rd.
Winchester, Ky. 40391
PVA Map 14:10
82. Sulphur Well Rd.
Mary G. Davenport
412 Holiday Rd.
Lexington, Ky. 40502
PVA Map 6:2

Location Map

Proposed Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District

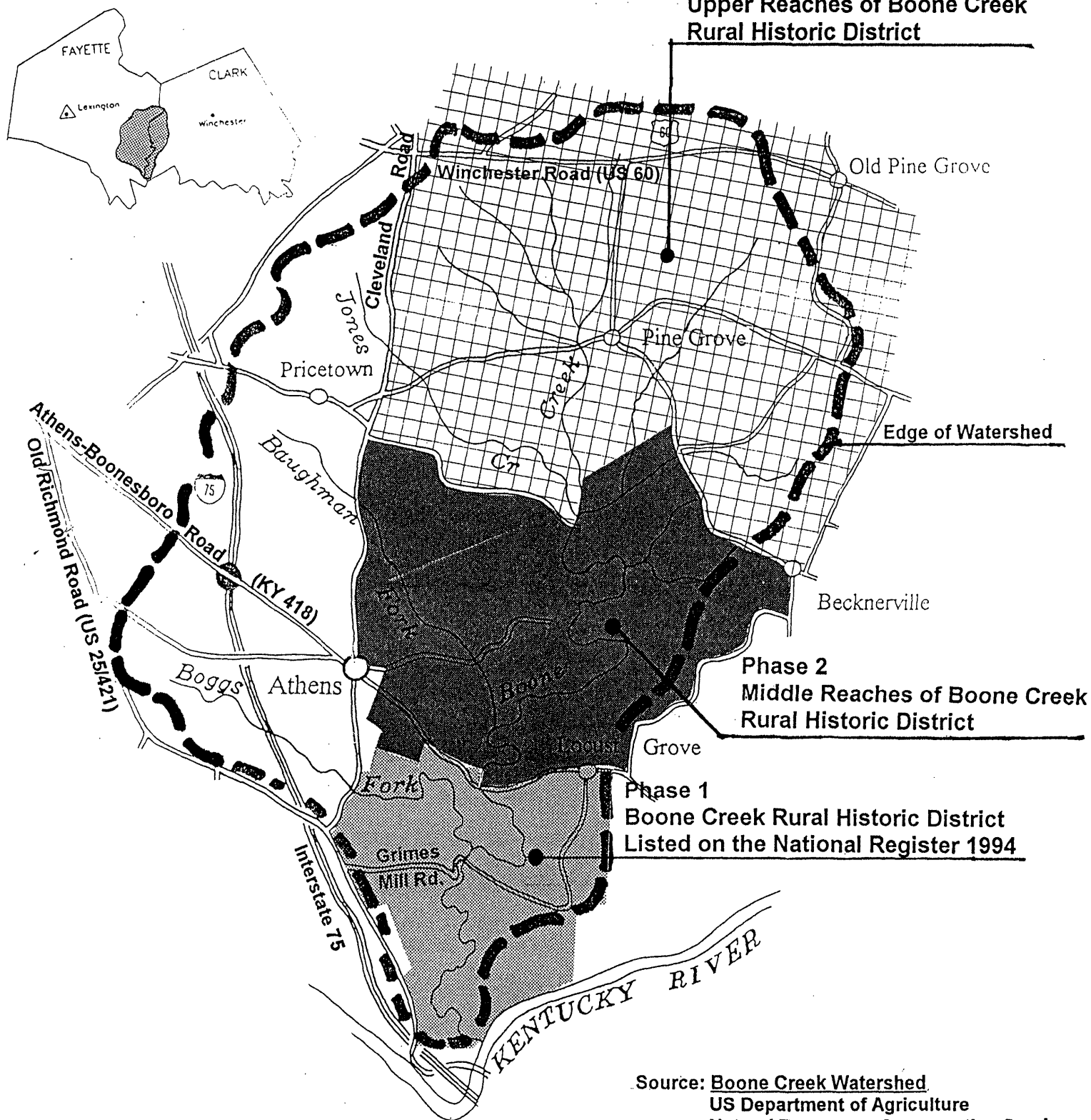
Base Map Source:
Boone Creek Watershed
US Dept. of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service
April 1995



Phasing of Boone Creek Rural Historic Districts in Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

Figure 1

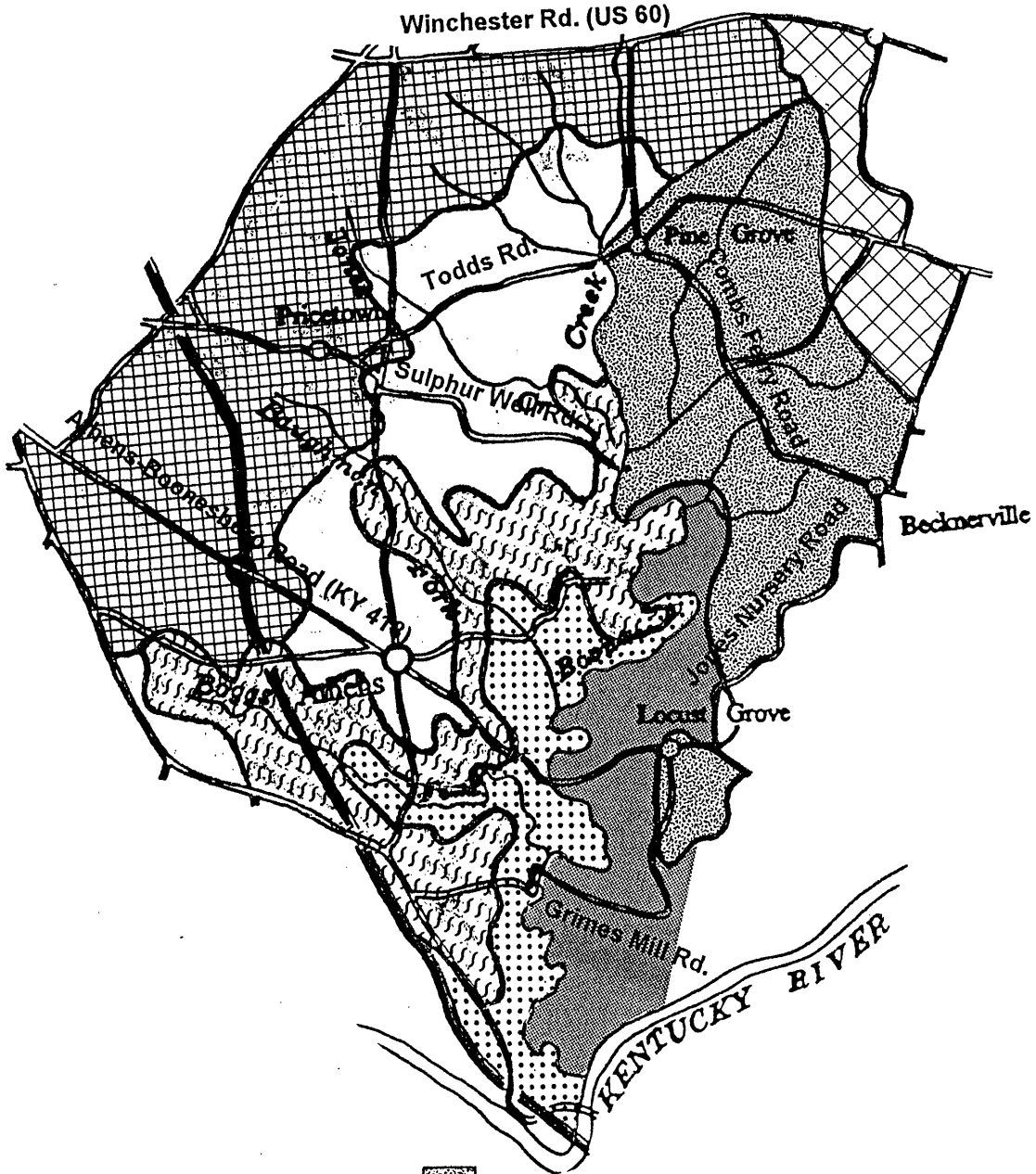
Location in Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky










Source: Boone Creek Watershed
US Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
April 1995

Figure 2

Soil Types in the Boone Creek Watershed



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Maury-McAfee-Salvisa Assoc. |  | McAfee-Salvisa-Ashwood Assoc. |  |
| McAfee-Maury-Braxton Assoc. |  | Fairmont-McAfee-Rock Land Assoc. |  |
| Lowell-Loradale-Mercer Assoc. |  | Hampshire-Mercer Assoc. |  |
| Maury-McAfee Assoc. |  | | |

Source: Boone Creek Watershed
US Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service, April 1995

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Section number _____ photos _____ Page 1 Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District
Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

Photographs

Photo # 1
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Combs Ferry Rd.
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View : Looking south towards site #70
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 2
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Calloway White Rd.
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View : Looking north
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 3
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Jones Nursery Road
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View: Looking west at barn and fields
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 4
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Jones Nursery Road
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View : Looking northeast at section of stone fence
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 5
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Jones Nursery Rd.
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View : Looking west at arrangement of agricultural complex along
ridge
Date Taken: November 1995

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Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Rural Historic District
Fayette and Clark Counties, Kentucky

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Photographs p. 2 of 2

Photo # 6
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Gentry Rd.
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location Kentucky Heritage Council
View : Looking north
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 7
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Sulphur Well Rd.
Photographer H. Powell
Negative Location Kentucky Heritage Council
View: Looking west towards Boone Creek
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 8
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View : Looking Northeast
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 9
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Athens-Boonesboro Rd.
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View: Looking west
Date Taken: November 1995

Photo # 10
Group Nomination: Middle Reaches of Boone Creek
Address: Athens-Boonesboro Road
Photographer: H. Powell
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
View: Looking west
Date Taken: November 1995

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National Park Service**

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Continuation Sheet**

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000429 Date Listed: 5/3/96

Middle Reaches of Boone Creek Rural Historic District Fayette KY
Property Name: County:State:

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.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

5/31/96
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

This nomination form is amended to add Architecture as an Area of Significance. The district was nominated under Criterion A and C but architecture was not indicated as an area of significance. The SHPO agrees with this amendment.

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