NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. Aug. 2002) (Expires 1-31-2009) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service RECEIVED 2280 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM MAY 3 1 2007 1. Name of Property NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES historic name The Bolen Building NATIONAL PARK SERVICE other names/site number KT-H-34 2. Location street & number 85 West Main Street not for publication NA city or town <u>Hindman</u> _ vicinity <u>NA</u> state Kentucky code KY county Knott County code 119 zip code 41822 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 <u>x</u> meets <u>does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant <u>nationally</u> statewide <u>x</u> locally. (<u>See continuation sheet for additional comments.)</u></u> Wom m. Signature of certifying official Donna M. Neary SHPO State Historic Preservation Office/Kentucky Heritage Council_ State or Federal Agency or Tribal government In my opinion, the property ____ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of commenting official/Title State or Federal agency and bureau 4. National Park Service Certification I, hereby certify that this property is: V entered in the National Register __ See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the

other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

National Register

National Register

___ See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the



5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of F	Resources within Property
X private	_X_ building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
public local	_X_building(s)district	_1_	0 buildings
public State	site	0	0 sites
public Federal		0	0 structures
	object		_0_ objects
		_1	_0 Total
Number of contribut Register 0	ing resources prev	iously liste	ed in the National
Name of related mul	tiple property lis	ting 1	1/A
6. Function or Use	State of the state	and a think of the	
Historic Functions			
Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	/TRADE	_ Sub: _BUIS	SNESS
Current Functions (Enter categories f	rom instruct	cions)
	E/TRADE		
	737 COVER 1997 - 1997		
7. Description			
Architectural Class		ategories fr	com instructions)
OTHER: NO	STYLE		
AL THE STATE OF TH			
Materials (Enter ca	tegories from inst	ructions)	
	STONE		
	METAL		24
walls	STONE	1	
OCHEL			
Narrative Description	on (See continuation	on sheets.)	

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Narrative Description

The Bolen Building (KT-H-34) is comprised of a commercial block and a vertical block built in two phases. The structure is located in Hindman, the county seat of Knott County, Kentucky. The original building was built with sandstone material ca. 1920 in a vertical block style. In 1957, a concrete addition was added to the west side of the building in a commercial block style. A small brick addition was built onto the west side of the concrete addition, but it will not be considered as historically significant within this nomination.

Character and use of the Site

The building sits on Main Street in Hindman, with the Troublesome Creek running directly behind. The lot measures 0.26 acres, with no outbuildings on the site. The original sandstone structure served as home and office to Bee and Beatrice (Coot) Bolen, who moved into the building in the 1930s and established a successful taxi cab service by 1939. The building would also serve as the home to Thorn and Grisby telephone service through the early 1940s and '50s. When a concrete addition was added in 1957, Conley and Slone Department Store became part of the building as well, and eventually, the store operations expanded to fill the concrete block and sandstone buildings.

The Bolen Building has now been rehabilitated and will once again play a role in the cultural evolution of this area. The Kentucky Arts and Crafts Foundation have made this building a part of the Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center. The building will serve as workshop space to artisans who make traditional Appalachian crafts. As part of the Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center, the building will "serve as a regional marketing and support system for artists. The Artisan Center is dedicated to building and strengthening an artisan-based economic sector in 49 counties of Eastern Kentucky and to supporting and encouraging the musicians, storytellers, writers, craft makers, and many others who carry on the cultural traditions of the Appalachian region."

Exterior of the Building

The commercial block and vertical block of the Bolen building were built in a fairly plain style. The façades do not include any applied decorative elements such as finials, pilasters, etc. The sandstone portion stands as a vertical block structure, having a clear division between the first and second levels. The upper division has two bays, while the lower has 3 large bays. The exterior is painted but there is no documentation to prove when the painting took place. The original sandstone can be seen on the northeast exterior of the building.

The Bolen Building is also comprised of a concrete block addition built 1957. This later building shares a common wall with the earlier structure. When looking at the northern façade of the building, the emphasis on the width of the building is obvious. The concrete addition falls more into the commercial block category than the vertical block which emphasizes verticality. The second level of the concrete addition has two bays. The bottom level has a recessed entryway with several large display windows. The south side of the concrete addition has now had a balcony added which overlooks the Troublesome Creek that runs behind the building.

Both properties are in excellent condition. Little change has been made to the façades. The façades have been painted but the materials underneath can been seen on the east, west and south sides of the structure. The foundations of both buildings are continuous. The materials used to build the foundation of the concrete addition can be seen by going into the basement area of the building. No alterations have been made. This part of the structure can be used for atture analysis of mid-20th-century concrete building techniques in Knott County.

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A small brick addition had been made to the right side of this later structure, but it is not within the 50 year period and so does not contribute to the property's significance.

Interior of the Building

There is no documentation that provides a historic floor plan of the building; however the current owner has attempted to leave unaltered as many original elements as possible. All original wooden flooring has been kept in the earlier sandstone structure and in the concrete block structure.

Integrity Evaluation

Effort has been made to minimize the extent of exterior changes to these buildings. Extensive changes have been made to the interior of the 1957 portion, in its recent rehabilitation into Appalachian artisan workshop facility. A building in Knott County that is significant within the local Social and Economic history must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, association, and feeling to be said to be eligible.

The Bolen Building retains integrity of location. The Bolen building has occupied the same location since its early 1900s construction. This building has not been moved or relocated. The building also retains integrity of setting. The site exists within the same physical environment that it was created in. By examining historical photos from the early 1930s through 2006, it is clear that the physical environment has not changed.

The integrity of materials is still intact as well. The interior of the building has been altered to serve its new use, however the original sandstone materials used to construct the building are in great condition, and the rehabilitation of the building has not affected those materials. The original flooring in the sandstone building has been kept, which is an important original element.

Through possession of integrity of location, setting, materials and feeling, the Bolen building maintains integrity of association. There is a direct link between this building and the community. To people within the community, this building stands as a reminder of how Hindman was fortunate to have Bee and Beatrice Bolen's taxi service. Others fondly remember going to the Conley and Slones store to do their shopping. The building also has the ability to evoke within architectural historians a time of building in America where the vertical block commercial structure was in style. Through the rehabilitation of the building and its future role in Hindman this building will continue to serve as a significant part of this community.

¹ Velma Martin. Interview conducted January 3, 2007.

http://www.ket.org/cgi/fw_mixedmedia.exe/db/ket/dmps/Programs.

[&]quot;Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center". Accessed on February 15, 2007.

The Bolen Building	Page 3	Knott County, Kentucky
8. Statement of Sign Applicable National		
X A Prope	rty is associated with event ibution to the broad pattern	s that have made a significant s of our history.
B Prope		ives of persons significant in
C Prope	rty embodies the distinctive	characteristics of a type, period,
posses	sses high artistic values, or	esents the work of a master, or represents a significant and onents lack individual distinction.
	rty has yielded, or is likely story or history.	y to yield information important in
Criteria Consideration	ıs	
B removed C a birth D a cemet E a recon F a comme	I from its original location. uplace or a grave. ery. ustructed building, object, o morative property.	r structure.
G less tyears. Areas of Significance		eved significance within the past 50
Period of Significant Significant Dates Significant Person	ce <u>1939-1957</u> ca.1939	
Cultural Affiliation Architect/Builder _	N/A UNKNOWN	
Narrative Statement	of Significance (See conti	nuation sheets.)
9. Major Bibliograph:	ical References (See cont	inuation sheets.)
requested.	rmination of individual li	sting (36 CFR 67) has been
previously determ designated a Nat: recorded by Histo	d in the National Register mined eligible by the Nati ional Historic Landmark oric American Buildings Su oric American Engineering	onal Register rvey #
Primary Location of A State Historic Pr Other State agency Federal agency	reservation Office	
Local government University		
<u>X</u> other	KENTUCKY APPALACHIAN A	RTISAN CENTER

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county and State

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Statement of Significance

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The Bolen Building (KT-H-34) meets National Register Criterion A. This sandstone commercial building with a concrete commercial block addition is locally significant within the context **Knott County Social and Economic History 1939-1957**. The activities within the building provided an important service in helping foster a sense of the local community, as well as in strengthening connections between the people in the community and others far outside the community. The Bolen Building housed a taxi cab service, a telephone company, a department store and its owners, Bee and Beatrice (Coot) Bolen, all at once. In Hindman, seat of Knott County, Bee and Beatrice Bolen provided transportation to many residents who would not have been able to travel otherwise. By allowing the Thorn and Grigsby Telephone Company to reside in an upstairs office, this couple facilitated a vital source of communication for local residents. Both of these services helped to reduce the experience of local isolation in this eastern Kentucky town. The Bolens' department store brought to the town consumer goods, which linked the community with acquisition patterns and material culture from the entire nation. Now the building continues it tradition of providing work opportunity to the residents of Hindman by being rehabilitated to house Appalachian artisan workshops.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: KNOTT COUNTY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY 1939-1957

Methodology

Few written documents exist in Knott County that provides a comprehensive analysis of its history. Three items—History and Families of Knott County 1884-1994, the centennial issue of The Troublesome Creek Times, and Hollybush; Folk Building and Social Change in an Appalachian Community—were important sources for completion of this nomination. Other works such as A New History of Kentucky and The Kentucky Encyclopedia provided insight into eastern Kentucky and Knott County social situations, respectively.

Oral history has been used throughout the nomination in combination with the few written sources. Informants were contacted for interviews with the nomination author. Interviews took place in person and through telephone calls. This information was collected during fieldwork conducted September 2006 throughout February 2007.

Social and Economic Development in Knott County

Knott County is bounded by Perry, Breathitt, Magoffin, Floyd, Pike and Letcher counties and covers an area of 352 square miles. In 1884 it was created from portions of Perry, Letcher, Floyd and Breathitt. Located in the rugged terrain of eastern Kentucky, Knott County was isolated from other parts of the state. "The C&O Railroad ran through the edge of the county in the 1920s; however it did not result in significant development". Hindman is the county seat, but is one of the smallest county seats in the state, with 720 people in 1990, 787 people in 2000 and 772 people in 2005."

During the creation of the county in 1884, much of eastern Kentucky's natural resources began to be exported on an unprecedented scale. "As in most of eastern Kentucky, mineral and timber speculators purchased the rights to the county's valuable natural resources for relatively insignificant sums from the 1880s through the early 1900s." By the mid-1920s, coal was being removed in the edge of the county by "local companies such as the Perkins-Bowling Coal Company and by out-of-state firms that included the Wisconsin Coal Company."

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As coal mining had not penetrated much of the county before 1930, people relied on the forms of work that sustained the local economy during the nineteenth century. Knott County, one of the most rural counties in the state today, has never been a major agricultural producer. Diversity in the types of jobs available to Knott County residents existed before the coal economy began to have a local impact in the 1930s. Agricultural studies illuminate the jobs available in Knott County at that time. "In 1932, Knott County was chosen by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a typical creek bottom settlement of the Kentucky Mountain Area. That same year two studies were conducted, one on rural industries, and the other on farm organization and income by the University of Kentucky." The studies found that only one-third of the income of 228 farmers actually came from farm-related activities. Instead, residents participated in timber work, oil or gas leases, storekeeping, carpentry, day work or cash rent. vi

Hindman residents did not significantly participate in eastern Kentucky's coal industry until after the close of the historic period (1957). While the coal companies were in part of the county in the 1920s, it would still be 40 more years until the coal company affected the majority of residents. Following the extension of the railroad throughout the area, the coal companies would not begin to play a major role until the 1960s. However, parts of Hindman's economy remained strongly localized even after the extension.

The History of the Bolen Building

Knott County contains plentiful hardwoods, used locally for architecture before stone structures began to appear. It is important to note occurrences on a local level which may have spawned the increase of building with stone, specifically with sandstone, with which the county is underlain. vii

At the turn of the twentieth century, stone building was becoming very popular, and Hindman would soon begin to incorporate the architectural commercial block style. "Some buildings are extremely plain, bearing certain affinities to their early 19th-century predecessors. Others celebrate new constructions techniques, expressing their steel or reinforced concrete frames on the facades". In the Hindman area the abundance of sandstone material allowed a popular type (two-part commercial block) to be built in a common material. Two-part commercial buildings that would be built ca. 1914 to house, for example, the Francis, Smith and Company Department store, became part of the area's vernacular architecture.

Societal factors may also have resulted in the use of sandstone material to build the new Francis, Smith and Company Department Store. In Charles E. Martin's work *Hollybush; Folk Building and Social Change in an Appalachian Community*, Martin discusses the community of Hollybush located in Knott County. Martin states the following in regard to people living in the Hollybush community:

When the logging industry began operating in this area around the turn of the century, for example, a radical shift occurred in the self-awareness of these people as to how they fitted into the overall scheme. Prior to 1900 they lived by what they raised and saw that lifestyle as predominant. In fact, the availability of arable land was the very reason they migrated into the area. After 1900 they viewed the cutting and exporting of local resources as predominant. This cognitive shift paved the way for later acceptance of the promises held out by the renewed discovery and marketing of coal. ix

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Martin further discusses how these ideas grew and traditional social structures were dissolved in the 1930s:

They abruptly ended in the late 1930s when trucks and buses from the northern factories came into Hindman, the Knott County seat. Loudspeakers fastened on the vehicle roofs, blared promises of jobs and high wages to those willing to climb aboard. Many did, including several men from the Head [referring to Hollybush]. With a change of clothes and a bagged lunch, they were hauled out of the county (many never returning except to visit), shattering a social structure that perhaps had outlived its time.*

What we can gather from this information is that the logging industry began to make an impact on the residents of Knott County as early as 1900. When societal norms and ideas change, we see this reflected in folk architecture. In the case of Hindman, the traditional use of log for business structures was replaced with an acceptance of sandstone. After the fire had taken place, the residents embraced the new architectural ideas of two-part commercial structures and of more permanent building materials, such as sandstone, to rebuild their town. The earlier part of the Bolen Building was built ca. 1920s-1939, and shows this local inclination to build with sandstone material. While this building was most likely not built in the early 1900s, as it is not mentioned in the record of damage in the 1913 fire. It is built with the same materials and same main street style as other buildings of the 1920s-30s in Hindman. But more so than architectural design, the Bolen Building's historic use made it so significant.

Historical Use of the Bolen Building

"Bee opened his taxi stand in Hindman in 1936, the year the two [Bee and Coot] were wed. When he [Bee] went off to war in 1942, Coot started driving the cab. When he got back they bought another cab so they both could drive." Although Bee and Coot had been living in the Bolen Building and running their taxi cab service from there, the actual taxi stand and phone were down the street. "But the Bolen's taxi stand is right where it started 52 years ago, on a corner by the courthouse on Main Street, where a phone on a utility pole rings for the cabs intermittently throughout the day. The taxi cab service was used by almost everyone in the small town, and Bee provided many happy memories to a reporter of the *Courier Journal* who wrote of the importance of their taxi cab service to people in the area. One story in particular included the late U.S. Representative Carl Perkins of Hindman. "Carl always kept an old car that wouldn't hang together. I don't think he ever did own a new one...He'd call and say, 'My old car won't run. You'll have to come and get me and take me to town."

While Bee's memories certainly help to put the taxi cab service into its proper context, there are other interesting features of the taxi cab service that need to be considered. For example, while Bee was gone to war, Beatrice did in fact start driving the cab. A job which could be considered rough for a woman, Beatrice did not hesitate to take it on. And in such a rural area, Beatrice would be forced to drive long distances. In this light we begin to realize the importance of Beatrice taking on this role.

After the war, as mentioned earlier, both Beatrice and Bee began to drive cabs. The building continued to be occupied only by Bee and Beatrice until approximately 1954. "In 1954 the Thorn and Grigsby telephone company occupied the building in the upstairs two middle rooms." By allowing the telephone company to set up in their building, Bee and Beatrice enabled the building to provide another service to the residents of Hindman, one that combated the local isolation.

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In 1957 Bee and Coot made the decision to sell an additional amount of unused space next to their building. "A contract was made by Bee Bolen to build a block building to house Conley and Slone's new store." Conley and Slone's new store would be a "dry goods department store, with clothing, shoes, fabric, rugs, curtains, blankets, sheets etc." At this location, and gradually expanding to the native stone building next door, the business remained there for about thirty-five years. The two buildings would share a common wall and within the community vernacular would both be referred to under the name, the Bolen Building.

In 1992, after Conley and Slone had stopped using the block building and partial part of the native sandstone building, it became home to Forget-Me-Not Floral. The owner, Pat Sutton Bradley, has been described as being someone who "appreciates the old buildings downtown." Pat's business did not stay in the Bolen Building for long. In the year 2000 the building was sold to the Knott County Arts and Crafts Foundation.

Current Use of the Building

In this rural area, this building has provided services that were not available to residents otherwise. Bee and Beatrice (Coot) Bolen's taxi service was a crucial development in rural Hindman where the nearest town was at least an hour away. The building will now continue to offer opportunities to the citizens of Hindman. The Knott County Arts and Crafts Foundation has rehabilitated the building to be used as artisan workshops as an extension of the Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center (all organizations were combined in early 2007 as Appalachian Artisan Center, Inc.). The Bolen Building will now provide artisans the opportunity to work and will assist them in selling their products. The rehabilitation of the building is primarily in the interior. The only exterior features that will change are the windows, but the owners of the building are working closely with the Kentucky Heritage Council to maintain the historical integrity of the façade.

This building has much to offer scholars in the study of stone building, specifically in Knott County as well as a historical meaning to the residents within the community. Those that remember Bee and Coot associate them and their taxi cab service with this building and the opportunities for travel that they provided. Now the building will once again be used to provide opportunity to the residents Hindman.

Martin Perry. 1991. Young Building National Register Nomination. Kentucky Heritage Council.

[&]quot;U.S. Census Bureau. http://factfinder.census.gov . Accessed on October 21, 2006.

iii John E. Kleber, ed. 1992. The Kentucky Encyclopedia. Lexington: University of Kentucky. p. 522.

iv John E. Kleber, ed. 1992. The Kentucky Encyclopedia. Lexington: University of Kentucky. p. 522.

V History and Families of Knott County, 1884-1994. 1995. Paducah: Turner Publishing. p. 130.

vi History and Families of Knott County, 1884-1994. 1995. Paducah: Turner Publishing. p. 130.

vii Martin Perry. 1991. Young Building National Register Nomination. Kentucky Heritage Council.

viii Richard Longstreth. 1987. The Buildings of Main Street; A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. Washington: The Preservation Press. p. 41.

ix Charles E. Martin. 1984. Hollybush; Folk Building and Social Change in an Appalachian Community. p. 10

^{*} Charles E. Martin. 1984. Hollybush; Folk Building and Social Change in an Appalachian Community. p. 9

xi "Cabby Couple; Hindman husband-wife taxi team still collecting fares after 46 years". The Courier-Journal. 23 May 1988, page 1.

xii "Cabby Couple; Hindman husband-wife taxi team still collecting fares after 46 years". The Courier-Journal. 23 May 1988, page 1.

xiii "Cabby Couple; Hindman husband-wife taxi team still collecting fares after 46 years". The Courier-Journal. 23 May 1988, page 1.

xiv Informal interview conducted with Velma Martin, January 3, 2007.

^{**} History and Families of Knott County, 1884-1994. 1995. Paducah: Turner Publishing. p. 154

xvi History and Families of Knott County, 1884-1994. 1995. Paducah: Turner Publishing. p. 154

xvii History and Families of Knott County, 1884-1994. 1995. Paducah: Turner Publishing. p. 148

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Photo Identification

The Bolen Building
name of property
Knott County, Kentucky
county and State

Location information for photos:

Photos 1-4

Name: Bolen Building

Location: Knott County, Kentucky

Location of Original Photo: Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center

Photo specific information:

- 1. Photo of the north and west façade of the Bolen Building. Camera facing SE. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.
- 2. Photo of the north façade of the Bolen Building. Camera facing S. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.
- 3. Photo of the south façade of the Bolen Building demonstrating division between sandstone and concrete parts of the structure. Camera facing N. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.
- 4. Photo of the south façade of the Bolen Building. Camera facing N. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.

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county and State

Bibliography

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"Fire at Hindman". Hazard Herald. 18 Dec. 1913, page 1, column 3.

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Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center. http://www.ket.org/cgi/fw_mixedmedia.exe/db/ket/dmps/Programs. Accessed on February 15, 2007.

Kleber, John E., ed. 1992. The Kentucky Encyclopedia. Lexington: University of Kentucky.

Longstreth, Richard. 1987. The Buildings of Main Street; A Guide to American Commercial Architecture. Washington: The Preservation Press.

Perry, Martin. 1991. Young Building National Register Nomination. Kentucky Heritage Council.

U.S. Census Bureau. http://factfinder.census.gov . Accessed on October 21, 2006.

Martin, Charles E. 1984. Hollybush; Folk Building and Social Change in an Appalachian Community.

Ethnographic Sources (Fieldnotes will be deposited at the Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center. No interviews were recorded)

Martin, Velma. Informal interview conducted in Knott County, Kentucky, January 3, 2007.

Perry, Martin. Personal communications through email, February 2007.

10.	Geog	raphi	cal	Data
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Acreage of PropertyLESS THAN ONE ACRE
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
Zone Easting Northing 1 17 324 380 4133 600
See continuation sheet.
Verbal Boundary Description (See continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (See continuation sheet.)
11. Form Prepared By name/title AMANDA FICKEY-FIELDS
organization Western Kentucky University date DEC. 04, 2006
street & number 2001 ROCKCREEK DR. APT. 18A telephone 270-303-6101
city or town BOWLING GREEN state KY zip code 42101
Additional Documentation
Continuation Sheets
Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)
Property Owner
nameKNOTT COUNTY ARTS AND CRAFTS FOUNDATION
street & number P.O. BOX 833 telephone 606-785-9855
city or town HINDMAN state KY zip code 41822

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Verbal Boundary Description:

See Survey Map, Figure 1.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary proposed for listing includes only the Bolen Building. No additional land surrounding the building is included.

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Section __9__ Page _1__

Knott County, Kentucky county and State

Bibliography

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U.S. Census Bureau. http://factfinder.census.gov . Accessed on October 21, 2006.

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The Bolen Building name of property

Section 10 Page 1

Knott County, Kentucky

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Verbal Boundary Description:

See Survey Map, Figure 1.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary proposed for listing includes only the Bolen Building. No additional land surrounding the building is included.

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Photo Identification

The Bolen Building name of property Knott County, Kentucky county and State

Location information for photos:

Photos 1-4

Name: Bolen Building

Location: Knott County, Kentucky

Location of Original Photo: Kentucky Appalachian Artisan Center

Photo specific information:

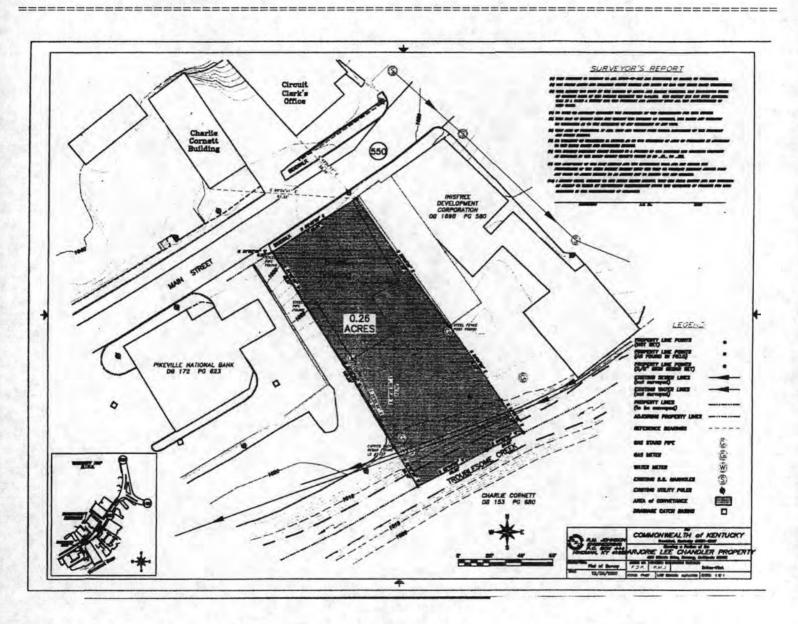
- Photo of the north and west façade of the Bolen Building. Camera facing SE. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.
- Photo of the north façade of the Bolen Building. Camera facing S. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.
- 3. Photo of the south façade of the Bolen Building demonstrating division between sandstone and concrete parts of the structure. Camera facing N. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.
- 4. Photo of the south façade of the Bolen Building. Camera facing N. Amanda Fickey-Fields, 9/14/2006.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bolen Building
name of property
Knott County, Kentucky
county and State

Figure 1- Survey Map of Building



OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 1-31-2009)

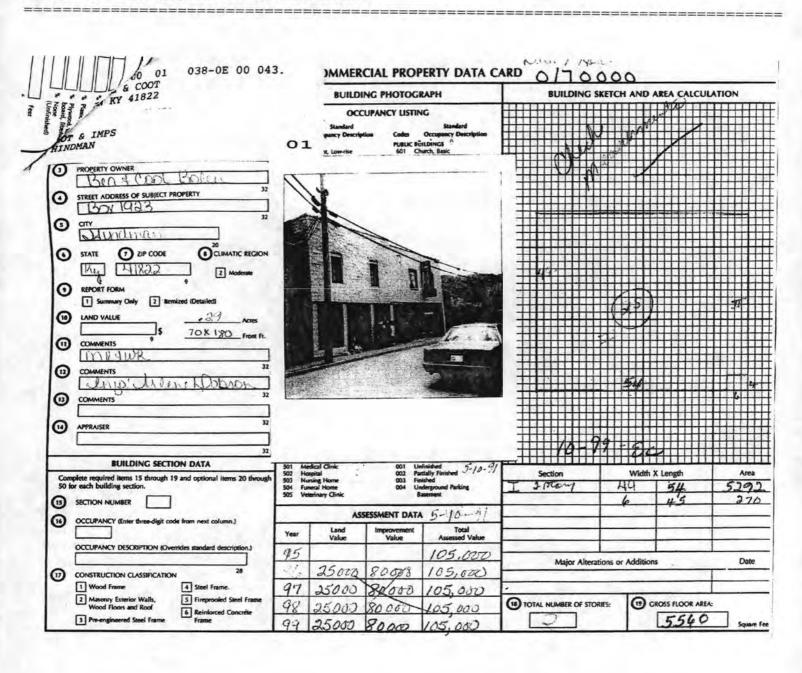
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

The Bolen Building name of property
Knott County, Kentucky county and State

Figure 2- PVA Map of Building

Note: The PVA sketch is not accurate



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bolen Building NAME:	
MULTIPLE NAME:	
STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Kn	ott
DATE RECEIVED: 5/31/07 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/04/07 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:	DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/19/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/14/07
REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000676	
REASONS FOR REVIEW:	
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N OTHER: N PDIL: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N COMMENT WAIVER: N	LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
ACCEPT RETURN	REJECT 7.11.07 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:	
	Registrational Registration
RECOM./CRITERIA	The second secon
REVIEWER	DISCIPLINE
TELEPHONE	DATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached co	mments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N
If a nomination is returned t	to the nominating authority, the









Unlabeled wells are gas wells



COMMERCE CABINET KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

MAY 3 1 2007

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTURIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

George Ward Secretary

Ernie Fletcher Governor The State Historic Preservation Office 300 Washington Street Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 Phone (502) 564-7005 Fax (502) 564-5820 www.kentucky.gov

May 25, 2007

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper National Park Service 2280 National Register of Historic Places 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations for 7 properties approved at the April 25, 2007 Review Board meeting:

Baker Vineyard and Wine Cellar (Name Change and Boundary Increase) Bracken County KY
John Weber Farm Campbell County, Kentucky
Corinth Christian Methodist Episcopal Church Clark County, Kentucky
The Olympic Jefferson County, Kentucky
Hindman Ben Franklin Knott County, Kentucky
Bolen Building Knott County, Kentucky
Gover-Hardin House Pulaski County, Kentucky

Also enclosed is documentation for two Kentucky properties. The first is for the listed **Thomas** Lyne House, in Woodford County (#80001691). The information seeks to change its date of construction in the official record, including the NRIS. Second is photographic identification information on continuation sheets that should be added to the recent nomination of the Carson-Annis Ferry Farm, Butler County, which is on Dan Vivian's desk. Thank you for giving him those sheets quickly, as we're hoping the listing can occur as soon as possible.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,

Donna M. Neary SHPO and

Executive Director

Kentucky Heritage Council

