

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Craig-Peak House  
other names/site number SC-72, Porter House  
Related Multiple Property NA

## 2. Location

street & number 556 Cane Run Road

NA
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 not for publication  
city or town Georgetown

NA
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 vicinity  
state Kentucky code KY county Scott code 209 zip code 40324

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  
\_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office**  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register  
\_\_\_ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	1	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

NA

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Federal

Greek Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: \_\_\_\_\_

walls: Brick masonry

roof: \_\_\_\_\_

other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

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**Narrative Description**

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**Summary Paragraph**

The Craig-Peak House (SC-72) was constructed in three phases between 1820 and 1860. The nominated area also includes the foundation and hearth of an early detached structure. It is located in a rural setting on the east side of Cane Run Pike between Frankfort and Ironworks Pikes approximately four miles southwest of Georgetown, in Scott County, Kentucky and lies on the waters of Cane Run, a tributary of Elkhorn Creek. This nomination will interpret the dwelling's architecture as an expression of patterns of agriculture and social development in early Scott County. Alterations and additions made to the dwelling show how local architectural trends in the early- and mid-nineteenth century carried ideas from established cities into rural spaces in Kentucky's Bluegrass Region. The area proposed for National Register listing includes 5 acres, one contributing building, and one non-contributing structure.



**Craig-Peak House, Scott County, KY UTM Coordinates: Zone 16; Easting 709361.06; Northing 4229805.18**

**Character of the Craig-Peak House Setting and Changes Over Time**

Over the years, the parcel of property associated with the Craig-Peak House has increased and decreased in acreage. At its greatest, the property was recorded with 151 acres, though the associated parcel now measures only 5 acres. Nonetheless, the dwelling's current setting remains similar to its historic setting, with a majority of the surrounding land still utilized for farming, including crops and grazing, and the addition of only a few small houses along Cane Run Pike.

Approaching the house on Cane Run Pike, and defining the original property edge, is a dry-stack stone fence. The fence turns at the entrance to the property before terminating and giving way to a single row of trees leading to the house. Situated at the top of a slight rise, the Craig-Peak House is surrounded by a relatively level domestic yard. A

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State

collection of deciduous trees is scattered about the property, providing shade for the house. Though other dwellings and agricultural structures exist within the limits of the original parcel, the Craig-Peak House stands alone on its 5-acre tract.



**Photo 1 Front Yard, Facing West (Cane Run Pike)**



**Photo 2 Side Yard, Facing South**



**Photo 3 - Craig-Peak House - Rear Yard, Facing East**



**Photo 4 - Craig-Peak House - Ruins of Detached Structure**

There are two cisterns in the yard. An above-ground cistern is located on the north side of the Greek Revival addition. It is 9-10 feet tall, constructed of cut stone, and was likely built at the same time as the addition. The second cistern is below ground and is located on the south side of the house. It is covered by a large pad of concrete and once had a pump. Though the pump has been removed, the metal cover is still in place. This cistern was likely added in the early-twentieth century.

Though Cane Run Pike, once referred to as Office Pike, retains the same route as depicted by Beers & Lanagan in their 1879 Map of Scott County, and lies west of the Craig-Peak House, the two earlier portions of the dwelling face south. This orientation was most likely chosen to capitalize on the longer hours of daylight available from the

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

south.<sup>i</sup> The southern orientation also faces the current gravel driveway, which may have once served as a road connecting the Office Pike to Cane Run Creek. In fact, the gravel drive still extends past the house to a row of agricultural buildings located on a neighboring property. Added in the mid-nineteenth century, the Craig-Peak House's Greek Revival addition faces west to Cane Run Pike.

Due to the descriptive nature of deeds, the ownership of the property will be examined in the Description. Along with this, information pertaining to the property's owners will be introduced as a means to establish a timeline and correctly identify when additions and other changes were made to the Craig-Peak House. Later deeds display various patterns in ownership, and demonstrate a level of hardship among owners, and thus will be outlined as well. In the Statement of Significance, these facts will be interpreted in the greater context of the property's history and evaluated for their merits in relation to farm culture and development in Scott County.

**Ownership of the Craig-Peak House**

The first record of the property on which the Craig-Peak House resides is an 1843 deed in which Silas Craig sells one hundred and thirty-four acres to his brother-in-law Dudley P. Peak for \$7,557.00. The deed describes the property as "a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said county of Scott and state of Kentucky on the waters of Cane Run containing about one hundred and thirty four acres be the same more or less ... being the same farm upon which the said Craig formerly resided and now occupied by Dudley P. Peak"

Though the deed does not specifically mention a dwelling it does reference Craig residing on the property, providing evidence that at least a portion of the current house existed prior to the 1843 conveyance. The price associated with the conveyance also leads one to believe that improvements, whether a dwelling or agricultural outbuildings, existed on the property at the time of the sale.

Genealogical research reveals that Craig married Peak's older sister, Paulina, in 1822.<sup>ii</sup> Coupled with the architectural details of the original portion, it is not impossible to hypothesize that the Craig-Peak House began as their first residence. A search for Silas Craig in census and property records leading up to the 1843 sale reveals that by 1832, Craig was paying taxes in Chicot County, Arkansas.<sup>iii</sup> Whether he had moved his young family there at this time is unknown. In *A Tribute to Chicot County, Arkansas*, Sheila Farrell Brannon lists Craig among nine other "pioneers" of Chicot County.<sup>iv</sup> Brannon goes on to mention other Kentucky and Scott County families who moved to Chicot County, including Offutts and Paynes, names which were well-known in the vicinity of the Craig-Peak House. Furthermore, the work states that Silas Craig "travelled extensively on foot throughout Chicot and Phillips Counties, compass in hand, and selected and located much valuable land."<sup>v</sup>

The youngest of the Peak children, Dudley Peak, married Ann Marie Martin in 1841.<sup>vi</sup> Earlier that year, Peak inherited the estate of his brother, Madison M. Peak (which consisted of various parcels of land in Chicot County, Arkansas), three hundred shares in the Real Estate Bank in Arkansas, and certain money held by his brother James

<sup>i</sup> Beers, D. G., and J. Lanagan, comps. "Map of Scott Co., Kentucky." Philadelphia: Beers & Lanagan, 1879. The Library of Congress. [www.loc.gov/item/2012593095](http://www.loc.gov/item/2012593095) Accessed 5 Aug. 2016.

<sup>ii</sup> Mickey, Mary F., *Wilhite/Wilhoit & Allied Descendants of Johann Michael Willheit and Anna Maria Hengsteler 1671 – 1994*, p. 93, [www.wikitree.com/photo.php/f/fc/Wilhoit\\_Wilhoite\\_Wilhite\\_Willhite.pdf](http://www.wikitree.com/photo.php/f/fc/Wilhoit_Wilhoite_Wilhite_Willhite.pdf), accessed 2 Oct. 2016.

<sup>iii</sup> Arkansas, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1819-1870, Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999, Ancestry.com, accessed 2 Oct. 2016.

<sup>iv</sup> Brannon, Sheila Farrell, *A Tribute to Chicot County, Arkansas, Volume 1*. (Dermott, AR: Sheila Farrell Brannon, 2000), 9. [www.sabrahome.net/text/TributeToChicotCounty.pdf](http://www.sabrahome.net/text/TributeToChicotCounty.pdf) accessed 2 Oct. 2016.

<sup>v</sup> Brannon, p. 47

<sup>vi</sup> Lineage Book : NSDAR : Volume 164 : 1921, p. 149, Ancestry.com, accessed 10 Oct. 2016.

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State

S. Peak.<sup>vii</sup> Whether or not he used his inheritance to construct the large Greek Revival addition after purchasing the property, or it was already in existence is unknown. However, being introduced to Kentucky in the late 1820s, Greek Revival had become the architectural style of choice in the Commonwealth by the 1840s and 1850s. The Peak family grew quickly over the next few years, and by the time Ann Marie passed away in 1859, she and Dudley had five children between 3 and 17 years in age.

Deeds from the nineteenth century enumerate adjoining property owners and include the names Bradley, Payne, West, Johnson and Craig. It's unknown whether any of these parcels were ever connected with the Peak family, or if Dudley tried with any great effort to expand his ownership of land in the area, though in 1856 he purchased "17 acres 1 Rood & 10 poles" from G. C. Branham.<sup>viii</sup>

In the 1880 census, Dudley is listed as the head of household with Lewis, his eldest son, daughter-in-law, and granddaughter living with him. Both Dudley and Lewis are listed as Farmers. The census also lists eight servants including a cook, house girl and boys, and farm hands. Listed as residing nearby are Solon Peak, Dudley's youngest son, and his wife Sarah, as well as B. B. Peak, who in 1883 acted as trustee in the conveyance of the property. Written a few months after the property's sale, Dudley's will mentions his "room at Solon D. Peak" and the distribution of various personal items, two mares, and his life insurance policy.<sup>ix</sup>

The original parcel and additional seventeen acres remained in Dudley's name until March 1883, when B. B. Peak, Dudley's trustee and assignee, sold the 151 acres to Lucy A. Martin.<sup>x</sup> Payment for the property, \$13,500, was divided into two payments - \$10,000 was paid at the time of the sale by James Dedman, trustee of Mrs. Lucy A. Martin, and the remaining \$3,500 was to be paid on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1885 by Martin, with six percent interest until paid. A lien was placed on the property and a notation in the deed book shows the lien was fully paid on March 24, 1888. There is also an interesting clause in the deed, which stipulates that the conveyance is to "the said Lucy A. Martin to her sole and separate use, free from the debts, interest or control of her ... husband L. Martin or any other husband she may hereafter have."<sup>xi</sup>

February 26, 1901, Lucy Martin conveyed to B. F. Bridges three parcels of land, the two purchased from B. B. Peak, and an additional tract described as "embracing the school house lot containing 37 square poles and bounded by the other two parcels and the office turnpike road." At the time of the sale, the deed cites Martin and her husband as being from Fayette County. In review of the prior deed, the Martins are not associated with any county. The 1890 census having been destroyed by fire in 1921, the 1900 census was consulted and a Lewis H. Martin and Lucy Ann Martin are listed as living in Fayette County as well. This evidence points to the Martins as owning, but not necessarily residing on the property.

The next time the property was conveyed, on February 28, 1920, it was sold to C. E. and Lula Robinson for an upfront payment of one dollar and a further sum of \$14, 800.00 to be paid in equal instalments one and two-years from the date of the sale. The deed also stipulated that Bridges would retain a lien on the property until the payments were fulfilled. It appears the Robinsons struggled to make the payments, as almost exactly two years later, on March 1 1922, they sold the property to S. J. Marshall for one dollar in hand and an agreement to satisfy the two promissory notes of \$7,400 each. The deed also tells us that C. E. Robinson paid the interest up to March 1 1922, and that S. J. Marshall was to pay any interest accrued from thence on. Additionally, the deed agreement required

<sup>vii</sup> Scott County Deed Book R, page 246.  
<sup>viii</sup> Scott County Deed Book 3, page 168.  
<sup>ix</sup> Scott County Will Books, 1796-1930  
<sup>x</sup> Scott County Deed Book 20, page 234  
<sup>xi</sup> Scott County Deed Book 20, page 234

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State

Marshall to pay \$8,000 to Robinson within twelve months. This agreement also resulted in a lien on the property, but one that was “inferior” to the lien of B. F. Bridges. Marshall also agreed to pay two-thirds of the 1922 taxes.

A note in the margin of the 1922 deed indicates the \$8,000 payment to Marshall was satisfied on its due date of March 1 1923, while a note in the margin of the 1920 deed states the lien was released to the extent of \$7,400 on December 22 1928, and fully released on July 9 1930. However, on the same date in 1930, the property was once again transferred, this time from the Marshalls to M. F. and Pearl A. Martin. The stipulations of this deed consisted of three payments to Bridges due at twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six months and equivalent to the remaining \$7,400 payment. A note in the margin of this deed shows that the lien was finally satisfied on October 2 1933.

Before coming into the hands of the Porters in 1946, the property had four other owners. In 1944, it was sold to Horace H. Wilson, Sidney C. Kinkead, and E. Reed Wilson, all of Fayette County, for “one dollar, cash in hand paid, and other good and valuable considerations” – none of which were elaborated upon. Later that year, they sold 101 acres to J. K. and Lella J. Gaugh for the same one dollar and other considerations, but with the additional agreement to pay the 1944 State and County taxes. The property description notes a “stone at 3, thence with a newly made division line N 67 W 47.85 chains to the center of the Cane Run pike at 4.” On March 1 1946, the Gaughs sold the new parcel to Whitley Carlton and Carlton sold the property on the very next day to J. A. Cottrell. Cottrell also turned the property around quickly, selling an 85.56 acre parcel one month later to Bertha Porter. An excerpt from this deed provides us with some insight into the recent series of deeds:

“for and in consideration of ONE (\$1.00) DOLLAR, cash in hand paid, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of all of which is hereby acknowledged, and for further consideration, the party of the second part hereby assumes and agrees to pay that certain lien note of J. A. Cottrell in favor of Whitley Carlton in the principle sum of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY (\$18,750.00) DOLLARS of date of March 2, 1946, and due March 2, 1947, and bearing 5% interest per annum from date until paid...”

The deed goes further to require improvements on the property be fully insured against loss with the loss clause in favor of Whitley Carlton. It also stipulates that if Bertha Porter did not make the required payments, Cottrell would be allowed to do so and “be relegated to all the rights of the said Whitley Carlton thereunder with right to foreclose and lien against said property...”

In 1990, a fifteen-acre parcel of the original property was left to Mrs. Porter’s son, Hunter Porter. His heirs then sold it in 2012 to Lanny K. & Rita M. Arnold, who sold the property in 2014 to its current owner.

**Architectural Description**

Changes made to the Craig-Peak House over time parallel the architectural evolution of many early Kentucky dwellings. Beginning with the middle one-room portion, and ending with the stylish I-house addition, today’s dwelling consists of three building campaigns arranged in an ell. The primary façade and 3<sup>rd</sup> building campaign is a Greek Revival I-house facing west to Cane Run Pike. Extending east from its rear, and in line with the north wall is the original portion of the house. The second building campaign extends east from the original dwelling further elongating the ell. To the east of these building campaigns is the foundation of a no longer extant structure, presumably a kitchen. A non-historic addition has also been added to the south facade of the 1<sup>st</sup> building campaign and the porch of the and 2<sup>nd</sup> building campaign has been enclosed.

**Exterior Description of the Original Dwelling**

The original portion began as a one-and-a-half story brick dwelling, with a cut stone foundation and full basement. It is around 24-foot square and was likely constructed by the 1820s. The north and south elevations exhibit a Flemish bond brick pattern, while common bond was used on the east and west facades – possibly indicating the

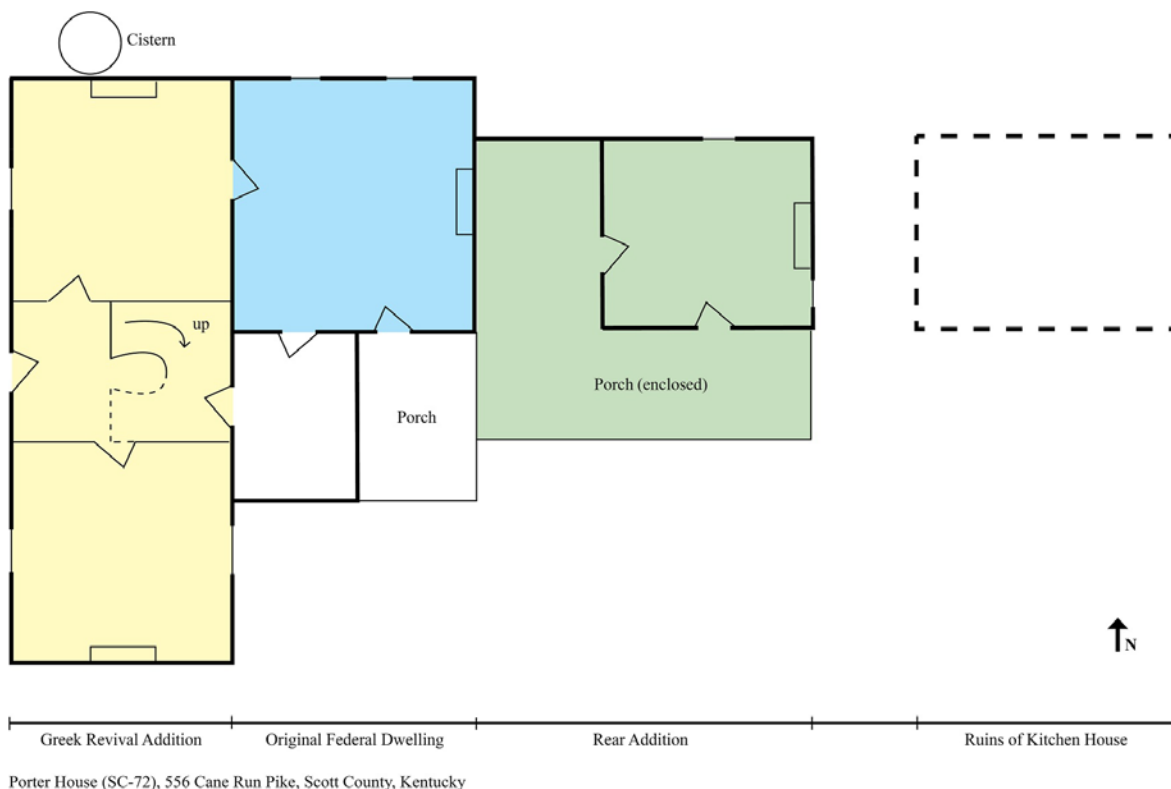
**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

first owner intended to expand the house in those directions. A door on the south façade, with a three-lite transom above, indicates the dwelling's original entrance. A large chimney, flush with the exterior wall, is located on the east gable end, and the roof slope is approximately 45 degrees. A twentieth-century porch and addition, with a concrete block foundation, obscure some of the primary elevation and conceal evidence of the original porch design.



There were originally three windows on the first floor - two on the north wall and one, which has been converted to a doorway, on the south wall. Though one of the rear windows has been replaced, the other retains its original nine-over-six double-hung sash. There are also two small windows placed below the rear first floor windows that peer into the basement. The windows and doorways are all capped with brick jack arches.

The second floor has four windows, one on each side of the chimney (east wall), as well as one dormer on the south and one on the north. The window to the south of the chimney lines up with a smaller window in the east addition, and no longer contains a sash. It is unclear why this window was not bricked in, if it has always been open to the addition, or if it served any utilitarian purpose to its inhabitants, though one could reason that the window was preserved to retain symmetry with the north window. It appears there were never windows in the west wall, which now abuts the 3<sup>rd</sup> building campaign. Today, this wall contains a doorway and connects the two sections.

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State



**Rear Addition and Original Dwelling, North Façade**



**Rear of Original Dwelling and Side of Greek Revival Addition, North Façade**

**Interior Description of the Original Dwelling**

Though many of the interior finishes have been removed, hints of the space's initial design are still apparent in this portion of the Craig-Peak House. First and foremost is a large fireplace on the east wall with a simple Federal style mantel. At some point, possibly when the first kitchen was constructed, bricks were added to the interior of the firebox, making the box smaller to heat the main room more efficiently. The room also features 8.5" baseboards of a simple profile, and door surrounds.



**Photo 7**



**Interior of Original dwelling**

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State

South of the fireplace, and in close proximity to the exterior door, is the second-story access. Two steps encroach on the main room before a small three-panel door conceals the rest of the narrow winder staircase. Tucked between the doorway and fireplace, and below the rising stairs, is a small storage space concealed by a small six-panel door.

On the opposite side (north) of the fireplace is a bricked-in doorway. It appears the doorway was created after the initial construction of the house due to the irregularity of the bricks encompassing the filled-in space. Another doorway exists in the north wall of the first addition (east addition) and evidence remains of a small exterior hallway that provided access between the two spaces. It is unclear when this connection was created, but evidence suggests it was added after completion of the first addition. Both of these doorways have since been filled in, and the exterior hallway removed. (see photo 07)

Above the first-floor room is a modest half-story space. Though it was once finished with plaster and lath, the rafters and collar beams are now exposed, allowing us to view the roof's frame and peg construction. The original builder of the Craig-Peak House likely had access to nails at the time the house was constructed, yet choose to use wooden pegs instead. This could have been an economic choice, choosing to spend more on the decorative Flemish Bond brickwork and less on other details, or it could represent the builder's familiarity with peg construction versus newer methods.

**Exterior Description of the Rear Addition**

To the east of the original dwelling is a diminutive one-room, one-and-a-half-story structure with a gable end. Similar in design and construction, it was likely built as a kitchen following the completion of the first structure. This structure has a combination of Flemish bond on its south façade, common bond on the north and east, and plaster obscuring the construction of the west wall. It also has a cut-stone foundation, though it sits approximately 18" lower than the original section. The south façade contains a simple entrance with a surround of 8"-wide planks. On the east wall is a centrally-placed chimney standing flush with the exterior wall, with one window south of the chimney. The north wall has one window opposite the door in the south wall. A second door exists in the west wall and leads to a "hall" that connects the first two building campaigns.

The rear addition is connected to the first section by a very irregular space. The space is defined by three walls - the east wall of the original house, a brick wall along its north side, and the west wall of the addition - and is open to the south. There is some evidence that this in-between space may have been enclosed by a framed wall at one point; though the actual configuration and purpose is somewhat mysterious, the space could have been used for storage, maybe for firewood. Inspection of the north wall shows that it is seamless with the addition, making it unlikely the space was ever open on both ends as a dogtrot or breezeway would be.

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State



**Rear Addition, North façade**



**Rear Addition, South façade**

Extending across the south (primary) façade is a long porch. This area of the house has undergone multiple changes over time, which resulted in the removal of some original material, but also preserved many details that hint at the evolution of the space. To best understand the original configuration, we can look at the structure's construction. Solid ceiling joists, which also serve the interior space, project approximately six feet from the façade, creating a deep porch that extends the entire width of the addition, including the connector space. Because of the use of Flemish bond on the façade, this likely began as an exterior space. However, the underside of the ceiling joists show evidence of lath, suggesting that the ceiling was once finished with plaster, which would have been uncommon for an exterior space. This indicates that the porch, including the connecting space, was eventually enclosed, creating an "L" shaped room around the main room of the addition.

Another interesting finish on the south façade is a red paint or wash on the brick to the left of the doorway. The finish does not cover the entire wall, but terminates with a crisp horizontal line at the height of the door frame, hinting at a later lower ceiling, and another phase of construction. Finally, the porch was completely enclosed by a circa 1970 brick addition, which has since been removed.

**Interior Description of the Rear Addition**

The interior contains few elaborate details, and is defined by wide timber planks for flooring, a large chimney on the east wall with a plain mantel, and simple door and window surrounds. The sashes of both windows have been replaced, though the original configuration likely mirrored that of the first structure, which were nine-over-six.

The space between the two building campaigns provides access to the basement of the first dwelling and the second story of the addition. Inspection of the basement reveals that its original entrance was in the location of one of the small basement windows (see photo 20). It was likely moved when the addition was constructed, and assuming the addition was used as a kitchen, allowed inhabitants to move more easily from the cooking space to the cool storage space in the basement.

The second story of the addition/kitchen is accessed via a steep winder stairway. Over time, the original finishes and treatment of the space have been stripped away to reveal the roof's rafters and collar beams. These structural elements, with signs of plaster and lath, are joined with wooden pegs, in a fashion identical to the original house. The chimney rises in the east gable and was designed with a square hole toward its top. The hole is blackened on its interior faces and was likely used to connect a wood burning stove to the chimney. Two windows flank the chimney and though filled with replacement windows, would likely have held sashes with six-over-six panes. A third window, smaller than the other two, occurs in the eave of the west wall. The flooring is thin, approximately

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

4" in width, tongue and groove planks, indicating this is not the original floor, but was added in the later part of the nineteenth century or early-twentieth century.



**Rear Addition, first floor**



**Rear Addition, Second Floor**

Like the irregular space below, the arrangement of the second floor provides its own queries about the addition's design and the intent behind that design. Though the first floor reads as one interior room and a semi-exterior space, the second floor spans the width of the rear addition (connector space and interior space), and is divided into three spaces. One division is created by a thin partition wall, possibly added in the twentieth century. The other division is created by a masonry wall that aligns with the west wall of the main room below. At first, this thick masonry wall, not dissimilar to an exterior wall, coupled with the irregularity below, led this author to believe that the two structures were not initially attached, and that the in-between space was added as an expansion or enclosure of the porch. However, a comparison of the roof construction leads to a view that the east and west portions were built simultaneously. There is little difference in the east and west portions; the configuration of the rafters and collar beams is the same; pegs, instead of nails, are used on both sides of the masonry divider; and the north exterior wall shows no sign of being extended, but is continuous from left to right. In the upper portion of the east gable is a small window which aligns with, but is much smaller than, a window in the original structure.

There are no doorways connecting the first two building campaigns. Though they do share a masonry wall, the only interactions between the spaces are the entrance to the basement and the window in the east gable of the original dwelling.

**Exterior Description of the Greek Revival portion**

Likely built after Dudley Peak purchased the property in 1843, the Greek Revival addition now serves as the dwelling's primary façade. Facing Cane Run Pike, the symmetrical three-bay brick addition is two stories tall and sits on a cut stone foundation. Though constructed of brick, this portion lacks the decorative Flemish bond pattern of the earlier portions, instead opting for rows of stretchers without headers.

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State



**Greek Revival Addition, West façade**



**Greek Revival Addition, South façade**

The central entry door is flanked by two shuttered triple windows, each exhibiting a double-hung six-over-six configuration, and wooden lintels. Three identical windows are evenly spaced across the second story, and two chimneys—flush with the exterior wall—exist at the gable ends. The house’s eaves project slightly beyond the juncture of the roof and wall, above a simple dentiled cornice.

The entry door is surrounded by an elegant Greek Revival style entablature with a shallow single-light transom. The door is recessed, and framed by pilasters, with a band of sidelights composed of three lights each to the right and left of the pilasters. A single light exists above each of the sidelight bands, flanking, but separated from the center transom by the pilasters. To the right and left of the sidelights is a second set of pilasters, each with a simple recessed panel. Though it was removed at some point, the outline of the original limited height porch is still visible on the brick wall around the entry. It is thought that the original porch was similar in design to the porch on the Flourney-Nutter House, also in Scott County and constructed circa 1855.<sup>xii</sup> When Ann Bolton Bevins photographed the house in the 1970s, it had a one-story porch, extending from the outer edges of each window; this porch has also been removed. The house exhibits a gentle roof slope and has two windows - one aligned over the other - on the east elevation. There are no windows on the north and south elevations.

**Interior Description of the Greek Revival**

The Greek Revival entrance leads into a central stairhall with plaster walls/ceilings and wood flooring. An impressive interior door surround spans from floor to ceiling and nearly all of the wall left to right. The entry door is similar to other doors in the Greek Revival portion, but has a large single pane lite that is more reflective of Victorian architecture than Greek Revival. It was likely altered when the larger porch was added. The hall contains two Greek Revival style interior doors that lead to equal sized rooms on the north and south of the central passage. Both doors are large (95” x 43”) single-leaf four-panel wooden doors. The vertical elements of the Greek Revival door surrounds measure one foot in width, and the surrounds are capped with simple entablatures. The door surrounds are over 9’ tall and 15” deep, with recessed panels on the door jamb. A fourth smaller door exists on the east wall and leads to the small addition nestled between the Greek Revival and original dwelling. Though simpler in design,

<sup>xii</sup> Bevins, Ann B. “Flourney-Nutter House.” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, July 28, 1977.

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State

this door also has a 12” door surround. The hall contains 14” baseboards, typical of the woodwork found on the first floor.



**Greek Revival Addition interior views**

A circular staircase of eighteen winders leads to the second-story hall and defines the central passage. The stair begins with a curtail step accommodating seven tapered round balusters arranged in a volute. As the stair rises, a continuous handrail is supported by a single baluster on each subsequent step. A stack of turned balusters with square bases under the stair hints that the stair was updated at some point.

To the south of the stairhall is a single room approximately 18’ x 19’. The room contains plaster walls/ceilings, Greek Revival style baseboards, and wood flooring; some of the plaster in this room has fallen away over time. The south wall has a centrally-placed hearth and mantel. Though simple, the mantel is exemplary of the scale and configuration of the Greek Revival style, with a large shelf supported by Doric pilasters. The space is lit by two windows, one on the west wall and one on the east wall. Both have 12” wide Greek ear surrounds, a 17” tall wood panel under the sash, and are capped with an entablature that fills the space between the door surround and ceiling. The massive (88.5” x 49”) six-over-six double hung windows contain panes of glass measuring 13.5” x 19.5”.

To the north of the stairhall is a second room of similar dimension and design to the south room. It contains plaster walls/ceilings, wood flooring, deep baseboards and doors and windows with Greek ear surrounds. The north wall, opposite the entry door, contains a centrally-placed hearth with a mantel identical to the mantel in the south room. One window on the west wall, which is identical to those in the south room, lights the north room. Unlike the south room, the north room has a doorway on the east wall. This doorway is also adorned with Greek Revival details, and of a similar size and scale as other first floor doors. It leads to the main room of the original dwelling.

Second Story

Like many houses constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, rooms on the first-floor were considered “public” space and were elaborately decorated to impress visitors. Upper-story spaces were considered more private and often exhibited simplified interpretations of the first-floor’s architectural details. The second-story stair hall is flanked by two rooms – one to the north and one to the south. It has plaster walls/ceilings (also with some failing plaster), wood flooring, and Greek Revival details similar to those on the floor below. One window, at the center of the west wall, lights the hall and single-leaf four-panel doors lead to the north and south rooms. The hall’s door and

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

window surrounds differ from below in that they are only 10" wide and lack an entablature. The doors and baseboards are slightly smaller as well, though the window has the same six-over-six double-hung sash, and contains the same sized panes as the first floor windows.

The south second-story room is arranged identically to the room below but with the addition of a shallow press on each side of the mantel. The room has plaster walls and ceilings, tall Greek Revival baseboards, and wooden floors. The focus of the room is the south wall with a Greek Revival mantel in the same design as the first-floor mantels and two large four-panel doors that provide access to the presses. The press doors are adorned with Greek ear surrounds in the same fashion as other window and door surrounds in the house. However, unlike the other woodwork in the house, which is painted white, these doors and their surrounds are stained a reddish-brown on the outside (white on the inside). Two windows, one on the east wall and one on the west, light the room. These are also adorned with Greek ear surrounds, and elongated by simple wood panels below the sash.

North of the stairhall is a second room. Its arrangement is symmetrical to the room below and a mirror of the south second-floor room, including presses on each side of the mantel. It has plaster walls and ceilings, tall Greek Revival baseboards, and wooden floors. The Greek Revival style mantel is like those in other rooms. The press doors are of the same Greek Revival design as those in the south room, with Greek ears and reddish-brown stain. One window, on the west wall, lights the room. It exhibits a Greek ear surround, and is elongated by a simple wood panel below its sash. On the east wall, a small doorway permits access to the second-story of the original house. It has a plain surround of 6" boards, and currently does not have a door.

**Deteriorated Building (non-contributing structure)**

To the east of the house is the foundation of a detached structure, presumably a kitchen house. It was built of brick, and measures approximately 20' x 18'. Much of the large brick chimney still stands, with a foundation of both cut and field stones. Though a large amount of brick remains, debris and vegetation make it difficult to determine the building's original configuration. Due to its condition, this is a non-contributing structure.

**Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance**

Since completion of the Greek Revival addition, a few changes have been made to the house. Some of these changes were cosmetic, like the addition of Victorian details, while some were more extensive, like those made to the porches, still others, like the replacement of the roof, were necessary for the structure's survival. Many of these changes have themselves been changed over time making it difficult to construct a precise timeline of the house's alterations. Nevertheless, this assessment will attempt to organize changes in chronological order, while also discussing the purpose or reasoning behind each change.

One interior alteration of note is the bricking-in of many of the fireplaces. Over time, and particularly in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the design and function of fireplaces evolved from large fireboxes used for heating and cooking to small fireboxes designed to more efficiently heat and exhaust smoke. This includes the introduction of the Rumford fireplace which was shallow and had angled sides that pushed heat into a room. The Craig-Peak House's fireplaces, particularly those in the Greek Revival portion, may have been configured in this style originally. However, since then they have been made even smaller by the addition of layers of brick. Later in the nineteenth century, small cast iron coal or wood burning fireplaces rose in popularity and were often fitted into existing fireboxes. These eventually made their way into the Craig-Peak House's fireboxes, likely when the property was sold to Lucy Martin in the 1880s. Though they have been removed from the fireboxes, several cast iron firebox surrounds are still stored at the house.

The sale of a property, and arrival of new owners is often an occasion for making improvements and updating a house to current styles. It is reasonable to believe that Martin made a number of changes to the house as well. At its height in the late nineteenth century, the Victorian style was the popular style when she bought the house and is

**Craig-Peak House**

**Scott County, Kentucky**

Name of Property

County and State

demonstrated by in its cast iron firebox surrounds. Another change, likely made at this time, was the removal and replacement of the spiral staircases' square-base turned balusters with round tapered balusters. Martin likely added a layer or two of the wallpaper still visible in the stairhall as well.

Martin was also the house's first new owner since the abolition of slavery. Though Dudley is recorded as having servants after the Civil War, it became increasingly less likely to find help living within the average household. With this change also came a breakdown in the house's hierarchy of space. The separation of spaces was no longer necessary and homeowners began using secondary spaces in their own ways. This change is reflected in the use of the small doorway at the rear of the Greek Revival stairhall. Though small, the door surround matches its larger counterparts in the house, and when constructed it likely led to the house's first or second porch. Tucked behind the stairway, it was likely designed to separate the Peak family from their slaves and provide a way for them to enter the house without going through the main entrance or any main rooms. Over time, the door took on a new function, as the porch was replaced with a larger porch. That larger porch has a concrete block foundation, and was partially enclosed to create a bathroom – likely in the early-to-mid twentieth century. A window on the south wall of the original dwelling was also converted to a doorway, and today, though a few remnants of the bathroom remain, the space functions as more of a hallway.

Another change that altered how residents moved through the house, was a passageway between the original dwelling and rear addition that allowed residents to move between the two spaces without having to go outside. This ell shaped framed structure connected the east wall of the original dwelling with the north wall of the rear addition and required punching holes in both of the brick walls. Due to deterioration over the years, the passage was removed in 2016 and one void filled with brick and the other filled with plywood.

On the exterior of the house, each porch has undergone changes to their configurations. As mentioned above, the porch of the original dwelling was replaced/enlarged with a concrete porch and a portion of it used for a bathroom. The porch on the Greek Revival addition was removed and replaced with a craftsman porch spanning the width of the house, and exhibiting a stone base, and four brick piers each with round triple columns. It was removed sometime between the 1979 survey by Ann Bolton Bevins and the purchase of the house in 2014. The rear porch was enclosed in the second half of the twentieth century with a frame and brick veneer structure that was removed in 2016 and replaced with frame and weatherboard.

The house is currently in the process of being restored. This includes restoring the original double-hung Greek Revival windows, repairing plaster walls, and updating the electrical and plumbing systems. Though an effort is being made to retain architectural elements that are in salvageable condition some windows in the rear of the house have been replaced, and non-historic materials, like those on the rear porch have been removed.

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1820-1860

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1843

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance:** The Period of Significance begins with the year the initial construction of the Craig-Peak House is believed to have been completed and includes subsequent stages of its construction and development. A date range was chosen instead of assigning discreet years as the Period of Significance because the Craig-Peak House's design significance is defined by multiple building campaigns that illustrate changes in wealth, social status, and the evolving design values of rural landowners in Scott County during the nineteenth century. Additions made to the Craig-Peak House, and choices in architectural style, follow changes in Kentucky's agricultural life, as Scott County residents transitioned from an era of settlement and subsistence to an era concerned with development of social life.

**Criteria Considerations: NA**

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

**Statement of Significance**

**Summary Paragraph**

The Craig-Peak House (SC-72) meets National Register Criterion C, significant as a type of construction: a settlement-era (1780s-1820s in Scott County) house with important antebellum-era (1820s-1860) changes. The house is significant for its ability to inform us about aspects of agricultural life and social interactions among people in rural Scott County during the first half of the nineteenth century. The house's story begins with its first residents, who were successful farmers and who constructed a one-room dwelling displaying skillful craftsmanship, employing both peg construction and Flemish bond brickwork. Subsequent residents expanded the house, and in so doing, accommodated new functions and new opinions on social class and hierarchy. Its final phase of expansion exhibits a refined expression of the Greek Revival style. The house contains significant design from both the settlement and antebellum periods, giving us an insight into the social system that successful farmers circulated in during the years leading up to the Civil War.

**Historic Context: Rural Life in Scott County, Kentucky, 1800-1860**

**Communities in Scott County**

The large area of western Virginia became the state of Kentucky in 1792, yet prior to 1775, very little European settlement had begun anywhere in the state. The earliest entries in that wilderness were called "stations," and were fortified residences. They were built to withstand attack by Native Americans whose incursions were retaliation for un-negotiated claim of the land by the Virginia settlers. The earliest travel routes in the bluegrass state often were paths from one station to another.

The first settlement in the Scott County area was McClelland's Station. Established in 1775, it grew into the community of Georgetown and served the surrounding area as a hub for commerce and social activities. Its establishment was followed by the creation of many other stations and shortly, hamlets: Great Crossing, Lindsey Station, and McConnell's Run.<sup>xiii</sup> These small communities served the residents of Scott County and provided for their basic needs in a time when roads were bare paths in the woods and difficult to navigate.

Though the Craig-Peak House is only four miles from Georgetown, its early residents are closely tied to the community of Great Crossing. Located just a few miles north of the Craig-Peak House, and near the intersection of Cane Run and Frankfort Pikes, was Great Crossing Baptist Church. A history of the church lists Dudley Peak's father and his Uncle Spencer as early members of the church, which was once pastored by Elijah Craig. Records also show that Dudley joined the church in 1849, his wife Ann Marie joined in 1840.<sup>xiv</sup> The Peak family farm was also located in this vicinity, with land being contributed for a road leading from Georgetown through Great Crossing and on to the Frankfort county line in 1798.<sup>xv</sup>

Great Crossing was founded in 1783 by Colonel Robert Johnson, and received its name from the buffalo crossing at North Elkhorn Creek. As an early establishments in the area, it was considered a viable location for Scott County's county seat. At that time, the community boasted a number of mills, as well as manufacturers of

<sup>xiii</sup> Gaines, B. O., *The B.O. Gaines History of Scott County. Vol. 2.* Georgetown, KY: Frye Print., 1957. p. 510

<sup>xiv</sup> Bradley, J. N., Prof.; "History of Great Crossings Baptist Church."

<http://baptisthistoryhomepage.com/ky.scott.grt.crong.bradly.html> accessed 15 Oct. 2016.

<sup>xv</sup> Gaines, p. 227

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

woolen goods, hats, jeans, paper, and leather goods.<sup>xvi</sup> Information on the population of Great Crossing is not available, though the community is highlighted by an inset map on the 1879 Beers & Lanagan Map of Scott County. The inset shows the community to have a school house, colored school house, Baptist Church, mill, store and post office.<sup>xvii</sup> The first national school for Native American children, the Choctaw Academy, was also established in Great Crossing in the early 1800s.<sup>xviii</sup>

**Settlement-era Dwellings**

Scott County was formed in 1792 from a portion of Woodford County, becoming the 11<sup>th</sup> county in the new state. Located in the northern belt of Kentucky's Bluegrass region, the county's terrain ranges from relatively level to rolling hills. It has fertile soil appropriate for farming and is drained by tributaries of the Kentucky River, including the North and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek.

As is true of many communities settled between 1775 and 1800, early agriculture in Scott County focused on providing subsistence. The immediate concerns of a settler were to establish shelter and clear land for the cultivation of crops. Once this was accomplished, settlers planted corn as a means of providing food for both people and livestock. In fact, "Land Law A" passed by the Virginia General Assembly in 1779 states that "no family shall be entitled to the allowance granted to settlers by this act unless they have made a crop of corn in that country or resided there at least one year since the time of their settlement."<sup>xix</sup> As time passed, early farmers began to cultivate additional crops, such as wheat, and to raise livestock, including milk cows, swine, cattle and horses.

A second type of farmer entered western Virginia's Bluegrass region, a kind of gentry who eventually became known as a "gentleman farmer." These farmers controlled "large blocks of the most productive land" and "had the greatest impact on the future character of the region." These investors undertook farming as a means of creating wealth and rather than to sustain themselves and their families.<sup>xx</sup>

While these two groups claimed land for personal use, others opted to capitalize on the influx of people, claiming the land for its potential to appreciate in value. Such a person could purchase large tracts of land as a speculator, attempting to sell the surveyed area to the stream of settlers hailing from the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. In fact, it was the availability of land and the many opportunities that came along with it that enticed all three types of land owners to travel west. From the latter half of the eighteenth century, each type of settler was present in Scott County, building dwellings that ranged from crude cabins to fine brick houses.

The 1800 census was the first census taken after Scott County was formed. It provides us with the county's population - 8,007 persons - but no information on land ownership or occupation. In 1820, the census counted 14,219 residents in Scott County, 3,030 of which were involved in agriculture. By 1840, the population

<sup>xvi</sup> Gaines, p. 498

<sup>xvii</sup> Beers, "Map of Scott Co., Kentucky."

<sup>xviii</sup> McMillan, Ethel, "First National Indian School: The Choctaw Academy", *Chronicals of Oklahoma*. p. 54, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/Chronicals/v028/v028p052.pdf>, accessed 16 Dec. 2016.

<sup>xix</sup> Adkinson, Kandie P., "Certificates of Settlement & Preemption Warrants Database", *Kentucky Secretary of State*, p. 1, [www.sos.ky.gov](http://www.sos.ky.gov), 10 Oct. 2016.

<sup>xx</sup> Alvey, Gerald R., *Kentucky Bluegrass Country*, University Press of Mississippi, 1992.

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

decreased to 13,668, with 3,004 people engaged in agriculture.<sup>xxi</sup> Exactly why the population decreased is not clear, as Owen County was the last county created from land within Scott County in 1819, but may relate to the continuous movement of people to unsettled western territories.<sup>xxii</sup>

The earliest settlers of Scott County built their dwellings of log and were small, single pen structures with a single chimney centered on a gable end. Many were also built in, or adapted to the saddlebag, dogtrot and double pen plans. Another early building type was frame construction. Like log construction, frame construction was possible because of the abundance of land and natural resources, and, unlike log construction, the establishment of saw mills.

Though log construction (followed by frame) was the most common method of construction in developing Kentucky, brick was employed in Scott County as early as the mid-1790s. The Robert Sanders House is credited with being the earliest brick house in Scott County. The Sanders House stood near Cane Run Creek, though three or four miles from the future location of the Craig-Peak House.<sup>xxiii</sup> In *A History of Scott County, As Told by Selected Buildings*, Ann Bolton Bevins documented a variety of houses and other building types in early Scott County. Of these, she counts 100 log houses, 27 stone houses, 49 frame buildings, and 81 early brick structures. Bevins also found 92 houses of Greek Revival and early Victorian style dating from Scott County's antebellum years.<sup>xxiv</sup>

**Growth of Scott County in the Nineteenth Century**

In the years after its establishment as a state, Kentucky's population increased threefold, from 73,677 in 1790, to 220,955 in 1800. The population continued to increase each census, reaching 1,155,684 people by 1860. Scott County's population grew as well, though at a much slower rate and with some decreases. From 1800 to 1860 Scott County's population increased by 6,410 people. At the same time, the county's agricultural output increased. By 1850 there were 758 farms in Scott County, valued at \$4,886,877 with 126,756 acres of improved farmland. There were also 1,566 dwellings in the county. Ten years later, though the population had decreased, the number of farms had risen to 943 and included 162,277 acres of improved land.<sup>xxv</sup>

In 1850 and 1860, the census reported the average on farms, for improved acres per farm, was close to 170 acres. This shows that while the number of farms increased, the size of individual farms remained steady. Riesenweber agrees with this, defining middling farms in both the Inner and Outer Bluegrass as "being between 100 and 500 acres in size" and comprising "over 51% of Inner Bluegrass farms" in 1860<sup>xxvi</sup> (Hamilton Farm nomination, Page 22).

<sup>xxi</sup> 1820 and 1840 Population Censuses, University of Virginia Census Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser. [mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/](http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/) accessed 11 Oct. 2016.

<sup>xxii</sup> Long, John H., editor, Peggy Tuck Sinko, assistant editor "Kentucky: Individual County Chronologies". The Newberry Library, 2007. [publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents/KY\\_Individual\\_County\\_Chronologies.htm#Individual\\_County\\_Chronologies](http://publications.newberry.org/ahcbp/documents/KY_Individual_County_Chronologies.htm#Individual_County_Chronologies). 25 Jan. 2017.

<sup>xxiii</sup> Bevins, Ann Bolton, *A History of Scott County As Told By Selected Buildings*. Third Printing, Georgetown, Ky, 1989, p. 108

<sup>xxiv</sup> Bevins, p. 2

<sup>xxv</sup> University of Virginia Census Library, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, Historical Census Browser. [mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/](http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/) accessed 11 Oct. 2016.

<sup>xxvi</sup> Riesenweber, Julie "Hamilton Farm." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, July 22, 1993.

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

At the outset of the Antebellum era, residents of Kentucky transitioned from being settlers with few resources to being residents with access to many of the commodities available in more established cities to the east. Kentuckians erected houses that exhibited the architectural styles and building techniques prevalent in coastal states. While many property owners may have started with little, agricultural life soon enabled those owners to make improvements to their original dwellings. Many log structures were clad with siding, which not only improved their appearance, but also protected the logs from weather. And all dwellings, whether log, frame, brick or stone, were frequently enlarged with an addition.

In many cases, additions indicated an increase in the owner's wealth and social class, allowing an acceptable way to display their achievements. Improvements to dwellings are believed to be associated with other types of increases, such as purchase of additional farm land. Increasing one's farmland allowed that owner the possibility of increasing the farm's overall output, which would increase the owner's income. Increasing the size of one's house had not as much power to enrich the owner financially, but it transmitted a social message, that the owner had attained success. No longer a settler striving to establish himself in a new territory, he was a resident, firmly planted, providing for his family and actively contributing to the growth and prosperity of his new community.

Numerous owners added to their settlement-era house after years of economic advancement. Many of these antebellum-era additions were sufficiently large and stylish that they became the architectural focus of the property. These additions became the house's de facto main façade, given their more current styles, more substantial materials, and greater mass. Brick was a common choice for the addition, aided by the establishment of commercial brick kilns, its ease of use, and low maintenance.

These larger houses in the antebellum period also popularized the central hall plan. Early single-pen and two-room plans, such as the hall-parlor, forced inhabitants to share private, utilitarian, and public uses within a single or two rather small spaces. The central hall plan introduced a hierarchy and social order to the home, dividing the dwelling into zones based on function. In the case of improved dwellings, the older section became a secondary space used for utilitarian purposes, such as cooking.

While this central hall plan is found in northern and southern regions of the United States, the separation of space was more fully articulated in southern areas. The plan allowed for members of the public to enter the dwelling without entering more private spaces, which might be located upstairs or at the back of the hall. Utilitarian needs were relegated to dependencies or, in the case of some dwellings, into the original portion. The social distance between the house's owner and his workers, which he also owned, the central hall gave both parties an official place to meet where the owner remained in control without having to invite the worker into the family members' private spaces. During the antebellum era, Kentucky's farmers began to construct specialized outbuildings, such as detached kitchens, stables, ice houses, spring houses, and servant quarters, creating even greater separation between social and utilitarian functions.

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

**Greek Revival Style in Scott County, 1830-1860**

During Kentucky’s settlement period, the only academic styles present are Georgian and Federal. Following the American Revolution and War of 1812, American architects and builders began to design in the emergent romantic styles: Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic.

The Greek Revival rose as a patriotic response in the early American republic. The style came to harken the democratic ideals of ancient Greece, as well as a modern fight for freedom, the Greek War for Independence from the Ottoman Empire (1821-1832). Out of those affections, Americans began incorporating elements of classic Greek temples into their own buildings. In Kentucky and elsewhere, American interpretations ranged from near exact replicas to the referential use of colonnades and classical pediments. In domestic architecture, the style is characterized by a symmetrical facade, heavy entablature and cornices, columns of the Ionic or Doric orders, large windows, and low-sloped, gabled or hipped roofs.

Though it can be found on a variety of rectangular plan types, the style is credited with popularizing the gable-fronted house. Ells or additional wings are often found at the rear of such structures, and were used for more utilitarian purposes while the classically designed front was reserved for formal uses, such as entertaining. The style gained popularity in the late 1820s, and quickly spread into new states as more people moved west. Greek Revival persisted in most eastern states until the 1850s, and in southern states into the 1860s.

The Greek Revival style proved popular in many areas of Scott County. Ann Bolton Bevins described forty-nine such dwellings in her study, the majority of which were built in the 1840s and 1850s. These dwellings range from lightly detailed I-houses to large Grecian temple style houses.<sup>xxvii</sup> (See photos below)



**Allenhurst - Scott County, Kentucky**



**Lyon House, Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky**

Less than a mile from the Craig-Peak House on Cane Run Pike is Allenhurst (SC-112). Built in the mid-nineteenth century, Allenhurst was described by Clay Lancaster as “one of the finest of its type in construction, proportion and architectural detail.” The house is also thought to have been designed by Major Thomas Lewinski, a prominent Kentucky architect at the time, who was known for his Greek Revival designs. Though Allenhurst exhibits a more finely articulated and higher-style Greek Revival design than the Craig-Peak House,

<sup>xxvii</sup> Bevins

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

both houses share some qualities, such as their windows and circular staircases. Both have triple windows on their front facades. The side lights on the Craig-Peak House are shuttered—false windows—while Allenhurst’s side-lights contain glass panes. Allenhurst is larger—2 rooms deep—and exhibits a deep cornice decorated with triglyphs, a full-height entry porch with fluted Doric Columns, and pilasters. As the Craig-Peak House, Allenhurst was owned by a member of the Craig family, William G. Craig. It is also rumored that it was built by Kentucky prisoners under the direction of Newton Craig, Keeper of the Penitentiary from 1844 to 1855. Whether Dudley Peak benefitted in any way from his own connection to the Craig family is unknown, but it is almost impossible that he was not familiar with the striking Greek Revival design of his neighbor’s residence.<sup>xxviii</sup>

Another dwelling with striking similarities to the Craig-Peak House is the Flournoy-Nutter House (SC-9; NRIS: 77000642) on Lemons Mill Pike in Scott County. Like the Craig-Peak House, it is two-stories with a central hall plan. Its limited-height porch is supported by four Ionic columns and has an impressive entablature, though no pediment, and is purported to be like the original porch on the Craig-Peak House. While its columns are round and fluted, it is possible the original columns on the Craig-Peak House were square, an adaptation that was popular in rural areas due to its ease of construction, and lower cost. The James E. Christian House on Brown’s Mill Pike is an example of an early Greek Revival and displays a similarly scaled porch with square columns.<sup>xxix</sup>



Flournoy-Nutter House, Scott County, Kentucky

Though it is unknown if any of these particular houses influenced Dudley Peak’s design choices, they do demonstrate the popularity of the Greek Revival style in Scott County during the mid-nineteenth century. At the same time, by expanding, reorienting and updating his residence, Dudley confirmed his own regard for current trends and social hierarchies, as well as a desire to be recognized and respected in the growing Scott County community.

<sup>xxviii</sup> Bevins, Ann Bolton, "Allenhurst." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, April 2, 1973.

<sup>xxix</sup> Bevins

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Dudley Peak's Position in the Rural Hierarchy

To fully understand Dudley Peak's position in rural Scott County, it is helpful to begin with his grandfather, John Peak. John Peak was born in Prince William County, Virginia in 1731 and was a member of the Occoquan Baptist Church.<sup>xxx</sup> In 1776, John was the first to sign a petition to the Virginia Convention requesting:

“1 That we be allowed to worship God in our own way, without interruption. 2 That we be permitted to maintain our own Ministries &c. and no other. 3 That we and our friends who desire it, may be married, buried and the like, without paying the Parsons of any other denomination.”<sup>xxxi</sup>

John Peak later served in the American Revolution and in the Battle of Blue Licks. He moved to Kentucky, which was still a territory of Virginia, in the 1780s.<sup>xxxii</sup> In 1789, he purchased 150 acres from Toliver and Elizabeth Craig, noted in the deed as “part of the tract where said Toliver now lives.” This tract lies between Cane Run Pike and Craig Lane near the location of the Craig-Peak House. Here, John Peak built a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling based on the hall and parlor plan and with a one-story wing. Though the house burned in 1972, Ann Bolton Bevins describes changes and additions made to the house in *A History of Scott County, As Told By Selected Buildings*.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

Upon his death, John Peak's estate was quite large and included the Peak farm, as well as land on the Ohio River and Paint Lick Creek. He left the Peak farm to his sons Presley (Dudley Peak's father) and Spencer to divide equally at their own discretion. In 1814, Presley's estate included 261 acres of land and 12 owned humans. In 1817, it grew even more when he received a portion of Spencer's half of the property. In his will, Spencer emancipated his workers and gave them 50 acres of land. Presley also received land from family in Gallatin County, Kentucky and Vevay, Indiana.<sup>xxxiv</sup>

It is likely Dudley grew up in the house his grandfather built, though in 1821, one year after Dudley's birth, his father passed away. Three years later, in 1824, his mother passed away as well. The Peak farm went to Dudley's brother Jordan Peak, but no records exist indicating where or who Dudley may have been raised by. Similarly, his brother Madison was only nine when their mother died. With no will at the time of his death, John Peak's estate would have transferred to his wife, and upon her death been divided between the children. In 1827, Madison, too, died in Chicot County, Arkansas, where he likely lived with his sister Paulina and her husband, Silas Craig. In fact, four of the Peak children moved to Arkansas: Paulina, Madison, James and Evaline.

Upon his death in 1827, Madison left his estate to Dudley. However, it was 1842, at the age of 22, when Dudley received his inheritance. Because his parents passed away without wills, it is difficult to know what else Dudley may have inherited and when that inheritance might have been received. This is further complicated by

<sup>xxx</sup> Woodlief, Ann. "The Peak Family Line." [webspaces.webring.com/people/pm/manakin/peakwilh.html](http://webspaces.webring.com/people/pm/manakin/peakwilh.html), accessed 29 Aug. 2016.

<sup>xxxi</sup> Petition to Va. Convention Seeking Freedom of Worship, [memory.loc.gov/ndlpcoop/relpet/000/010/010001v.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/ndlpcoop/relpet/000/010/010001v.jpg) accessed 15 Oct. 2016

<sup>xxxii</sup> Woodlief, "The Peak Family Line."

<sup>xxxiii</sup> Bevins p. 112

<sup>xxxiv</sup> Woodlief, "The Peak Family Line."

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Dudley's age at the time of their deaths, and how the estates may have fared economically between then and his coming of age.

By 1850, a Dudley Peak was recorded in the population census as being born in Kentucky about 1820 and living in District 2 of Scott County. His occupation was farmer and his real estate was valued at \$6,500. Living with him were three other individuals, his wife - Anne M., and two daughters - S. M. (Susan) and C. E. (Catherine Emma), both under the age of ten.<sup>xxxv</sup> Dudley Peak is also recorded in the 1850 Slave Schedule as the owner of eight humans between the ages of 5 and 29 years old, five males and three females.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

In 1860, a Dudley Peak with the same vital statistics, though living in District 1 (which is likely due to movement of district lines), is listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$14,000 and personal property valued at \$10,000. His wife Anne Marie passed away in 1859, and his five children are listed as members of his household. Recorded above Dudley in the census is his brother Jordan. Jordan is also listed as a farmer, but with much greater values assigned to his property. His real estate is valued at \$51,000 and his personal property at \$21,000. This is similar to other residents of the area, such as the Paynes and Samuels, but much greater than others as well.<sup>xxxvii</sup>

In the 1865 Tax Assessment List, a Dudley Peak is recorded in Scott County with 10 "Head Hogs" taxed at 10% each. The next year, Dudley Peak is listed once for income of \$158 which was taxed at 5%, and \$1 for a carriage. Carriages could be taxed as long as they were not used exclusively for farming or transporting merchandise, and were taxed from \$1 to \$6 depending on their value.<sup>xxxviii</sup> The one dollar tax indicates that Dudley's carriage was not elaborate.

In the 1880 census, Dudley Peak is listed as being 61 years old, and a farmer. His son Lewis Peak, 29, is listed a part of his household, and as a farmer as well. Other inhabitants included Sallie, 25, Daughter-in-law, keep house; Nettie Morris, 8, granddaughter; and eight African Americans, age 2-52, who were listed as servants with titles including farm hand, cook, house girl, and house boy.<sup>xxxix</sup>

**Evaluation of the Craig-Peak House within the context Rural Life in Scott County, Kentucky, 1800-1860**

Though Dudley Peak did not own enough land to fall into the category of landed gentry, he was relatively more-well-off than many other middling farmers. He also represents an interesting middle-ground in the Cane Run area. His neighbors, including his brother Jordan Peak, were very successful, with estates twice the size of Dudley's. Allenhurst, one of the finest Greek Revivals in the state is also located on Cane Run Pike, less than a mile away. In contrast, the Craig-Peak House shows the effort of a financially stable, but not overtly wealthy, Scott County resident in the mid-nineteenth century. The house served as a foundation for its owners to improve and establish their identity in the community. It also exhibits the locally popular antebellum-era

<sup>xxxv</sup> Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census*. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009, accessed 11 Oct. 2016

<sup>xxxvi</sup> FamilySearch.org. "United States Census (Slave Schedule), 1850," Washington D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration; FHL microfilm 442,995, familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVZ7-NP8 accessed 12 Oct. 2016.

<sup>xxxvii</sup> Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., accessed 11 Oct. 2016

<sup>xxxviii</sup> Fox, Cynthia G., "Income Tax Records of the Civil War Years" *Prologue: Selected Articles*, National Archives, Prologue Magazine, Winter 1986, Vol. 18, No. 4. [www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1986/winter/civil-war-tax-records.html](http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/1986/winter/civil-war-tax-records.html), accessed 5 Dec. 2016.

<sup>xxxix</sup> Ancestry.com. *1880 United States Federal Census* Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., accessed 11 Oct. 2016

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

architectural style and the pervasive trend of expanding existing residences and converting older portions to ells and secondary spaces.

**Evaluation of the Integrity of the Architectural Significance of the Craig-Peak House**

For a house that is associated with the context Rural Life in Scott County, Kentucky, 1820-1860 to be eligible for the National Register, a property must have a strong sense of integrity of feeling. Of the five basic aspects of integrity, those most applicable to provide integrity of feeling are integrity of design, materials and workmanship. Below, each of the seven integrity factors and the extent to which they relate to the Craig-Peak House are discussed.

The Craig-Peak House retains its **integrity of location** and a medium level of **integrity of setting**. The house, situated at the top of a gentle rise, has never been relocated and maintains its original relationship with Cane Run Pike to its west and Cane Run Creek in the east. Its first iteration was built with the primary façade to the south, a choice that capitalized on valuable daylight hours. Originally built on a tract of approximately one-hundred and fifty acres, an examination of aerial photographs, tree lines and acreage shows the house sat slightly northwest of the property's center. This placement provided a southern view overlooking a large portion of the property's gently rolling hills and farmland. Today, the south offers the best view, and that view is devoid of visual intrusions. As owners expanded the house, they initially retained this orientation. However, when the Greek Revival addition was added, they choose to re-orient the house to Cane Run Pike. This choice, made to improve the first impression of those who visited or passed by the house, also changed the vantage point of those in the house. Now, instead of looking out upon their own property, the view included the pike, and portions of neighboring properties – or in a sense, a view of society, and its values versus personal property and personal accomplishments.

Though the property has dwindled in size, its setting, defined by fields and pastures in each direction, is well-preserved. The farmland surrounding its domestic yard is still utilized for row crops and grazing cattle and provides a strong sense of the rural setting that characterized the property during its Period of Significance. Agricultural outbuildings are also present in the landscape, as are a few small houses along Cane Run Pike. The pike itself follows the same path as it did in the nineteenth century and is still lined by a dry stack stone fence along the property's edge. Trees also line the road and the property's original boundary.

The house retains its **integrity of design, materials and workmanship**. Though the evolution of the house includes various additions, little has been removed from the brick structures. Extensive changes, such as adding the rear addition and enclosing the south porch served to encase and/or reuse original materials, for example, the porch's ceiling joists. Elements expressing the original owner's design intentions and workmanship - such as Flemish bond on the primary facades and peg construction - exist to provide insight into the period of construction, availability of materials and knowledge of construction methods. The peg construction used for the floor, ceiling and roof is particularly indicative of the availability of materials and skill set of local craftsmen. Many details of the interiors are also well preserved, especially in the Greek Revival I-house which retains its original form, plan, interior woodwork and detailing, windows, wall and floor finishes. Though missing a majority of its wall and ceiling finishes, the original section retains federal woodwork in the form of baseboards, door surround and a mantel and the rear portion retains its plaster walls, mantel and early woodwork. Original patterns of fenestration are also easily discernable with the addition of only a few

**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

doorways. The extant Greek Revival and federal details, as well as the additions themselves, tell the story of the house's evolution from a one-room brick house to a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival dwelling.

Together, the design, materials, workmanship, location and setting of the Craig-Peak House create a strong sense of integrity of feeling. Though no original outbuildings remain, the property's setting, amid pastures and row crops, is still strongly associated with the feeling and character of agricultural life. The three building campaigns clearly and thoroughly communicate the journey of this structure from the settlement era to the more prosperous antebellum period, as well as the associated and evolving philosophies of public versus private space, and social hierarchy. More importantly, the house, and its alterations, convey the values and concerns of typical families in rural Scott County, and Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass region, during the nineteenth century.

In summary, the Craig-Peak House and its proposed boundary are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a well-preserved, significant example of nineteenth century architecture in Scott County, Kentucky.

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**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been

**Primary location of additional data:**

\_\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office



**Craig-Peak House**

Scott County, Kentucky

Name of Property

County and State

Georgetown, Scott County, KY  
Megan Funk, Photographer  
2016

**Select Photos:**

Mary Carroll Burnett, Homeowner (photo 4)  
Joe Goebeler, Carpenter (photo 20)

1. Craig-Peak House - Greek Revival Addition, West Façade
2. Craig-Peak House - Greek Revival Addition, Stairhall
3. Craig-Peak House - Greek Revival Addition, South Façade
4. Craig-Peak House - Rear Ell, South Façade
5. Craig-Peak House - Rear Ell, East Façade
6. Craig-Peak House - Rear Addition, North Façade
7. Craig-Peak House - Rear Addition and Original Dwelling, North Façade
8. Craig-Peak House - Rear of Original Dwelling and Side of Greek Revival Addition, North Façade
9. Craig-Peak House - Typical Window, Greek Revival Addition
10. Craig-Peak House - Main Entrance, Greek Revival Addition, West Façade
11. Craig-Peak House - Front Yard, Facing West (Cane Run Pike)
12. Craig-Peak House - Side Yard, Facing South
13. Craig-Peak House - Rear Yard, Facing East
14. Craig-Peak House - Ruins of Detached Structure
15. Craig-Peak House - Greek Revival Addition, Typical Interior Door Surround
16. Craig-Peak House - Greek Revival Addition, Typical Interior Window Surround and Mantle
17. Craig-Peak House - Original Dwelling, Interior Wall Facing South
18. Craig-Peak House - Rear Addition, Main Entrance, South Façade
19. Craig-Peak House - Rear Addition, Second Floor, Facing East
20. Craig-Peak House - Original Dwelling - Basement Window - North Wall

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**Property Owner:**

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