United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

## National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCHE NEW ONLY received MAR'2 9 1992 date entered APR 2 9 1982

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

# 1. Name

historic <sup>Mays</sup>	s Lick Consoli	dated So	chool			
and/or common	Same					
2. Loc	ation					
street & numbe	r Intersectio	n U.S. (	68 and Hy	wy. 324	N	₩A not for publication
city, town	Mays Lick		NA v	vicinity of	congressional district	7
state Kentucl	ky	code	021	county	Mason	<b>code</b> 161
3. Clas	ssificatio	n				
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisit NA in process NA being consi		<u>X</u> work Accessit X yes:	cupied in progress ble	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence(plan religious scientific transportation other:
street & number	r					
city, town				vicinity of	state	
telaanseteling, gestillen soore	ation of a			ty Courtho		
street & number	<u>_</u>			<u></u>		
city, town M	aysville				state	Kentucky
6. Rep	resentat	ion i	n Exi	isting	Surveys	
title Survey	of Historic Si	tes in	Kentucky	has this pro	perty been determined e	elegible? yes _x_ no
date 1981					federal sta	ate county local
depository for s	survey records He	ritage	Division	Departme	ent of the Arts	
city, town Fr	ankfort				state	Kentucky

# 7. Description

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Mays Lick Consolidated School is located in the small rural community of Mays Lick (1972 population: 400), which is within ten miles of the Ohio River and Maysville, county seat of Mason County.

The school occupies a prominent location at the intersection of old U.S. 68<sup>1</sup> and Hwy. 324. The commercial section of town is approximately one-half of a mile south on U.S. 68 and consists of three to four commercial structures inter-mingled with residences.

Constructed in 1909-1910, the school is a two-story brick building on a raised stone foundation. Exterior dimensions are 88' by 63'. The main (northwest) facade is distinguished by a projecting central unit with side sections, each four bays wide. The surface is enlivened by the use of cut limestone sills and lintels in the windows and the brick banding pattern in the center section and quoins at the end walls. The focal element is the large arched entrance with keystone, containing a double door with a semi-elliptical light above. There is also an entry on the southwest wall which consists of a double-door in the transom and sidelights, with a similar exit on the northeast wall.

The present owners are in the process of converting the building into apartments. The central hall will be retained. No alteration of the exterior character of the building will be made.

The building sits about 130' from old U.S. 68, with the frontage area in grass. Surrounding the school on the other three sides is an asphalt driveway. Within 30' of the northwest wall is a 1950s gymnasium to which it is presently connected by a covered walkway.

<sup>1</sup>The highway was later re-routed around the town.

# 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	law literature military music	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1909-1910	hitect: Weber Broth lder: Douglas McC	

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Constructed in 1909-1910, the Mays Lick Consolidated School was the first high school built in Mason County and was, for the following fifty years (1910-1960), the only public high school to serve the Mays Lick District, an administrative unit within the school system composed of approximately one-quarter of the county.<sup>1</sup> The school also has the distinction in being the first consolidated school in the county and the first consolidated school in the state with publicly financed transportation. As a result of a local suit challenging the use of tax dollars for the transportation of students to Mays Lick School, legislation was passed legalizing the levying of taxes for school transportation of students to consolidated schools.

The Mays Lick School is a product of an era of tremendous change and growth in public education at both the state and national levels. In the latter part of the 19th century, the one-room school was the most common educational facility in rural areas. As time progressed, there was a growing awareness that such schools supplied an inferior education due largely to the limited curriculum offered and the frequent turn-over in teachers. There was, as a result, a concerted effort in many parts of the country to consolidate schools. A vital element in plans for consolidation were provisions for student transportation. By the late 19th century consolidation with transportation was initiated with notable success in the Northeast. By the end of the first decade of the 20th century, several communities in the Ohio Valley had adopted the practice.<sup>2</sup>

As part of this progressive movement, the Kentucky legislature passed the Sullivan School Law in 1908 which called for the establishment of one or more high schools with free tuition for rural children in each county.<sup>3</sup> Because of local support in Mays Lick toward the financing of the school, the Mason County Board of Education voted unanimously to locate the first high school there.<sup>4</sup>

The building was completed in 1910 at a cost of \$32,000,<sup>5</sup> and was over-large for the anticipated initial spacial needs. It had so many unused rooms that the principal and his wife lived in some of them. Apparently consolidation was in the back of the minds of some of the school fathers when the school was first planned.

Felici Felice, Superintendent of Schools, Mason County, 1981.

<sup>2</sup>Ellensworth, pp. 120-123.

<sup>3</sup>The law also established the county as the administrative unit to be directed by a board of education. The boards were empowered to consolidate schools where they felt it advantageous and necessary (Yancey, p. 6; McVey, p. 239).

<sup>4</sup>Two other high schools were soon built as a result of the passage of the Sullivan Law: one in Maysville and the other in western Mason County at Minerva (Yancey, p. 7).

<sup>5</sup>William E. Pyles, Mays Lick's representative on the school board,who was largely responsible for having the high school located in Mays Lick, devised a unique way to finance the construction costs. The May's Lick Improvement Company, a holding company, was created. Shares were offered for sale and these funds, combined with the annual taxes for the school, were able to cover initial construction costs (Ellsworth, p. 125).

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Ge	ographical	Data	ACHEMIL	A AN ANALA	ILU -	UTM MO	T VEDIEIEI
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state		code	county			code	
11. For	m Prepare	d By					
name/title	Gloria Mills						
organization	Kentucky Herita	ge Commis	sion	date June	24, 19	81	
street & number	104 Bridge Stree	et		teiephone	(502)	564-3741	
city or town	Frankfort			state Ken	tucky		
12. Stat	te Historic	Pres	ervatio	n Offic	er Ce	ertifica	ation
	nificance of this property			<u></u>			
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State Historic Pres	ervation Officer signatu	re M	an In	Onan (	1 pb		
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



Mays Lick Consolidated School Mason County, Kentucky CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

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Dr. & Mrs. Robert M. Blake Route 5, Buffalo Trace Maysville, Kentucky 41056

Mr. & Mrs. James Wilson Route 5, Box 156 Maysville, Kentucky 41056

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



Mays Lick Consolidated School Mason County, Kentucky

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The opportunity for consolidation soon presented itself in the form of a natural disaster. In the summer of 1910, a flood washed away a sub-district one-room school in nearby Arthuranna. The following year, in June 1911, the Board of Education voted unanimously to consolidate the Mays Lick School and to offer transportation to the children in Arthuranna. In the fall of 1911, school began at Mays Lick with 206 pupils in attendance.<sup>6</sup>

However, some members of the community questioned the tax levied for the support of publicly funded school transportation and brought suit against the county board of education. Such expenditures were found by the court to be illegal under the present statute and transportation to Mays Lick School ceased.<sup>7</sup> Concerned locals of Mays Lick quickly organized and lobbied the legislature to make the needed changes in the law. In March 1912, House Bill 215 was enacted empowering county boards of education "to fix the boundaries of a consolidated school district and to levy a tax with the consent of the taxpayers to establish, operate, and transport pupils to a consolidated school." <sup>8</sup>Therefore, it can be said that the situation surrounding the Mays Lick School brought the issue of using funds for transportation before the legislature, and resulted in the passage of the 1912 statute that permitted the feasible consolidation of schools to continue.

In 1960, the high school was discontinued, with only grades one through eight offered. It ceased functioning as a school in 1981 when it was purchased for private development.

<sup>6</sup>Ellsworth, p. 126. 7 Ellsworth, p. 127. 8 Ellsworth, p. 127.

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Mays Lick Consolidated School Mason County, Kentucky

CONTINUATION SHEET

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- Wells, Marsha Elizabeth. "Biography of Charles Dixon Wells." Unpublished report, 1950.
- Yancey, Mary L. "Arthuranna and the Kentucky Legislature." Unpublished research paper, 1971.





