



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 Boone Creek Rural Historic District  
other names/site number na

### 2. Location

street & number na  not for publication  
city, town Lexington  vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Fayette, Clark code 067, 049 zip code 40515

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>92</u>	<u>101</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>55</u>	<u>9</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>        </u> objects
		<u>172</u>	<u>112</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: na  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 4

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.  
David L. Morgan Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, Executive Director and State 6-21-94 Date  
Kentucky Heritage Council/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:  
 entered in the National Register. Autourville Lee 8/19/94  
 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

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: field, outbuilding, animal facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary struc.

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

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

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1790-1940

Significant Dates

NA

Cultural Affiliation

na

Significant Person

na

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

See continuation sheet



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4/1/94

**OWNERS IN BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Note: See Photo Key Map for number locations.

**Fayette County**

1. Thomas Toomey  
7134 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
2. Charles and Karen S. Papp  
525 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
3. Jerry and Patricia Baesler  
671 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
4. H. Brooks and Ruth P. Morgan  
701 McCalls Mill Road  
mail: 629 Edgewater Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40502
5. H. Brooks Morgan  
755 McCalls Mill Road  
mail: 629 Edgewater Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40502
6. Ralph and Malinda Smithers  
785 McCalls Mill Road  
mail: 697 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
7. Allen T. Wise  
768 Cleveland Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
8. David B. Brown and William D. Brown  
823 McCalls Mill Road  
mail: 218 Idle Hour Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40502
9. Harlan H. and Elaine White  
963 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
10. Charles E. McCullah  
6855 Grimes Mill Road  
mail: P.O. Box 1006  
Williamsburg, Ky. 40769

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11. Don F. Blackburn  
800 Cleveland Road  
mail: 320 Cutters Hill Ct.  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
  12. Forest B. Stivers  
1016 Cleveland Road  
mail: 6722 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  13. Gary Ray and Brenda K. Stivers  
876 Cleveland Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  14. Luther Edwin Stivers  
1060 Cleveland Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  15. Phil Desimone  
6685 Grimes Mill Road  
mail: 6021 Damar Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  16. 6710 Grimes Mill Rd.  
Charles and Gloria Martin  
7416 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  17. Charles and Emily Utter  
6864 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  18. John H. Lamb  
6870 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  19. Leonard Hall  
6970 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  20. Gary Reeder  
1245 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  21. Jimmie Ann Brumagen  
7210 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  22. Jimmie Ann Brumagen  
7210 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
  23. W. Elwood Denniston  
7356 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515

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24. John P. Hall  
3421 Red Coach Trail  
Lexington, Ky. 40517
25. Mr. B.D. Robertson  
264 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
26. John A. and Lula B. Guilfoil  
310 McCalls Mill Road  
mail: 610 S. Cleveland Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
27. Josephine Toomey  
7134 Athens Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
28. Dennis Havens  
7115 Grimes Mill Road  
mail: 7041 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
29. James G. Griggs, Jr. and Kimberly D. McBride  
600 McCalls Mill Road  
mail: 2520 Abbeywood Place  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
30. Frank T. Moore  
510 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
31. David R. Fleischer  
7211 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
32. V. Reinhardt Estate  
7497 Grimes Mill Road  
c/o Harris Trust and Savings Bank  
111 W. Monroe  
Chicago., Il. 60690
33. Iroquois Hunt Club  
7520 Grimes Mill Road  
mail: P.O. Box 1250  
Lexington, Ky. 40590-1250
34. Charles and Gloria Martin  
7416 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
35. Mrs. V. T. Meade  
7074 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515

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- 36. Charles and Gloria Martin  
7010 Grimes Mill Road  
mail: 7416 Grimes Mill Rd.  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 37. Bernam Rankin III  
1110 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, ky. 40515
- 38. David S. Swan and Rea Collins  
1140 McCalls Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 39. 1220 McCalls Mill Road  
Charles and Gloria Martin  
mail: 7416 Grimes Mill Rd.  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 40. Estell and Ossie England  
8001 Richmond Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 41. Ted and Cynthia A. Vimont  
8039 Richmond Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 42. John and Sarah Park  
8151 Richmond Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 43. C. Samuel Whitehead  
8291 Richmond Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 44. Jane Early  
8385 Richmond Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515

**Clark County**

- 45. Ed Dyer  
7515 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
- 45a. Michael Callahan  
1323 Bayview Drive  
Holland, Mich. 49423
- 46. James Richard Smith  
2312 Donleigh Ct.  
Louisville, Ky. 40222
- 47. Ronald Sladen  
7513 Grimes Mill Rd.  
Lexington, Ky. 40515



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48. Eugene Snowden  
c/o Leslie Reynolds  
1700 Liberty Rd.  
Lexington, Ky. 40505
49. Mark A. Shank  
7525 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
50. Thomas Zwierlein  
738 Spring Meadow  
Lexington, Ky. 40504
51. Michael Callahan  
mail: 1323 Bayview Drive  
Holland, Mich. 49423
52. Karl Maggard  
7527 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
53. Joan P. Mayer and Elizabeth Gess  
mail: 750 Walnut Hill Chilesburg Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
54. Winifred Morris  
7551 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
55. Jeff Camp  
7500 Grimes Mill Rd.  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
56. Lee and Tella Gregg  
7510 Grimes Mill  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
57. Josephine Toomey  
7134 Athens-Bonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
58. Jerry L. Miller  
7582 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
59. MKB Properties  
mail: 4076 Crawley Lane  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
60. Sidney Emerson  
7536 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
61. Bertha Hubbard  
7075 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515

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62. Philip Keller  
mail: 260 Jones Nursery Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
63. Charles B. Dale  
mail: 3550 Lancaster Road, #10  
Stanford, Ky. 40484
64. Edith Allen  
mail: P.O. Box 537  
Winchester, Ky. 40391
65. Paul Cramer  
7950 Grimes Mill Road  
Winchester, Ky. 40391
66. C.E. Lenahan  
Winchester, Ky. 40391
67. Edna Dailey Estate  
c/o Patsy Rudd  
30 S. Highland Street  
Winchester, Ky. 40391
68. John R. Dixon  
mail: 9919 High Drive  
Leawood, Kansas 66206
69. Lena Dixon Estate  
c/o J.R. Dixon  
9919 High Drive  
Leawood, Ka.66206
70. Harold West  
mail: 1830 Shiloh Court  
Lexington, Ky. 40505
71. Bluegrass Christian Camp  
7463 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
72. Bluegrass Christian Camp  
7515 Athens-Boonesboro Rd.  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
- 72a. Arthur Claude Newby  
Route 10  
Lexington, Ky. 40505
73. Howard Tilson  
7560 Athens-Boonesboro Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
74. Ron Pen  
7601 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515

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75. Catherine Murphy  
7543 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
76. Stephen E. Yonts  
mail: 544 Euclid Avenue  
Lexington, Ky. 40502
77. Stephen E. Yonts  
mail: 544 Euclid Avenue  
Lexington, Ky. 40502
78. Hicks, Horvay, Murphy  
mail: 750 Shaker Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40504
79. Robert L. Houtz  
7584 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
80. Benjamin Hicks/Mary Beth Horvay  
mail: 750 Shaker Drive  
Lexington, Ky. 40504
81. Graham Tucker  
Rural Route 10, Box 391  
Lexington, Ky. 40509
82. Gerhard Kindler  
7581 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
83. Thomas Kindler  
7581 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
84. Gerhard Kindler  
7581 Grimes Mill Road  
Lexington, Ky. 40515
85. Saint Huberts Church  
Winchester, Ky. 40391

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Fayette and Clark Counties, KentuckySection number 7 Page 1**SECTION 7; DESCRIPTION****A. Summary Description of the District**

The Boone Creek Rural Historic District is located 11 miles southeast of Lexington in eastern Fayette and western Clark counties in the Inner Bluegrass region of central Kentucky. Less than a mile northwest of the west boundary of the rural historic district is the crossroads village of Athens which was established in 1826 and listed on the National Register 10/11/79. The Boone Creek Rural Historic District contains four other properties individually listed on the National Register including James Pettit Mill (Fa-158) listed 6/23/83; Grimes House (Fa-167) and Grimes Mill (Fa-168), both listed 4/28/82; and the Cleveland-Rogers House (Fa-135) listed 8/26/80. This nomination enlarges the scope of the previous nominations by considering the significance of cultural landscape patterns. The Boone Creek Rural Historic District consists of approximately 4,060 acres, 172 contributing resources (92 buildings, 55 structures, and 25 sites) and 112 non-contributing resources (101 buildings, 9 structures, and 2 sites).

The nominated area is a distinctive blend of natural and human-made landscapes which reflects a different development pattern from that found in other sections of Fayette County. The district includes a density of historic farmsteads and early-to late-nineteenth century features whose spatial organization is very influenced by the desiccated landforms around it. This contrasts with the rest of rural Fayette County, which has been more intensively developed, especially for horse farms, and is much more regular topographically. 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 buildings, 38 are modern barns and 45 are modern dwellings. The new development in the district tends to perpetuate the traditional patterns in land use, choice of building sites, and scale.

The Boone Creek area 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. The north and west edges of the district are part of one type, the Bluegrass plain. The Bluegrass plain covers most of Fayette County and is characterized by a gentle to undulating rolling

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landscape. The maximum elevation difference between ridge tops and valleys in the Bluegrass Plain is approximately 50 feet. Boone Creek itself is a second type of landscape, a Kentucky River tributary. It flows through a deep, narrow, steep-sided valley in a terrain where the elevation difference between ridge tops and valley floor can be as much as 400 feet. This type of landscape is notable for palisades, waterfalls/ rapids, native plant stands, woodlands, and steep slopes. Further downstream at the mouth of Boone Creek is a third type of landscape, the Kentucky River Gorge, which is deeper and more rugged, and has 400-foot palisades above the floodplains along the river. The natural resources are more fully described in Section B which follows.

The Boone Creek area was defined by a historic-archeological study (Amos and O'Malley, 1991) as the area bounded on the north by Athens-Boonesboro Road, on the east by Grimes Mill Road, on the south by the Kentucky River, and on the west by Richmond Road or US 25. The proposed district falls entirely within the study area of Amos and O'Malley.

There are many intermittent waterways within the rural district boundary but the most prominent streams are the Kentucky River, Boone Creek, and Boggs Fork. Cultural resources within the area include early nineteenth century industrial buildings; early nineteenth through late twentieth century dwellings; stone fences; tobacco and horse barns; tree-lined lanes; bridges and dams, all of which are summarized in Section C and more fully described in the property-by-property inventory 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 of the Kentucky River (Perrin, 1882: 484). Boone Creek 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

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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.

In the lower third of Boone Creek, from the vicinity of Athens-Boonesboro Road south to the river, the creek flows through gorges approximately 100 feet wide which are defined by palisades or rock cliffs which tower 250 feet over the creek bed. This topographic condition in the Boone Creek area restricted human access to the water and confined most agricultural activity to the ridge tops. 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.

Most of the major tributaries of Boone Creek are found on its west side in Fayette County and include Jones Creek, Baughman Fork, and Boggs Fork. Boone Creek empties into the Kentucky River in an area known as the palisades section. Along the Kentucky River palisades section, the bedrock's resistance to erosion has formed cliffs which hover 400 feet above the river bed. The palisades, both today and historically, have presented a barrier to access to Fayette County from the river. These conditions influenced Eli Cleveland to develop a landing and warehouses at the mouth of Boone Creek at the eastern end of the palisades section.

There are fewer surface streams in the Inner Bluegrass than in areas with equal rainfall. Many of the area's freshwater streams sink underground and reemerge at another point which can be miles away. The first white settlers of the area responded to the shortage of readily available water on the surface of the land by choosing home sites close to springs rather than waterways. "All branches and creeks had solid bottoms, flowing springs were abundant, and one of the most important features in locating land was the close proximity of a never-failing spring" (Perrin, 1882: 109). The condition was also noted during the Civil War by troops who had an easier time finding water for horses in Alabama and Tennessee. (Wharton, 1991: 17). In the Boone Creek area, early house sites are found near springs.

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Fayette and Clark Counties, KentuckySection number 7 Page 4Geology

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 are exposed the Oregon and Tyrone limestones of the High Bridge series which 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, is massive exceedingly fine-grained, compact, breaks with a deep fracture, works easily, and is dove-colored (Richardson, 1923: 124-125). Many of the earliest structures in the district, including Grimes Mill (Fa-168) and the Grimes House (Fa-167), are constructed of this material. The local limestone was also used for five modern non-contributing buildings including four dwellings (#20, #36, #55, #56) and St. Huberts Church (#85).

The Boone Creek area exhibits elements of the underlying karst topography with sinks, 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).

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Development in the Boone Creek area has respected the sinkholes and left the areas with the sinkholes open. The solubility of the limestone in the Boone Creek area accounts for the relative scarcity of farm ponds, a landscape feature much more prevalent in other sections of Fayette County.

Topography and Soil

The Soil Conservation Service classifies the Boone Creek area as part of the Hills of the Bluegrass. It offers much rougher terrain than the remainder of Fayette and Clark Counties, which the service classifies as Inner Bluegrass, with a gently rolling to undulating terrain. The undulating terrain creates open vistas. In the Boone Creek area, there are views from the ridge tops, but in the steep valleys the vistas are enclosed by the palisades.

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. 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. The farms in the Boone Creek area today have acreage devoted to pasture (hay production), woodland, and wildlife. The better soils along the ridges are used for livestock and tobacco. 65% of area has been cleared and the remaining 35% is in low-grade hardwoods and red cedar trees overgrown with brush. Other areas of Fayette County have deeper, more productive soils which are less susceptible to erosion. Due to the intensity of the agricultural operations in other sections of the county, wooded areas there are confined to the stream edges and fence rows.

Vegetation

The Boone Creek area is noted in the section on significant botanical areas of Lexington-Fayette 1988 Comprehensive Plan. Boone Creek is identified by the Lexington-Fayette Planning Commission as a priority for conservation because it forms "a long scenic corridor of forest along the Clark County line, allowing wild plants and animals to penetrate relatively far into



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agricultural areas...There are several endangered plant species growing in this area, including some not present elsewhere in the county" (Lexington-Fayette Comprehensive Plan, 1988: 136).

According to the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, Boone Creek may be the least disturbed and the best remaining example of the region's presettlement aquatic fauna. Because of these qualities, the state Nature Preserves Commission has recommended that the stream be designated as an outstanding waterway. Boone Creek has also been proposed as a Kentucky Wild River.

At the time of settlement, the slopes and small bottoms of the Boone Creek gorge were covered by mesophytic forest. Sugar maple, basswood, red oak, tulip poplar, walnut, cherry, and hickory were probably common throughout the gorge and were joined by elm, sycamore, beech, and silver maple on the bottoms. The prevalence of wood led the earliest white settlers to use wood in construction. Historically, the use of brick for structures in the Boone Creek area is rare, a contrast to construction materials found in other early settlement areas of Clark and Fayette counties.

The present forest appears to have retained a species composition much like that of the original and is recovering from past disturbances. The deep entrenchment of the stream and limited development of the alluvial bottomland have prevented any extensive clearing of the gorge for agricultural and residential purposes. A diverse collection of spring wildflowers is abundant and beautiful in the forest (Memorandum from the Kentucky Nature Preserves).

**C. Cultural Resources****Cultural Resources' Relationship to Water**

The Boone Creek area's early settlement era development was influenced by its 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. Boone Creek also enters the river on the east end of a series of palisades or rock cliffs which reach heights of 400 feet. The palisades inhibited travel inland from the river along most of the Fayette County river frontage.

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Cleveland Landing at the mouth of Boone Creek served as Lexington's port on the Kentucky River. Products from upstream were off-loaded for the overland trip via ox-drawn carts to Lexington (i.e., iron products from the Red River industrial area). During the period from 1780 to 1830, local manufactured and agricultural goods from the Lexington area were loaded onto flatboats at Cleveland Landing and sent on the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers to New Orleans. There were also tobacco warehouses at Cleveland Landing. Today, there are no above-ground remains of the buildings associated with Cleveland's Landing.

The water flow and fall of Boone Creek affected the siting of dams and mills. During the geological formation of the Kentucky River valley, the tributary streams could not cut through the limestone as fast as the river did. Thus they have a steeper descent, a condition which is good for the establishment of water-powered grist mills. The suitability of the area for milling was recognized early in the settlement era. Morgan's Mill was shown on the east side of Boone Creek southeast of Boone's Station (Athens vicinity) on Filson's map in 1784. Boone Creek's drop of 400 feet in elevation over its course made it attractive for the establishment of water-powered grist mills such as Grimes Mill (Fa-168), Petits Mill (Fa-156), and Cleveland's Mill (15-Fa-217) in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Today, Boone Creek's swift flow and rapids contribute to its being classified as a white water stream for recreational canoeists.

Cleveland's Mill (15-Fa-217), the district's earliest mill having been built before 1796, was established on Boone Creek near its confluence with the Kentucky River to take advantage of the regional water transportation corridor. The other mills on Boone Creek, Grimes Mill (built circa 1801) and Pettits Mill (in operation by 1798), were sited further upstream. These inland mills relate to the development of the local road pattern. Early roads, which connected emerging communities, sought places where the creek's water depth favored crossings. The diversion of water by the mill created an opportunity to cross the creek. Near the mills, the stream fords which preceded the bridges are still visible on McCalls Mill Rd. over Boggs Fork; on Grimes Mill Rd. over Boone Creek; and on Athens-Boonesboro Rd. over Boone Creek.

In the nineteenth century, the upstream mills also served as commercial hubs for the area. Around Grimes Mill (Fa-168), a

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small trading community was established which included the mill (Fa-168), distillery (15-Fa-211), blacksmith's shop, flax mill (15-Fa-209), Grimes dwelling (Fa-167), and miller's dwelling (Fa-10).

The fractures in the rock in the Boone Creek area enhance formation of sinkholes and springs. The geological fracture pattern controls locations of springs and in the Boone Creek area to a greater degree than other sections of Fayette County and affected the locations of dwellings and distilleries. In the vicinity of both Grimes Mill and Pettits Mill, distilleries were built to process the excess grain into whiskey. C.W. Grimes built a small distillery on Boone's Creek in 1876 (15-Fa-211) which operated in 1882 with capacity of 300 barrels per annum (Perrin, 1882: 212-213). Grimes chose the site because of its proximity to both the waterway for transportation and a spring which provided the water used in the whiskey making process. Some of the springs have been enclosed in stone spring houses as in the case of the one in the vicinity of Grimes Mill (Fa-168). The presence of rock and availability of water have influenced the location and density of development today in the Boone Creek area. Development has continued to concentrate along water sources due to the high expense of laying water lines for city water.

#### Cultural Resources' Relationship to Geology

In the Boone Creek area, the bedrock composition and its availability were significant factors that influenced the siting of numerous local quarries and the production of stone for significant buildings such as the mills as well fences, culverts, bridge abutments, dwelling foundations and chimneys. The types of quarries in the Boone Creek are classified according to their principal product: building stone, road material, and agricultural lime.

In a Kentucky Geological Survey Report entitled The Building Stones of Kentucky (1923), 38 quarries are identified in Fayette County and 18 in Clark County. Two of the three quarries, which produced building stone from the Oregon and Tyrone formation are within the Boone Creek district. The Grimes Quarry (15-Fa-210) furnished the fluted columns and pediment for the Old Capitol at Frankfort, Daniel Boone's monument in the Frankfort Cemetery and the monument of Henry Clay in the Lexington Cemetery

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(Richardson, 1923: 124-125). The Grimes House (Fa-167) and the walls surrounding it were quarried from Grimes Quarry in the early nineteenth century.

The quarries which produced building stone are found along the stream walls of Boone Creek and the Kentucky River. These 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.

In the district, the three mills (Cleveland, Grimes, Pettit) and the Grimes House (Fa-137) are built entirely of local stone. Many of the houses in the district from the 1930's, such as the Guilfoil House (Fa-614) on McCalls Mill Road, have chimneys and foundations built of native limestone, which is locally known as "Kentucky River Marble." The chimneys on the tobacco stripping rooms of barns are also built of stone as in the case of a barn on the Pettit-Simmons Homestead (Fa-156).

The quarries which produced road material are found close to the roadways, such as the ones by McCalls Mill and Grimes Mill. There is one on the north side of the McCalls Mill Rd. crossing of Boggs Fork. These quarries are smaller in size than the building stone quarries and were opened to provide gravel for the road surfaces and building material for bridge abutments such as McCalls Mill over Boggs Fork, Athens-Boonesboro Bridge over Boone Creek, and culverts over creek tributaries.

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.

There are lengthy sections of stone fences along the roadways in the area including the following: Athens-Boonesboro at Pettit's Mill along the road from the tops of ridges on each side of the creek; along McCalls Mill Rd. from Boggs Fork to

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Athens Boonesboro Rd.; on Grimes Mill Rd. from the crest of hill on Clark Co. down to the creek and along the frontage of the Grimes House (Fa-167) to its intersection with McCalls Mill on the Fayette Co. side and along Richmond Rd. in the vicinity of the Cleveland-Rogers House (Fa-137). The Boone Creek Rural Historic District provides one of the greatest concentrations of stone fence left in Fayette and Clark Counties.

Cultural Resources' Relationship to Topography and Soil

Topography, especially the steep slopes, have affected the siting of roads from the earliest settlement to the present day. A petition from the Boone Creek inhabitants in the 1780's to the General Assembly of Virginia cited "the badness of the roads and difficulty in descending the cliffs down to the river" as a reason for establishing additional tobacco warehouses at Cleveland Landing (Robertson, 1914: 132).

Today the main roads of the area (McCalls Mill, Grimes Mill, Athens-Boonesboro) follow the ridges and descend through a series of hairpin curves and steep grades to cross Boone Creek and its tributaries. Earlier roadways which followed the waterways have been abandoned due to their susceptibility to flooding. Remnants of the main road which once linked Cleveland Landing to Athens and other roadways connecting mills are visible along the streams and are used today as horse trails by the Iroquois Hunt Club, a fox hunting club which has been in the Boone Creek area since the 1920's.

The steep slopes along the creek corridor confine agricultural operations to the ridge tops. The steep slopes also discouraged timber harvesting. The Boone Creek corridor has become a habitat for wildlife such as bats, deer, fox, and birds which contributes to the area's recreational use for hunting, fishing, bicycle, and horseback riding.

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**D. Property Descriptions**

The sources for the descriptions which follow are the 1991 survey report entitled "Milling and Related Industry in the Boone Creek Drainage, Fayette and Clark Counties" by Chris Amos and Nancy O'Malley and survey and archeological forms produced during the course of the survey of the Boone Creek area, survey and National Register forms on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council and on-site observations by the consultant.

1. **7134 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 4 buildings, 2 structures, and 1 site

Pettit-Simmons Farmstead (Fa-156) includes the main residence, crib, barn with stripping room, shed/chicken coop, interior rock fence, rock fence along the west property line and 1 mill or distillery site. The buildings are located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Athens-Boonesboro and McCalls Mill Road intersection.

The present house which dates to 1875-99 replaced an earlier structure which burned. The earlier building was probably finished during the tenure of the Pettit family who acquired the property in 1833 along with the nearby mill (Fa-158, #71) on Boone Creek. At James Pettit's death, his extensive land holdings were divided between his two daughters. Mary Jane Pettit (then unmarried) inherited the 339-acre tract with the house (Fa-156) on it while her sister Jennie inherited the mill (Fa-158) and remaining land. The 1877 Fayette County atlas indicates that the house was occupied by Dr. Simmons, who married Mary Jane Pettit in 1865. E.E. Powell purchased the house and 109.41 acres of property from Mary Jane and Nathan R. Simmons in 1906 (DB 143:406). The Toomey family purchased the property in 1914 (DB 175:521).

The main residence which dates from circa 1875-99 is a one-story, central passage, three-bay, frame dwelling with metal clad side-gabled roof, brick chimneys, ashlar limestone foundation, asbestos replacement siding (probably over original weatherboarding), and a front hip-roofed porch which is supported by Tuscan columns. A rear ell appears to be contemporary to the front portion, with a central chimney between two rooms. A single room kitchen at the end of the ell is a circa 1940's addition.

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The corn crib has a central gable roof with shed-roofed wings and measures 20 feet by 25 feet. The east side is open for storage while the center crib has a raised floor and is built of vertical, circular sawn studs with horizontal slat walls. The west wing is an enclosed area with vertical board boxing.

There is a six-bent tobacco/stock barn with timber uprights, notch and nailed frame, stone perimeter foundation, six-tier height, diagonal side bay bracing, 16-foot center drive, 12-foot square bents on center, and track hung doors. The barn is banked slightly into the east facing slope with an extra shed-roofed bay on the west side which has drive doors for stock. Loose vertical box siding sheathes the building and seamed metal covers the gable roof.

The stripping room is attached to the east end of the south wall of the barn. It has an ashlar stone foundation, stone chimney with brick flue, and vertical circular sawn boxing.

The shed/chicken coop located west of the crib is in poor condition and is presently used for storage. It has openings to the south. The exterior is made of circular sawn, vertical board walls.

The archeological survey site (15-FA-216) on the property consists of a stone foundation of a building measuring approximately 5 x 5.5 m in both dimensions. It is located on a narrow strip of floodplain between the Boggs Fork channel and an adjacent steep bluff. The foundation may have once been mortared but, if so, all the mortar has washed out. The foundation is on the easterly side of the fork and is 6 m from the channel. It abuts the bluff slope which rises steeply to the east and northeast. The opposite side of the creek opens to a spacious pasture. Downstream about 25 m from the south wall of the foundation, the creek channel widens, a small spring branch flows in from the west side, and an island has formed in the middle of the channel. This pattern has been noted at one other known mill site. At the other mill site, the condition was caused by the formation of a mill pond through construction of a dam further downstream. Abandonment of the mill and destruction of the dam then causes the gradual infilling of the mill pond area from the center out, creating an island in the channel. Examination of the area downstream did not reveal any unequivocal location for a dam although there are several suitable spots. Old road beds leading

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to the site are notable in the pasture. The foundation probably is either a small mill or distillery, and may date to the early 19th century.

Perrin's History of Fayette County indicates that Owen Winn built a small mill near Pettit's Mill on Boggs Fork, but does not give any more details. No record of Winn's having owned the Toomey tract was found, but he might have leased the land. Another possibility is that the building may have been used as an early still house by the Pettits.

2. **525 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building and 1 structure  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings

Modern dwelling with a pre-1940 garage/storage building along the McCalls Mill frontage and stone abutment on south side of Boggs Fork. Post-1940 barn.

3. **671 McCalls Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern dwelling.

4. **701 McCalls Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern dwelling.

5. **755 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 structure  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern barn. Dry-laid stone fence forms an interior boundary along drainageway.

6. **785 McCalls Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern dwelling.



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7. **768 Cleveland Road**  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings

Modern dwelling and modern barn.

8. **823 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building; 1 site; and 1 structure  
Non-contributing: 4 buildings

Modern dwelling and 2 modern barns.

Rock walls that date circa 1800-24 were inventoried as survey site Fa-164-2. The Bibbs-Adams site boundary along the south side of Boggs Fork is indicated by an historic rock fence that extends about 250 feet in an east-west direction near the 850 foot contour above the creek. The fence is made of platter-shaped field rock instead of quarried rock. The rock fence is quite high, with much of the length approximately 45 inches high with some areas reaching 50 inches and others only 38 inches. The construction is dry-laid, slightly battered, with center infill (observed at the four to five partial and complete breaches along the length). The coping is of large, diagonally placed rock, with a single course of rock, wider than the wall that forms the base for the coping and defines the area of wall and coping. Features of the wall include a gap about 12 feet wide, where a wood slat gate is placed. This gap provided access to and from Boggs Fork below. An old road bed extends through the gap and can be traced uphill in a southerly direction to the house site, suggesting that this may be the original access to the residence. The northwest terminus of the wall forms a 90 degree angle and the wall continues in a southwest direction for another 150 feet. Deed research indicates that this rock perimeter is part of the meets and bounds for the original parcel of land owned by the Bibbs.

The Bibbs/Adams Archeological Site (15Fa-212) contains a standing log structure with a stone foundation, basement and stone end chimney. A stone chimney is still standing to the east and once attached to a frame section of the house, now torn down. The log section still retains some clapboard siding attached with machine cut nails dating after about 1820. The house faced an old road coming up from Boggs Fork and the front door is on the west side of the house. There is a second door is on the south side. Another door on the east side opened into a breezeway between the

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log and frame sections. The log section once had a loft but this and first floor flooring now gone, leaving a log shell. A stone-lined cistern is located at the rear of the house on the north side. Other features include a square stone foundation which was perhaps a root cellar and a deep, large stone-lined circular pit which was probably an ice house. The property is surrounded by rock fence dating at least prior to the Civil War. Shovel probes around the house contained light midden but artifacts were very scarce except for recent bottles. There is very shallow soil on the site and rock outcrops at the surface in some areas. There does not seem to have been much trash disposal around the immediate area of the house and no dump was located nearby. The site appears to be the dwelling and domestic building complex area of Elijah and or Benjamin Bibb.

There are several log houses in the Boone/Boggs Creek area which may date back to approximately the same time as this site. However, these various sites have not been sufficiently researched to establish functional or other relationships between them. For instance, a log house belonging to the Hart family during the 19th century is south of this site, east of Richmond Road. Four other log houses are standing or once stood on the Cleveland-Rogers house complex and were associated with the business and domestic activities of Eli Cleveland and later the Rogers family. Cleveland and Rogers both carried on milling operations as well as running a distillery, a ferry and other enterprises. Other log houses in the area such as the ones which once stood near the Grimes residence were probably used as servant's quarters.

**9. 963 McCalls Mill Road**

Contributing: 2 buildings and 1 structure

Non-contributing: 3 buildings

The property is located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Grimes Mill and McCalls Mill Road and contains an early 20th century, frame saddle shop, a vertical board outbuilding, a two-story, concrete block building with non-historic additions, a rock fence along the west property line, a modern barn, and a modern dwelling.

The original saddle shop (Fa-613) faces south to McCalls Mill Road. It is a one-story, T-plan, frame building with residential features. It has a rough milled, random width, board

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and batten exterior wall surface, standing seam metal gable roof with brick chimney flue located at the intersection of the roof gables. It has a corner pad foundation of concrete blocks with dry laid rock infill, 6/6 sash windows and horizontally-divided, two light sash windows in original openings.

The building that now houses the Bluegrass Saddlery (Fa-613-2) is a concrete block, two-story, commercial building built circa 1925-49. Other building features include a walkout basement, asphalt shingled hip roof, metal casement windows, irregular fenestration and a projecting bay facing McCalls Mill Road with metal awning on wrought iron posts. The left, front addition is a 1980's renovation.

Located on the same property is a meat house now used as a tool shed which has a steep gable clad with standing seam metal. The entries are in the south gable and east wall and the exterior is covered with random width vertical board siding. Another site is a semi-circular stone feature located in front of the meat house which is presently used as a flower bed, but appears to be older, and could be the remains of a foundation. A dry-laid, quarried, stone wall with diagonal coping is located on the west border of the property.

According to local informants, the frame structure is the original saddle shop at this location. Saddles, harnesses and other leather equipment were made and repaired in this building until after WWII when the larger building to north replaced it.

On the north end of the site on the McCalls Mill Road frontage is a modern weatherboarded dwelling.

- 10. 6855 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 3 buildings

The property contains 3 modern barns.

- 11. 800 Cleveland Road**  
Contributing: 1 building  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern residence and pre-1940 tobacco barn.

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12. **1016 Cleveland Road**  
Contributing: 3 buildings

There is a late nineteenth century, two-story, three-bay weatherboarded T-plan on this site. Across the front facade is a modern two-story porch. Outbuildings include a gambrel-roofed barn and pre-1940 tobacco barn.

13. **876 Cleveland Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern dwelling.

14. **1060 Cleveland Road**  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings

Modern dwelling and modern barn.

15. **6685 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The Homer Turner House (Fa-161) is an early twentieth century, four-bay, one-story, T-plan dwelling with side-gabled roof. The chimney and foundation are made of local limestone. The property also includes a two-bay, gable-roofed outbuilding which has a stone foundation.

There is one pre-1940 barn and one post-1940 barn.

16. **6710 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 4 buildings

There are a two-story, two-bay, weatherboarded, early twentieth century, American Four square dwelling (Fa-162) on the property and 3 tobacco barns.

17. **6824 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings and 1 structures

The dwelling (Fa-163) is a three-bay, one-story building. Aluminum siding covers the original exterior material. There are also two modern barns and a horse-exercise track on the property.

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18. **6870 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 5 buildings

There are a modern dwelling, two modern outbuildings, and two modern barns on the property.

19. **6970 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings

The Hall House (Fa-616) is a one-story, three-bay (irregular), early 20th century frame residence. It has a asphalt shingled gable roof with central brick chimney flue, clapboard siding, concrete block foundation and 3/1 sash windows. Also on the property is a pre-1940 single bay, frame garage.

20. **1245 McCalls Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The stone-veneered dwelling is modern.

21. **7210 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings

There is a dwelling and outbuilding dating from the 1930's.

22. **7256 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 1 building and 1 structure

There are a pre-1940 tobacco barn on the property and a rock fence along the McCalls Mill Road frontage.

23. **7356 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings

There are a modern dwelling and modern barn on the property.

24. **7380 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
There are no standing structures on the property

25. **264 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 structures and 2 sites  
Non-contributing: 3 buildings

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There is a modern house built with stone from the stone walls along the road frontage. Two modern barns also stand on the property. A free-standing stone fence dating from the nineteenth century lines the McCalls Mill Road and Athens-Boonesboro Road frontages. An old road bed remnant leads to the original Boone Creek ford near the quarry.

**25a. 7466 Athens Boonesboro Road**  
There are no standing structures.

**26. 310 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 4 buildings, 2 structures, and 2 sites

The Guilfoil House (Fa-614) is a one and one-half story, three-bay (w,d,w), frame, vernacular bungalow residence built circa 1925-49. The farm residence has a random ashlar limestone foundation, clapboard siding, and asphalt shingled gabled roof with centered gable dormer, two interior stone chimneys, six light sash windows, and a full shed porch on square columns. There is an interior, free-standing stone fence and stone fence along the McCalls Mill Road frontage.

There are three pre-1940 tobacco barns on the property.

The Guilfoil Archeological Site (15FA219) consists of a mortared foundation of a small tenant house, probably built in the early 20th century, and burned in 1950's, according to Mrs. Guilfoil who lives nearby. Foundations are not complete all the way around the house, and may have been stacked piers in the rear. Iris and daffodils are evident in the area near the house. A stone fence and a former fence line is visible on two sides; another boundary is defined by a road running to large barn near Boone Creek. Hard fired brick and concrete block fragments noted. Front of house had mortared fieldstone foundation measuring 28 feet with a central stoop which jutted out 5 feet from the line of the house.

There is a stone fence along the southwest edge of the farm along McCalls Mill leading to Boggs Fork in the vicinity there is also a quarry on the south side of the farm near the McCalls Mill Road bridge over Boggs Fork.

**27. 520 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building and 2 structures

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There are two sections of free-standing stone fences in the interior of the property and a pre-1940 barn.

**28. 7115 Grimes Mill Road**

Contributing: 4 buildings, 2 structures, and 1 site

Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern House on Big Bluff Farm (Fa-166)

Contemporary one and two story frame with stucco residence designed for Peter Lovaas by Herb Greene. Greene is a nationally known architect who had been with the University of Kentucky school, of Architecture since 1963, where he was a Professor of Architecture. He is known for his home in Oklahoma and numerous publications including a book, Mind and Image, U.K. Press, 1976.

There is a small quarry for farm use and a one and one-half story circa 1940's bungalow with stone entry piers and stone fence on the Grimes Mill frontage. There are also a board and batten stock barn, and vertically-sided tobacco barn along the Grimes Mill Road frontage and a run-in shed on the McCalls Mill frontage.

**29. 600 McCalls Mill Road**

Contributing: 2 structures

Non-contributing: 1 site

The Rendering Plant Archeological Site (15FA215) consists of a concrete platform, driveway, and artificially cut benches in the hillside where a rendering plant was operated in the 1940's. Dense secondary undergrowth prevented an adequate survey of the site. The rendering plant operated for only a few years, but during the period, McCalls Mill Road became known as "stinky road". The building housing the rendering plant was probably frame and had several levels. According to deed research by Melinda Hanley, Andy Toomey sold the property to a man named Bell in 1938 and Bell sold to the plant in 1942. The plant sold the site in 1944 to the Sharkeys who are related to the Lambs. The Lambs then acquired the tract from the Sharkeys.

Along the frontage of the property, there is a stone culvert where McCalls Mill Road crosses a tributary of Boggs Fork. Along the tributary are both free-standing stone walls and stone retaining walls.

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**30. 510 McCalls Mill Road**

Contributing: 2 structures

Non-contributing: 1 building and 1 structure

McCalls Mill Dam (Fa-615) is a renovated mill dam that probably dates to the early 19th century and is very possibly the dam associated with McCalls Mill for which there are no other standing structures. A pond exists upstream from the dam. Northwest of the dam is the Boggs Fork ford used by vehicles on McCalls Mill Road. The bridge which has stone piers was built post 1960, but has stone abutments. Also included at the site is a non-historic, mid-20th century residence, originally built as a fishing camp and now a year round residence with recent renovations and additions. The house has a stone chimney.

Most of the visible dam structure is of recent construction. The present owners recently had old, collapsed portions removed, dredged the silt that had accumulated at the back of the dam, and rebuilt the upper portions of formed, rough surfaced (ashlar finish) concrete block. Overall the dam measures about 40 feet wide from bank to bank and is 10 feet high. It is supported by three, regularly spaced, concrete block abutments along the downstream face that project out about 4 feet at the base and 18 inches at the top. The dam is about 8 inches wide at the top, where water is allowed to cascade over the downside. Behind the dam is a large pond that narrows near the house site. The natural ford at this location now crossed by the McCalls Mill Road bridge, the dam location and the pond suggest a typical pattern associated with mills and suggest that McCalls Mill was probably located in this immediate area.

The residence (circa 1950-74) has a quarried, limestone foundation, stone chimney, and is of sawn frame construction. It features an asphalt covered gable roof, multi-bays of six-light sash windows, board and batten siding, and large, recent frame addition (circa 1985) on metal support beams projecting towards the creek.

John McCall built a mill on Boggs Fork about 1804. Various sources indicate Charles Grimes, Charles Hazelrigg, Eli Cleveland and Evan Francis also reported mills in the vicinity at that time. The road built to access McCalls Mill is cited as a property boundary in the descriptions of several early, adjacent tracts of land and an extension for a road north from John



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McCalls mill to William McCalls mill in 1807 was found in early Circuit Court documents (Fayette Order Book 1:500). McCall is noted in the Kentucky Gazette as operating Oak Ridge Mills, 11 miles east of Lexington (8-2-1806; 9-18-1806; 6-9-1807; 12-1-1807; 10-11-1808).

31. **7211 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern dwelling with wood shingled exterior.

32. **7497 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 sites

The Grimes Flax Mill Archeological Site (15FA209) consists of the ashlar stone foundations of a former building referred to as the Grimes flax mill where the Grimes slaves and workers made bags to package the grain and flour produced at Grimes Mill. The foundation is located on the edge of the ridge which falls off steeply to the north, west and east. Its southern boundary is Grimes Mill Road. A deed search was not carried out on this property. However, the 1877 Beers Atlas indicates that Strauss & Kaufman may have owned property in this area. Strauss & Kaufman were business associates in Lexington, and were apparently involved in gentlemen's clothing and furnishings. Moses Kaufman is shown as owning land in the Boone Creek/Grimes Mill Road area in 1891, but no structure is shown on the flax mill site on any of the historic maps available (1861 Hewitt Map, 1877 Beers Atlas and 1891 Fayette County Map).

There is also a quarry on the property between the flax mill foundation and the Hunt Master's House (#33).

33. **7520 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings, 3 structures, and 2 sites  
Non-contributing: 1 building and 1 structure

The property includes the Hunt Master's House (Fa-10) and the Grimes Mill (Fa-168) both contributing buildings; the springhouse, mill race, barbeque pit and retaining wall are all contributing structures; ford across Boone Creek and quarry. The

Hunt Master's House for the Iroquois Hunt Club (Fa-10) is a mid-20th century residence. It is a two-story, three-bay, frame,

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side-gabled hall-parlor plan residence, with limestone foundation and doubled gable end chimneys, sash windows, shed-roofed porch supported by wrought iron columns, and a one-story lateral wing to the south side.

In 1891, a residence was located here and occupied by T.C. McCuddy, perhaps a worker or miller at the Grimes Mill. Earlier maps of Fayette County (1861 Hewitt and 1877 Beers) do not indicate a structure on this location. The present residence was built circa 1948 on the site of an earlier house as the Huntsman's House for the Iroquois Hunt Club. It is probably the location of an earlier miller's house, originally associated with Grimes Mill, directly across the road.

A spring is located in front of the residence, on the north shoulder of Grimes Mill Road, across from Grimes Mill. The spring is enclosed with a masonry shelter of stone, with a central entry between slightly coffered walls that enclose the actual spring. A slab of stone above the opening forms a flattened, triangular pediment. To the rear of the stone front is a mounded dirt embankment, much like a root cellar.

Grimes Mill (Fa-168) has been used as the Iroquois Hunt Club headquarters since the 1920's. The mill building, built circa 1805, was completed under the direction of Peter Paul, an important early nineteenth century stone mason. It is a two-story, rectangular, limestone industrial building with a king post truss roof and timber frame interior. Most of the interior mill workings have been removed, but a metal wheel in a wheel pit remains. Additions include a sun porch on the south facade.

A mill race which runs parallel to Boone Creek and Grimes Mill Road directed water to the mill. Where the mill race intersects the creek are retaining walls and a barbecue pit built as a picnic area in the 1930's. Above the mill race is a quarry which is now the location for the modern dog kennels which house the hounds used in the club's fox hunting. There is also a modern board and batten barn. In the vicinity of the barn on the creek bank is the access to the original ford across Boone Creek.

The stone industrial building was listed on the National Register as part of the Grimes Family House and Mill Complex nomination.

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Fayette and Clark Counties, KentuckySection number 7 Page 24**34. 7416 Grimes Mill Road**

Contributing: 3 buildings, 2 structures, and 4 sites

Non-contributing: 7 buildings

The Grimes Mill Residential Complex (Fa-167) contains historic buildings, structures and sites from circa 1803 through 1905 with additional non-historic buildings. Contributing resources include the Grimes House (Fa-167), freestanding stone fence along Grimes Mill Road, stone retaining walls, a quarry, (15FA210) the Grimes family cemetery, road bed remnant, (15FA211) distillery site in the vicinity of the house and two tobacco barns to the south. Non-contributing resources include a guest house and barn (circa 1950's), riding arena/barn (circa 1970) in the vicinity of the house.

The Grimes House site is already on NR for architectural reasons. Archeological significance remains to be determined because many of the features associated with the earlier use of the house are now covered by later construction. Other types of features and midden are suspected to be preserved in what was once the rear yard (now the front yard) but these have not been archaeologically documented yet. The location of the slave quarters associated with the house have also not been fully documented.

The stone house was built by Charles S. Grimes for his residence. He operated Grimes Mill which is located on Boone Creek east of the house. The house is on the National Register, and consists of two stone sections. The older section (probably dating between 1805 and 1813) is located in what is now the rear of the house. The later section is composed of the present front block (built in 1813 and dated on stone house chimney). Historic features associated with the house include a log house used to house slaves, apparently once located on Boone Creek but relocated by survey, a privy foundation in what is presently the rear yard, the family cemetery, and an ice house or cistern now covered by an addition to the house. Other features which probably exist but were not located by survey are privies and midden in what is now the front yard.

The history of this site, and its development through time, is fairly well known but there are some disagreements over dates, as is indicated in deed research, and those which Grimes Family members and other people who were familiar with the site, have reported. The National Register form attributes the initial

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establishment of the site to Philip Grimes, but deed research indicates that Philip's son, Charles W. Grimes, was the original buyer of the property on which the house and mill were built. He, along with John Winn, purchased 60 acres from Eli Cleveland on May 4, 1805 (Fayette DB, B:335) which, when plotted, conforms to the bend of Boone Creek within which the house and mill stand. This land was part of land grant property Cleveland acquired in the late 18th century. Also in May of 1805, Charles Grimes and John Winn petitioned the Fayette County Court for permission to erect a water grist mill on Boone Creek along with an associated dam. An unsuccessful counter-petition was filed by Adam Winn and William Ford to stop the construction of the mill. William Ford had property (probably in Clark County) against which the dam would abut.

A boundary stone fence along Grimes Mill Road (Fa-167-2) dates circa 1825-1849. The majority of the fence northwest of the domestic area appears to have been rebuilt. The portions of fence adjacent to the domestic yard area, east of the entry drive, are retaining walls and continue to the south parallel to Boone Creek and a remnant of the road connecting the mill with the distillery site. In the vicinity of the flax mill site (#32) is a narrow, built-in passage/step. Large horizontal slabs form a coping belt along the top of the wall.

The Grimes Quarry Archeology Survey Site (15FA210) consists of the quarry from which large quantities of building stone were removed for construction of many buildings in the Lexington area. The quarry provided the stone used in the monument erected for Henry Clay's grave, part of the Daniel Boone monument in Frankfort, the Grimes mill and residence, and part of the old State Capitol. The quarry has been cleared of massive quantities of trash and the various levels of quarrying are visible. Tyrone and Oregon limestone formations were quarried from this site.

The Grimes cemetery dates circa 1820-56 and is inventoried as survey site Fa-167-3. Located 17 meters southwest of the stone fence that aligns the south side of Grimes Mill Road is a stone fence bounded cemetery in poor condition. The boundary fence measures roughly 13.5 by 18 meters overall with quarried limestone blocks laid with center rubble infill. All walls have been breached in several places, and trees have grown within the cemetery area. The cemetery contains 19 headstones including that

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of Charles S. Grimes who died in 1837.

The Grimes Distillery Archeological Site (15FA211) consists of a massive stone foundation, once mortared, where the Old Grimes Whiskey was made. Perrin's History of Fayette County dates the establishment of the distillery to 1867. Whiskey continued to be made here at least to 1882, but the building burned prior to 1898 and was not rebuilt. The building stood at the base of the cliff lining Boone Creek and was constructed on at least two levels. The lower level nearest the creek is observable as a stone foundation with two rooms. The outer walls of this foundation are 1.6 m thick on the creek side. The long axis of the building is oriented east-west although it was not determined where the doors were. A road comes down the creek from the Grimes Mill and reaches the distillery by an upper bench. There was probably a superstructure that covered the stone foundation (which was once several feet higher than it now appears), and provided a loading area for grain, casks or barrels, etc. The stone foundation contains two rooms. The west room is completely filled with fallen foundation stone while the east room is only partially filled. The walls of the east room have indentations or depressions where wooden posts for upper floor supports were placed. This room also has what appears to be the base of a chimney shaft, located in the middle of the north wall. This may have been where the grain was processed or cooked for the whiskey. North of the north wall of the foundation is a higher bench which contained black soil which contains a high concentration of charcoal possibly from the fireplace. Above this level is the road. A spring flows into Boone Creek east of the distillery foundation. Today this spring provides water for the Grimes residence and presumably was the source for the distillery water.

There were several other distilleries along the Boone and Boggs Creeks. Among them were the Reed, and Rogers distilleries, both located right next to the grist mills. The Grimes distillery is unusual in that it was located at some distance to the Grimes Mill. Another distillery located some distance from the mill with which it was associated is shown on the 1861 Hewitt map further upstream on Boone Creek in Clark County.

According to deed research, and other historical information on this distillery, it was established by Charles W. Grimes, possibly in partnership with his brother, in 1867, and continued

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to be run by family members for many years. Perrin's History of Fayette County indicates that Charles W. Grimes was still running the distillery in 1882. Charles W. Grimes died in 1886. His brother-in-law, H.C. Clay, became involved in the distilling and milling businesses in the 1870's.

The brick guest house is located south of the main residence. The riding arena and metal barn (circa 1970) are located southwest of the cemetery. The horse barn is a large open, metal clad, riding arena which is presently used for storage. The tobacco barn (circa 1950) is located northwest of the house, across the entry drive. It has board and batten walls and concrete block shed additions. There are a modern stone ranch house and three modern barns west of the Grimes House in the vicinity of property #35.

**35. 7074 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings

Post-1940, one-story, three-bay dwelling with the entry in the gable end. Asbestos siding covers the original exterior material. Modern garage.

**36. 7010 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building  
Non-contributing: 1 building  
The property includes a modern stone dwelling and pre-1940 barn.

**37. 1110 McCalls Mill Road**  
No standing structures.

**38. 1140 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern dwelling with a pre-1940's weatherboarded stable.

**39. 1220 McCalls Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building  
Non-contributing: 1 buildings

The property includes one pre-1940's barn and a modern agricultural outbuilding.

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40. **8005 Richmond Road**  
There are no standing structures.

41. **8043 Richmond Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building  
  
There is a modern barn.

41a. **8039 Richmond Road**  
There are no standing structures.

42. **8151 Richmond Road**  
Contributing: 7 buildings, 3 structures, and 1 site

The Cleveland-Rogers Residential Complex (Fa-137) was placed on the National Register in 1980 with a 6.9 acre parcel that includes the following domestic buildings associated with the residence: dwelling, 2 log buildings, smokehouse, log crib barn, corn crib, buggy barn, stone fence on frontage, interior stone fence, stone-lined pond, and family cemetery.

The house (Fa-137) is a one and one-half story, brick, central passage residence with a stone foundation built circa 1819-20. The front facade has flemish bond brick work.

The large log cabin (Fa-137-2) was built in 1786. It is one of the two single pen, one-story log dwellings located southeast of the main residence. The log building measures 18.5 feet by 23.5 feet with entry in the west gable end, facing the main house. There is a shouldered stone chimney on east end, a single window, limestone foundation, and saddle notching. The smaller log structure (Fa-137-3) was also built circa 1786. It measures 18 feet by 19 feet with entry facing the house in the west gable end and echoes the design features of the first cabin.

The brick masonry smokehouse (Fa-137-4) was built circa 1819 near the time of the Rogers brick residence. It is north of the log buildings and has common bond brick masonry, limestone foundation and the original entry in north gable end.

The log crib barn (Fa-137-5), was circa 1825 with a center aisle that opens to the house to the north. The interior has four loose box stalls, a grain room, closed loft, saddle notching, no chinking, stone foundation beneath the log portion, and frame sheds connected to the east and west which are covered with loose

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vertical board siding.

The circa 1910 double corn crib (Fa-137-6) with central drive and shed to the rear (east) is elevated on wood poles. The interior center space is open for farm implement storage.

The buggy barn (Fa-137-7) built circa 1910 is a one-story building with clapboard siding, central area for vehicle storage, and two interior box stalls.

The rock fencing around the Cleveland-Rogers house (Fa-137-8) dates to circa 1820. The dry-laid, limestone walls, slightly battered, with diagonal coping from 36 to 42 inches in height are in generally very good condition. Significant lengths of fence include the following. The road frontage fence along Richmond Road (US 25) with two entries; one at the circular drive that leads to the main residence where the walls curve slightly inward, and to the north, also along the road. This second entry does not lead to any standing building or known site, but to a narrow pasture. It may perhaps have given access to a stone lined pond located below road grade. The domestic yard fence which was built as the frontage fence and delineates the domestic yard area associated with the house. The fence is used as the boundary line for the earlier National Register nomination. Between this and the house are the garden area and the family cemetery. There is a stone-lined pond with ramp opening to the northeast. From this pond, it assumed that stock were watered and ice for an ice house (location unknown) was taken.

The log buildings of the property are believed to have been built by Eli Cleveland while the one and one-half story brick residence, smokehouse and log crib barn were built by Rogers. Other historic agricultural buildings are assumed to have been built by the Snyder Family, owners of the farm since 1910.

**43. 8291 Richmond Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Modern vacant gas station

**44. 8385 Richmond Road**  
Contributing: 6 buildings and 2 sites



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The farm at Rogers Mill (Fa-138) is located on a fairly level area, directly south of a steep incline that forms a wall of an abandoned channel of Boone Creek. The property consists of a frame dwelling, built about the turn of the 20th century, apparently upon the foundation of an earlier, 19th century residence once owned by proprietors of Rogers Mill. Also on the property are a meat house, chicken coop, garage, cabin, ice house, barn, mill site (15FA217), and cabin site.

The main dwelling (Fa-138) is a one and one-half story, three-bay (w,d,w), sawn frame, turn-of-the-century residence with shouldered, limestone end chimney, clapboard siding, six-light sash windows, limestone foundation, two-story rear ell with enclosed one story, shed-roofed side porch and additional one story shed wing, screened porch off the north gable end of the front portion of the house.

The meat house (Fa-138-2) is a one-room, single story, sawn frame building with limestone foundation, clapboard siding, and single entry door facing east. The building is located in the rear yard area into a slight west slope. It was built circa 1875-1899.

Built circa 1900-25 the chicken coop (Fa-138-3) is a one-story, rectangular frame building with metal shed roof, openings of door and six light window to the south, stone and timber pier foundation, vertical board walls.

Built circa 1925-49, the garage is a single bay, frame building with sawn wood frame of board and batten, seamed metal gable roof, track hung door, projecting shed pent over front.

The ice house built circa 1825-1849 is a stone-lined structure built in a manner different from conventional ways in the bluegrass, where top and subsoil is deep before hitting bedrock. Relatively shallow soils and apparent inability or reluctance to blast the rock resulted here in an unusual method of ice house pit construction. Probably the first part of the structure built was the outer, rectangular wall of dry laid stone, that measures about 40 by 45 feet and from 22 to 42 inches above grade (depending upon the site slope). As the pit was dug, the dirt removed was placed outside the diameter of the pit, but inside the rectangular stone walls. As the pit walls were built and bedrock reached, perhaps 6 to 8 feet below grade, the dirt

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that had been removed created an artificial depth of another 3 to 4 feet, enabling adequate depth for the ice pit without removal of the rock. Above the circular opening is a 20th century, frame gable roofed enclosure with entry in the south gable end.

A one and one-half story, two bay, frame cabin (Fa-138-6) was built circa 1875-99 for domestic workers. It has a seam metal gable roof; brick chimney flue in the gable end; six light sash window; single front entry; exterior stair to rear gable end entry accessing loft with single, small light; clapboard siding; stone corner pad foundation; front shed porch with turned, chamfered posts; and structure of vertical poplar planks joined by horizontal members at sills, floor level and eave, and battened on the outside.

The property is associated with Jeremiah Early Rogers and or his son, Jeremiah E. Rogers, Jr. The senior Rogers owned this farm acreage in the early to mid-nineteenth century, lived at the Cleveland-Rogers house (Fa-137, #42), and operated Rogers Mill (15FA). After Jeremiah, Sr., died interstate in 1876, Jeremiah, Jr. inherited his fathers interests. The mill had burned the decade before and Jeremiah is assumed to have focused on agricultural pursuits. The farm passed from Rogers to Nettie Howell Rogers and her children in 1897, was purchased by John T. and Thomas J. Denton in 1912 (DB165:440); sold to Howard G. Early in 1922 (DB209:335) and is presently owned and occupied by his daughter Jane Early Snyder. The first house on the property burned about 1890, although destruction is assumed to have been partial. County atlases indicated Mrs. Atkinson at this location in 1891 and S. Atkinson in 1904, however, it is believed that the Atkinsons were probably tenants for the Rogers (who lived in the Cleveland-Rogers dwelling to the north). The present residence appears to have been built on the location and perhaps, foundation of the original home, and utilized the original stone end chimney.

The Rogers Mill Archeological Site (15FA217) consists of a well-preserved massive stone foundations of a grist mill probably erected and operated by Eli Cleveland in the 1790's and later operated by the Rogers family. The main building is about 14x14 m with a stone arch over what must have been the mill wheel. The dam was not definitely relocated but probably was next to the mill building where a buried stone wall is located. A mill race was probably dug north of the mill in a broad flat alluvial

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plain. A cedar log cabin, now in ruins, is on the hill slope along the road which led from Richmond Road to the mill. It was a small, one story, two room cabin with a large stone chimney. A distillery was also operated at the site. The site is shown on the 1861 Hewitt map for Fayette County but burned in the 1860's and was not rebuilt.

The mill site was probably first established by Eli Cleveland who owned a great quantity of land on the Fayette side of Boone Creek (along with a smaller quantity on the Clark side) from the Kentucky Rivet up to Grimes Mill. He acquired the land through assignment of a Virginia land grant issued to his brother, Alexander, and through private purchase. He established the mill, a ferry on the Kentucky River, and warehouses. On September 15, 1796, he entered into an agreement with John Fowler and Hugh McIlvain to convey 442 acres (from a land grant) and 20 plus acres he purchased from Triplett, including the mill, warehouses and ferry for a series of payments. Fowler sold his interest to McIlvain in the 1790's, then in 1801, Joseph and Jeremiah acquired the tracts and businesses from McIlvain. Eli was paid his purchase price but never filed a formal deed. The Rogers sued Cleveland in 1815 for a deed of the transaction. They won the suit and Cleveland was compelled to give up title (Fayette C. Circuit Court; Rogers vs. Cleveland, McIlvain and Fowler).

The site is one of the earliest mills on Boone Creek and its establishment paved the way for industrial development to move upstream. Although its location was not easily accessible from Richmond Road and inaccessible from the Clark County side, its strategic location near the Kentucky River helped to prolong its operating life. However, once other mills such as Grimes and Pettit were established, Rogers Mill lost the advantage of being the only one in the area and locational drawbacks worked against its continued operation.

**45. 7515 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 4 buildings

There are one modern dwelling and 3 modern barns on the property which has Boone Creek frontage.

**46. Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building

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There is one pre-1940 tobacco barn on the property.

47. **7513 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 sites  
Non-contributing: 4 buildings

There are a modern dwelling and three modern barns on the property. Quarry for building stone is located along the face of stone palisades of Boone Creek which also includes a ford and road remnant along the creek.

48. **Grimes Mill Road**  
There are no standing structures.

49. **7525 Grimes Mill Road**  
There are no standing structures.

50. **Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building

Three-bay, weatherboarded bungalow with stone plinths beneath battered wood posts on porch. stone foundation, exposed rafters beneath eaves, windows are 2/2

51. **Grimes Mill Road**  
No standing structures.

52. **7527 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building and 1 structure

There are a trailer and modern barn on the property.

53. **7529 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 3 buildings, 3 structures, and 2 sites  
Non-contributing: 2 structures

The property contains a dwelling, barn, tenant house, stone fence along the Grimes Mill frontage, stone water gate, interior stone fence section, cemetery, and archeological site (15FA450).

The Peddicord Site (Ck-542) contains an early 20th century, one-story, frame, vernacular residence with standing seam metal gable roof with brick central chimney flue, three-bay (w,d,w), six light sash windows, gable over door with brackets, single bay

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extension to the left side with lower gable roof. The main portion has beveled clapboard siding and a side addition is sided with plain clapboard. A rear ell appears potentially older than the front portion with beveled clapboard siding and some ashlar stone foundation. The foundation of the remaining portions is of corner wood piers and stone piers. Within the yard area are a post WWII frame outhouse and a one and one half story, studio built within the past 15 years.

A mid 20th century stock barn (Ck-542-2) with center drive, closed loft above, four loose box stalls to the right of the drive, measuring 40x30 feet overall with nailed, dimensional lumber frame, recent cattle chute and loading pens to the right outside wall.

The tenant house appears to be located on the site of the Peddicord house, suggested by the names of individuals buried in the family cemetery adjacent to the house and by the county atlases that indicate this as Mrs. Peddicords residence in 1861 and 1877.

The Peddicord Archeology Site (15CK450) consists of the historic house once stood on present location of a frame tenant house. Cemetery is still present and in fairly good state of preservation except for being overgrown. Single-hole outhouse is still in operation (although definitely in need of retirement). House yard is demarcated by a fence on three sides; the original rear fence has been torn down but fence row is still discernable. Other modern features include dog pens, rooster pens, and a frame storage building/ studio that is about 20 years old. Part of the house foundation is stone and probably dates from the original house. A cistern is located in the rear yard. It is still used for the tenant's water source. House yard yield moderate quantities of late 19th century artifacts but house is shown on both the 1861 and 1877 Clark County atlases (Hewitt and Beers & Co., respectively). The cemetery contains members of the Peddicord, Poindexter and Morton Families. The Peddicords are shown at this site on the two above mentioned maps. Poindexters and Moores lived nearby and probably intermarried with the Peddicords. Most of the stones in the cemetery are manufactured marked stones, but a few graves are marked with roughly shaped field stones. These graves occur in the west end of the cemetery as does the single Morton grave. The middle row is all Peddicords and the east end contains Poindexters. Death dates of the

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Peddicords and Poindexters are intermixed and range from the 1850's to the 1880's. The Morton grave has a death date of 1902 which is the latest one in the cemetery. The cemetery is surrounded with a stone wall without an entrance. A fragment of stone fence runs diagonally from the NE corner of the cemetery to the corner of the house yard.

- 54. 7551 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings  
Non-contributing: 5 buildings

In the Grant Smith Log House (Ck-57), the log portion of the dwelling appears to be on its original foundation, although it has been extensively renovated within the past 15 years. It is a one and one-half story, single pen, square hewn, saddle or "V" notched log dwelling, probably dating from the late settlement or early antebellum (circa 1825-40), with a single room. There is a one and one-half story lateral frame addition (creating a hall-parlor or central passage configuration) and rear story and a half ell. The building has recently been extensively remodeled/renovated. The three-bay front has paired, replacement sash windows flanking a double door, central entry with transom light (this entry in log portion). The logs are exposed, square hewn, with concrete chinking. It has an asphalt shingle gable roof with two, non-original brick interior end chimneys, a new front shed porch with concrete slab base and square wood posts. The logs are exposed to mid-wall height on the second floor with wood shingles extending to the gable ends. The rear ell is sided with wood shingles, has replacement sash windows, a shed porch along the west side and single vehicle garage in the north end.

East of the dwelling, in the domestic yard area is an underground root cellar with frame vestibule sided with clapboard and metal gable roof.

There are also a modern dwelling, two modern barns, and two modern outbuildings on the property.

- 55. Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 structures  
Non-contributing: 1 building

Contributing elements on the property include the bridge on Grimes Mill Road over Boone Creek which is a half Pratt truss

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steel structure supported by concrete abutments and sections of the original stone dam for Grimes Mill in Boone Creek (#33). On the creek bank is a modern stone dwelling with stone mailbox.

**56. 7510 Grimes Mill Road**

Contributing: 1 structure and 2 sites  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The property includes a pre-1940 quarry, ford on Boone Creek north of the confluence with Boggs Fork, a stone wall along the Grimes Mill Road frontage, and a modern stone house.

**57. 7582 Grimes Mill Road**

Contributing: 3 buildings

The Davis Farm House (Ck-541) is a two-story, five-bay, frame, vernacular, late 19th century dwelling with clapboard siding; paired vertical divided two-light windows; central replacement entry door; end brick chimneys (the east chimney with corbelled cap); full front shed porch; two front sash windows replacements; shed rear addition across the back. The building is in fair to poor condition with no domestic outbuildings. There are two barns built pre-1940.

**58. 7582 Grimes Mill Road**

Contributing: 2 structures and 1 site  
Non-contributing: 5 buildings

The property contains the following contributing elements: a free standing stone wall along the Grimes Mill frontage, stone culvert in the vicinity of a tributary crossing Boone Creek on Grimes Mill Road, and a archeological site. The non-contributing elements are a modern house and four modern barns.

The archeological site (15FA451) consists of midden and some structural foundations of a site once occupied by a log and frame house. A house was recently rebuilt on the same plan, using the lines of the original foundation. The rear and side yard contain archeological midden and evidence of other structures. The midden was not particularly rich in artifacts. House lot probably once surrounded by stone fence, remnants of which remain. Later fencing was wire but has now been removed for most part. Rear porch covers but did not destroy the cistern used for water source. Rear yard fence line contains several areas where

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structures probably once stood. Archeological midden is evident in rear yard. Northwest corner has stone foundation which forms part of outline of a structure possibly used as a laundry. The southwest corner (in front yard) has depression which may also be the former location of a structure. The former barn was a log tobacco barn. Some of the logs are still preserved and in the possession of the owner, but both log structures were too deteriorated to salvage. Modern barn now stands on site of former barn.

No documentary research was undertaken on this site. The 1861 Hewitt and 1877 Beers maps do not show anything in this area, but the site undoubtedly dates back to the 19th century, judging from the log construction. Its location is rather remote, and sites like this frequently were omitted from large regional maps of the 19th century.

**59. 7534 Grimes Mill Road**

Non-contributing: 1 building

The property contains a modern house.

**60. 7536 Grimes Mill Road**

Non-contributing: 1 building

There is a modern dwelling on the property.

**61. Grimes Mill Road**

Non-contributing: 1 building

There is a modern house on the property.

**62. Grimes Mill Road**

Contributing: 1 building

Non-contributing: 1 structure

There are a modern house and modern trailer on the property.

The bungalow (Ck-544) is a frame, one story, rectangular, turn of the century, vernacular residence with asphalt shingled gable roof, bay facade with four right (north) bays recessed beneath an extended gable that is supported on non-original, rough cedar posts. The building has two interior brick chimneys and a concrete block foundation. The building looks strikingly



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similar to small town train stations built at the turn of the century throughout Kentucky.

- 63. Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building

There is a three-bay, one-story, weatherboarded dwelling with the entry in the gable end and a stone foundation.

- 64. 7950 Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 4 buildings

There are a modern dwelling and 3 modern barns on the property which has frontage along Boone Creek. None of the structures are visible from the road.

- 65. 7950 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings, 3 structures, and 1 site  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings and 1 structure

The Jarrod Wilson Property (Ck-60) includes an early nineteenth century dwelling, two interior stone walls, tobacco barn, cemetery and a stone horse jump. There are two modern barns. The entry is framed by castellated stone gate house with a horse jump built into the side wall.

The Jarrod Wilson House (Ck-60), built circa 1814, is a three-bay, one and one-half story, Flemish bond brick, hall-parlor building. Jarrod Wilson died in 1841 and is buried in the cemetery on the property.

- 66. Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
No standing structures

- 67. 7524 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 1 building and 2 structures  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings

There is a four-bay, one-story weatherboarded, saddlebag dwelling. There are stone fences along the Athens-Boonesboro frontage and the east property line.

The property also contains two non-contributing modern outbuildings.

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68. **Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
No standing structures

69. **Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 3 buildings

Deed research has not been performed on this property, a tenant dwelling. It may have association with Pettits Mill, located to the west, or it may be a farm tenant dwelling built for workers at an adjacent or nearby farm.

The property also includes a two-story, weatherboarded, T-plan and two pre-1940 barns.

70. **Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings, 1 structure and 1 site

The property includes a one-story, four-bay, weatherboarded dwelling with a porch with a scalloped frieze, a vertical boarded outbuilding, a section of the old alignment of Athens-Boonesboro Road, and a stone fence.

The frame house below Pettits Mill (Ck-545) is a one story, frame dwelling, built very near the south shoulder of Athens-Boonesboro Road, east of Pettits Mill (Fa-157). The house is built below the grade of the present road. It is a small, saddlebag, two-room plan dwelling with four-bay front (w,d,d,w), sash windows, clapboard siding, central brick chimney, asphalt shingled gable roof, a shed porch supported by posts with decorative frieze work, a rear gable addition with side entry.

71. **7463 Athens-Boonesboro Road**  
Contributing: 1 building and 6 structures  
Non-contributing: 6 buildings

The Pettit Mill Complex (Fa-158) is located east and north of Athens-Boonesboro Road on the west bank of Boone Creek in Fayette County. The site area slopes gradually east to the creek and contains one historic building, one stone fence along Athens-Boonesboro Road, interior boundary fence, dam, pond area, mill race and stone abutments. During the 20th century, the mill features included a race, trail race, sluice, wheel, etc. that were removed when the mill building was enlarged to accommodate a restaurant and bar. Since 1949, the property has been owned and

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operated as a Christian Camp. There are four modern cottages, and a managers residence associated with the use of the site as a camp.

The stone fences, which date circa 1800-20, are listed as survey site Fa-158-2. Two significant lengths of dry laid rock fence are associated with the Pettit Mill complex. The first length is located north of the present alignment of the Athens-Boonesboro Road. The fence is of randomly-laid, roughly quarried limestone, uncoursed, dry-laid, and with no remaining coping stones. The walls have ben heaved by the building of the present road but are in fairly good condition with some partial breaching. The second length of rock fence is an edge fence, that forms the north boundary of the mill property. This fence extends several hundred feet from near the Athens-Boonesboro Road downhill to the stone abutments of the Pettit dam. The edge fence is of large, rock, some of it apparently platter rock, picked from the surface or shallow quarries and the edging angle varies with the slope. As the grade steepens, the rocks are laid more vertically. The fence is approximately 42 inches high, slightly battered and approximately 235 feet in length.

The property is a milling/distilling complex, established in the 1790's, probably either by Charles Hazelrigg or Evan Francis. The mill operated as the Pettit Mill since 1832 when Nathaniel Pettit purchased the tract. His son, James, purchased his father's large landholdings (including the mill) in 1845. James Pettit's daughter, Sarah (later Sarah Garrett), inherited the property containing the mill. Following the Civil War, the property also contained a distillery.

Pettit Mill Complex Archeological Site (15Fa213) is one of the foremost mills in the area, this site should be considered significant not only as a stone structure but also for its archeological remains. It retains many features of its former milling function, such as the dam, pond area, mill race and stone abutments as well as the original stone mill building.

The beautifully preserved stone mill building still stands at the site, but is the only building remaining from the mill operation. Other buildings on the site once consisted of a distillery, a residence, and a warehouse. Structures including a mill dam, mill pond, mill race excavated as a channel diversion of Boone's Creek, and large stone abutments that probably

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supported sluice gates. The mill was powered, probably in the late nineteenth century, by an overshot wheel mounted on the side of the building near the road (now covered by later construction), and fed with water coming from an overland flume or penstock from the mill race further upstream. The original stone mill has chamfered posts, hewn beam interior structure, wood lintels and keystone arch in an outside wall. It has a renovated corner fireplace which produced the only source of heat in the building. There are two doors on the north side, one of each on the front and rear walls; two original windows on the south side now open as doors. The water table is chamfered. Basement has flagstone floor and stone pillars supporting massive beams; one cast metal gear remains outside the original basement near where the wheel was probably located. The Pettit Mill is one of three or four mills which operated in the Boone/Boggs Creek area from the 1790's to the early twentieth century. It is exceptionally well preserved in many respects.

A wing with a stone foundation was built on to the building in the 1940's when the site operated as Gentry's Old Mill, a dance hall and restaurant. There is a concrete slab floor in the basement below this addition. However, this area probably was once open to allow wagons to pull up to a loading area. The most obvious dam on the site is not original. It was built during the Gentry tenure to form a swimming pool. An earlier dam is further upstream and is only about half as high as it originally was, and no longer dams appreciable amounts of water. This dam is approximately 800 to 900 feet upstream of the mill building. It is built on the main channel and once backed up water into large mill pond which is now only observable as a widened area in the channel with an island in the middle. A mill race was dug to divert water to the penstock which ran over land to the wheel. The tail race waters were controlled probably by a sluice gate anchored between two massive stone abutments.

The present property boundaries enclose 10.8 acres purchased by Bluegrass Christian Camp on July 29, 1939.

The 1861 Hewitt map shows this site as grist mill under control of "Misses Pettit". The 1877 Beers Atlas indicates a Grist Mill, Distillery and the Walter & Reed Bonded Warehouse on this site. An 1891 Fayette County map shows a mill and building which was the residence of J.W. Morton (probably should be J.G. Morton as in deed reference). The tract is bounded by a stone

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fence along the present course of Athens-Boonesboro Road (an old road once entered the property at the northwest corner), stone fences along the northeasterly and northwesterly sides, and Boone's Creek on the east and southeasterly boundary. The mill pond area and part of the mill race is on adjoining property belonging to the Pursleys. The stone fencing includes both edge fencing type (rocks laid vertically) and dry laid rock with diagonally placed coping. Another stone fence is just west of the mill building; it was present when the Christian Camp purchased; Rev. Byers had it rebuilt, using the original random ashlar blocks and proving new pillars. It looks like a formal entrance way similar to that at the Old Taylor Distillery. It probably was a terminus for the old road which entered the site from the northeast.

Rev. Byers remembers the residence, presumably for the millers, which was a two story frame house; a concrete block bath house was built on the back of this structure by the Christian Camp; it still stands. There was a coal shed for the house between the tennis court and a walnut tree. A "barn" which could have been a former distillery or warehouse building also stood near the stone entry wall but has now been torn down. Archeological remains of these buildings may still be present.

**72. Athens-Boonesboro Road**

Contributing: 1 structure, 1 site  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The site contains a quarry in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Athens-Boonesboro Road and Boone Creek, the Athens-Boonesboro Road bridge which has stone abutments, and a modern dwelling.

**73. 7560 Athens-Boonesboro Road**

Contributing: 10 buildings  
Non-contributing: 4 buildings

The property consists of one main dwelling, a tenant house, three tobacco barns, and two stock barns and three modern outbuildings. The Col. James Browning House or Spruce Hill (Ck-59) is a three-bay, two-story, side-gabled, weatherboarded, late nineteenth century, central passage dwelling. The central bay with its wall gable projects. Windows are segmentally arched and there are brackets beneath the eaves. The tenant house is a four-

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bay, two-story, saddlebag dwelling with asbestos siding over the original exterior material

74. **Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The property consists of a modern brick dwelling dating from the 1950's.

75. **7543 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building and 1 structure

The property has one pre-1940 barn and a stone fence along the Grimes Mill Road frontage.

76. **Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 3 buildings  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The property includes a turn of the century dwelling, two pre-1940 barns, and one modern outbuilding. There are also two modern barns.

77. **7585 Grimes Mill Road**  
There are no standing structures.

78. **Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 structures  
Non-contributing: 1 building

The property contains a modern dwelling, a stone spring house, and stone fence along Grimes Mill Road frontage.

79. **7584 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 1 building

The property contains a one and one-half story, three-bay, weatherboarded bungalow with shed-roofed dormer

80. **Grimes Mill Road**  
There are no standing structures.

81. **7581 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 buildings

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There are two pre-1940 barn on the property.

**82. 7581 Grimes Mill Road**

There are no standing structures on the property.

**83. 7581 Grimes Mill Road**  
Contributing: 2 structures

There are a stone culvert over tributary of Boone Creek and stone retaining walls line the creek.

**84. Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 2 buildings and 1 structure

The property contains a modern house, modern barn, and trailer.

**85. Grimes Mill Road**  
Non-contributing: 1 building, 1 site

St. Huberts Episcopal Church (Ck-56) completed in 1969 is a modern one and one-half story, three-bay, stone nave plan church building with the entry in the gable end. The entry doors were carved by John Jacob Niles, a nationally known folk song writer who lived in the vicinity. There a modern cemetery to the east of the church building and a modern stone bell tower to the north.

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Fayette and Clark Counties, KentuckySection number 7 Page 45**E. Registration Requirements**

The test for determination of contributing and non-contributing resources in the Boone Creek Historic District is the degree to which the resources contribute to our understanding of how the historic patterns of agricultural development in rural Fayette County responded to the natural features of the Boone Creek area. The significance of the district for criterion A is related to the district's ability as a whole to increase our understanding of these agricultural development patterns in Fayette County by seeing how they were affected by the setting of Boone Creek which differs from other rural areas of Fayette County by virtue of the steepness of the terrain, geology, and deep, narrow stream valleys. The cultural resources in the district which elucidate the patterns in the Boone Creek area through their retention of historic integrity factors will be considered contributing while those which disrupt the patterns or do not add to the knowledge will be considered non-contributing. The Boone Creek Historic District is also significant under criterion C as a distinct entity, i.e., a district.

The aspects of integrity which are most important for the Boone Creek Rural Historic District are location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Design and workmanship as displayed by individual buildings are not as important for communicating the important historic patterns as is the buildings' relationship to natural resources or other cultural resources. Structures and sites including rock fences, mill races, dams, quarries, stream fords, distillery foundations, and segments of abandoned roadways are as significant as buildings in communicating the patterns in the district.

**Location**

For the Boone Creek Rural Historic District, location is one of the most important facets of integrity because the relationship of the individual buildings and structures to one another and the natural elements gives us a basis to compare the patterns in the Boone Creek area to those found in other areas in rural Fayette County. For example, the remaining settlement era buildings and/or sites do not relate to and are usually not visible from the remaining early nineteenth century road system. They are located on mid-points of slopes above the floodplains and are oriented to streams or drainageways which were the basis of the original late



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eighteenth century transportation network. The choice of location was also influenced by access to springs which historically have served as the main source of water. The road system has changed since the settlement era, but many of the modern farmsteads built today in the Boone Creek area continue to be located on side slopes to access the springs because water is still a limiting factor in the development of the Boone Creek area. The new development in the Boone Creek area tends not to be visible from the roads due to the location of the building sites, topography and the wooded ravines. While the attractiveness of the Boone Creek area has led people to construct a number of new houses here since World War II, and while these dwellings are visible from the current roads, the individual or cumulative impact of these non-contributing features does not substantially impair our ability to perceive the district's historically significant qualities.

**Setting**

The setting of Boone Creek is characterized by an openness on the ridge tops counterbalanced by a sense of closure as one descends into the narrow creek valleys. This spatial quality relates to management choices made by the early settlers which have been perpetuated by the present inhabitants of the Boone Creek area. The ridge tops, which have deeper soil and gentler terrain than the ravines, were cleared for use as pastures for grazing and fields for row crops while the steep slopes of the stream ravines remained wooded. The pattern is still visible. Open fields on the uplands are defined by early nineteenth century stone fences or fence rows. Most of the farmsteads in the area which have perpetuated this pattern would be considered contributing. Historically, the only buildings along the floodplains of the streams were structures associated with mills and distilleries. Dwellings found today in the floodplains of Boone Creek and its tributaries are almost always modern. Their presence contradicts our understanding of the historical development pattern of the area and so such features would be considered non-contributing. The number of such modern structures is small enough so that the historically significant integrity of setting is maintained.

**Materials**

The use of locally-quarried limestone for building facades, foundations, chimneys, walls, fences, dams, and entry piers is distinctive in the Boone Creek area. In many cases, the limestone

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can be traced to specific quarries within the district. Some of the modern houses within the district are made of recycled stone from the stone fences. The native cedar and hardwoods have contributed to the prevalence of frame and weatherboarded buildings in the area. Historically, brick was been used for only for two Federal-era buildings in the Boone Creek area, Cleveland-Rogers House (#42) and Jarrod Wilson House (#65). Modern weatherboarded and stone houses are by definition non-contributing, but are more compatible with the traditional building materials found in the Boone Creek area. Brick houses, except for those listed above, will be considered non-contributing and a greater impact on the retention of integrity of materials overall.

**Feeling**

The narrow tree-canopied lanes impart the feeling of the scale of a nineteenth century transportation system. The dry-laid stone fences which line the narrow lanes and define the fields are also a distinctive characteristic of the Boone Creek area. All of the roadways in the district, Athens-Boonesboro, Grimes Mill and McCalls Mill, were built to access the mills in the early nineteenth century and retain hairpin curves and steep grades more easily negotiated by a horse-drawn wagon than by a twentieth century automobile. Resources which were completed after the period of significance, but are built upon the foundations of earlier properties and retain the same orientation, size, scale of original buildings have been considered contributing as in the case of the Hunt Master's House (#33) completed in 1948, but on the site of an earlier house occupied by the miller employed by Grimes Mill. The reuse of sites from an earlier era to perform a more modern function is commonly found in the district. By the same token, some rock fences rebuilt on the site of earlier rock fences would be considered contributing. In deciding whether post-WWII features maintain an integrity of feeling, the eligibility criteria's distinction, "integral part", was used. Only those modern features which can be seen as integral parts of the historic district are said to contribute. For a post-WWII feature to qualify that way, it must be built on the site/foundation of an earlier resource and maintain the characteristics which define the district's historic qualities.

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**Association**

The resources within the district have an association with the events or choices made by the early inhabitants relative to the partition of land for agricultural uses. The sizes of fields, the layout of the roads, the siting of buildings reflect early nineteenth century agricultural technology. The Boone Creek area communicates a pre-industrial landscape when agricultural products were processed locally and the diversity of operations within an area was important to facilitate self-sufficiency. This scale and evidence of interconnectedness existed in other areas of Fayette County, but has been removed from those places as the landscape was transformed for twentieth century agricultural operations. Those interconnected relationships are still very visible within the Boone Creek area.

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Fayette and Clark Counties, KentuckySection number 8 Page 1**SECTION 8; SIGNIFICANCE**

The Boone Creek Rural Historic District is locally significant under criterion A for the theme of agriculture for the period from 1790 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 patterns of settlement and agricultural development 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 "Settlement and Early Development of Fayette County, Kentucky, 1775-1820."

The district nomination is based on site information and research from an architectural and archeological survey of the Boone Creek area done by Chris Amos and Nancy O'Malley in 1991, as the result of a project sponsored by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Land and Nature Trust of the Bluegrass, a private non-profit conservation organization. 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 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, the scarcity of arable land and the ownership of large tracts by a few families have limited the population of the Boone Creek area with the result that the impact of modern agricultural improvements have not been as profound here as in other parts of rural Fayette County. The building restraints imposed by the natural features of the area, including steep slopes, shallow soils above the bedrock, and the difficulty in obtaining water, have also restrained development in the Boone Creek area until recent years. These factors have aided the preservation of settlement era sites, rock fences, quarries, and mill races, types of historic resources which have been particularly vulnerable to destruction during the twentieth

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century conversion of traditional diversified farms to intensively developed horse farms in the north and western parts of rural Fayette County.

The Boone Creek Rural Historic District retains several sites from the settlement period which supply information about the choices made during the period about locations and spatial relationships within the domestic complexes. All of the settlement sites within the Boone Creek area are located on a hillside, not in the floodplain or on ridgetops. The sites are oriented to streams or drainageways, which were followed by the area first transportation network. An examples of a settlement era resource is the Bibb-Adams archeological site (15Fa212 and #8) which includes the shell of a log dwelling with a stone foundation and chimney and is oriented to an old road along Boggs Fork. The site also contains a stone-lined cistern, root cellar, ice house, and rock fences.

Other dwellings that date to the early nineteenth century are significant for providing data on the siting of the dwellings and associated structures. The Grimes House (Fa-167 and #34) consists of two stone sections, one completed circa 1805 and the other circa 1813. The main block of the house is oriented to the southeast towards an early road remnant which runs parallel to Boone Creek and which connected the Grimes Mill (Fa-168 and #33) to the distillery (15Fa211 and #34). The present alignment of Grimes Mill Road is located northeast of the Grimes House. Associated with the Grimes House are a privy foundation, family cemetery, spring, rock fences, rock retaining walls, and quarry.

The Boone Creek area also provides information about settlement era agricultural processing centers through the two inland mill buildings (#33 and #71) and one mill site near the river (#44). The regular spacing of the mills along Boone Creek suggests both regulatory restrictions and the viability of the local market. The dates of construction relative to locations suggest the initial importance of the Kentucky River as a regional transportation system for the movement of agricultural products. The district demonstrates the expansion of the primary inland transportation routes from linkages between communities such as Athens to the Cleveland-Rogers Mill (15Fa217 and #44) and the river via the Cleveland Landing Road to routes between communities as in the case of the Athens-Boonesboro Road. As the number of inland grist mills increased, farmers no longer had to

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cope with the torturous, steep routes through the river terrain to haul grain down to and processed flour and meal up from the Cleveland-Rogers Mill. The locational drawbacks and improved access to other mills contributed to the closure of the Cleveland-Rogers Mill after it burned in the 1860's.

By 1786, most of the acreage in lower reaches of Boone Creek on the west side of its juncture with the Kentucky River was owned by Eli Cleveland who built a tobacco inspection station there circa 1789. By 1796, Cleveland had established a diversified trading center on his property with a grist mill, hemp mill, and warehouses (#44). He also owned a ferry for access across the river to Madison County. Cleveland Landing was operated in the nineteenth century by the Rogers family who acquired Cleveland's holdings in 1801, and the landing provided a vital function for transportation until the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad was completed to Chilesburg 4 miles north of Athens in 1872. Today, there are no above ground structures at the site of Cleveland Landing and no archeological survey work has been done, but the site appears to be undisturbed and so may have potential to yield information about late eighteenth century travel and trade patterns.

Joseph and Jeremiah Rogers purchased Cleveland's acreage including the grist mill (#44) and the river landing in 1801. The Rogers family continued to operate the facility known as the Cleveland-Rogers Mill until it was destroyed by a fire in the 1860's. Upstream approximately 1.5 miles from the Cleveland-Rogers Mill was the mill (#33) built and operated by Charles S. Grimes who received permission to build the mill dam in 1805. Upstream from Grimes Mill adjacent to the Athens-Boonesboro Road ford of Boone Creek is Pettit's Mill (# 71) owned in the mid-nineteenth century by James and Nathaniel Pettit. Prior to the Pettits, the mill was owned by Nathaniel Francis and Charles Hazelrigg. Charles Hazelrigg, who owned and operated the mill between 1791 and 1798, was probably also the builder of the structure.

Two other archeological sites consisting of a dam (#30 and Fa-615) possibly associated with John McCall's mill and a stone foundation (#1 and 15Fa216) possibly associated with Owen Winn's mill along Boggs Fork are also probable mill sites within the district. Roads named Parkers Mill, Higbee Mill, Bowmans Mill, Evans Mill, Clays Mill in other rural sections of Fayette County

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undoubtedly once provided access to grist mills, but today, there are no other standing structures associated with mills in the county. The number and density of early nineteenth century mills in the area indicate the prevalence of local processing of farm produce prior to industrialization and support the historical description of the Athens-Boone Creek area as a producer of corn and wheat (Perrin, 1882: 483-484).

A distillery was associated with the Cleveland's Mill prior to his sale of the property at the mouth of Boone Creek to the Rogers in 1801. The distillery was in operation until the 1860's when both the mill and distillery were destroyed by a fire. Two other small distilleries were built circa 1872-1875 and 1868 respectively at Pettit's (#71) and Grimes's (#33) mills on the upper reaches of Boone Creek. The Grimes industrial and trading complex composed of the archeological site of the distillery, the road connecting it to the mill, the flax factory foundation where bags were made for the flour and meal, and Grimes Mill (#33) itself can have the potential to tell us much about the processing of the raw agricultural products from the Boone Creek region and the spatial arrangement of rural trading centers in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Another rural trading center formed around Pettit's Mill (#71) after 1861. On the 1877 Beers Atlas for Fayette County, the area around Pettit's Mill on the Athens-Boonesboro Road includes the grist mill, a distillery, bonded warehouse, store, and three dwellings.

Prior to 1855, the hemp business or the manufacture of bagging and cordage was most important industry in Fayette County (Perrin, 1882: 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 vicinity including the one at Cleveland's Landing and the one in the vicinity of Grimes Mill (#32 and 15Fa209) and two bagging and rope factories in Athens (Perrin, 1882: 491).

The dates and locations of the mills coupled with the road construction orders from the county order book demonstrate how roads were built to connect the mills which were becoming small trading centers to each other and to convenient fords across

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streams. Both Grimes and Pettit's Mills were located on roads which connected Fayette and Clark counties. In 1808, the Fayette county magistrates appointed commissioners to view a road to Grimes Mill from the Cleveland Landing Road. Other road remnants suggest a tertiary system used to link functions within large landholding like those held by the Grimes family. The presence of high rock palisades along much of Boone Creek made some areas bordering the creek impassable without a detour into the water. To bypass the palisades, the early nineteenth century transportation routes in the Boone Creek area left the creek valley and climbed to the ridges and hillsides through a series of steep grades and hairpin curves to complete the connections. In other areas of rural Fayette County, the early roads along creek corridors follow a gentler terrain are not impeded by stone palisades.

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 many of which were in operation as early as 1805 to provide stone for the mill buildings, dams, road surfaces, and rock fences. The quarries, which are often near the buildings for which they supplied the stone, are 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 the north side of the Athens-Boonesboro Road near its crossing of Boone Creek and the Richmond Road (US 25) frontage of the Cleveland-Rogers House (#42 and Fa-137). Rock fences form farm boundaries and enclose croplands at the Bibb-Adams site (#8) and the Pettit-Simmons House (#1). In the Boone Creek area, fields have stayed small and relate to the agricultural technology available in the nineteenth century. For



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instance the front domestic yard and rear garden area at the Cleveland-Rogers House are separated from the agricultural operations by rock fence.

Rock fences have been destroyed in other rural areas of the county due deterioration sometimes caused by the natural freeze-thaw action. 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.

In contrast to the settlement era dwellings which were oriented to transportation routes along waterways, the later nineteenth century houses are oriented to the turnpikes as in the case of the Cleveland-Rogers House (#42 and Fa-137) on Richmond Road (US 25). The Cleveland-Rogers House does, however, reuse the site on which Eli Cleveland built the initial log structures circa 1786. The site also includes a smokehouse and log crib barn from the early nineteenth century.

Due to the long tenure of large tracts of land by a limited number families during the mid- to late-nineteenth century in the Boone Creek area, few new farmsteads or dwelling sites were developed. The dwellings completed in the 1860's such as the Pettit-Simmons House (#1 and Fa-137) were built on the sites of earlier dwellings. This practice continued to the turn-of-the-century, when a new dwelling (#44) was built in the same relationship as the original dwelling to the mid-nineteenth century outbuildings on a farm near the Cleveland-Rogers Mill.

The late nineteenth century dwellings within the area retain the orientation to the turnpikes and are located on the highest point on the farm which is often some distance from the road as in the case of the Col. James Browning House or Spruce Hill (#73 and Ck-59) on the Athens-Boonesboro Rd. The dwelling forms the center of the complex with the outbuildings arranged at right angles to it.

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**Section 10: Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property: 4060 +/-**

**UTM References**

	Zone	Northing	Easting
A	16	4201960	731120
B	16	4202140	736800
C	16	4196900	736940
D	16	4196720	731320

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The verbal boundary descriptions of the properties included within the 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 are listed by district number and corresponding PVA reference.

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.

**Fayette County**

District #/ Address	RSA Map #
1. 7134 Athens Boonesboro Rd.	33
2. 525 McCalls Mill Road	33
3. 671 McCalls Mill Road	33
4. 701 McCalls Mill Road	33
5. 755 McCalls Mill Road	33
6. 785 McCalls Mill Road	33
7. 768 Cleveland Road	33
8. 823 Cleveland Road	33

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9.	921/963 McCalls Mill Road	33
10.	6855 Grimes Mill Road	33
11.	754/800 Cleveland Road	33
12.	1016 Cleveland Road	33
13.	876 Cleveland Road	33
14.	1060 Cleveland Road	33
15.	6685/6719 Grimes Mill Road	33
16.	6710 Grimes Mill Road	33
17.	6824 Grimes Mill Road	33
18.	6870 Grimes Mill Road	33
19.	6970 Grimes Mill Road	33
20.	1245 Grimes Mill Road	33
21.	7210 Grimes Mill Road	33
22.	7256 Grimes Mill Road	33
23.	7356 Grimes Mill Road	33
24.	7380 Grimes Mill Road	33
25.	264 McCalls Mill Road	33
25a.	7466 Athens Boonesboro Road	33
26.	310 McCalls Mill Road	33
27.	520 McCalls Mill Road	33
28.	7041/7115 Grimes Mill Road	33
29.	600 McCalls Mill Road	33
30.	510 McCalls Mill Road	33
31.	7211 Grimes Mill Road	33
32.	7497 Grimes Mill Road	33
33.	7520 Grimes Mill Road	33
34.	7416/7624 Grimes Mill Road	33
35.	7074/7050 Grimes Mill Road	33
36.	7010 Grimes Mill Road	33
37.	1110 McCalls Mill Road	33
38.	1140 McCalls Mill Road	33
39.	1220 McCalls Mill Road	33
40.	8005 Richmond Road	33
41.	8043 Richmond Road	35
41a.	8039 Richmond Road	35
42.	8151 Richmond Road	35
43.	8291 Richmond Road	35
44.	8385 Richmond Road	35
71.	7463 Athens Boonesboro Road	33

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## Clark County

## District #/ Address

## PVA Map #: Parcel

45.	7515 Grimes Mill Rd.	3:1
45a.	Grimes Mill Rd.	3:2
46.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:15
47.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:14
48.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:16
49.	7525 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:14
50.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:15
51.	Grimes Mill Rd.	9:1.01
52.	7527 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:16
53.	Grimes Mill Rd.	9:1
54.	7551 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:17
55.	7500 Grimes Mill Rd.	2:13
56.	7510 Grimes Mill Rd.	2:11 & 12
57.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:17
58.	7582 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:7
59.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:13
60.	7536 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:12
61.	7075 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:11
62.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:9
63.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:8
64.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:5
65.	7950 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:1
66.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:10
67.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:6
68.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:5.01
69.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:5
70.	Grimes Mill Rd.	2:4
71.	See Fayette Co. listings	
72.	7515 Athens Boonesboro Rd.	2:3
72a.	Athens Boonesboro Rd.	2:2
73.	Athens Boonesboro Rd.	8:26
74.	7601 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:2
75.	7543 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:3.02
76.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:3
77.	7585 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:3.01
78.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:3.05
79.	7584 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:4
80.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:3.04
81.	Grimes Mill Rd.	8:20
82.	7581 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:3.03
83.	7581 Grimes Mill Rd.	8:6

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- |     |                 |      |
|-----|-----------------|------|
| 84. | Grimes Mill Rd. | 8:10 |
| 85. | Grimes Mill Rd. | 8:18 |

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary excludes the modern development along Richmond Road (US 25) to the east, subdivision of Athens Boonesboro Road frontage into smaller lots on the north and follows the boundary of the study area as defined by Amos and O'Malley on the south and east.

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SITE #: 1  
PHOTO #: 1  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: PETTIT-SIMMONS FARMSTEAD (FA-156)  
ADDRESS: 7134 ATHENS BOONESBORO RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM INTERSECTION OF ATHENS BOONESBORO ROAD AND MCCALLS  
MILL RD LOOKING SOUTHWEST

SITE #: 9  
PHOTO #: 2  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: SADDLE SHOP (FA-613)  
ADDRESS: 963 MCCALLS MILL RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM INTERSECTION OF MCCALLS MILL RD AND GRIMES MILL RD  
LOOKING NORTHWEST

SITE #: 34  
PHOTO #: 3  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: GRIMES MILL RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX (FA-167)  
ADDRESS: 7416 GRIMES MILL RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM GRIMES MILL RD. LOOKING SOUTHEAST

SITE #: 34, 32  
PHOTO #: 4  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: GRIMES FLAX MILL SITE (15FA 209), GRIMES  
HOUSE (FA-167)  
ADDRESS; 7497 AND 7416 GRIMES MILL RD  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM GRIMES MILL ROAD LOOKING NORTHWEST



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SITE #: 33  
PHOTO #: 5  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: HUNT MASTER'S HOUSE (FA-10)  
ADDRESS: 7520 GRIMES MILL RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM GRIMES MILL RD. LOOKING NORTHEAST

SITE #: 33  
PHOTO #: 6  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: GRIMES MILL (FA-168)  
ADDRESS: 7520 GRIMES MILL RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF GRIMES MILL RD. LOOKING SOUTHEAST

SITE #: 42  
PHOTO #: 7  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: CLEVELAND-ROGERS HOUSE (FA-137)  
ADDRESS: RICHMOND RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM RICHMOND RD. LOOKING NORTHEAST

SITE #: 44  
PHOTO #: 8  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: FARM AT ROGERS MILL (FA-138)  
ADDRESS: 8385 RICHMOND RD.  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM RICHMOND RD. LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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SITE #: 71  
PHOTO #: 9  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: PETTIT MILL COMPLEX (FA-158) AND  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (15FA213)  
ADDRESS: 7463 ATHENS BOONESBORO RD  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM ATHENS BOONESBORO RD. LOOKING NORTHEAST

SITE #: 25  
PHOTO #: 10  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: STONE FENCE  
ADDRESS: 264 MCCALLS MILL RD  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM ATHENS BOONESBORO RD. LOOKING SOUTHWEST

PHOTO #: 11  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: SITES # 65 AND #73  
ADDRESS: GRIMES MILL RD. (CLARK CO.)  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM INTERSECTION OF ATHENS BOONESBORO ROAD AND GRIMES  
MILL RD LOOKING SOUTH

PHOTO #: 12  
GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT  
HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: SITES #75 AND 76  
ADDRESS: GRIMES MILL RD. (CLARK CO.)  
PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL  
NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL  
VIEW: FROM GRIMES MILL RD. LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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PHOTO #: 13

GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: SITE #85

ADDRESS: GRIMES MILL RD. (CLARK CO.)

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW: FROM GRIMES MILL RD. LOOKING EAST AT SPRINGHOUSE ON  
TRIBUTARY OF BOONE CREEK

PHOTO #: 14

GROUP NOMINATION: BOONE CREEK RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME: SITES #52 AND #57

ADDRESS; GRIMES MILL RD. (CLARK CO.)

PHOTOGRAPHER: H. POWELL

NEGATIVE LOCATION: KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

VIEW OR ELEVATION: FROM GRIMES MILL ROAD LOOKING SOUTH

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94000839 Date Listed: 8/19/94

Boone Creek Rural Historic District  
Property Name

Fayette County                      KY State

N/A  
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.

*[Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

8/22/94  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: Under Areas of Significance, Community Planning and Development is added.

This information was confirmed with Marty Perry of the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.

This SLR will not count should this property fall within an audit period.

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