

BC-741

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Waveland (New Name and Boundary Increase)

other names/site number Ashurst, Craig, House; Robinson Farm, Providence, 84001587

Related Multiple Property Jessamine County (KY) MRA

2. Location

street & number 2299 Brannon Road

NA

not for publication

city or town Nicholasville

NA

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Jessamine code 113 zip code 40356

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:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO

Date 1-13-17

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:) Accept Name Change; Accept AD

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 3-13-2017

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	5	buildings
		district
1		site
		structure
		object
	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

Jessamine County Multiple Resource Area

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Limestone

walls: Brick

roof: Shingle

other: _____

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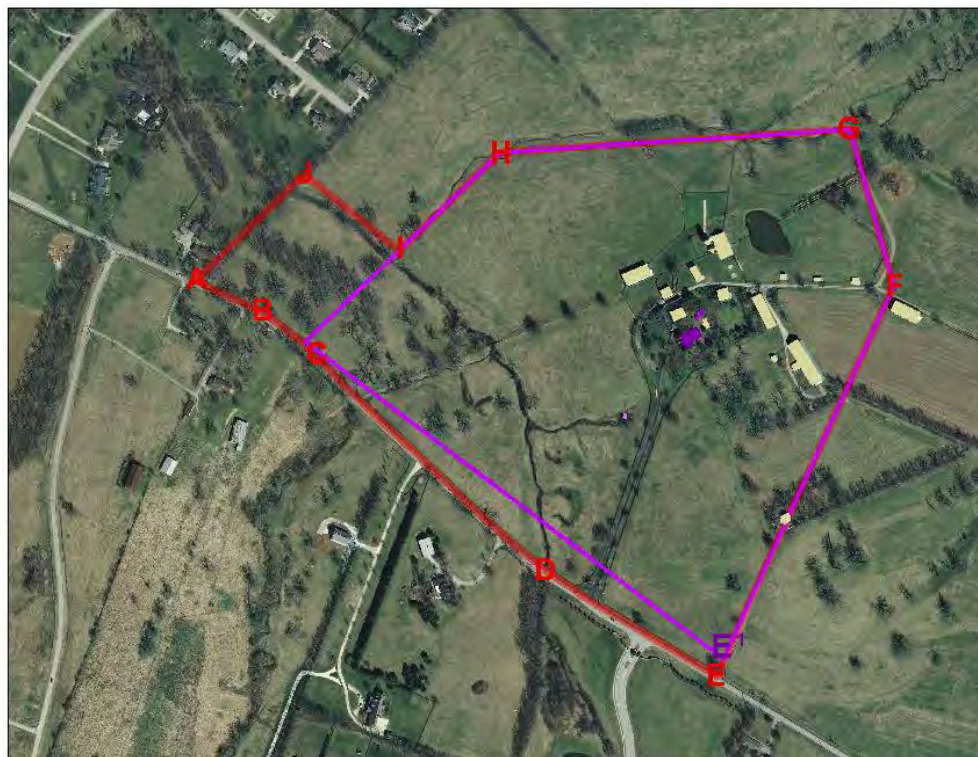
Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Waveland (JS-178) is currently a 28.3-acre farm in northern Jessamine County Kentucky. In 1984, that acreage was part of a much larger farm, known either as Waveland or by its owner's name, the Robinson Farm. On that farm, 55 acres were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS 84001587) under the name Craig Ashurst Farm. The map below shows the boundaries of the 1984 NRHP listing as a purple line, and the acreage currently proposed for listing in red. The new acreage includes the large woodland pasture to the west of the listed area, as well as an area to the south, bringing the nominated area to the property's historic margin, Brannon Road. The large Robinson farm holds 3 areas identified as Woodland Pastures. A Woodland Pasture is a natural landscape that has gained cultural value, as evidenced by its owners deliberately maintaining it in nearly its original state. This regard for the landscape occurs frequently in the Inner Bluegrass of Kentucky, so as to make the retention of this landscape feature a valuable cultural phenomenon. This current nomination proposes the listing of the westernmost of the Robinson Farm's 3 Woodland pastures. This Woodland pasture covers an area of about 14.5 acres in two portions. The smaller portion is 5.8 acres and will be newly added to the listed area; the larger portion, 8.7 acres, lies within the 55 acres listed in 1984. On page 24 is a map showing the Robinson Farm at approximately 300 acres, the 3 Woodland pastures within it, and the 28.3-acre area known in this nomination as Waveland.

Waveland

Jessamine County, Kentucky



Legend

Buildings

Name

- Main House
- Ice House
- Smoke House
- Spring House
- Other Buildings
- NRHP Boundary 1977
- NRHP Boundary 2016

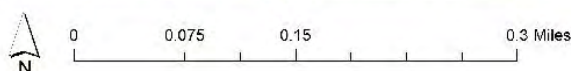
2016 Boundary

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	37.96651583	-84.5679387
B	37.9661992	-84.5671331
C	37.9657673	-84.5664638
D	37.96360913	-84.5636717
E	37.96255715	-84.561565
F	37.96636333	-84.559294
G	37.96791684	-84.559833
H	37.96771605	-84.5641481
I	37.96679886	-84.5654135
J	37.96754645	-84.5665848

1977 Boundary

Point C, F, G, H, I as above

Point E' 37.963488, -84.563068



KY State Plane, NAD 1983
Cartography by Venerable Trees, Inc

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Character of the Farm

Providence, later known as Waveland, is located in Jessamine County, Kentucky on the south side of the Jessamine County-Fayette County line. By 2008, the farm had been reduced to some 272 acres, and was divided into two parcels, both under the control of the Robinson family. The smaller portion is the farm Waveland, at 28.3 acres, while the larger portion, known now as Waveland Springs Farm, is 244 acres. The historic buildings and landscape components described in this document are on Waveland. The area currently on the National Register of Historic Places has some acreage in Waveland and some acres in the Waveland Springs Farm. That listed area does not coincide with any property boundaries existing then or now. See the map on page 24.



Figure 1: View of Waveland looking south from the house. Spring house on the left at the headwater of South Elkhorn Creek. The woodland pasture is in the right background.



Figure 2. View of Waveland looking east from South Elkhorn Creek, with woodland pasture directly ahead. The open slope to the left is where Native American artifacts were found.

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Because of the difference in ownership, this nomination addresses only the present-day Waveland. It includes the structures known originally as the Craig Ashurst House, and included in the prior National Register listing. This form will refer to the property as "Waveland," or simply "the Farm."

The larger farm has been in the Robinson family since settlement in 1780. It includes a woodland pasture of trees that existed prior to European settlement and retained by the land owners as a valued farm feature. The farm includes the headwaters of the South Elkhorn Creek, historically significant as the path of the first settlers. Soils in the woodland pasture and adjacent open pasture have never been plowed or otherwise disturbed. Archaic Native American artifacts in the pasture confirm the lack of substantial disturbance for at least 3,000 years (Quick, 2016 Report on KYTC Project 7-414.00, Cultural Resource Analysts). The land owners farmed the land, mostly grazing cattle, in a way that preserved the ancient characteristics of the landscape.

There are four very historic structures on the property: a Greek Revival house, known originally as the Craig Ashurst House, dating from 1834 to 1840, built of Flemish bond brick with a limestone foundation; a smokehouse and an icehouse adjacent to the house and originating at the time of construction of the house; and a spring house at a headwater spring of South Elkhorn Creek also originating at the time of construction of the house. The site has been continuously managed by a single extended family since European settlement, and the family maintained natural features and pre-European settlement aspects of the property that testify to thousands of years of natural and cultural history.

At the time of National Register listing, the nomination author did not know that the farm had been owned by the same extended family. In 1780, Benjamin Craig, an early settler of Fayette County, purchased the farm. Benjamin was a member of the Craig family from Orange County, Virginia. The Craigs were preachers who brought the Traveling Church to Kentucky. In the 1780s, Benjamin Craig sold the property to Robert Ashurst, who was married to Jane Craig (daughter of Joseph Craig) and is a collateral relative of George Dale Robinson (GDR). The property was transferred to Robert and Jane Ashurst's son, Craig Ashurst, around 1833 and the fine residence was built between 1834 and 1840. Craig Ashurst owned the property until his death in 1868 or 1869, when Providence was deeded to his daughter, Nannie B., and son Robert. In 1870, Nannie B. Ashurst married Massie Bryan at Providence. On April 8, 1897, Nannie and Massie Bryan sold their property to William Russell Stone. Mr. Stone was GDR's maternal great grandfather. Mr. Stone passed the property to his daughter, GDR's great aunt, Essie Stone Land, who changed the name of the farm from Providence to Waveland, as the undulating topography reminded her of waves of grain. The Robinson family moved to Waveland in 1932. George Dale and Ann Morrow Robinson moved to Waveland in 1957 and the farm was deeded to them in the early 1960s. Since the passing of George Dale Robinson on November 21 2015, the property is now owned by his widow, Ann Morrow Robinson.

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Figure 3: large bur oak at edge of woodland pasture



Figure 5: ancient bur, chinkapin, and Shumard oaks

The Landscape

The discussion of the general characteristics of a Woodland Pasture can be found below, in the Statement of Significance. The woodland pasture on the Waveland property covers 12.3 acres. It consists of 28 very large trees and numerous smaller trees. The ground cover is largely fescue and clover. The large trees include bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), chinkapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*), Shumard oak (*Quercus shumardii*), kingnut (*Carya laciniosa*), and blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*). These are all five of the tree species associated with the woodland pasture ecosystem of the Bluegrass. The smaller trees include black walnut, hackberry, black locust, Kentucky coffeetree, northern catalpa and sugar maple. From their size and physiognomy, the large trees are judged to have begun their lives during pre-settlement times. The individual trees are 300-500 years old, starting long before the European settlement of Kentucky. A count of annual rings on one tree on the property that perished in a wind storm shows an establishment date before 1710.

Waveland is an exemplar of the type of landscape most desired by early settlers and farmers. In addition to the woodland pasture and open pasture features prized by settlers, Waveland has reliable water supplies. The farm is drained by two branches of the South Elkhorn Creek, which effectively serve as its headwaters. One branch originates from a spring on the property, the location of the spring house. These springs are permanent water sources, rarely drying out even in drought. They would have been a significant resource both for the first settlers and the bison that preceded them. The other branch originates from a spring on the south side of Brannon Road. The South Elkhorn is historically significant as the major pathway along which the first settlers arrived in the Inner Bluegrass. It is easy to stand on this beautiful landscape today and envision the bison, Indian hunters and the first settlers passing through Waveland and stopping to enjoy the cool water.

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South Elkhorn Creek

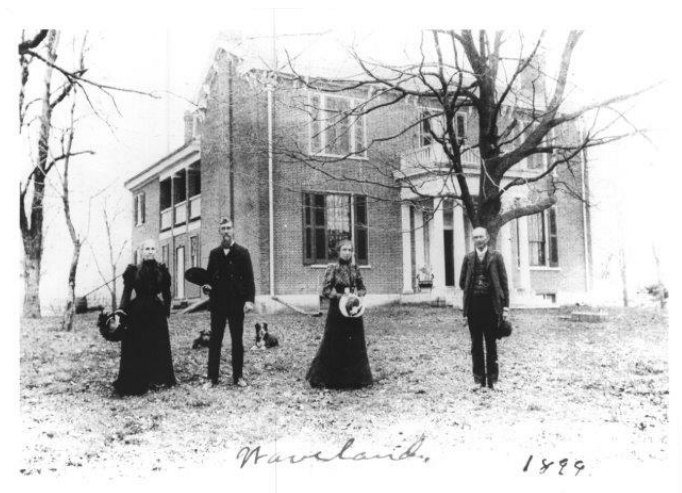


Waveland: Main House (M), Springhouse (S), Icehouse (I)

The Structures

Waveland, the main house, 1834-1840 (contributing building)

Waveland was constructed on a hill facing southwest at the headwater of South Elkhorn Creek. It is a 3-bay 2-story Greek revival style house with Flemish bond brick work, featuring tri-partite windows. The house was built by Craig Ashurst.



House at Waveland, 1899 (photographer unknown)



Main façade, Providence, house at Waveland

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The Tyrone limestone foundation is two feet high on the exterior and six feet high on the interior, built of coursed limestone bush hammered lower courses and chiseled on the top course, quarried from an outcrop of limestone several hundred feet from the house site. Brick laid in Flemish bond on the façade and American bond on the sides and rear was burned on the place, according to tradition. There is no evidence today of a kiln on the place. It is known that nearby resident, William Turner Bryan, produced many bricks for building in the area. The mortar joints were tooled and scribed. Interior and exterior walls are fifteen inches thick.

Careful attention to details of construction is still in evidence. The divisions separating the three windows feature small pilasters, rounded to form circles topped by a circle. In the rear, the pilasters are elongated pyramids, topped by a pyramid. Jack arches were employed over doors and windows. Four corbeled chimneys rose from a gabled roof to serve the eight major rooms and halls in the L-shaped Greek Revival house.

The one-story portico, delicate by Greek Revival standards, was tetrastyle Ionic with a denticulated entablature. Fluted pilasters, paneled pilasters and smaller Ionic columns adorned the recessed doorway, which was surrounded by sidelights and a three-part transom. Fluted Ionic columns were of solid cherry on bush hammered and chiseled limestone bases. The four fourteen-foot-long limestone steps were bush hammered with chiseled margins and were brought in from the Kentucky River area. A cornice and entablature of small proportions ran the length of the house.

A three-bay gallery was on one side of the ell opening from the drawing room, while a one-story porch was on the other side opening from the rear of the front hall. Surrounding the sides and rear of the house are brick walks, laid in the herring-bone design.

On the interior, the four main rooms were approximately 18' x 18' with ceilings 13' tall downstairs and 11' tall upstairs. Six of the seven walnut mantels were of the Greek Revival style with the seventh mantel in the rear upstairs chamber being of an earlier style. Low baseboards and chair rails were employed in the rear of the house as was a six paneled Cross and Bible door.

Doors in the front part of the house were typical Greek Revival two-paneled doors. The woodwork around the doors and windows in the parlor featured the Greek ear design and the baseboard was sixteen inches high. In the front hall the stairway was a dog-leg variation of the half-turn with landings style, rising 7½' to the first landing and 6' more to the second story. The newel, balusters and decorated stringer were all cherry.

The kitchen was a part of the original house, but not connected by interior doors. It was necessary to go outside through the gallery to gain admittance to the main house. Original shelves in the kitchen show evidence of burns which candles have made. The fireplace opening was fifty-one by sixty inches and only a flush board was used above it for hanging pots and utensils.

Upstairs, the chambers in the ell were not connected to the front bedrooms in the house. This was not in the style of the earlier traveler's room, but a plan to separate the males and females of the house. A similar design is the plan of the house at the nearby Waveland State Historic Site, which dates to the same period.

In 1965 the only major addition to the farm house was made. The one-story porch was removed and the area widened and enclosed to form a sunny, year-round porch. Across the rear of the house a kitchen was added, as well as a breakfast room. Since the original registration with the National Register of Historic Places, the kitchen has been rebuilt. The 1965 kitchen addition was removed in 2012 and replaced with a one-story brick addition. This addition consists of an updated kitchen, bedroom, sitting area, dressing room, handicapped-

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accessible bath, laundry room, pantry, rear entrance and carport. Architecturally, it was designed to complement and enhance the original dwelling.



East side of house



West side of House

Smokehouse. The smokehouse, constructed in the 1830s remains as originally built. It was used to cure and store meat. It is still utilized by the Robinson family in 2016. The smokehouse is a one-room structure constructed of red clay brick, laid in common bond pattern with a solid wood paneled door, which is believed to be original. The foundation is stone. Ventilation holes are small square openings, laid in a decorative diamond shape and located on all four sides of the structure.



Views of Smokehouse

Icehouse. The ice house is a 12-foot deep and 11-foot-6-inch wide dugout constructed of stone and capped with a gabled roof. It was used to store ice cut from nearby ponds and root vegetables. Ice was a valuable commodity in the years before electricity and modern refrigeration. It was especially important for the sick and during the

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Civil War when the South was cut off from ice supplies of the North. Since the previous National Register application, the above-ground structure of the ice house has been restored to its original form.



Views of Icehouse

Springhouse. With the abundant water supply at the headwaters of the South Elkhorn Creek, the springhouse was built in a prime location. Water still flows even on the hottest of summer days and maintains a constant temperature, 365 days a year. The springhouse is a single room structure, set into the hillside, and built over the spring. It was constructed of stone covered by a simple gabled roof. A wooden door protected the perishables from livestock and predators. Inside, three levels of rocks protrude to provide different levels of cooling. It was used to keep perishables cool before the advent of modern refrigeration. It is an easy walk from the main house and remains as originally constructed.



Views of Springhouse

Servants' quarters (not extant). This residence was constructed of wood and torn down in the 1930s. There is no further information about the servants' quarters known.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Archaeology - Prehistory

Conservation

Period of Significance

1779-1830 (settlement)

1834-1840 (house construction)

<1000 BCE (Archaic Indian)

Significant Dates

1834

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

Archaic Indian

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance

1779-1830 Settlement period. First settlers come up the South Elkhorn, begin farming, drive off bison, choose to maintain woodland pasture and open pasture

Criteria Considerations NA

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

Waveland (JF-178) was listed on the National Register in 1984 under the name Craig Ashurst House (84001587) for its architectural values. The property contains a significant Greek Revival styled house and assemblage of related outbuildings. The current nomination concludes that the property meets the first term of Criterion C, i.e., it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a second type of construction, a woodland pasture. The woodland pasture habitat is the rarest ecosystem in North America, existing only in the Bluegrass and Nashville Basin. Its continued existence at Waveland is the result of the natural forces that created it and the decision of the family that farmed the land to maintain the woodland pasture and its adjacent pasture without disturbing the soils or trees. The significance of Waveland is evaluated within the historic context, **“Woodland Pastures in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, 1775-1830”**

Historic Context: Woodland Pastures in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, 1775-1830

Any settled landscape is a combination of natural and cultural factors, reflecting the pre-settlement attributes of the land as subsequently modified for agriculture, development, or other uses. The landscape of Waveland is exceptional in that the original pre-settlement features of the land are largely intact as a result of the land use practices of the farm's owners.

It is extremely rare for farmers in any culture, including the United States, to maintain original pre-settlement landscape features. In modern US agriculture, substantial alterations to the land usually obliterate the intactness of the pre-settlement landscape, leaving only vestiges of it. Typically, forests are cleared to allow planting of crops, prairie vegetation is replaced by non-native grasses, soils are plowed and chemically modified, and native animals are largely extirpated. Most farms in the United States exhibit very little of their natural character.

The establishment of farms on this land was remarkably easy. The initial task was to drive off the bison. There were immense herds of bison in the Bluegrass prior to settlement, probably the largest herds in the eastern US. Farming would have been impossible in the presence of these huge, athletic animals. There were no permanent Indian settlements in the Bluegrass, except for Eskippakithiki in Clark County, suggesting an inability of Indians or early settlers to compete with the bison. Only after the bison were driven off was farming possible, and this did not take long.

The early European explorers and settlers of the Inner Bluegrass came up the Elkhorn Creek from the Kentucky River. It is very likely that some of the very earliest explorers stopped at or passed by Waveland, where the headwaters of the South Elkhorn originate in a perpetual spring. The landscape that these people found was astonishing and unlike anything they had ever seen. Explorers and settlers were used to struggling through dense forests, or paddling down rivers lined with trees. When they arrived in the Bluegrass, they found a landscape that was, by all early accounts, entirely novel. The creeks were lined with tall cane. The uplands included open meadows of grass, dense canebrakes and areas of large scattered trees shading grass and cane. There were patches of forests; dense forests lined the major rivers. This was ideal farm land, and early narratives by John Finley and others were effusive in their praise of this exceptional new territory. The tree-shaded meadows quickly became known as “woodland pastures,” a term we still use today (in Europe, the term wood-pasture is preferred).

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The farmers had no incentive to clear the land, remove the trees, or plow the soil. They simply fenced in each pasture and moved their cattle and sheep in. Horses came later, though not to Waveland, which has remained in cattle throughout its history. As the cattle grazed, they removed the original cane and native grasses and forbs, gradually replacing the grass with fescue and other grasses. Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), long thought to have been introduced from Eurasia in spite of its name, is now acknowledged as a native grass. The trees remained.

Numerous authorities (further discussed in *Venerable Trees*) conclude that woodland pastures are features that indicate an intentional maintenance of pre-settlement landscapes in modern pasture farming. In the Bluegrass, Nashville Basin, England, Russia, France, Spain and especially Rumania, woodland pastures represent an exceptional cultural and ecological landscape carefully maintained by landowners. This type of landscape includes features that predate the existence of settled agriculture in each of these regions. While we consider this a rare landscape globally, it is in fact represented by hundreds of thousands of acres of farms in North America and Europe. This acreage of woodland pastures is shrinking, as agricultural practices change and as the new owners choose to develop farmland, whether by intent or ignorance, containing a woodland pasture.

Waveland is probably the best extant example of this combination of natural, social and cultural factors. Other farms in the Bluegrass have similar features, but have not been analyzed as thoroughly as Waveland. Although originally placed on the National Registry for the historic buildings, the landscape is also deserving of recognition as a historic record of the cultural and natural features that created it.

The landscape of Waveland differs from the typical inner Bluegrass farm landscape. It shows the landowners' adaptations to an existing natural landscape. Through hundreds of years of agriculture, the owners have maintained important natural components of the landscape, adapting their farming methods to what nature provided. This maintenance of the original features is by choice of the landowner, as many other farms in the region have obliterated the natural features.

Not all farmers were as careful in their management of land as the owners of Waveland. Most woodland pastures have been lost either due to neglect of the trees or land clearance to grow crops or intensify pasture use. The spatial pattern of the remaining woodland pastures throughout the Bluegrass reflects both their natural origins and the decisions by individual farmers to retain and manage their trees.

Characteristics of the Woodland Pasture

The following analysis of the current farm landscape is based on three sources:

- a general analysis of the woodland pastures of the Bluegrass based on *Venerable Trees – History, Biology and Conservation in the Bluegrass* (Tom Kimmerer, 2015. University Press of Kentucky)
- a detailed analysis of the farm's existing woodland pasture and the adjacent open pasture conducted by Kimmerer in 2016
- an archaeological examination of the farm conducted by Russel Quick of Cultural Resource Analysts in 2016 and observed by Kimmerer.

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The Woodland Pasture. A woodland pasture is an unusual landscape in North America, consisting of open grown trees shading grass and, formerly, giant cane. The trees are typically ancient, predating the European settlement of the region, often by hundreds of years. Woodland pastures are unlike savannas in that they are created and maintained by large herbivorous mammals, primarily bison, with a large role for drought but no evidence of the use of fire (as is the case for savannas). Today, woodland pastures are found in the Inner and Outer Bluegrass and the Nashville Basin, but nowhere else in North America. Woodland pastures are also found in many parts of Europe where they are regarded as important cultural landscapes, created by large mammals but maintained by humans since the earliest days of settled animal husbandry. Today, woodland pastures are slowly disappearing because the conditions for natural reproduction of the trees – long-interval intermittent grazing – no longer prevail. Since cattle, horses and gang mowers replaced bison, none of the woodland pasture tree species are reproducing, and the old trees are being lost to old age, lightning and mower damage.

Examples of Woodland Pastures:



Woodford County, Kentucky



Transylvania Region, Rumania



Somerset England

A woodland pasture is a definable feature of an agricultural landscape. The first farmer of a piece of land essentially curated a woodland pasture by retaining the natural landscape which preceded his ownership. Woodland pastures today exhibit continuous use of the farm, and maintenance of the woodland pasture for well over 200 years by subsequent owners. The retention of ancient trees in a developed landscape evidences a conscious decision on the part of the landowner to keep them. Several farms throughout Jessamine County maintain the woodland pasture habitat, notably Chaumiere des Prairies, which is also listed on the National Register (NRIS 75000780). Within the Inner Bluegrass, there are several thousand acres of woodland pasture, all of which have the combination of a naturally-created landscape subsequently maintained in almost its original state by farmers. In Europe, woodland pastures are regarded as “cultural and ecological landscapes” (Hartel 2015) in the sense that, while created by natural processes, primarily large mammal grazing, they are maintained by farmers who practice a specialized form of pasture grazing. Woodland pasture grazing must occur at lower intensity (animals per acre-year) than open pastures, the soil is rarely if ever plowed, and mowing is intermittent or does not take place. Farmers who have chosen a higher intensity of grazing do so by clearing their land entirely. As a result, the Inner Bluegrass is today a mosaic of high-intensity grazed pasture, often both plowed and mowed, and low-intensity grazed woodland pasture. It is the conscious decisions of farmers, from the time of settlement until today, that determines whether woodland pastures are maintained. We have noticed in our surveys of farms in the region that farms with intact woodland pastures, such as Waveland, are very often owned and managed by long-tenure farmers, often the descendants of the original settlers. In other cases, such

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as Airdrie Stud in Woodford County, farms have been more recently acquired by owners with a strong land ethic and commitment to maintenance of the remarkably scenic landscape provided by woodland pastures.

With a distinct combination of component features, woodland pastures are confined to just a few landscapes: the Inner and Outer Bluegrass of Kentucky, and the Nashville Basin. The following paragraphs describe those features, with emphasis on the Inner Bluegrass and Waveland as exemplars of the ecosystem.

Soils. Inner Bluegrass soils are typically deep and fertile silt loams, varying from 3-10 or more feet deep. Although they are fertile, they are also very drought-prone because of the highly fractured karst limestone on which they sit. As a result, though fertile, these soils are typically not suitable for crops, and the dominant land use is pasture for grazing animals. Drought has played a large role in shaping the landscape, and we have found that many of the ancient trees are not rooted primarily in the soil but in the deep limestone rock where they can access water year-round. The soils on the Farm consist of a closely related set of highly productive, rich silt loams (McAfee, Bluegrass, Maury, Fairmount, Huntington, and Ashton soil series). Parts of the farm have been used to grow crops, notably tobacco and hemp, but according to a number of the owners, much of the farm has been continuously in pasture. For instance, adjacent to the Robinson Farm's woodland pasture is an open pasture that gently slopes down to the South Elkhorn Creek. This nomination's investigator dug multiple soil pits in both the woodland pasture and the adjacent open pasture of the Robinson Farm. Careful examination of the soil revealed that the woodland pasture and adjacent open pasture had never been plowed or otherwise disturbed. This is exceptionally rare in any agricultural region. Although both this open pasture and the adjacent woodland pasture have been grazed by cattle for over 200 years, and by bison before that, these soils have been undisturbed for thousands of years. We believe that this might be a common attribute of Inner Bluegrass farms where there are intact woodland pastures and adjacent open pasture, and we are conducting research to verify this.

Water. Water is always a major limiting factor in agricultural ecosystems, but especially in the Bluegrass. Karst topography in limestone creates conditions for very rapid drainage of water from the soil and from creeks. It is often the case that streams are dry only a day or two after a rain event. This is an important factor in determining the exact location of early settlements, which were always located near the most reliable springs. Water availability was also a critical determinant of the shaping of the landscape by American bison, forcing large herds to wander considerable distances in search of water. This wandering created a temporal mosaic in which a given area of land might be grazed intensively and then abandoned by bison who went off in search of water and salt. It is this temporal mosaic that allowed trees to become established during periods when bison were absent.

Archaeology. The pre-European settlement archaeology of the Bluegrass is surprising. While stories of Indian conflicts suggest Native Americans were fighting for their homeland, there is no evidence of year-round settlement by Indians for thousands of years prior to European settlement. The only permanent Shawnee town in the region was Eskippakithiki in eastern Clark county, on the edge of the Bluegrass. There is limited evidence of habitation by Fort Ancient or other archaic Indian cultures. It is clear from the archaeological record that the Bluegrass was an important winter hunting ground for Indians, but not a settled residential area. The most parsimonious explanation for this pattern is that Indians, lacking horses and rifles, could not compete with American bison during the summer. Bison were gone from the region in the winter, as the herds sought reliable water on the Ohio River.

A recent archaeological investigation of Waveland sampled soil from pits that were dug and screened, and analyzed the material with a magnetometer to look for signs of fire pits or other human activities. The soil

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samples showed numerous chert flakes and at least one arrowhead, or point. Although Shawnee Indians hunted in this region, the point is not Shawnee, but much older, coming from the Archaic period. The pasture yielded evidence of fire pits. These results were provided by archaeologists investigating this site and nearby sites in a planning for the widening of the road in front of Waveland (Quick, 2016).

The interpretation of the Waveland site's archaeology is that it was not a habitation site but a resting place or camp for hunters. As with the Shawnee, it is unlikely that the Archaic Indians were able to settle here because of intense competition from large herds of bison. Indians hunted here in the winter, when the bison were gone. This pasture, adjacent to a protective woodland pasture, was a logical resting place for hunters, who could sit and make new points from chert while waiting for game to arrive, or resting between hunts, while remaining near the protective shelter of the woodland pasture.

History of Waveland

The family of Craig Ashurst had been among the early settlers of Fayette County. His father Robert Ashurst first bought 260 acres of land in Fayette County in 1785 from Benjamin Craig. In 1790, Robert Ashurst bought 200 acres on both sides of South Elkhorn Creek "including two plantations whereon Ashurst and Poindexter live."

Craig Ashurst's mother, Jane Craig, was the daughter of Joseph Craig, one of the founders and preachers of the Traveling Church which left Orange County, Virginia, in 1781 and came to Garrard County, Kentucky, to establish a Baptist Church. By 1783, Lewis, Elijah and Joseph Craig and members of the Traveling Church had moved to Fayette County and founded the South Elkhorn Baptist Church (presently the South Elkhorn Christian Church) on South Elkhorn.

Providence Baptist, later Christian Church, had been established in 1821 at the crossroads of the Nicholasville Turnpike and Windom Lane. Thus the neighborhood of Providence was established and was a fitting name for Craig Ashurst's new home. The earliest map of Jessamine County in 1861 shows "Providence" owned by C. Ashurst.

Craig Ashurst, for whom the house was built, had married Sallie Cravens in Jessamine County in 1826. His name first appears on Jessamine County tax lists in 1833 when he showed 174 acres on "Alcorn" watercourse. (Tax records for 1832 in Jessamine County are missing.) On September 23, 1831, Craig Ashurst had purchased 174+ acres on South Elkhorn from the estate of John Keller. This was part of the 400 acres which John Keller had surveyed in 1784 and been granted in 1785, lying at that time in Fayette County on Elkhorn creek.

Tax lists for Jessamine County through 1838 show Craig Ashurst owning 174 acres on South Elkhorn Creek, with value fluctuating around \$7,000. In 1836, Craig Ashurst purchased from John Craven 51 additional acres, connected to his present acreage, for approximately \$2,000.

By 1840 (tax records for 1839 in Jessamine County are missing) the tax lists showed Craig Ashurst owning 51 additional acres, with a total land value of \$16,875. It is reasonable to assume that Craig Ashurst had completed his new home, Providence, by 1840. Providence's one-story portico, relatively small rooms and woodwork, was delicate and carefully crafted for the Greek Revival period, and has a kinship with the earlier Federal styles.

The Greek Revival style was introduced to Kentucky in the 1820s and great care and time was taken for the site selection as a fitting setting for the Greek Revival monuments. It was not until the 1830s that private residences

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began to be erected in this manner. Providence is one of the early Greek Revival residences in Jessamine County.

Clay Lancaster states:

The characteristic Greek Revival residential type in the Bluegrass is a symmetrical two-storied house, with the entrance sheltered by a pedimented tetrastyle portico the height of the house itself, and corresponding pilasters incorporated in the brick walls. Columns are arranged in pairs and the pilasters coupled at the corners. The column shafts are usually unfluted. Like the earlier round piers, they are constructed of wedge-shaped bricks, but are covered with stucco and painted. Bases and capitals are normally of wood... the front windows have triple lights, the shutters of the wider central void, when open, obstructing the narrow side lights. A transverse hall crosses the main block of the house, which may be either one or two rooms in depth, and a service ell extends behind. This species of house remained in fashion from the late 1830's until the mid-1860's, appearing in several distinct versions and undergoing slight modifications, with a tendency toward ornateness and a heightening of proportions during the later phase.

Providence exhibits the features of the earlier period with a one-story portico, no pilasters in the brick walls, wooden columns, fluted, rather than those of brick and no elaborate ornamentation on the doorway.

A November, 1868, deed from Craig Ashurst transferring "the plantation and tract of land in Jessamine County Kentucky on which he now resides containing Two Hundred and Eight Acres" to his daughter Nannie B. and son Robert is recorded. The deed was to take effect at the time of Craig Ashurst's death. By the July, 1869, term of the Jessamine County Court, Craig Ashurst had died and his son Robert filed an appraisal of the estate.

On September 7, 1870, Miss Nannie B. Ashurst and Massie Bryan were married at "Providence." Massie Bryan was the great-grandson of William and May Boone Bryan, founders of Bryan's Station and a great-great-nephew of Daniel Boone. His father, William Turner Bryan had built "Shady Grove" circa 1817, across the hill and within sight of "Providence;" his uncle, Joseph Bryan, had in 1845 built "Waveland" (the present State Historic Site); and his brother, Daniel Boone Bryan II had purchased "Fairview," the Marshall House to the south in 1859.

Massie Bryan had been "educated in Cincinnati and engaged in farming until 1867, when he established a railroad agency at Windom and engaged in the grain and commission business until 1883, when he established a post office at Windom and engaged in the mercantile business. The 1877 map of Jessamine County shows M. Bryan as the owner of 250 acres.

On April 9, 1897, Nannie Bryan and Massie Bryan sold their home and 200.08 acres for \$16,706.68 to William Russell Stone, a relative. Mr. Stone gave the home and land to his daughter, Essie Stone Land. As the name of "Providence" had fallen into disuse, Mrs. Land renamed the home "Waveland" for the home's rolling acres set with centuries-old trees.

Mrs. Land's niece, Mary Dale Robinson, Mr. Stone's granddaughter, moved with her husband to Waveland in 1932.

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In 1936 the Robinson family moved closer to Lexington and Waveland was rented by various families until 1957 when Mrs. Robinson's son and Mr. Stone's great-grandson, George Dale Robinson, married and moved to his birthplace, Waveland. The Robinson family continues to live at Waveland today.

Waveland stands as a monument to the past as well as a living symbol of today.

Evaluation of the significance of Waveland within the context Woodland Pastures in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, 1775-1830

In North America, the woodland pasture ecosystem exists only in the Bluegrass and Nashville Basin. The renowned forest ecologist E. Lucy Braun described this as the "most anomalous vegetation in North America." We described above the presence of similar ecosystems in Europe, created by large mammals and maintained by farmers. Although the European woodland pastures are under the same threats as those in the United States – development and the intensification of agriculture – they are the object of much greater conservation concern and scientific research.

The combination of the magnificent woodland pasture, undisturbed soils, and the presence of pre-European contact historic artifacts is compelling evidence of the historic nature of this landscape. The farmers who settled this land and built the historic buildings now on the property took advantage of the natural landscape and turned it to their own purposes. Waveland is not a natural landscape, nor is it entirely a man-made landscape. It is a result of natural forces that created it, and the conscious decision of the farms owners to maintain some of the natural features. The history of this property is a rich melding of the natural world with the needs and attitudes of the farmers who have inhabited the property for over 200 years.

We (Kimmerer and colleagues) have spent much of the last ten years exploring and analyzing the woodland pastures of the Bluegrass and Nashville Basin, building on earlier work by Mary Wharton and others. Throughout our explorations, we have kept returning to Waveland as the exemplar of a woodland pasture farm that has remained largely intact since it was settled by the Robinson family. There are woodland pastures on many other farms, and many of those are substantially larger than those at Waveland. There are deep rich soils in pastures on many farms. There are beautiful nineteenth century buildings of architectural and historic significance on many farms. Few farms, though, bring all these features together in a fairly small, compact farm in the way that Waveland does. For this reason, Venerable Trees, Inc., a conservation non-profit, has been using Waveland as a location for workshops to educate the public and farm owners about the significance of the woodland pasture habitat.

It is safe to say that much of our current understanding of the prehistory, history, soil properties, tree biology and other aspects of the woodland pasture/pasture agroecosystem is built on our research at Waveland. We anticipate the publication in 2017 of a monograph and several research papers based on our work at Waveland. Given its close proximity to a major urban area – Waveland is only a mile from urban Lexington – Waveland also represents an excellent educational and research opportunity for others in the region, including school students. The Robinson family continues to be generous in allowing access to the property for such purposes. Many of the horse farms with fine woodland pastures are unable to accommodate such activities because of the imperative to protect valuable thoroughbred stock. Waveland is thus a laboratory for research and education in all aspects of woodland pasture farming and farms.

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Evaluation of the Integrity of the significance of Waveland's Woodland Pasture in light of its physical condition today

A woodland pasture is a different type of living resource to consider for National Register listing. The organic nature of the resource means it will change over time, making the expectations of design continuity, such as we hold for architecturally significant houses, inappropriate for evaluating the integrity between our notions of the Woodland Pasture's value and its physical condition at any time. The integrity considerations for this nomination attempt to define reasonable expectations for this first nomination of this unusual type of resource.

As is true for a farm, another resource comprised of living entities, the Woodland Pasture functions as an organic system. However, different from a traditional farm, the Woodland Pasture is an area of natural growth which the owner has recognized as having value, and so, has intentionally left undeveloped according to more intensive farming methods. The intact woodland pastures will have some variations among the particular species found at the specific property, but the range of tree species, grass species, and soil types have been defined above. Even though the hallmark of the Woodland Pasture is the way the resource exhibits the *lack* of human development, this form has defined ways that it can be recognized as something distinct from natural areas which are sterile, abandoned, or otherwise devoid of cultivation.

The following paragraphs attempt to define the qualities of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling which would be required to establish that a farm contains a Woodland Pasture and that the instance is intact enough for National Register listing. Waveland meets these expectations.

Waveland has integrity of **location** and **setting**. The farm stands at its original location, with no significant changes to the physical landscape since its establishment. The Robinsons built the house and its dependencies on the most prominent hill on the farm, consistent with practices at the time. The house looks out over South Elkhorn Creek, the open pasture and the woodland pasture. A person standing on the front porch of the house is almost certainly looking at a landscape virtually unchanged since at least 1780 and probably much longer. Indeed, it is only the absence of bison and cane, and the presence of fences and distant, but sparse, buildings that differentiate the current view from the view on any day into the distant past.

The architectural constructions at Waveland possess an integrity of **materials**, **design**, and **workmanship**. The most remarkable features that bespeak the integrity of the Woodland Pasture identity are the ancient trees and the ancient, undisturbed soil. One might think that trees that predate the existence of any structure on a farm are rare, but this is not the case in the Bluegrass. Many of the finest 19th century mansions in the Bluegrass were built in or adjacent to woodland pastures, such that trees older than the adjacent homes are quite common. We (Kimmerer and colleagues) have mapped over 50 locations in Fayette County where clusters of ancient trees surround either an existing mansion, or where historical records indicate that such a mansion existed.

There were structures on the property prior to 1834, none of which exist today. The house and its outbuildings were constructed beginning in 1834 and today are perceived as the original edifices. The house has been modified from time to time, as described above, but still maintains the essential exterior character, and much of the interior character, of the original house. Most of the material that makes up the house, from the foundation

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to the chimneys and in between, is original, having been hand-laid by local workmen from local materials. The existence of the original materials is evidence of the fine workmanship of the period. The outbuildings are little changed from their appearance in the 19th century, except for replacement roofs and, perhaps, doors. There are later buildings on the property, including barns, silos and a garage. These features do not have an overwhelming impact upon the historic appearance of the original structures.

It is the integrity of the Waveland landscape, of the combination of historic buildings and an ancient cultural and ecological landscape that give it an integrity of **feeling**. When you walk around Waveland, you are walking through thousands of years of ecological and cultural history. It is this integrity of setting, location, design, and materials accompanying an intact landscape that stretches from the distant past to today that makes this place special and eligible.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Kimmerer, Tom

2015 *Venerable Trees – History, Biology and Conservation in the Bluegrass*. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington

Craig Ashurst House, National Register nomination. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort Kentucky. 1988

Hartel, Tibor, Ine Dorresteijn, Catherine Klein, Orsolya Máthé, Cosmin I. Moga, Kinga Öllerer, Marlene Roellig, Henrik von Wehrden, and Joern Fischer. 2013. "Wood-Pastures in a Traditional Rural Region of Eastern Europe: Characteristics, Management and Status." *Biological Conservation* 166 (October): 267–75. doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2013.06.020.

Lancaster, Clay.

1961 *Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass*. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press.

Quick, Russell S.

2016 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Roadway Improvements on KY 1980 (Brannon Road) from U.S. 68 to U.S. 27 Northeast of Nicholasville in Jessamine County, Kentucky (Item No. 7-414.00. Contract Publication Series 15-182. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Lexington, Kentucky.

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.8 acres (added to the 55 acres already listed)
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum: WGS84

See the map on page 3 which uses the points A-J in the table:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	37.96651583	-84.5679387
B	37.9661992	-84.5671331
C	37.9657673	-84.5664638
D	37.96360913	-84.5636717
E	37.96255715	-84.561565
F	37.96636333	-84.559294
G	37.96791684	-84.559833
H	37.96771605	-84.5641481
I	37.96679886	-84.5654135
J	37.96754645	-84.5665848

- The existing National Register boundary is defined by a polygon whose vertices have these coordinates: C, E, F, G, H, and I.
- The area proposed for new listing is defined by a polygon whose vertices have these coordinates: A, B, C, I, J.
- A narrow area is also proposed for new listing, defined by the red line formed by coordinates C, D, E, and the purple line which is nearly parallel. It appears the original listing of the property, defined by the purple line, omitted this stretch of land, which lies between the frontage road and the southern extent of the property as originally listed.

Verbal Boundary Description

Along Brannon Road from west property fenceline to boundary with Waveland Springs LLC property boundary, thence N and NE to gravel road at west corner of barn, thence WNW to barn, thence southwest along fence line to S. Elkhorn Creek, thence WNW to property line along fence, thence SW to Brannon Road. This corresponds with the Jessamine County Property Valuation Administrator's Parcel 054-00-00-038.00. The deed for the property is registered in Deed Book 86, Page 221 in the Jessamine County (Kentucky) Clerk's Office.

Boundary Justification

The 1984 listing of the Craig Ashurst House in the National Register defined an area that did not coincide with any landscape or property ownership dimension; it was a portion of a large farm owned by George Dale Robinson and Ann Robinson. With the passing of Mr. Robinson, the larger farm has been divided into two parcels. The area currently on the National Register cuts across both parcels; both parcels of the subdivided farm contain woodland pasture stands. The larger parcel is owned by a corporation in trust for the Robinson Family. The smaller parcel contains the historic house and the woodland pasture proposed for National Register

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listing today, and is currently owned by Ann Robinson. This nomination provides a rationale for incorporating the woodland pasture at the historic farm's western-most area onto the National Register. In the future, the new owners of the other parcel, the Robinson Family Trust, may elect to nominate the other remnants of the woodland pasture which have integrity and which currently appear to be eligible for National Register listing according to the terms of this nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas W. Kimmerer, PhD

organization Venerable Trees, Inc.

date April 13 2016

street & number 501 W. 6th St. Suite 250 Lexington KY 40508

telephone 859-693-4450

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40508

e-mail tom@venerabletrees.org

Additional Documentation

Maps: See file Waveland NRHP Maps.

Map 1. Overview of Waveland in Jessamine County, Kentucky.

Map 2. Waveland, including property boundary, structures and woodland pasture.

Map 3. Waveland buildings

Photographs:

Photographs: See folder Waveland Figures

Information for all Photographs:

Name of Property: Waveland

City or Vicinity: Nicholasville

County: Jessamine

State: Kentucky

Photographer: Thomas W. Kimmerer, except as otherwise noted

Date Photographed: 1/5-4/12 2016

Information for each Photograph

Figure 1. View of Waveland looking south from the house. Spring house on the left at the headwater of South Elkhorn Creek. The woodland pasture is in the right background.

Figure 2. View of Waveland looking east from South Elkhorn Creek, with woodland pasture directly ahead. The open slope to the left is where Native American artifacts were found.

Figure 3. A large bur oak on the edge of the woodland pasture, with the open pasture to the left where Native American artifacts were found.

Figure 4. The headwater of South Elkhorn Creek, which played a significant role in the settlement of the Bluegrass. The woodland pasture is in the background.

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- Figure 5. The woodland pasture, with ancient bur, chinkapin and Shumard oaks, facing east.
- Figure 6. Arrow point found on the slope near the woodland pasture. The point was judged to be Archaic Indian, 3,000 or more years old. This point was 5 cm below the turf in undisturbed soil.
- Figure 7. Aerial photo of structures at Waveland. M – main house; S – spring house; I – ice house; Sp – spring house. Source: The Commonwealth Map, 2011
- Figure 8. The house at Waveland in 1899. Photo provided by the Robinson Family, photographer unknown, facing east.
- Figure 9. Front view of Providence, the house at Waveland, facing northeast.
- Figure 10. View of the east side of the house.
- Figure 11. View of the west side of the house.
- Figure 12. View of the smoke house, facing southwest
- Figure 13. View of the ice house facing west.
- Figure 14. View of the ice house, facing northeast.
- Figure 15. View of the smoke house, facing northeast.
- Figure 16. View of the spring house and the headwater spring of South Elkhorn Creek. Facing southwest.
- Figure 17. View of the spring house facing southeast.
- Figure 18. Woodland pasture in the Bluegrass, Woodford County, Kentucky
- Figure 19. Woodland pasture in the Transylvania region of Rumania. Rumania has some of the most extensive woodland pastures in the world. Photo courtesy Tibor Hartel
- Figure 20. Woodland pasture in Somerset, England. Woodland pastures are found throughout rural England. Photo courtesy Julian Hight

Property Owner:

name Ann Morrow Robinson

street & number 2299 Brannon Road

telephone _____

city or town Nicholasville

state KY

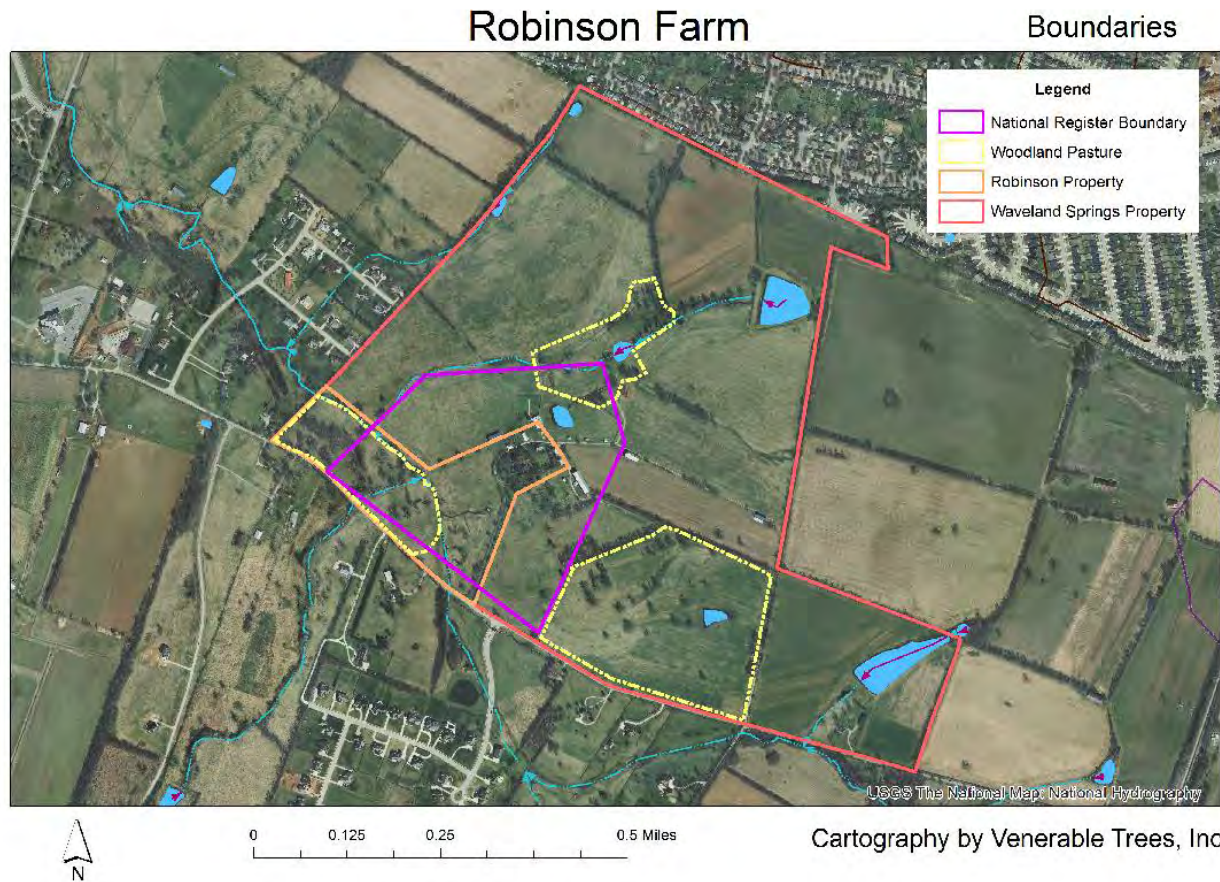
zip code 40356

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Waveland (New Name and Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

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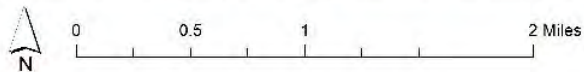
Waveland

Jessamine County, Kentucky



Legend
NRHP Boundary 1977
NRHP Boundary 2016

USGS Nicholasville Quadrangle
1:24,000
1965, Updated 2016



KY State Plane, NAD 1983
Cartography by Venerable Trees, Inc

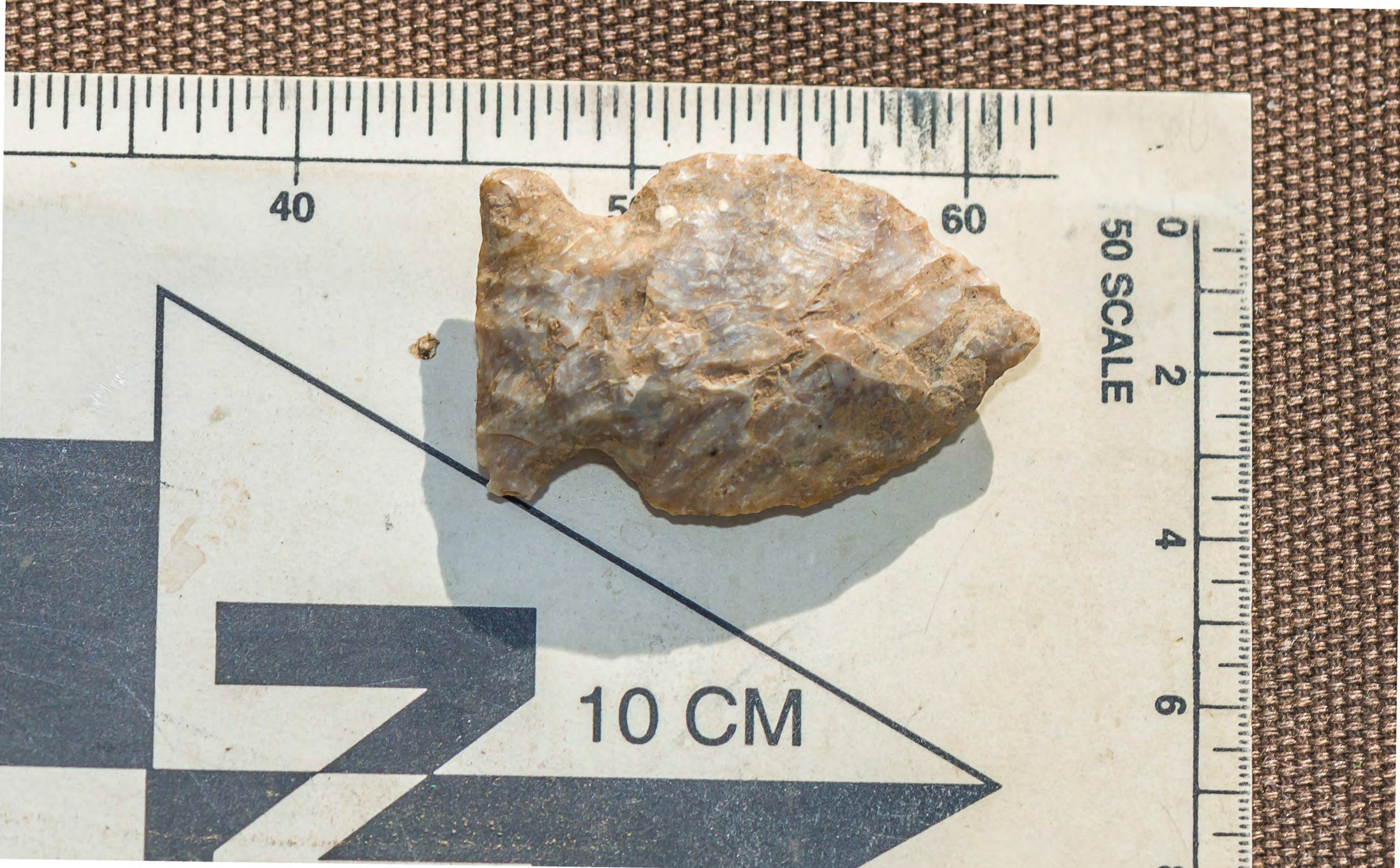












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Waverland.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Boundary Update
Property Name: Waveland (Boundary Increase)
Multiple Name: Jessamine County MRA
State & County: KENTUCKY, Jessamine

Date Received: 1/27/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 3/13/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: BC100000741

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 3/13/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Originally listed as Ashurst, Craig, House, the nomination seeks to change the name to Waveland. the nomination supports this change; and the original MRA survey form supports the Waveland name. The nomination also clarifies the boundaries, adding a large woodlot that is important to the landscape and use of the farm, as well as bringing hte boundaries in line with historic uses.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept BI (Criterion A); Accept name change; accept Additional Documentation

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR ; No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov
January 13, 2017

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER



J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed are the nominations approved by the Review Board at their December 12, 2016 meeting. We submit these forms so the properties can be listed in the National Register:

Columbia Commercial District, Adair County, Kentucky
Bold House, Bracken County, Kentucky
Doyle Country Club, Campbell County, Kentucky
Bush Warehouse, Clark County, Kentucky
Haury Motor Company and Garage, Jefferson County, Kentucky
Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jefferson County, Kentucky
Paducah City Hall, McCracken County, Kentucky
Scearce-Roush House, Shelby County, Kentucky
Dodson House, Warren County, Kentucky (James Ingram Houses MPS)
Old Taylor Distillery, Woodford County, Kentucky

We enclose documentation for three previously listed properties:

- new information for the **Downtowner**, one property within the **Whiskey Row Historic District**, Jefferson County KY (NRIS 89000305). The form documents the Downtowner's role in Louisville's LGBTQ past.
- **Waveland (Boundary Increase and Name Change)**, Jessamine County. This property was listed under the name Craig Ashurst House (NRIS 84001587). The new area recognizes a resource called a Woodland Pasture.
- **Rowan County Courthouse** (Boundary Increase), Rowan County, Kentucky. This new nomination adds historic context and acreage on the courthouse square omitted from the first listing (NRIS 83002862).

Finally, we enclose revised versions of two returned nominations: **Maysville Downtown Historic District**, Mason County KY (16000502) and **Peaselsburg Historic District**, Kenton County, KY (16000501).

We thank you for your assistance in listing these properties.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer