

1711

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mason, Peter, House
other names/site number Harrod's Run; B0-339

2. Location

street & number off U.S. 127, 3 miles north of Danville not for publication
city, town Danville vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Boyle code 021 zip code 40422

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>0</u> objects
			<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

David L. Morgan Signature of certifying official 10-9-91 Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Patricia Andrews Signature of the Keeper 11/27/91 Date of Action

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)

19th Century Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Cut Stone

walls Brick

roof Standing-seam Metal

other 2 barns and 2 other outbuildings are wooden

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
ca. 1854

Significant Dates
ca. 1854

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
NA

Architect/Builder
Russel, Robert, Jr.

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

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately three acres

UTM References

A

1	6
---	---

6	9	2	9	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	7	4	4	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

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

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

B

--	--

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

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

 Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--

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

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

Danville Quad.

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See P.V.A. map, attached.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph E. Brent, Historic Preservation Specialist
 organization Kentucky Heritage Council date June 1991
 street & number 677 Comanche Trail telephone 502/564-7005
 city or town Frankfort state Kentucky zip code 40601

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMason, Peter, House (BO-339)Section number 7 Page 1

Boyle County, KY

The Peter Mason House is a two-story Greek Revival-styled brick structure with an unusual plan (see floor plan) which suggests it was built in two construction campaigns. The porticoed front of the house faces due east toward the historic Wilderness Road, of which this portion is US 127. The house is located a bit more than two miles north of Danville, seat of Boyle County, Kentucky. The nomination consists of approximately 3 acres. This acreage includes the main house, two contributing structures, a contributing building, a non-contributing building, and a non-contributing structure.

Boyle County's northern portion, where the Mason House is located, lies within the inner Bluegrass landscape area. The soil here is considerably fertile and terrain is marked by gentle undulation. This character makes the area extremely well suited to crop and stock farming; its acreage has been the most valuable agricultural land in the state since settlement. As a result, much of this part of Boyle County has many extant historic buildings, a good number of which have been listed on the National Register. Very close to the Mason House are several properties listed on the National Register: Roselawn (BO-344), Melrose (BO-345), and three houses (Helm-Gentry House, Mound Cottage, and Warrenwood, DIC-090) listed as Three Gothic Villas.

The area being nominated (see site plan) is the driveway and domestic complex of a 462-acre stock and tobacco farm. The Mason House and nearby properties, such as those mentioned above, retain large acreage, which gives the U.S. 127 corridor a highly rural character. The area nominated here is defined more by landscaping than by other typical Bluegrass landscape features such as historic rock fences or more recent wood plank fences, etc. Mature trees are scattered but near to the driveway. Two stone gate posts mark the junction between the driveway and the domestic complex. The nominated features sit within the two-acre domestic space defined by an even denser grouping of sycamore and oaks. Other agricultural buildings, i.e., barns, are adjacent to but outside of the domestic complex, and are obscured from view by the cover of trees.

Main House (contributing building)

The main house sits on a ridge 940 feet above sea level about a quarter mile west of U.S. 127. The property is on gently rolling terrain which falls off slightly into Mock's Branch nearly 1000 feet west of the main house. The entire dwelling assumes a J-shaped plan. The brick is carefully made and laid, with a narrow pencilled joint and sits upon a cut stone foundation. The unpaved driveway approaches the house in a westerly direction, and hooks around to meet the house on its south side.

The major facade of the Mason House is a Greek Revival addition to the main house. This facade faces east to U.S. 127 with an impressive tetrastyle portico (Photo 1). This addition is a five-bay, center-passage dwelling of brick with a Flemish bond front and six-course American bond elsewhere. The addition is believed to date to 1854, when Peter Mason purchased the land, and is attributed to Danville architect Robert Russell, Jr.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMason, Peter, House (B0-339)Section number 7 Page 2

Boyle County, KY

The windows have a heavy molded frame on the exterior and are headed with jack arches, but have late-19th-century two-over-two sashes and louvered blinds. The east side addition features a continuous cornice with mutuels. A colossal portico with Doric order columns shelters the center three bays. Four plastered brick columns carry the entablature and a blind, flushboarded pediment. The portico joins the front wall above plastered pilasters between the windows. The gables are finished with a simple tapered and beaded rake board, while louvered garret casements flank the internal end chimneys. The central door is flanked by reeded Doric colonnettes, which in turn are flanked by side lights with leaded glass. Outside of the side lights are pilasters capped with a Greek key pattern.

Two rooms flank the twelve-foot-by-twenty-foot entry hall of the addition. The original woodwork is intact: fluted door and window casings with decorative square corner blocks and seventeen inch baseboards. The parlor is to the south, or left upon entering. That room is decorated with delicate plaster garlands around the perimeter of the ceiling and an ornate sunburst type mantel. The opposite room, the library, to the north, has a similar type mantel and is flanked by two raised-paneled presses. Both of these rooms open to the west to separate galleries. The original use of these rooms is not known.

The present owner of the house believes the older portion (see house plan) was constructed as early as the late eighteenth century, although a more realistic earliest date would be circa 1820. Historic structure surveyors in 1976 noted the presence of a brick with the date 1817 in a wall of the older portion. That portion is an ell plan with three rooms on what was the front (south) facade and a kitchen and storage space behind (north) in the ell. Galleries are found on the old front and back (north) sides of the older structure.

This older portion has brick laid in six-course common bond. It is composed of three rooms on an east-west axis: sitting room, dining room, and stair hall. An interior chimney with back-to-back hearths face the sitting room and dining room. On the north and south sides of this run of rooms are two-story galleried porches (north side porch, photo 2). The porches are supported by square brick piers with stone capitals. The lower stories of the porches have beaded board ceilings, while the second floor ceilings are plastered. The north porch has been enclosed on the first floor, while a frame wall dating from the 19th century provides a windbreak at the west end of the south ell porch.

A semi-detached two-story brick kitchen is located at the end of the north side porch. The kitchen has a window on the east side, a door and a window on the west, and a door on the south which led originally onto the north side porch. A small one-story latticed porch opens off the west door of the kitchen (photo 3). Connecting the kitchen to the sitting room is a historic pantry. East of the pantry, a space has been enclosed that was once part of the north side porch. This space now is contained as a small frame vestibule and was enclosed by the current owners in the 1930s. The cellar below the ell is reached through a door below the central window in the west gable end of the ell.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mason, Peter, House (B0-339)

Section number 7 Page 3

Boyle County, KY

Smokehouse (contributing structure, photo 4)

A smoke house is located directly north of the kitchen, and is aligned with the west wall of the kitchen. It is one-story in height and features two rooms, one with a window on the west end and both with beaded batten doors on the south. The eight-course common bond brick building, apparently contemporary with the early portion of the house, has a box cornice. The structure has good integrity.

Icehouse (contributing structure, photo 5)

A square stone icehouse with a low gabled roof stands about 140 feet south of the ell. The stone in the walls of the ice house are the same as the stones found in the foundation of the main house. This similarity in stonework leads to the belief that the structure is at least as early as the 1850s, possibly as old as the 1820s. The icehouse's roof structure is not original, but is compatible for a subsidiary feature so that the feature contributes to the sense of time and place.

Cistern (non-contributing structure, extreme right in photo 3)

The cistern has a small pyramidal-roofed latticed building over it. The cistern is located west of the ell. It was probably built in the late 19th-century but has a different form than originally. It is too new to contribute to the architectural significance of the site.

Frame Dwelling (non-contributing building, photo 6)

A late-19th-century frame two-story double-ell dwelling with four bay front and exterior stair on the south end stands about 150 feet west of the house. It appears to have good integrity to its date of construction, which is later than the period of architectural significance. Consequently, the building is non-contributing.

Slave quarters (contributing building, photo 7)

The earlier brick slave house, probably contemporary with the main house addition, is located further to the northwest. The one-story, three-room building has a new roof structure, an end chimney at the west end, and a chimney between the center and east rooms. Each room has a door on the south and a window on the north. Light colored brick over the door lintel line suggests a porch was located along the south front. An early batten door remains in the east door opening. Beaded baseboards and early six-over-six sash windows survive. The structure exhibits a high degree of overall integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mason, Peter, House (BO-339)

Section number 8 Page 1

Boyle County, KY

The Peter Mason House (BO-339) is eligible under National Register Criterion C as a good example of Greek Revival architecture in the local architectural context. A preliminary context study, **Antebellum Architecture of Boyle County, Kentucky**, appears here to evaluate this property. This study has not been formally adopted by the SHPO's planning program. The house proposed for listing, also known locally as Harrod's Run, is typical of Greek Revival architecture in Boyle County, has good integrity, and has the added significance of being designed by Robert Russell, Jr. Russell was the second of a three-generation family who helped design and build many buildings in Danville when the Greek Revival was in vogue. As interpreted by the Russells and others in the local architectural context, the hallmark of the style is a pronounced portico, a very prominent aspect of the Mason House.

ANTEBELLUM ARCHITECTURE OF BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Boyle County was created in 1842 out of Mercer and Lincoln Counties, joining ninety others that had already subdivided the Commonwealth. While formed relatively late in the process of creating counties, Boyle contains land which was among the first to be settled in Kentucky, beginning in the 1770s. Settlers came to the area primarily from Virginia, when Kentucky was a large wilderness county in the western part of that colony. Explorers charted a number of paths to central Kentucke County, where Boyle County is today, because settled areas were far from these Bluegrass areas. They came over land via various wilderness trails from the east and via water on the Kentucky and Dix Rivers from the north.

Danville and Boyle County retain a remarkable collection of buildings from the nation's Federal period. A county-wide survey was undertaken in 1976 which found 14 buildings from before 1800, and another 54 buildings from 1800-1824. Further, surveyors identified 71 properties from 1825-1849 and 96 from the 1850-1874 period. According to Riesenweber, these efforts canvassed the entire county, but documented the findings superficially as judged by current standards ("Boyle County Re-survey"). At present, a survey is underway to improve the understanding of the county's history and architecture.

The assessment of the Mason House is based only in part on the earlier survey, which is largely photographic but does offer a construction date for most houses. The evaluation also depends upon work done subsequently, a substantial amount being National Register nomination forms. These two sources provide sufficient perspective to make comparisons for justifying the architectural significance of the Mason House.

Previous nomination work

Currently Boyle County has 46 listings on the National Register, most of which are individual properties. Those whose architectural values are stated and relevant to this nomination include the sites listed below. The codes following the resource name are the survey numbers. A "BO-" prefix denotes a Boyle County site outside of Danville; "BO-D-" denotes a site in Danville.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mason, Peter, House (BO-339)

Section number 8 Page 2

Boyle County, KY

Federal Period (based on Period of Significance)

Barbee House (BO-357), H.P. Bottom House (BO-1), Judge John Boyle House (BO-347), Constitution Square District, Woodlawn (BO-D-15), William Crow House (BO-367), Crow Barbee House (BO-D-142), Forest Hill (BO-362), Harlan-Bruce House (BO-311), Harlan Station Site (BO-294), Abner Knox House (BO-147), Marshall House (BO-415), Ephraim McDowell House (BO-D-33), Randolph Mock House (BO-353), James Wilson House (BO-310), Pleasant Vale (BO-364), William Thompson House (BO-5).

Transitional/combined Federal and Greek Revival styling

Caldwell House (BO-149), Crawford House (BO-16), Elija Harlan House (BO-242), Old Centre (BO-D-25).

Greek Revival styling

County Courthouse (BO-D-32), Gore House (BO-D-86), Twin Hollies (BO-D-4), Russell-Thomas House (BO-D-12), McClure-Barbee House (BO-D-344), Spring Hill (BO-413), Todd-Montgomery Houses (DIC-8), Waveland (BO-59), Melrose (BO-345).

Architectural Development

Boyle County's Greek Revival architecture is well understood as an outgrowth of Federal period architecture. These two periods of building design in the county share many features relative to the building form, and are distinguished on the basis of decorative ornament. This similarity in building form between Federal period and Greek Revival architecture is seen nationally (McAlester: 138, 178).

The Boyle County structures from the Federal period date to the last two decades of the eighteenth century, e.g., the Harlan Station Site (ca. 1785). Surveyors designated as Federal styled the most undecorated early buildings they encountered during the 1976 county survey. The architecture that does survive from this earliest period is simple in design, blurring the boundaries between Georgian, Adamesque, and early Classical Revival expressions from the Federal period (McAlesters' designations: 138-175). The influence of Greek Revival styling first appeared as detailing on local buildings in the 1830s.

Boyle County houses that survive from the Federal period tended to be rectangular and symmetrical in their exterior treatment, with entry under the eaves on the long side and gables on the shorter sides. Doors on these structures are centered between either one or two flanking windows. This form suggests a central passage arrangement of interior space. A sample survey of listed nominations (e.g.: Bottom House, Boyle House, Pleasant Vale, Harlan-Bruce) suggests that the central passage interior was typical. Facades of listed Federal-period properties did not suggest Hall-Parlor or side passage floor plans. The early portion of the Peter Mason House fits within the local architectural context with its ell plan. It shows its distinctiveness in the unusual room arrangements where the ell meets the main house block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMason, Peter, House (80-339)Section number 8 Page 3

Boyle County, KY

Two sites were found in Boyle County with atypical floor plans, the Knox House and Harlan's Station. Builders of these houses sought to preserve the symmetry of their front facades, while inside, segregated space in more personal ways. Interestingly, Knox and Harlan both had personal ties to Pennsylvania, and may have developed their architectural sense of space in response to familiar interior arrangements from houses in the Keystone state.

Two story buildings like the Mason House are common, but the Harlan-Bruce house and Bottom Houses show that one-and-one-half story houses were also popular. Single and paired end chimneys were typical, many of which did not break the gable wall surface. Many of these houses had been extended originally by rear ells so that additional space was provided without offsetting the frontal symmetry. Room-sized additions placed at the side and extending the frontal plane were popular during the mid-19th century, although Harlan Station received such an addition shortly after the ca. 1785 construction.

Interior features common to this period included hewn beams, pit sawn joists, pegged rafters, wide ash flooring, raised panel doors and chair rails. U-shaped open stairways supported square banisters and a turned newell, flat facing and bulls-eye corners (Wooley: 7-1). The finest houses architecturally had special decorative windows such as fanlight glazing over doors (as with the Harlan-Bruce House) and Palladian Windows (Pleasant Vale). These houses were articulated with very clean lines, with little decoration at corners, eaves, or around windows.

This simplicity in decoration gives emphasis to the building's form in Boyle County's early buildings, allowing them as a group to follow McAlesters' regional typology for the Georgian style. Georgian houses typical of the middle colonies are the norm among extant structures in Boyle: side gabled structures with pent front porch roofs and end chimneys. Conversely, those expressions more common to northern or southern housing are less apparent in Boyle County. The Adamesque style also is seen in Boyle County buildings now primarily in the decorative sidelights and transoms surrounding the door, as well as the propensity toward invisible ell additions.

Most of the Federal period buildings survive with masonry construction. Several stone structures, listed in the **Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky** thematic nomination (1983) complement the more numerous brick dwellings. Boyle County has a lower ratio of log buildings than is found in other Bluegrass counties and elsewhere in Kentucky. Only 6.9% (38 of 520) of the county's inventoried buildings have log walls. This contrasts with 15.8% of Bourbon County's historic buildings being log, 13.4% of those in Scott County, and outside of the Bluegrass, 54.0% of the buildings surveyed in Metcalfe County had log walls. Only one of Boyle County's surveyed buildings, the H.P. Bottom House (early 1800s) is also listed on the National Register. It consists of two cells separated by a central passage--the common local form. The Bottom House, like many of its stone and brick contemporaries, shows that as early as the close of the eighteenth century, Boyle County's architectural landscape displayed owners' preference for the central passage house with simple exterior articulation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMason, Peter, House (BO-339)Section number 8 Page 4

Boyle County, KY

Builders appeared to have more choice in materials (log, stone, brick, and later, sawn wood) than building form. This consistency in building form, though, may be due to the consistency in the personal background of the early settlers, for two buildings which depart from the norm (Knox and Harlan's Station) were built by people whose experiences trace back to areas with more building variety.

During the 1830s, Boyle County residents began adopting a more pronounced decorative vocabulary. These treatments signaled the growing acceptance of Greek Revival styling. These innovations fit well within the existing architectural vocabulary of forms. Buildings like the Caldwell House, constructed during the 1825-49 period, saw new decorative features such as wide doorways, door and window lintels with stylized corners, and classical trim, mixed with the familiar building form from the earlier generation of house building.

Existing buildings, e.g., the highly decorative Old Centre (1819), were updated by pasting a wing on each side of the main block and a giant portico over the main entry. The symmetry of Old Centre's wings stretched the building horizontally, but preserved the simple rhythm of openings on the front facade. The effect, however, was drastically changed by the imposition of classical order temple front and its echoing in the brick pilasters of the two wings. It converted a building with a relatively sedate and reserved exterior design into one whose appearance called attention to itself through dramatic use of stylistic and compositional devices.

The choice to make this bigger statement was not embraced immediately, though, as two other listed resources, the Crawford House and Elijah Harlan House, two stone dwellings built 1825-1849, were built looking more like houses from a generation before. By the 1830s in Boyle County, architect-builders had begun to make their stamp on the local landscape, thus forging acceptance of the fashionable Greek Revival treatments. This is when the Russell family came into prominence.

Russell Family

The Russells have been immortalized in a local history as having "found Danville made of log and left it made of brick" (Fackler: ?). Indeed, part of their role as a family associated with building trades was to produce brick for construction. Another important part, though, related to the evolution of building design in Danville and Boyle County.

Robert Russell, Sr., emigrated from Edinburgh to the United States in 1781. By the 1790s he had made his way to central Kentucky. In 1792 a son, Robert Jr., was born in Danville. Robert Jr. inherited his father's active construction business and developed his own design skills. Many outstanding Boyle County buildings from the antebellum era were designed by Robert Russell, Jr. His son, E.B. Russell, continued in the brickmaking business probably beyond his father's death in 1873.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mason, Peter, House (BO-339)

Section number 8 Page 5

Boyle County, KY

The Peter Mason House and Robert Russell, Jr.'s other work

The Peter Mason House, now known as Harrod's Run, is on land locally held to be part of the original James Harrod patent. The land was acquired by Peter Mason in 1854. At least part of the house dates from Mason's tenure. The Peter Mason House is very good example of Russell's work. Other buildings attributed to him include Old Centre Administration Building (BOD-25, discussed above), The Gore House (BOD-86), Roselawn (BOD-344), and The McClure-Barbee House (BOD-133). All of these buildings share several common features, they are two stories, constructed of brick, and have massive porticos with huge supporting plaster covered brick columns. Each building is distinct in appearance while still showing the guiding hand of a common builder.

The Peter Mason House is a good representative of Robert Russell, Jr.'s work. Its two story, five-bay, center-passage form is typical of his dwelling designs, and the portico is impressive without being overwhelming. While the balance of proportions, the fineness of detailing, and grandness of scale all serve as ways to evaluate the success of Greek Revival design, the impact of the portico on the house design is very important because in Boyle County that is a prime feature in defining the Greek Revival style.

The Mason House compares favorably with other houses attributed to Russell's design, all of which are listed in the National Register for their architectural significance. Overall, the Mason House portico makes a bolder statement than the narrow one found on the Gore House or the columned porch without a pediment on the McClure-Barbee House.

The Mason House resembles Roselawn (1848) more than most other county properties. The proportions of the portico against the remaining house mass are similar in both. Both have incorporated in skillful ways a rear ell, although Russell did this on the Mason House as an addition and on Roselawn as an original and integral rear ell. A curious similarity in these two ells is that they are at least two rooms long and those rooms were originally separated by an open space, a breezeway. This arrangement gave that most distant room of the ell a certain ambiguity in relation to the rest of the house: this room is neither completely part of the house, nor completely detached from it. While a person could walk from room to room in the house without having to travel outside, one would be required to travel through outdoors space to get to this far room, although it is covered by the main house roof. In some sense the person would have left the house to enter this room. Many antebellum Kentucky farmers placed ancillary buildings a meaningful distance from the house, so that work functions were carried on in detached buildings such as smokehouses, loom houses, kitchens, slave quarters, etc. In the Mason House and Roselawn, those rooms connected to the rest of the house via breezeways may mark early attempts by builders and/or owners to consolidate some work functions of a farm site into residential spaces, while at the same time signifying them as distinct. This approach to integrating work and living space should be investigated as a defining feature of Russell's work or, more generally, as part of the local architectural context.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mason, Peter, House (80-339)

Section number 8 Page 6

Boyle County, KY

In addition to the main house there are three contributing and two non-contributing features on the site. The contributing structures include: a smoke house that is located directly north of the rear portion of the main house which forms the tail of the "J" (see plan), it is aligned with the west wall of that house. A square stone icehouse with a low gabled roof that also appears to be contemporary to the main house stands south of the ell and a brick slave house is located further to the northwest. The three non-contributing structures are a cistern, a slave/servants quarters, and a garage. The cistern has a small pyramidal-roofed latticed building over it this structure is west of the ell. The cistern may be contemporary to the house, but the latticed structure was probably built in the late 19th-century and compromises the structure's integrity. There is also late-19th-century frame two-story double-ell dwelling with four bay front and an exterior stair on the south end that stands west of the house. This may have been a later slave quarters or could be simply a servant's dwelling built post-emancipation. A small two car garage is located to the south to the house has been reconstructed from photographs of the carriage house that originally occupied that spot. The 19th-century carriage house was destroyed by a mid-20th-century tornado. Though this structure was carefully rebuilt it nonetheless dates after the period of significance and does not contribute.

Though this site is being nominated under Criterion C it may well be eligible under Criterion A as an example of agricultural development in the Bluegrass. This evaluation would make those non-contributing structures built in the late 19-century eligible. They would demonstrate the changes that the farm has gone through during the evolutionary process of agricultural development in the Bluegrass in the post-Civil War era.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Mason, Peter, House (B0-339)

Section number 9 & 10 Page 1

Boyle County, KY

Blumenson, John J.-G., Identifying American Architecture: A Periodical Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, Nashville, 1977.

Fackler, Calvin M., Historic Homes of Boyle County, Kentucky and the Three Courthouses, Danville, Kentucky, 1959.

Kincaid, Robert L., The Wilderness Road, Indianapolis, 1947.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, New York, 1990.

Riesenweber, Julie, "Boyle County Re-Survey: Project-Specific Methodology," a memorandum on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, 1990.

Wooley, Carolyn, "Pleasant Vale/Samuel McDowell House," National Register nomination form, 1984.

Boundary Justification

Approximately three acres chosen as the boundary for this nomination in order that all of the contributing buildings are included within the area to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places, but without including "acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property." The boundary includes the main house, the smoke house, the icehouse, the cistern, the wooden two story double-cell dwelling, the brick slave quarter. Of these features only the main house, the ice house, the smoke house and the brick slave quarters are contributing. None of the farm land was included within the boundary because it did not add to criterion considerations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2 Mason, Peter, House (#B0-339)
Boyle County, Kentucky

Boundary Description

The nominated area is part of a 462-acre property, found on Boyle County Property Identification Map #33, Parcel #9 (in the Property Valuation Assessor's Office). The nominated area begins at a point (A) along highway U. S. 127, which is 2145' south-southeast of the county line. The boundary runs along the highway to a point (B), 210' south-southeast of (A), then turns in a westerly direction, parallelling the driveway and the limit of the domestic area for 2310' to a point (C), then turns in a north-northeasterly direction for 453' to a point (D), then turns in an easterly direction 1980', following fence rows to the point of beginning (A).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

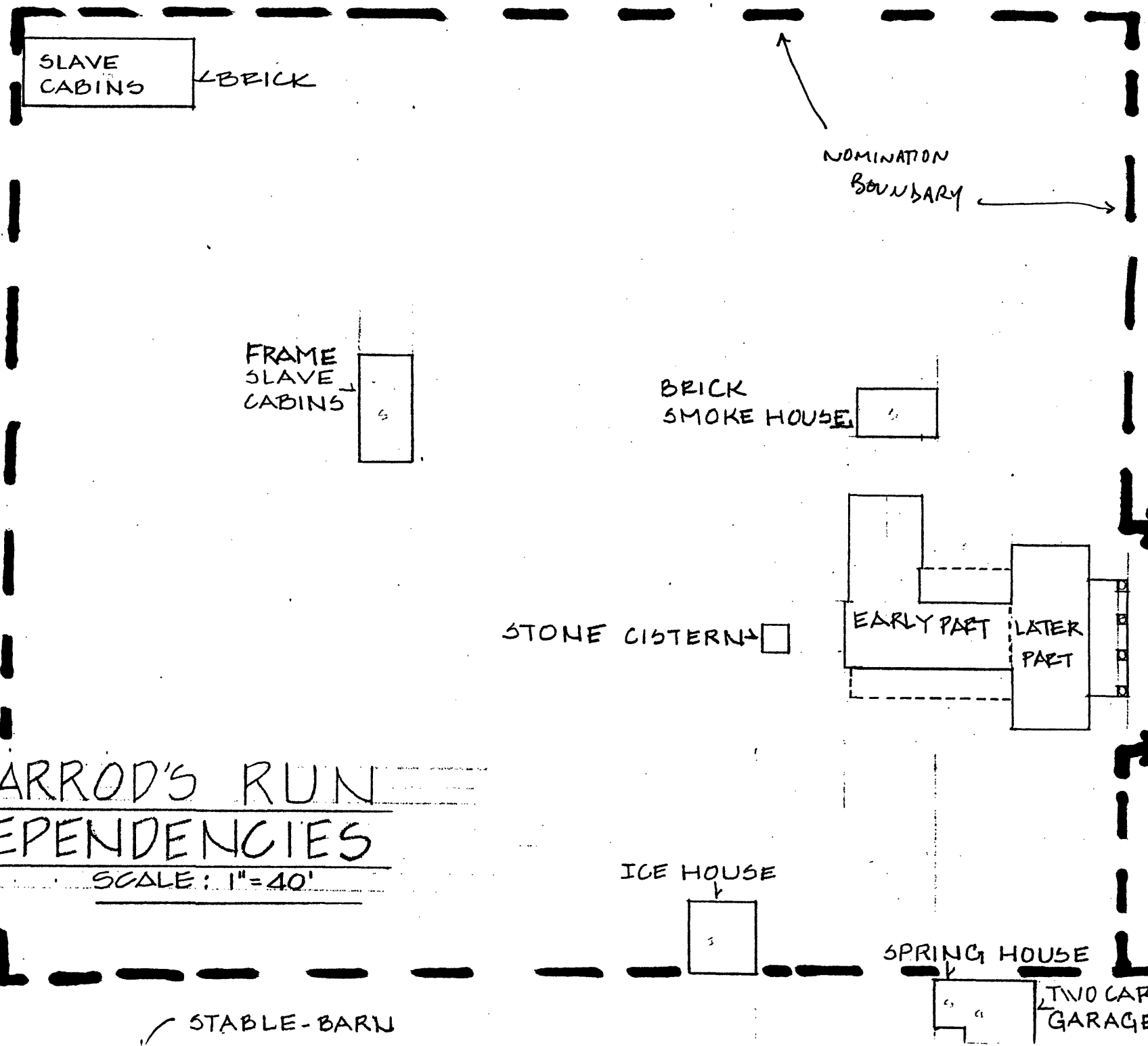
Mason, Peter, House (Site #BO-339)
Boyle County, Kentucky

Section number Photos Page 1

For All Photos:

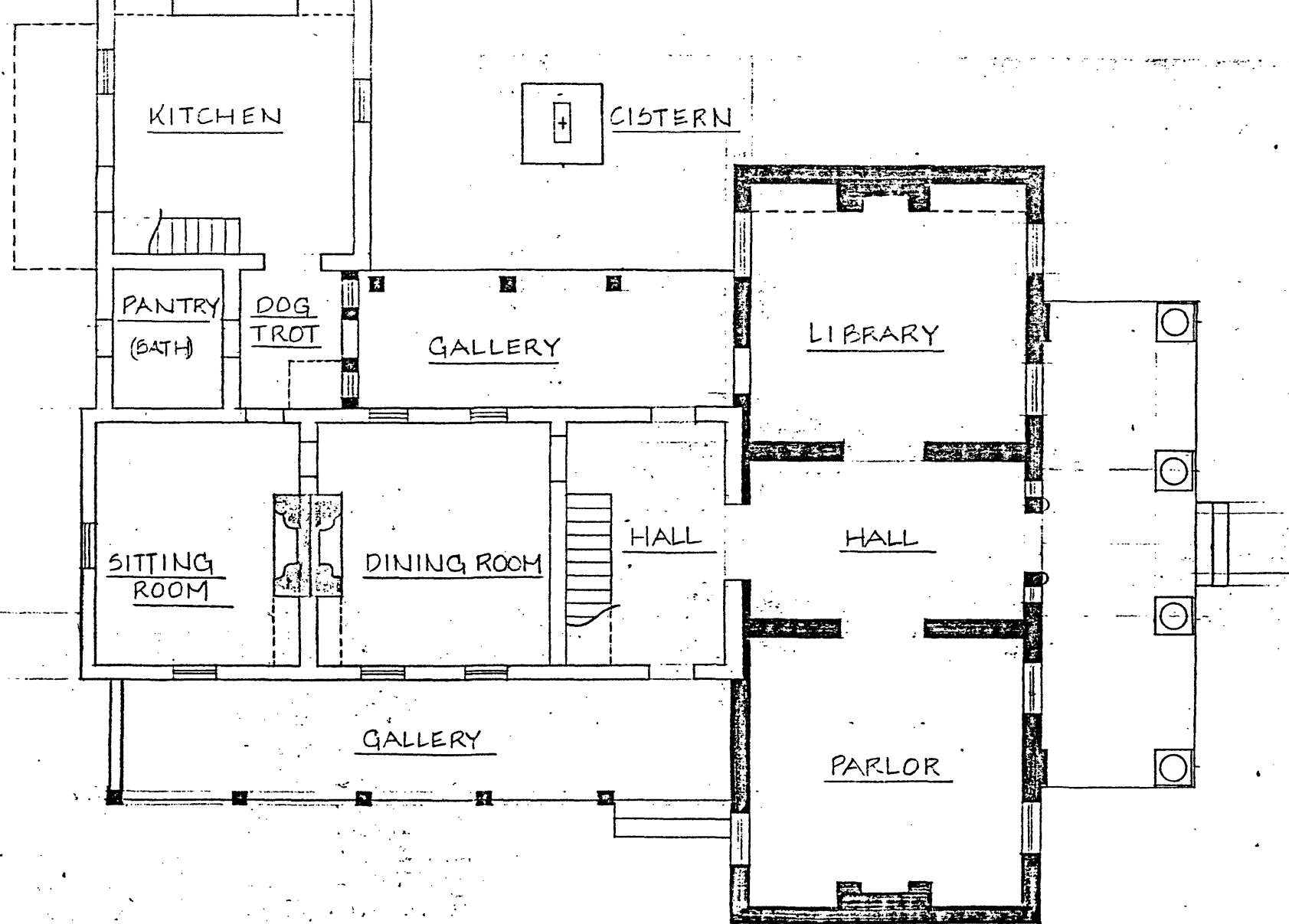
Historic Name: Mason, Peter, House
Location: Boyle County, Kentucky
Photographer: Mary Cronan Oppel
Negative Location: Kentucky Heritage Council
Frankfort, Kentucky
Date Taken: 1985

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>View or Elevation</u>
1	Main house, view to southwest
2	Main house, view to south
3	Main house, view to southeast
4	Smokehouse, view to northeast
5	Icehouse, view to northwest
6	Frame dwelling, view to northwest
7	Slave quarters, view to north



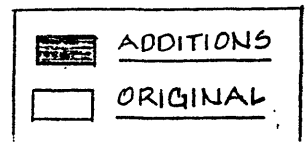
HARROD'S RUN
DEPENDENCIES

SCALE: 1" = 40'



HARROD'S RUN - FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001711 Date Listed: 11/27/91

Peter Mason House Boyle KY
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

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

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/7/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The boundary description submitted with this nomination is not acceptable because the scale on the map used to delineate the boundary is too small. The State has submitted a new verbal boundary description: "the nominated area is part of a 462-acre property, found on Boyle County Property Identification Map #33, Parcel #9 (in the Property Valuation Assessor's Office). The nominated area begins at a point (A) along highway U.S. 127, which is 2145' south-southeast of the county line. The boundary runs along the highway to a point (B), 210' south-southeast of (A), then turns in a westerly direction, parallelling the driveway and the limit of the domestic area for 2310' to a point (C), then turns in a north-northeasterly direction for 453' to a point (D), then turns in an easterly direction for 1980' in a straight line (following fence rows) to the point of beginning (A)." The nomination form is officially amended to include this new boundary description.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001711 Date Listed: 11/27/91

Peter Mason House Boyle KY
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

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

601 Patrick W. Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/21/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3 of the Nomination Form (Category of Property) was not checked. This property is categorized as a building. The form is officially amended to include this information.

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