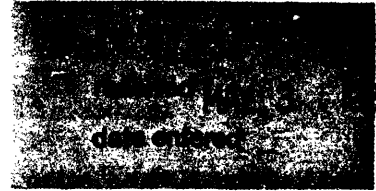


RETURNED
6/17/85

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Multiple Resources of Garrard County, Kentucky

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Garrard County, Kentucky _____ not for publication

city, town See individual location maps _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
NA district	NA public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	NA museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	NA park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	NA both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	NA educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	NA entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
NA object	NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	NA government	NA scientific
	NA being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	NA industrial	NA transportation
		NA no	NA military	NA other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners - see continuation sheets

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Garrard County Courthouse

street & number Public Square

city, town Lancaster state Kentucky 40444

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 1983 - 1984 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 state

7. Description

Condition.

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

NA ruins

NA unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

NA moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Survey Methodology

In the Summer and Fall of 1983, the Garrard County Historical Society worked with a matching grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council to inventory Garrard County's architectural resources. In Lancaster, 80 sites were judged to have either architectural or historic merit and were photographed and researched. From this inventory, 48 sites were listed on the National Register in the Winter of 1984. Prior to this work, only three sites in Lancaster were listed on the National Register (Boyle, Robertson, Letcher House - 1975, Governor William Bradley house-1974, and Jennings-Salter House - 1980).

The Garrard County Historical Society received a second grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council in the Spring of 1984 to prepare a multiple resource area nomination for the county. From the 111 sites which were surveyed, 45 exhibited significant architectural or historic merit to be nominated to the National Register. Sites previously listed on the National Register in Garrard County include the following: Camp Dick Robinson-1977, Carrie Nation House-1978, Pleasant Retreat or Governor Owsley House-1975, John Floyd house-1975.

In 1983, the Federal Stone Houses of Garrard County were listed on the National Register as part of a thematic nomination for the Bluegrass Area. These sites include the following: The James Smith-Tanyard, The Michael Wallace House, The John Arnold House, The Proctor House, The King Thomas House, John Leavell Slave Quarters, and the Jennings-Lackey House. Early pioneer stations in Garrard County are currently being mapped under a Kentucky Heritage Council Grant. Fourteen sites have been identified thus far, and include the following stations: George Adams, Samuel Bell, Humphrey Best, Zophar Carpenter, Gilbert's Creek, Downing, William Grant, James Hogan, John Kennedy, William Kirtley, William Miller, Scott and James Smith.

OVERVIEW

Garrard County lies in the Southern portion of the central section of Kentucky known as the Bluegrass. Its boundaries as well as inner divisions are formed by streams and rivers. On the North, the Kentucky River divides it from Jessamine County. The Dix or Dick's River forms the Western boundary separating it from Boyle, Mercer,

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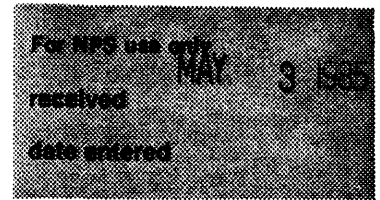
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MULTIPLE RESOURCES OF GARRARD COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2



and Lincoln, while Paint Lick Creek defines the border with Madison County. The Southern portion of the county contains the knobs and across these are both Lincoln and Rockcastle counties.

Named for James Garrard, the second Governor of Kentucky, the county was formed in 1796 from portions of Lincoln, Madison, and Mercer counties. An impetus to the county's formation was given by the Kentucky legislature's removal of the county seat of Madison county from Milford in the southern part of the county to Richmond. The Kennedy family, prominent in the settlement of Kentucky and major land owners in the Paint Lick area opposed the move because of the distance from Paint Lick to the new county seat. They were not pacified until a new county was formed and Lancaster established as the county seat.

Lancaster was designed as a grid plan in 1797 on approximately 57 acres owned by Captain William Buford. Its visible water supply and the offer of Buford to donate land for the public square influenced the county commissioners in their choice of this site.

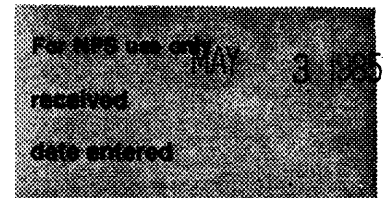
In contrast to the late 19th century character of the architecture found in Lancaster today, 70% of the structures surveyed in the county date from before the Civil War. The Italianate style which typifies the commercial structures on the Square and many of the residences in Lancaster comprises only 15% of the County architectural survey. As in Lancaster, there is little ornamentation from the Queen Anne period or any other asymmetrical detailing. The structures found to exhibit architectural or historic merit were primarily Federal, Greek Revival, or Vernacular log construction.

Garrard County's proximity to the wilderness road and the forts at Logan's Station (Stanford) and Crab Orchard made it a logical location for early settlements. The religious haven established by Lewis Craig and his followers at Gilbert's Creek in 1781, and the trading post at Quantico on the Kentucky River begun in 1789 are included within the nomination as potential archaeological sites.

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ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Throughout its history, Garrard County has been primarily agricultural with the production of tobacco, hemp, and cattle. Two major shipping points were established in the late 18th century on the Kentucky River to send these products to markets in New Orleans. James Hogan established the first warehouse in 1783 at the mouth of Hickman Creek in Fayette County. He began a ferry in 1785 to bring the Garrard County farm products across the river to his warehouse. In 1789, Collier's Warehouse was built at the mouth of Sugar Creek in Garrard County. The name was changed to Quantico when it was acquired by an Irish-English firm. Quantico (GD- 52) became a town with lots lining the road to the ferry. Michael and Ossie Salter (GDL-10) ran a tavern there. Flour, hemp, tobacco, beef, and pork were inspected and shipped from Quantico until the second decade of the 19th century when roads had improved and staples could be moved by wagon and cart.

An ambitious road building plan had been underway since the establishment of the county seat at Lancaster. The site of Lancaster itself was originally named Wallace's Crossroads. The road from Boonesboro to Harrodsburg crossed the road leading from Crab Orchard to Hickman or Lexington. By 1802, all roads of a fifteen foot width were described in the county order books . The toll keeper charged everyone who used them except post riders, expresses, women, and children under 10 years of age. This system of toll roads continued until 1898 when the county voted a bond issue to purchase the road system from the individual toll keepers.

Log construction was the most popular style of construction during later years of early settlement. Of ^{the} 41 log structures catalogued in the county, 21 are single pen, 4 are double pen, 15 are dogtrots, and 1 is a saddlebag. The single pen is a square or rectangular log pen of one or two stories with stone end chimneys. Square pens usually only consisted of one room, but rectangular pens were often divided into two rooms of unequal size, often called the hall-parlor plan. The Parks House (GD-28) built either in the last decade of the 18th century or the first

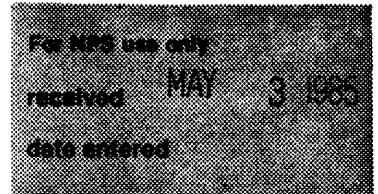
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National Park Service

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of the 19th is the earliest rectangular pen house surveyed in the county. It is two stories with two massive slope shouldered stone end chimneys. Underneath the frame the logs are joined by dovetailed notching.

The double pen log house was the juxtaposition of two rectangular or square pens with no center hallway. Usually there were exterior doors on the front facades of both pens. The Ray House (GD 58) with its four bay front facade and stone end chimneys is an example of this style.

The dog-trot plan features two pens of either square or rectangular form placed about ten to twelve feet from one another. This interior space was used as a hall allowing the pens to open onto it instead of the exterior facade. Both the Bonta-Owsley House (GD-27) and the Sebastian House (GD-55) are one story versions of this plan. The Parke-Moore House (GD-40) features a two story 3-bay facade while both the Smith-Thompson House (GD-56), Stapp House (GD-57) and the Metcalf House (GD-59) have two story five bay facades.

The saddlebag plan appears to have been a relatively rare form of log house in Kentucky. In this floorplan, two log pens share a central chimney located between them. Only one saddlebag farm house was found in Garrard County at the Lane Farm (GD-49) on Polly's Bend Road. The one story facade encloses the stone chimney and fireplaces which serves both pens.

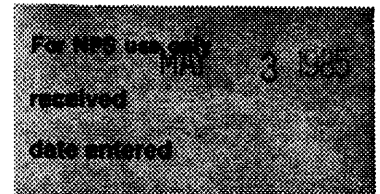
In the county, log pens often formed the initial module of a house that was later expanded and modified in style. In the Elkin House (GD-6), one of the first floor rooms still features the beaded beams of the original construction. The Perkins-Daniel House (GD-62) and the Paris Teater House (GD-54) both started from two story single pens with exterior stone chimneys and grew across a hallway to add frame pens with brick chimneys. The resulting facade preserved the original orientation and scale, but assumed the character and detail of the Greek Revival style.

In the Sharp House (GD-45) and the Smith House (GD-61), the original log pen faced a different direction than the Italianate T-Plan format to which the houses were changed in the late 19th century.

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As in the rest of the Country, the Federal style made its appearance in Garrard County in the first decades of the 19th century. The Federal style was a reaction to the late 18th century Georgian style associated with England. The Federal style featured simple geometric forms executed with delicate detailing. The facades were symmetrical with thin moldings on the windows and doors which were often reeded. The brick work on the principle facades was Flemish Bond or the alteration of headers and stretchers. Jackarches were used over the windows to provide additional support. Fourteen brick Federal structures were surveyed in Garrard County, six of which have been detailed here.

The Hall-Parlor floor plan or two room plan was used in both the Aldridge-Beasley House (GD-38) and the Lucien Perkins House (GD-26). The Lucien Perkins House features a one story five bay facade with unusual curved bricks in the cornice. The interior has retained much of the elegant detailing of the period. The Aldridge-Beasley house is a two story, three bay house, two rooms deep with occasional glazed headers in the Flemish Bond on three sides. The two rows of brick work underneath the cornice are laid in a Houndstooth pattern which is found in only one other house in the county, the Huffman House (GD-41). The one story Huffman House is two rooms deep with a central hallway. The Dalton House (GD-19) is also one story with a central hall, but has a five bay facade.

The William Teater House (GD-4) and the Bowman-Scott House (GD-50) are primarily Federal in terms of their floor plan and brick work, but also exhibit some transitional Greek Revival detailing, especially in the doorways. The Bowman House has finely executed drip moldings over the windows and a squared central doorway with sidelights. The two story facade of the William Teater House has a fan medallion of the Federal period juxtaposed with Greek Revival Ionic pilasters which frame the central doorway.

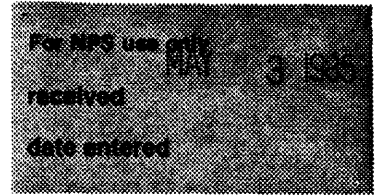
In 1830, the sympathy for the struggle for democracy in Greece revived an interest in Greek architectural forms. The simple heavy details were popularized through the publication of carpenters' pattern books. Vernacular forms of the style, known as I-Houses, became popular in Garrard County. These dwellings were two stories

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with a central passage, one room deep. Executed in frame, their main ornamentation was a single bay porch of either one or two stories entered off the central hall of both levels. Both the Barlow House (GD-65) and the Paul Wilson Place (GD-48) are three bay examples of this form. Walden (GD-53) and the Hamilton House (GD-47) expanded the facade to five bays. In the Rankin House (GD-64), the single bay porch has been replaced by a three bay, one story arcaded porch of the Italianate Style. More refined examples of this form of Greek Revival can be found in the brick, hip-roofed facades of the Raz Dunn House (GD-67) and the Hogan Ballard House (GD-8).

Three houses in the county exhibit the massive two story porticos so often associated with Greek Revival on a national scale; The Adams House (GD-28), Miller House (GD-10) and the Salter House (GD-7). The rounded brick columns of these porches represent an inventory of Greek styles. The Adams House has the simplest style called Ionic while the Miller House has fluted Ionic columns whose capitals have a scroll shape. The Tom Salter House has the most elaborate version called Corinthian columns. The capitals of these columns have carvings of multiple acanthus leaves.

During the Civil War, Garrard County was not the scene of any major battles. Camp Dick Robinson, however, was established on the Lexington Road as the first Union Recruiting Station South of the Ohio River. The town of Bryantsville was the rendezvous point for Bragg's Forces after the Battle of Perryville. From here Smith and Polk retreated through the Cumberland Gap.

After the Civil War, Garrard County's construction was slowed somewhat in the domestic sector. Major building was occurring on the Square in Lancaster and with the remodeling of county churches. The Italianate style based on Italian villas became popular nationally, but residential design in Garrard County maintained the bias for the more simplified symmetrical forms built before the Civil War. Built in both T-Plan format and central Hall, the detailing of Italianate style was typified by over hanging eaves supported by brackets and elongated windows with hood moldings. The Gulley House (GD-42) built circa 1880 is an example of the frame Italianate T-Plan while the Walker House (GD-11) is brick with a central hall.

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National Park Service**

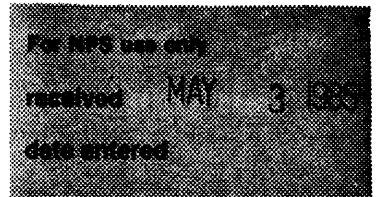
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During the Italianate Period, a more Vernacular form of construction emerged called the Cumberland House. These structures had two front doors and a central chimney. The Dunn-Watkins House (GD-66) and the John Leavell House (GD-46) are examples of this type of floor plan.

With the arrival of the 20th century, residential architecture became more regular in floor plan and detailing in reaction to the asymmetrical styles of the late 19th century. At this time, two early 19th century houses were remodeled to reflect the new styles.

The Lusk House (GD-21) facade contains many Federal features including flemish bond, jack arches, and a five bay opening arrangement. In the early 20th century, the doorway was squared, dentils added to the cornice, and a three bay portico attached. In its present form, the Lusk House exemplifies the Classical Revival Style, although the core of the house dates from an earlier period.

The Blakeman House (GD-51) sited on the brow of Polly's Bend and overlooking the Kentucky River contains a stone house of the Federal Period. Evidence of this can still be seen in the woodwork, mantels, and hall parlor plan. The roof line has been modified to that of a Colonial Revival house and wood siding applied over the stone.

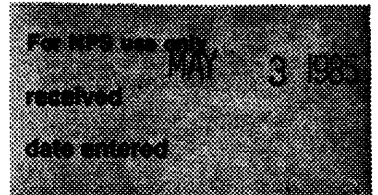
Garrard County's religious history can be illustrated by the present buildings and sites of four of the early congregations of the county; The Travelling Church (GD-23), Forks of the Dix River Church (GD-3), Paint Lick Presbyterian (GD-9), and Mt. Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church (GD-29).

The Gilbert's Creek area of Garrard county was the 18th century site of the establishment of Lewis Craig's Travelling Church in Kentucky. Lewis Craig was the founder of the Upper Spotsylvania Baptist Church of Culpepper and Orange Counties in Virginia. Having been persecuted by the established churches in that area, Craig sought the freedom of the frontier. In 1779, Craig and Captain William Ellis made a foray into Kentucky. With the help of William Logan, they found a suitable site on Gilbert's

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Creek, a few miles South of Lancaster.

In September of 1781, Craig gathered a group of his congregation members and others to seek religious freedom in the West. His group made it to the Cumberland Gap by the first of December and were at the Gilbert's Creek site by mid December. The Fort or Station was built, and worship took place there until the cabins and church were built outside the keep.

In 1782, Lewis Craig was also instrumental in starting the Forks of the Dix River Church in Garrard County. He also held the first church services in Shelbyville at Squire Boone's encampment. Craig and some of his followers left the Gilbert's Creek settlement in 1783 to form the South Elkhorn Church in Fayette County. Others came from Virginia to replenish the ranks at Gilbert's Creek. Thus, the congregation and the settlement waxed and waned until the Civil War. In 1865, the brick church which had replaced the original log one was in ruins.

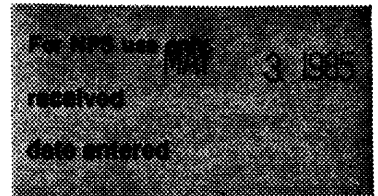
The Forks of the Dix River Baptist Church was established by Lewis Craig at Downing Station near the Dix River in 1782. The log structure was replaced by a stone building in 1823. The present brick sanctuary was built in 1849. Rectangular in shape, the one story gable end facade contained two doors. One was for the women and one was for the men in accordance with the format adopted by many Bluegrass Churches during this period. In the late 19th century, the slave gallery was removed, the two doors converted to windows, and a central door added.

The Paint Lick area was settled by Scotch Irish Presbyterians who cherished their civil rights and religious liberty. In 1792, a log church for this group was established at the center of a four acre plot now known as the Paint Lick Cemetery. The second church building was built at the Village of Manse on the Paint Lick-Lancaster Road. The Civil War divided the membership of the church. The issues were still important enough after the war to continue to divide the congregation. Both sides used the church on alternate Sundays with different ministers. From 1882 to 1884, the church was rebuilt in its present Italianate form and the congregation reunited. The church building is a single story rectangular building with

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Gothic Revival windows and outer hanging eaves supported by brackets.

The Mt. Olivet Methodist Church in the Buena Vista section of the county evolved from a congregation started in 1793 as a part of the Danville Circuit. Called Garret Meeting House and located South of Bryantsville, it was one of many log Methodist Meeting Houses in Kentucky at the time. It was succeeded by the White Oak Church near Buena Vista in 1800. In 1820, the Harmony Church was established two miles North of White Oak with a combined congregation of Presbyterians and Methodists. A group of Methodists from Harmony Church established the Mt. Olivet Church in 1840. The present building dates from 1888, and is a rectangular frame Italianate church with a central entrance in the gable end.

Three early 20th century buildings exhibit various faces of the Classical Revival Style while serving as landmarks in two county communities. The Bryantsville Methodist Church (GD-43) replaced an earlier church on the site and is the county's only example of the Romanesque Revival Style.

The Bryantsville Bank and Post Office (GD -44) contains quoins at the corners and a turn of the century stone front. The Calico and Brown Store (GD-60) at Paint Lick is one of the town's original general stores. It also features a metal stone front and cornice.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<u>NA</u> prehistoric	<u>NA</u> archeology-prehistoric	<u>NA</u> community planning	<u>NA</u> landscape architecture	<u>X</u> religion
<u>NA</u> 1400-1499	<u>X</u> archeology-historic	<u>NA</u> conservation	<u>NA</u> law	<u>NA</u> science
<u>NA</u> 1500-1599	<u>X</u> agriculture	<u>NA</u> economics	<u>NA</u> literature	<u>NA</u> sculpture
<u>NA</u> 1600-1699	<u>X</u> architecture	<u>NA</u> education	<u>NA</u> military	<u>NA</u> social/ humanitarian
<u>NA</u> 1700-1799	<u>NA</u> art	<u>NA</u> engineering	<u>NA</u> music	<u>NA</u> theater
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	<u>X</u> commerce	<u>X</u> exploration/settlement	<u>NA</u> philosophy	<u>NA</u> transportation
<u>X</u> 1900-	<u>NA</u> communications	<u>NA</u> industry	<u>NA</u> politics/government	<u>NA</u> other (specify)
		<u>NA</u> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Garrard County's architecture reflects the history and the cultural values of the county from the late 18th century to the early 20 th century. The residential, commercial and religious structures listed here have retained their architectural integrity and original settings. They demonstrate a level of craftsmanship, design and use of materials which merit the multiple resources nomination.

Strategically located near Logan's Station, the Wilderness Road, and the Kentucky River, Garrard County was a crossroads for early settlement in Kentucky. Two archeological sites within the nomination, Quantico and The Travelling Church Site, could yield much information about early commerce on the Kentucky River and the composition of the group of Lewis Craig's pilgrims who came to Kentucky seeking religious freedom. This same group brought by Craig also influenced the establishment of rural churches throughout the Bluegrass.

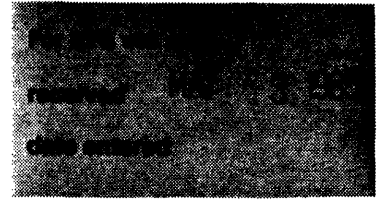
Early 19th century construction in log is well represented in the County by a variety of floor plans and methods of construction . Most log buildings are only slightly modified from their original form or serve as the basic module for later construction. Located adjacent to waterways or springs, these log pens contribute a sense of history to the landscape of Garrard County.

Other Federal structures of brick reflect the early economic and social stability possible for some of the families in the county. The finely articulated mantels and reeded woodwork demonstrate an awareness of and appreciation for national styles.

The Greek Revival superceded the Federal Style in the period preceding the Civil War. Interpretation of this style ranged from the simple frame I-Houses to the larger brick residences with two story porticos decorated with elaborate columns. Such an amount of construction reflects the success of Garrard County's hemp, tobacco, and livestock production. Appreciation for the post Civil War eclectic style was not widespread, reflecting the conservatism of the agricultural economy. Lancaster, the County seat, contains most of the county's Italianate and Victorian buildings.

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Thus Garrard County's architecture contributes to an understanding of the early settlement of Kentucky through the physical evidence of its domestic, commercial and religious sites.

See individual forms and the information in section #7 for more specific data on the individual sites.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

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 Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual sites for boundaries

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Helen Powell

organization Carman & Powell, Inc. date December 1984

street & number Suite 201, 2230 Idle Hour Center telephone 606-266-5351

city or town Lexington state Kentucky 40502

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

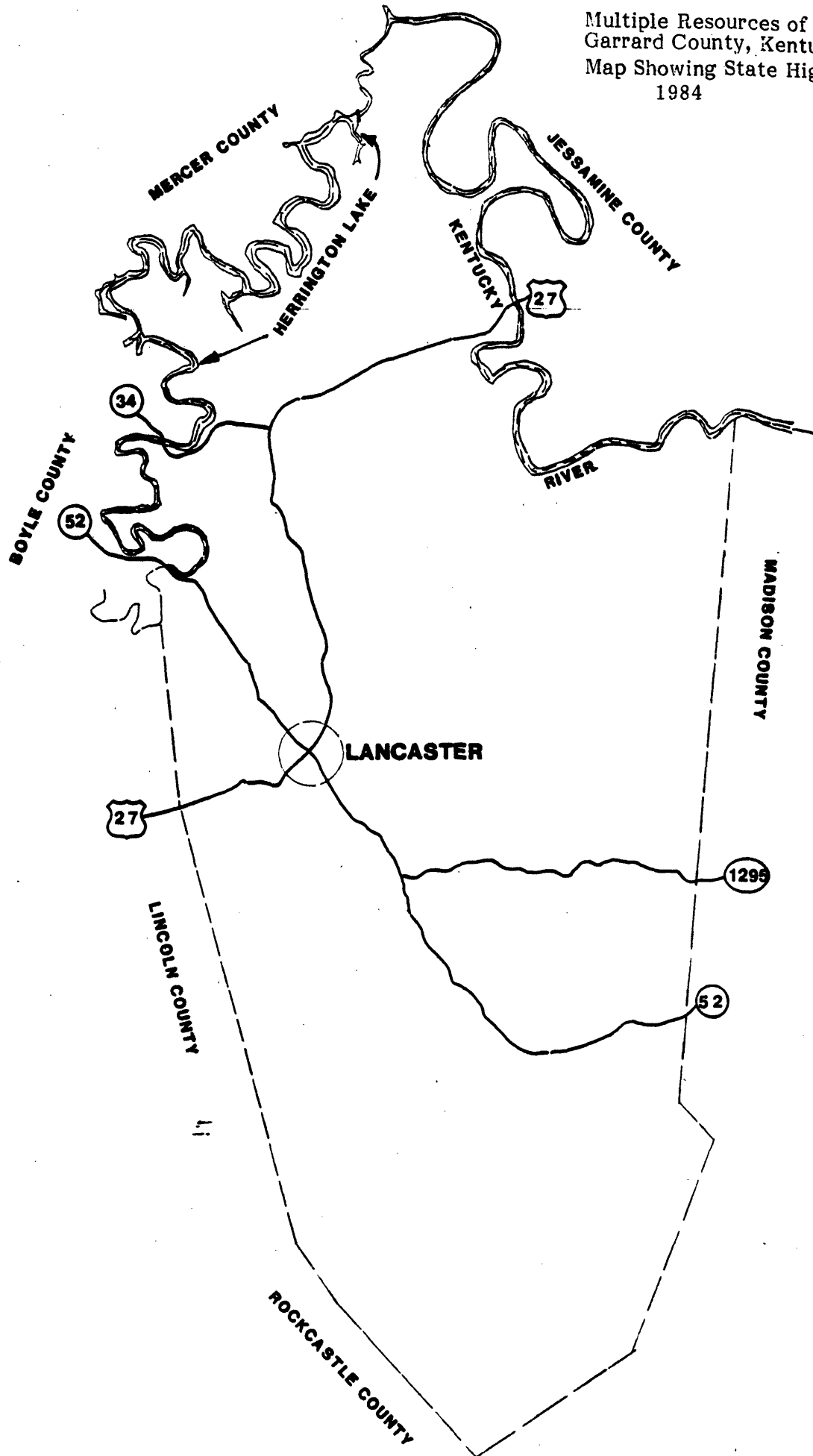
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature David L. Morgan

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 10, 1985

For NPS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.
 _____ date _____
 Keeper of the National Register
 _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

Multiple Resources of Garrard County
Garrard County, Kentucky
Map Showing State Highways
1984



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received 5/3/85

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Garrard County Multiple Resource Area

State Garrard County, KENTUCKY

Cover let. S

Nomination Type of Review

Date Signature

1. Adams House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Return
Attest

_____ S

2. Ballard, Hogan, Home-Pine
Crest Farm

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Return
Attest

_____ S

3. Barlow House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Amy Schlegel

4. Beasley Farm

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Return
Attest

_____ T

5. Blakeman, Calvin, House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Amy Schlegel

6. Bonta-Owsley House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Amy Schlegel

7. Bowman-Scott House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Return
Attest

_____ S

8. Bryantsville Methodist
Church

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Amy Schlegel

9. Bryantsville Post Office
and Store

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Amy Schlegel

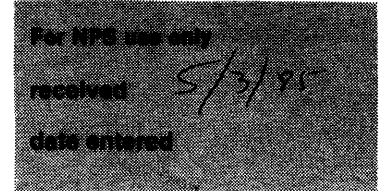
10. Calico & Brown General
Store

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper
Attest

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Amy Schlegel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Garrard County Multiple Resource Area
State Garrard County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Craig's Travelling Church

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

return/6/12/85 S.

Attest

Yvonne D. Stenst

12. Dalton House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carel D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

Amy Schlager

✓ 13. Dunn, Raz, Place

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

S

Attest

14. Dunn-Watkins House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carel D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

A Schlager

✓ 15. Elkin Place

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

S

Attest

✓ 16. Evans House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

S

Attest

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

✓ 17. Forks of the Dix
River Church

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

S

Attest

18. Gulley Farm

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carel D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

Amy Schlager

19. Hamilton, Roscoe, House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carel D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

Amy Schlager

✓ 20. Huffman House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

T

Attest

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received 5/3/85
date entered

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Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Garrard County Multiple Resource Area
State Garrard County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Lane Farm

Substantive Review Keeper

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

Attest

A. Schlegel

22. Lusk House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

23. Metcalf, Issac, House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

24. Miller, William, Place

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

25. Mt. Olivet Methodist
Church

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

26. Paint Lick Presbyterian
Church

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

27. Parke-Moore House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

28. Parks, William, House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

29. Perkins-Daniel House

Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Carol D. Shue
6-17-85

30. Perkins, Lucien, Farm

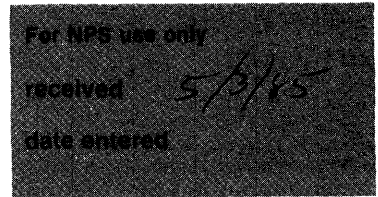
Substantive Review Keeper

Attest

Patrick Andrews 9/28/87

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Garrard County Multiple Resource Area
State Garrard County, KENTUCKY

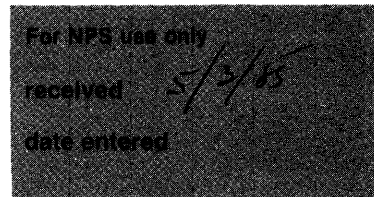
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 31. Quantico ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Return _____ S
Attest _____
- 32. Rankin Place ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull
Attest A. Schlager
- 33. Ray House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 34. Salter, Tom, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 35. Sebastian Log House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 36. Sharp House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 37. Smith House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 38. Spring Garden-John Leavell ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 39. Stapp Homeplace ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager
- 40. Teater, William, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Carol D. Shull 6-17-85
Attest A. Schlager

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



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Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Garrard County Multiple Resource Area
State Garrard County, KENTUCKY

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

41. Teater, Paris, House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-7-85

Attest

A. Schlegel

42. Thompson, Smith, Log House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

A. Schlegel

43. Walden Place

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

A. Schlegel

44. Walker House

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

A. Schlegel

45. Wilson, Paul, Place

~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper

Carol D. Shull 6-17-85

Attest

A. Schlegel

46.

Keeper

Attest

47.

Keeper

Attest

48.

Keeper

Attest

49.

Keeper

Attest

50.

Keeper

Attest