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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Wayne County High School

other names/site number WN-M-37

## 2. Location

street & number 80 A.J. Lloyd Circle

NA

not for publication

city or town Monticello

NA

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Wayne code 231 zip code 42633

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

6-6-13

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts, SHPO

Date

**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):

7-30-13

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

NA

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: \_\_\_\_\_  
 walls: Stone  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 roof: Single rubber membrane on main building  
 other: Pitch surface on gymnasium  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

Wayne County High School (WN-M-37) was erected in 1939-1941 using funds provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). It faces north, toward State Route 90, the road fronting it. It is located about one mile from the commercial square of Monticello, the county seat.

### Character of the School Site

Wayne County lies in the western edge of the Cumberland Plateau. Monticello sits roughly at the center of the county, an important issue when this school was built and consolidated three small local high schools that had previously served county residents.

Kentucky State Route 90 is the primary north-south road through Monticello. Kentucky SR 167 connects to Kentucky SR 200, which also serves traffic north-south flow to the Tennessee state line. Kentucky SR 92 is the primary east-west road that connected the school's site to the quarry that provide the stone for its construction.

Wayne County High School, now known as A.J. Lloyd Middle School, lies on Main Street, Kentucky 90, about a mile from the center of the city. The entire school grounds cover about fourteen acres, with Main Street forming the northern boundary and Elk Creek, a small tributary of Beaver Creek, forming the southern boundary. Arthur J. Lloyd Circle encircles the historic school, defining the area proposed for listing.

The larger school grounds include a large parking lot, baseball field, a softball field, dugouts and substantial green space around these fields. A cafeteria building constructed behind the nominated resource has been shuttered due to concerns about its structural integrity. A freestanding building that housed the old cafeteria and central offices was demolished to make room for a daycare building and playground area southwest of the nominated building. A few small storage sheds and buildings are scattered around the grounds.

Some of the large maple trees that were planted in the front of the building have been removed owing to their deteriorating condition. A small bench and sitting area were added to the northwest lawn in 1972 when the school was designated as the middle school.

Two large sandstone columns surmounted with electric lights mark the entrance to the central sidewalk leading to the building. A low sandstone fence runs around the main lawn and campus.

### Exterior

The main body of the building is two stories high, with a slightly taller central section. Individual rooms' windows were demarcated by stone pilasters protruding six inches beyond the main exterior walls. The nominated building is constructed of sandstone imported primarily from the Day Ridge Quarry, forty-five miles east of the site. The building exhibits Art Deco design.

The outside walls and interior load-bearing walls are sixteen inches thick. Multi-paned windows provided the rooms with sunlight but are now boarded up with plywood. The rooms are indicated by the pilasters. The exterior walls show evidence of discoloration caused by weathering and pollution from the coal-burning furnaces used to heat the building.

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An annex, with four additional classrooms and an enlargement of the gymnasium, was completed ten years after the building's initial construction. By the end of the 1940s, the cost of sandstone from the Day Ridge Quarry had become prohibitive, so PermaStone was used for the addition. One of these classrooms became the band room for the marching band.

An air conditioner was installed in the main office several years after the building was complete, but the windows were raised for ventilation in the rest of the building on warm days.

### **Interior Description**

Originally, the first floor housed nine classrooms, administrative offices, a small gymnasium, a stage, bathrooms and storage closets. The second floor contained the library, storage closets, bathrooms, eight regular classrooms, and two modern science laboratories used to teach chemistry, biology and physics. The original interior layout of rooms has remained unchanged.

The interior of the school features walls of plastered masonry, dark hardwood floors and wooden doors with glass panels. Student and teacher desks were not attached to the floor, so the chairs could be reallocated where needed for larger classes. Large multi-paned windows formed one side of each classroom, so it was sufficiently illuminated by sunlight during the school day. Incandescent lights were installed in the rooms and hallways. Steam radiators in each room, and very large radiators under the windows of each access hallway, heated the school. The local water company supplied water.

A free-standing building that housed a cafeteria in the basement level and Central Offices for the Wayne County School District on the top two floors was added to the site in 1952. That building was demolished in 1990.

### **Changes since the Period of Significance**

The old Wayne County High School was closed in 2006. While the exterior of the building remains largely intact, the interior has suffered significant damage. In recent months thieves have gutted the plumbing, wiring and copper cores of the radiator heaters. Vandals have also damaged the interior walls. The floors are intact but would require some rehabilitation if the building were to be reused. None of the interior damage is sufficient to render the building permanently unusable, but substantial work is needed to repair the interior damage.

Prior to the vandalism, there had been some interest expressed in moving the Wayne County Museum and Historical Society into the space. Undoubtedly, the building contains asbestos and possibly lead-based paint. Rehabilitation of the building would have to address these issues.

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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.)

Education  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1941-1963  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1941, 1951  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Graff, R.F. (architect)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Graff, Herbert (architect)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance is the span of time from when the building opened until the close of the historic period, 1941-1963. The school continued to be significant within local education for all the years it was open.

**Criteria Considerations : NA**

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary Paragraph

The Wayne County High School building (WN-M-37) meets National Register Criterion A, significant for its role in local education. Its historic significance is evaluated within the context "Education in Wayne County, Kentucky, 1909-1965." The school is important for reshaping the delivery of public education in the county. It is the place where the school board had a building constructed in 1941, which would consolidate the county's high school education. Previously, education had occurred in 4 separate high schools scattered throughout the county. The consolidated high school benefitted students by providing a facility, teachers, and courses which the smaller localized schools could not. The property is important for pointing to wider social changes, as well. The county's social and political affairs became destabilized for a time, beginning in 1912, when a large area of the eastern part of the county was ceded to the creation of McCreary County. Between 1912-1939, Monticello's status as county seat seemed insecure. The decision to build a single high school for the whole county, in Monticello, helped solidify the town's county seat status. Also at this time, Wayne County was transitioning from an insular rural society into one aware of possibilities beyond its borders—for travel and job opportunities. The educational advantages given by a consolidated high school provided students with an ability to conceive of life away from Wayne County, and an education upon which to begin that journey. The school, then, has served as an important agent in the ways that Wayne County has changed during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Historic Context: Education in Wayne County, Kentucky, 1909-1965

#### Creation of the County

Wayne County was formed in 1800 from parts of Cumberland and Pulaski Counties, named after "Mad" Anthony Wayne, the general who led American troops to victory over a Native American coalition at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The county's boundary remained stable for over 100 years, until 1912, when a large section of eastern Wayne County was used with parts of Pulaski and Whitley Counties to form McCreary County. That action left Wayne County with its present area of about 478 square miles. The topography of the county varies from a substantial northern plateau, covering about twenty-five percent of the county, to mountainous foothills of the Cumberland Mountains.

#### Social Conditions

Historically, few roads existed in the County. The Cumberland River forms the northern boundary of the county, which gave the county access to Nashville, the Mississippi River, and beyond. Wayne is one of 8 adjacent counties in south-central Kentucky which never had rail service. In the 1890s, a major line was planned, the Mississippi River and Cumberland Gap Railroad. It would have spanned almost every Kentucky county along the Tennessee border, but the line never materialized.

The northern part of the county is home to some extensive farms with large tracts of flat land suitable for major agricultural production. Relatively large farms in the rest of the county were confined to wide river valleys separated by mountains and "hollers" where people lived on small hardscrabble farms and depending on subsistence farming. Many of the families in these areas grew a small tobacco base that provided their only significant income, which generally became available around Christmas time. A reasonable timber industry thrived in the forested areas and small coal mines and a few primitive oil wells provided some income.

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The isolation of people in the hollows, and the paucity of good roads, resulted in dozens of small elementary schools scattered across the county. Students generally had to walk to these schools. Among many in this agrarian society, any educational achievement beyond simple arithmetic and being able to sign one's name was often considered a waste; time was better spent working on the family farm. Schools did not meet in the summer months in order to allow children to help on the farms. In addition, farm children often missed school to work at home during planting and harvest, or any season when extra help was needed.

### **Education**

In 1914, State Superintendent of Education Barksdale Hamlett leveled many criticisms at the Kentucky's 19<sup>th</sup>-century public education. The state imposed no common standards of instruction upon local school districts. Property tax rates inadequately provided for the local system. Money was distributed to numerous districts within a county, rather than to a single school board. Teachers had no incentive to upgrade their knowledge or their pedagogy once they began their job (Hamlett: 2).

Before 1900, about fifteen to twenty percent of Wayne County's population was illiterate. This was not seen as a failure of local schools. People they viewed the purpose of local education as much to be one of socialization as that of transmitting factual knowledge or developing basic skills. Indeed, pupils were sometimes taught by people scarcely more educated than themselves. In the era before standardized tests, a public school teacher's job was to give students lessons in how to become citizens. Teachers dispensed these lessons within a vernacular tradition. Bell includes teacher Linney Davis White's story from 1905 to characterize this educational climate:

My generation didn't need a degree to teach. We just took an examination, and if you were smart enough to pass with a high score, you got a certificate good for four years. Anyway most of us got married before the four years were up and quit teaching anyway. It was several years later before married women began to teach, most of us just quit, kept house and raised a family (Bell: 49).

Barksdale Hamlett, Kentucky's Superintendent of Education in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century, cited 4 changes that corrected problems in public education, many of which surely applied generally to Wayne County. One criticism is that people had a self-perception of poverty, which led to their disdain for taxes. They also placed a relatively low value on public education. Artificially low property evaluations and inefficient tax collection relieved many citizens of their fair tax burden, and the consequence on the funding for schools and other public services seemed an acceptable trade-off to many through much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hamlett, p. 2).

Yet, while Wayne County citizens might have disliked taxes enough to underfund local schools in general, they appear to have loved the erection of a particular local school nearby their house. Public education in the county began in 1842. Within 3 years, 36 schools were in operation. By 1851, the county had 57 school districts, many of which closed during the Civil War. Yet by 1868, the county had 55 schools back in operation; by 1872, there were 85 schools (Bell: 5-6). The proliferation of schools does not indicate an appreciation for the education of the county's children. Rather, the creation of numerous school districts allowed taxes collected in one small area to stay in that area. Each school district was under the control of a lone trustee, who was in charge of presenting the school board a list of candidates for hire as teacher. The trustees took advantage of this opportunity, recommending friends and members of their own family. These local schools were shoestring operations, often employing a poorly-educated member of the immediate community, who imparted lessons in community values. At best, this experience prepared the student to take his place in that local community.

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The individual's private identification with his/her particular local school often provided a barrier to the consolidation of small schools into one larger, more economically and educationally efficient, school.

Community schools usually met in very low-quality wooden buildings that ranged in size from one to three rooms. Some had outhouses, but some did not even have that facility. Most depended on fresh water springs for their water and were heated by stoves that burned wood or coal in winter. Although some schools had significant enrollments at the beginning of the school year, average daily attendance quickly fell between thirty to fifty percent. A typical example was reported from district 15 in 1860, which had 100 eligible students in its service area; for the year, the highest enrollment was 38 out of the 100, and on one day, only 2 students attended class (Bell: 7). Despite the pattern of low attendance, communities defined themselves by their local school and the local post office, which was generally located near the school.

Wayne County has had 2 school systems for over a century. Wayne County Schools served students outside of Monticello; within the county seat, students attended the Monticello Independent School system. By the 1920s, it became apparent that the rise in the County's school population required a different organization other than through creation of smaller districts with more one- and two-room schools. By 1920 there were 86 rural school in the county, as well as 6 schools serving African Americans (Bell: 28). The County school population of 6-18 year olds had risen to 4227 in 1929, and continued rising, to 4856 in 1939 (Sloan: 12).

Ira Bell, who served as the County's superintendent of education from 1929-1976, realized that school consolidation was required to stop this fragmenting of tax revenue. He saw that the battle for consolidation would need to begin with the county's three small low-enrollment high schools. One question involved funding: how to build a large consolidated school with low tax revenues? The other question had to do with distance: If students dropped out of school due to the walk to a nearby facility, would they be any more likely to attend a new school even farther from home? Slone, studying the need and feasibility for Wayne County school consolidation in 1939, concluded that "[p]erhaps one of the greatest handicaps to an efficient program of consolidation in Wayne County is the poor state of repair of many of its roads" (p. 6).

The answer to the first question, of funding, came through a New Deal-era program, the Works Progress Administration (WPA). One of the primary objectives of the WPA was to provide employment opportunities by funding shovel-ready projects that would require large numbers of man-hours by laborers who were not necessarily highly skilled. The unemployment rate in Wayne County at the time was about thirty-five percent, so the construction of the high school and other WPA projects provided income for families suffering from the poor economy.

One challenge for the construction of the high school was the very poor condition of the roads to transport building materials. Additional WPA money was used to improve existing roads and construct new ones. The primary roads that service the county are KY 90, from the northern boundary with Pulaski County running southwest through Clinton County; KY 92 that runs southeast from the city of Monticello to McCreary County (where the primary sandstone quarry that provided the stone for the building was located); and KY 200, from Monticello south to the Tennessee border. These main roads were upgraded, and several other secondary roads were constructed to facilitate the transportation of men and materials from various parts of the county to the construction site on South Main Street in Monticello.



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The decision to build a centralized high school at Monticello was contested by various factions lobbying for the school's construction in their area of the county. The WPA provided funds to build and improve the Monticello Independent City School that served grades 1-12, as well as the three high schools that served the county: Mill Springs High School in the northwest, Windy High School in the southwest, and Parmleystown High School in the southeastern section of the county. The northeast section of the county did not have a high school to serve its needs.

The residents of Parmleystown in particular were very vocal in their objections, because Parmleystown had rivaled Monticello as a population center until 1912, when a substantial eastern section of Wayne County, along with parts of Pulaski and Whitley Counties, was ceded to form McCreary County, the 120<sup>th</sup> and last county established in Kentucky. This restructuring left Parmleystown in the extreme eastern edge of the county, so that it was no longer a county population center. After considerable debate, the central steering committee decided to locate the new central high school at Monticello, which was roughly twenty miles from any adjacent county.

The WPA projects endeavored to use locally-available resources whose acquisition and transport would provide more employment opportunities for underemployed citizens. The sandstone was quarried from Day Ridge Quarry in McCreary County, about forty-five miles east of the construction site along KY 92. A smaller elementary school that used the same sandstone source was built at Rocky Branch, two miles north of Parmleystown, in the southeastern corner of the county. That school remained in use until the late-twentieth century.

In 1938-39 the average daily attendance of these County high schools was as follows:

Mill Springs (northwest part of the county)	134
Windy (southwest part)	43
Parmleystown (southeastern part)	66
Travis Negro School	<u>17</u>
Total High School Students	260

In addition, there were four vocational agricultural shops scattered around the county.

The total number of children ages 6-18 in the county during the late-1930s was about 4856, with the general population of the county around 17,000. Clearly, high school education was not seen to be a necessity.

After much debate, Superintendent Bell succeeded in consolidating the three white high schools and the vocational agriculture shops into Wayne County Central High School. The new high school received more financial support than the previous 3 schools had, because the monies from county taxes were applied to a single school instead of being split among 3. And when it opened its doors in 1941, buses had become a means of transporting students, which lengthened the maximum distance between home and school that students would willingly travel, as compared with the distances that students would endure by foot to attend a more localized school.

The graduating class of Wayne County High School rose from 63 in 1942 to 147 in 1972. Enrollment declined during World War II, when many young men joined the armed services. Beginning in 1948, however, a significant number of returning veterans resumed their education and graduated from high school.

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The new school had a much more diverse array of educational and support materials. It schools offered new science courses; it came equipped with labs for chemistry, biology and physics. It offered wood shop and other classes that prepared students for careers in labor fields. The mathematics curriculum included algebra I, plane geometry, algebra 2 and trigonometry. The curriculum of the consolidated school could expand with a larger number of teachers, some specialized in one subject, who served a larger number of students. With a more diverse set of course offerings, more students could choose to go to college and pursue careers in the sciences and engineering.

### **Social Effects of School Consolidation**

As Wayne County citizens began to see the advantages of larger and better equipped schools, and the availability of free transportation, the pace of consolidation hastened. As smaller local schools closed, so did the local post office branches, until finally only a few small post offices in the more remote parts of the county remained. Monticello assumed a greater influence in county life and many new businesses opened there to serve the town's growing population, and customers who drove cars into town but continued living elsewhere.

The broader-based education provided by the new centralized high school had an unintended consequence. As education prepared young people for work in the world outside their local community, those youth began to pursue those opportunities for better pay outside the community.

Between the late 1950s and the 1970s, graduates of Wayne County High School migrated to the industrialized northern cities where they could make substantially higher wages and have a higher standard of living than those who remained at home. Census data show a post-WWII population decline:

1950-16,475  
1960-14,700  
1970-14,268  
1980-17,022

During these years, about one person in eight left the county.

Even those who remained in Wayne County 1950s-1970s did not continue the older ways. Prior to WWII, farm families had been producers; by the 1980s, they had become more consumers. Family sizes declined, and more of the once-large farms fell fallow. Small rural families that had formerly maintained flocks of chickens and a few hogs and cattle abandoned that practice, leaving fewer people who actually supported themselves by farming.

Other social and economic strains presented themselves during these decades. In the 1970s, two small garment manufacturers closed when production moved overseas. Only a few light industries and lumber companies remained to provide a living wage for those abandoning farm work. Agribusinesses specializing in factory farming of poultry began operations in the county in the 1980s, but with insufficient numbers of jobs to support the local need. With money leaving the local economy to pay for more goods and services, and few jobs infusing money back into the local economy, local businesses closed, and the once-vibrant downtown Monticello declined. A number of people who had moved north in the 1950s and 1960s to work in factories retired, moved back only to find that this was not the place they had left thirty years before.

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Within the last year of this nomination, the Monticello Independent Schools District has announced that it cannot afford to remain open. Beginning in fall 2013, Wayne County Public Schools will absorb the Independent School district's students, into a high school that opened in 1995.

### **History of the School**

The Wayne County High School Corporation bought bonds from D.P. Newall of Maysville, Kentucky, at 4% per annum interest. A local architect, R.F. Graff, and an engineer, his brother, Herbert Graff, were commissioned to prepare designs at a cost of \$2000. The final cost of construction of the high school and the Rocky Branch facility was about \$100,000 in WPA funds and \$32,000 in local Board of Education funds. The WPA fund provided about six dollars per man-day of labor to pay the hundreds of laborers who were employed on the project.

Semitrailer trucks transported sandstone from Day Ridge Quarry in McCreary County to the site until World War II, when the military's needs for the trailers became a higher priority. In order to continue the project, the bodies of four school buses were removed and their chassis converted to haul the stone. This strategy allowed the completion of the school, but the buses could no longer be used to transport students. Sand to make mortar was hauled from Beaver Creek near Zula, about five miles south on KY 90. Iron for steel beams, as well as for window and door lintels, came from steel works in Evansville, Indiana, hauled by truckers who were paid by WPA funds.

The school was completed in about two years, opening its doors to the first classes in 1941. The first commencement was held in 1942, when Dr. Charles A. Keith, Dean of Men, Eastern Teachers College, from Richmond, Kentucky, delivered the commencement address. Dr. H.L. Donovan, President of the University of Kentucky, delivered the commencement address in 1944, and he described the building as having the most beautiful elevation he had seen in a school building.

The building continued to serve grades 9-12 until 1969, when the ninth grade class was moved to the nearby Turner Building, leaving only grades 10-12 in the high school. The class of 1972 was the last class whose entire high school career took place in the Wayne County High School. The class of 1973 attended Wayne County High School for its sophomore and junior years, but finished its senior year and graduated from the Turner Building.

The old high school building housed junior high school classes (grades 7-8) for several years until the construction of more modern buildings mandated by the Kentucky Educational Reform Act of 1990. Window air conditioners were installed during the middle school years.

After the new high school building was opened in 1995, and other new buildings were completed, the 1941 building was no longer used for classes. It began to fall into disrepair, and some vandalism occurred. A committee was formed in 2011 to investigate the possibility of moving the Wayne County Museum and Historical Society from the old Executive Hotel in downtown Monticello to the former high school building, and possibly making some rooms available to local artists and craftsmen. An inspection of the building found that thieves had gutted all the copper wiring, pipes, and even the large radiators from the interior. Several windows had been broken out. Currently, the building is locked up and the windows are boarded up with plywood.

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The vandalism is so severe that there is some discussion of razing the building.

### **Evaluation of the Historic Significance of Wayne County High School within the context Education in Wayne County, Kentucky, 1910-1965**

Wayne County High School became the county's only high school after 1941, and so, served as a significant place of education. For some, it was the final place where they would acquire formal knowledge and social skills that would give them a foundation for work and life as adults in Wayne County. For others, it was a launching pad for further education in college or beyond. For the entire second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, nearly every adult in Wayne County had one place in common with which they could associate their experience of education.

The inclusion of Wayne County's social changes in the historic context does not attempt to say that they are consequences of or caused by a single event, the consolidation of Wayne County's high schools. In reality, the choice to consolidate would seem to be more a *result* of those forces than a *cause* of them. It seems correct to observe that throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, smaller counties, such as Wayne, became less isolated and more connected to regional and national networks of travel, communication, employment, and commerce, and for us to consider how the choice to consolidate county high school education, within those larger social forces. Consolidation of Wayne County's high schools, into the nominated resource, seems to be one of many events in the middle-20<sup>th</sup> century in which the local began to yield to the extra-local. The school is important for enabling high school-aged youth to integrate into a society beyond Wayne County. While it helped some students achieve more of their individual potential, the school's success also had a draining effect on the county's pool of talent: it helped some of the county's brightest minds to succeed elsewhere.

### **Evaluation of the Integrity of the Significance of Wayne County High School in light of its present material and design condition**

A historic school in Wayne County is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places if it retains an integrity between its historic significance and its physical plant, sufficient to support the integrity of **associations** needed for eligibility. The integrity of associations become the primary factor that determines eligibility due to the wording of Criterion A: it is a property that "is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Wayne County High School maintains a high level its important associations due to its retention of these integrity factors: location, design, setting, and materials.

The construction of Wayne County High School elevated the importance of education in the eyes of local residents. Prior to its construction, high school education was conducted in three remote wooden buildings, each in a questionable state of repair, some without running water, modern bathroom facilities, science labs, a central library, audio-visual equipment and other pedagogical materials such as up-to-date textbooks and maps. When completed in 1941, the new high school was one of the largest buildings in the county. The solidity of its construction evoked a sense of permanence and importance of education beyond the elementary grades. The front of the building with its taller central section still produces a sense of academic dignity and purpose.

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The building possesses integrity of **location**, in that it still occupies its original site. The building maintains its position on the main road through the city. Although the city has expanded, the building maintains a central position within the city. The placement of the building in this location signaled a major change not only in education, but in the local world view. Previously, high school classes were conducted in three buildings scattered throughout the county, giving the local community a greater power to influence high school education. By choosing to shutter those schools and open an all-county high school, the county school board facilitated a social change, in which the county identity began to eclipse the smaller identity attached to the community. Locating the county's primary high school in the county seat town focused the entire county's idea of higher education upon a single site. This choice, to distill the identity of the county's communities into a single county-wide identity, was a process that started prior to the consolidation of the county's high schools, and continued throughout the Period of Significance with other social factors.

The property proposed for listing has lost some of its historic **setting** that surrounded it during the Period of Significance. The school site is surrounded by residential areas. The school remains the anchor at the northeast corner of the School Board's 19-acre site. The area today which retains integrity of setting is 1.7 acres. The larger site is populated with new buildings and athletic fields. This larger setting, while not strictly historic, is compatible with and supports the general integrity of associations with the county's process of consolidating educational services. A freestanding structure for a cafeteria and central Board of Education office, built during the Period of Significance, was demolished within the last decade; that part of the site is not included in the area proposed for listing.

The building possesses integrity of **materials**. All of the original exterior sandstone walls of the building, and the PermaStone walls of the subsequent addition, are still in place and exhibit only normal weathering. The interior walls show some damage by vandals but are still plastered masonry walls, as they were built. The classrooms still have hardwood floors and the hallways still have the original tile floors, other than a few areas where some repairs were needed. The school exhibits its original materials that were used in the initial construction. The metal-sashed window in the main building are still in place, but the windows in the 1950s classroom addition have been boarded up, to deter further illegal access to the building and vandalism.

The building maintains integrity of **design**, as its present-day appearance has changed almost none since its original construction. It still exhibits its Art Deco style, and is recognizable as a New Deal-era construction. The primary damage to the design occurs with its windows, by vandals in recent years. The building is still served by the local water and electrical utilities that were incorporated into the original design.

Due to the retention of integrity factors location, setting, materials, and design, the building can be said to have integrity of **associations**, the primary factor leading to the eligibility conclusion. Anyone who toured the building upon its original opening in 1941, or views its appearance in the photographic record from that time, would recognize the building today. A student who attended the school in its earliest years would have the same visual images of the school as one who attended it as late as 2006. For this reason the Wayne County High School building meets all the criteria for integrity of association, location, design, setting and materials and therefore should be considered for preservation as a major historical structure for the development of education in the county.

Wayne County High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Kentucky  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

Bell, Ira

1976 *History of Public Education of Wayne County, 1842-1975*. Lakeview Printing: Monticello Kentucky.

Hamlett, Barksdale

1914 *History of Education in Kentucky*. Bulletin of the Department of Education. Vol. 7, No. 4 (July, 1914)  
State Journal: Frankfort, Kentucky. Accessed on-line at:  
<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?view=image;size=100;id=njp.32101068983459;page=root;seq=20;num=2>

Sloan, Viva Odean

1939 A Suggested Program of Reorganization for the Schools of Wayne County, KY. Thesis, University of Kentucky, 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: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_WN-M-37\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property Less than one acre**

**UTM References**

**Monticello Quad**

**UTM coordinates calculated by ArcGIS**

**UTM Coordinates expressed according to NAD 83: Zone 16; Easting 690 731.40; Northing 4077 546.18**

**UTM Coordinates expressed according to NAD 27:**

1	16	690 736.03	4077 343.51	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See Map submitted for Verbal Boundary Description

Wayne County High School  
Name of Property

Wayne County, Kentucky  
County and State

**Boundary Justification**

This is the area which has integrity of setting and association. A larger area once was used by the school, but buildings post-dating the Period of Significance have been placed in that setting, calling for the reduction of the area proposed for listing.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Roger Guffey L. Martin Perry/National Register Coordinator  
organization Kentucky Heritage Council date March 1, 2013  
street & number 300 Washington Street telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Lexington Frankfort state Kentucky zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail rlguffey1@insightbb.com

**Photographs:**

**Name of Property: Wayne County High School**

**City or Vicinity: Monticello**

**County: Wayne**

**State: Kentucky**

**Photographer: Roger L. Guffey**

**Date Photographed: 2006; 20012**

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

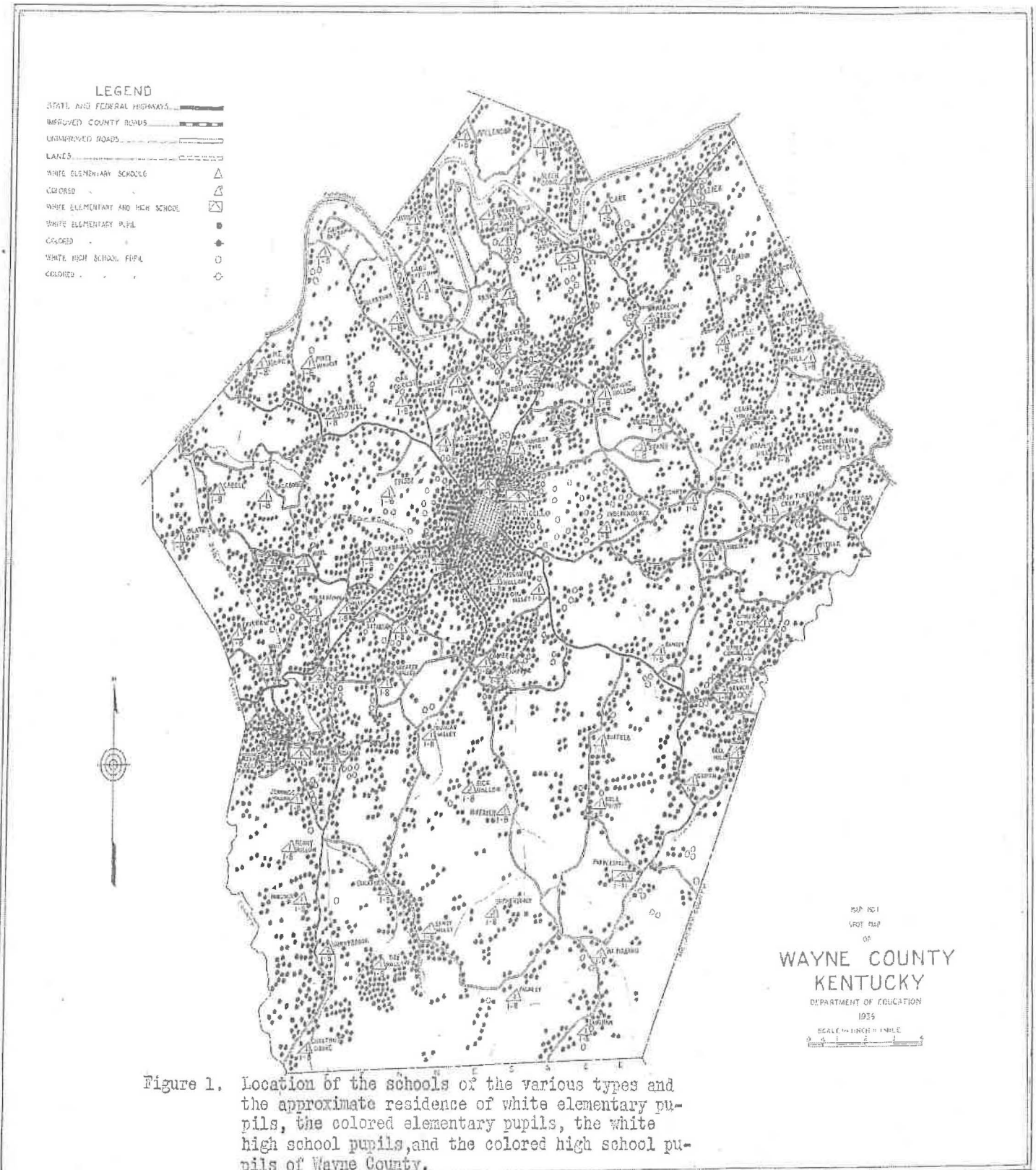
- 1 of 6: KY\_WAYNE\_WAYNE\_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL\_0001 FRONT VIEW (NORTH SIDE) OF BUILDING
- 2 of 6: KY\_WAYNE\_WAYNE\_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL\_0002 NORTH WEST CORNER VIEW OF BUILDING
- 3 of 6: KY\_WAYNE\_WAYNE\_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL\_0003 SOUTHWEST CORNER VIEW OF BUILDING
- 4 of 6: KY\_WAYNE\_WAYNE\_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL\_0004 EASTSIDE VIEW OF BUILDING
- 5 of 6: KY\_WAYNE\_WAYNE\_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL\_0005 DETAIL OF ORIGINAL SANDSTONE EXTERIOR WALL
- 6 of 6: KY\_WAYNE\_WAYNE\_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL\_0006 DETAIL OF PERMASTONE WALL ON ANNEX

**Property Owner:**

name WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION  
street & number 1025 SOUTH MAIN STREET telephone 606-348-8484  
city or town MONTICELLO state KY zip code 42633

Wayne County High School  
 Name of Property

Wayne County, Kentucky  
 County and State



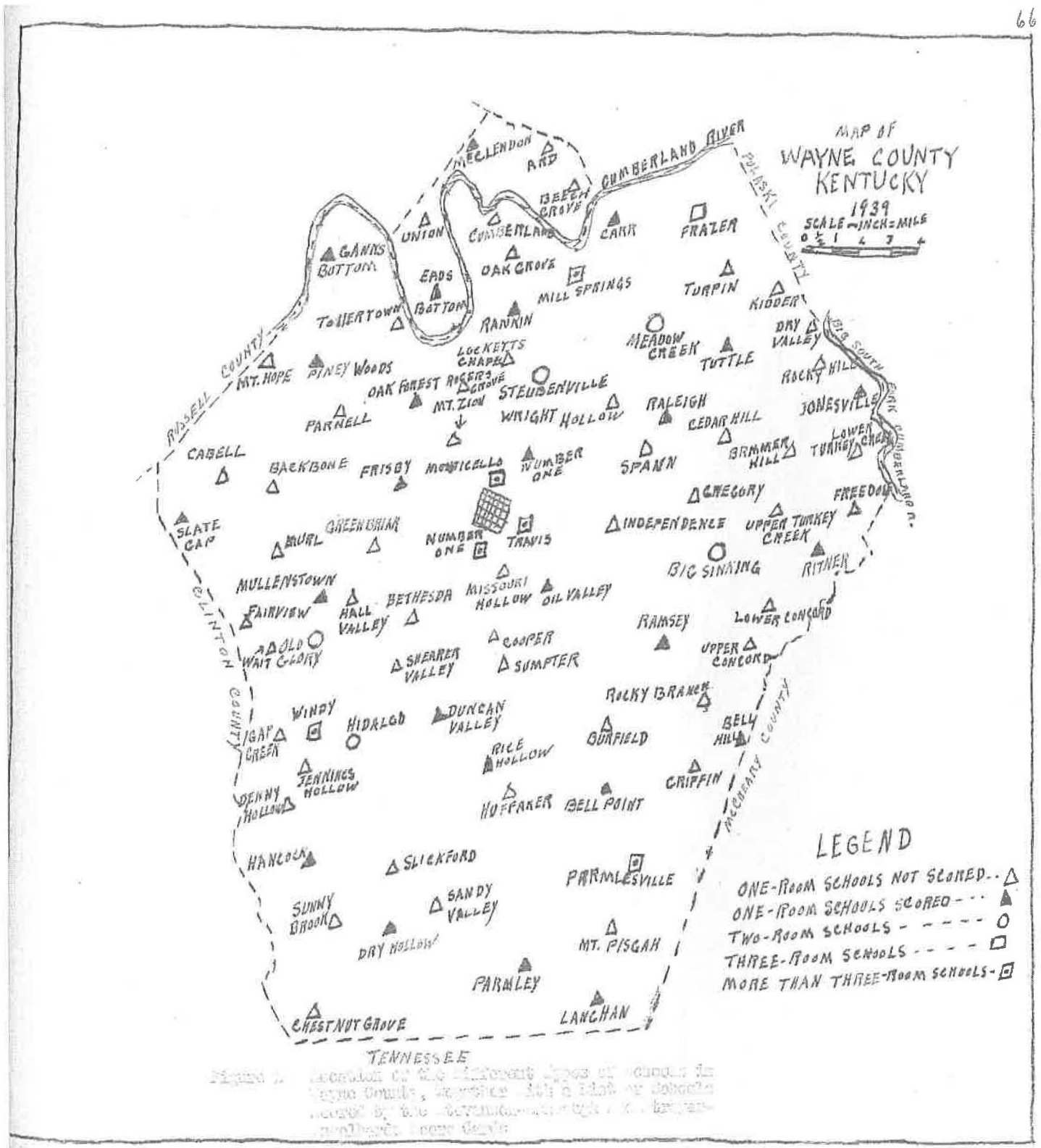
Student Locations in Wayne County, Kentucky, 1936 (from Sloan, p. 19).



Wayne County High School  
 Name of Property

Wayne County, Kentucky  
 County and State

66

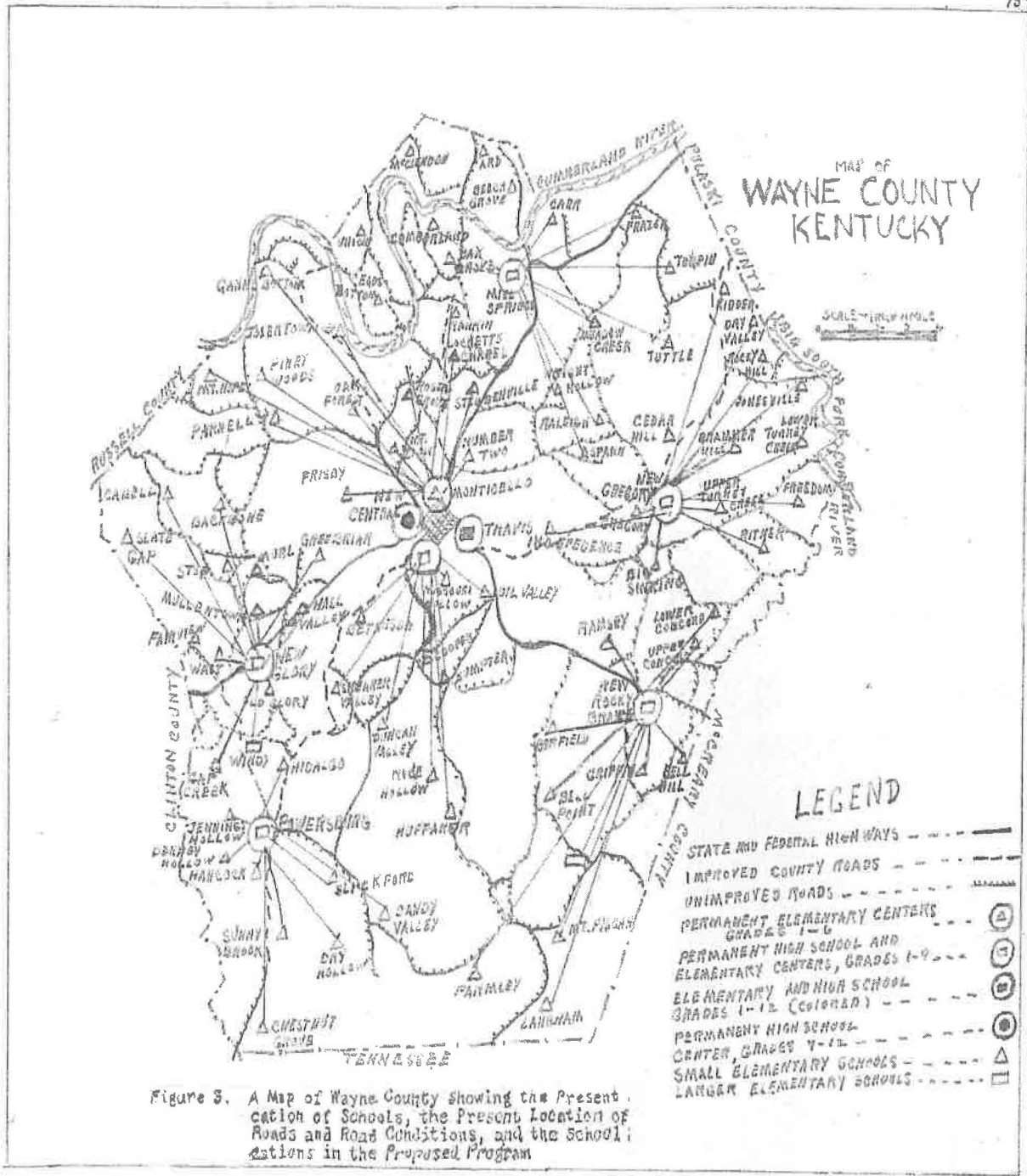


Current School Locations in Wayne County, Kentucky, 1936 (from Sloan, p. 66)

Wayne County High School  
 Name of Property

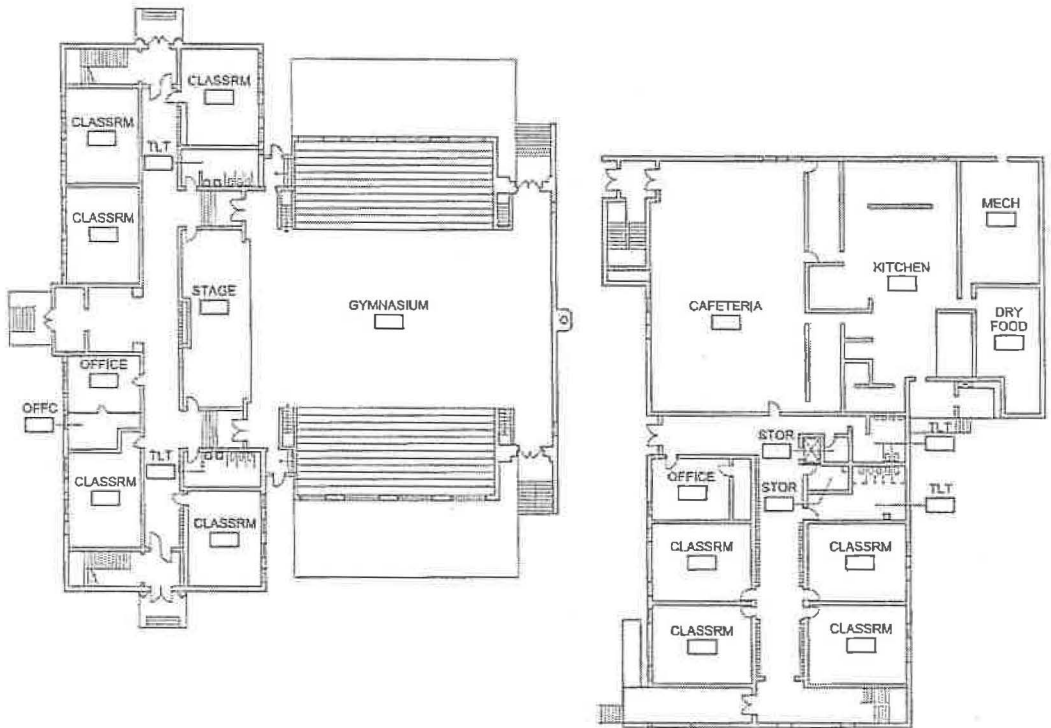
Wayne County, Kentucky  
 County and State

127



Consolidation Plan for Wayne County, Kentucky (from Sloan, p. 159).

1  
2  
3



A  
A1.1  
LLOYD MIDDLE  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0"



WAYNE  
COUNTY  
SCHOOLS  
1025 S. Main St.  
Monticello, KY  
42633

NO.	DATE	BY

Sheet Information	
Project Name	
Client	
Contract	
Revision	

LLOYD MIDDLE  
1ST FLOOR PLAN

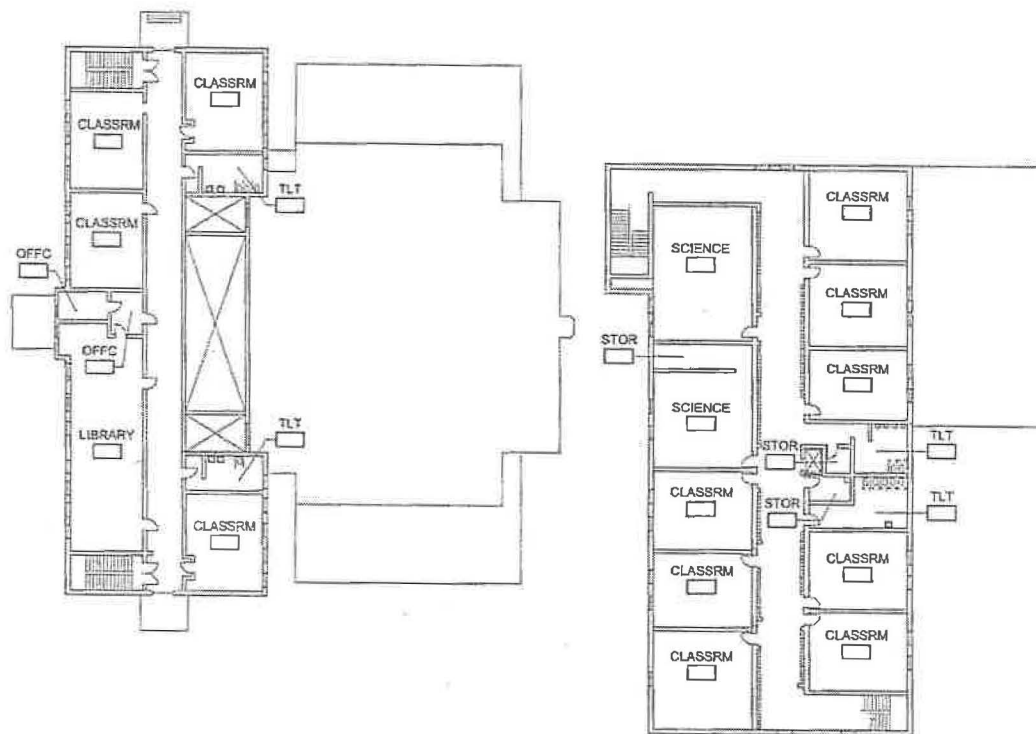
A1.1

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



ARCHITECTURE | ENGINEERING  
218 S. MAIN ST.  
MONTICELLO, KY 42633  
PHONE: 765.233.1111  
WWW.ALT32.COM

WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOLS  
1025 S. Main St.  
Monticello, KY  
42633



**A**  
LLOYD MIDDLE  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0"

NO.	REV.	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR PERMITS	11.02.21

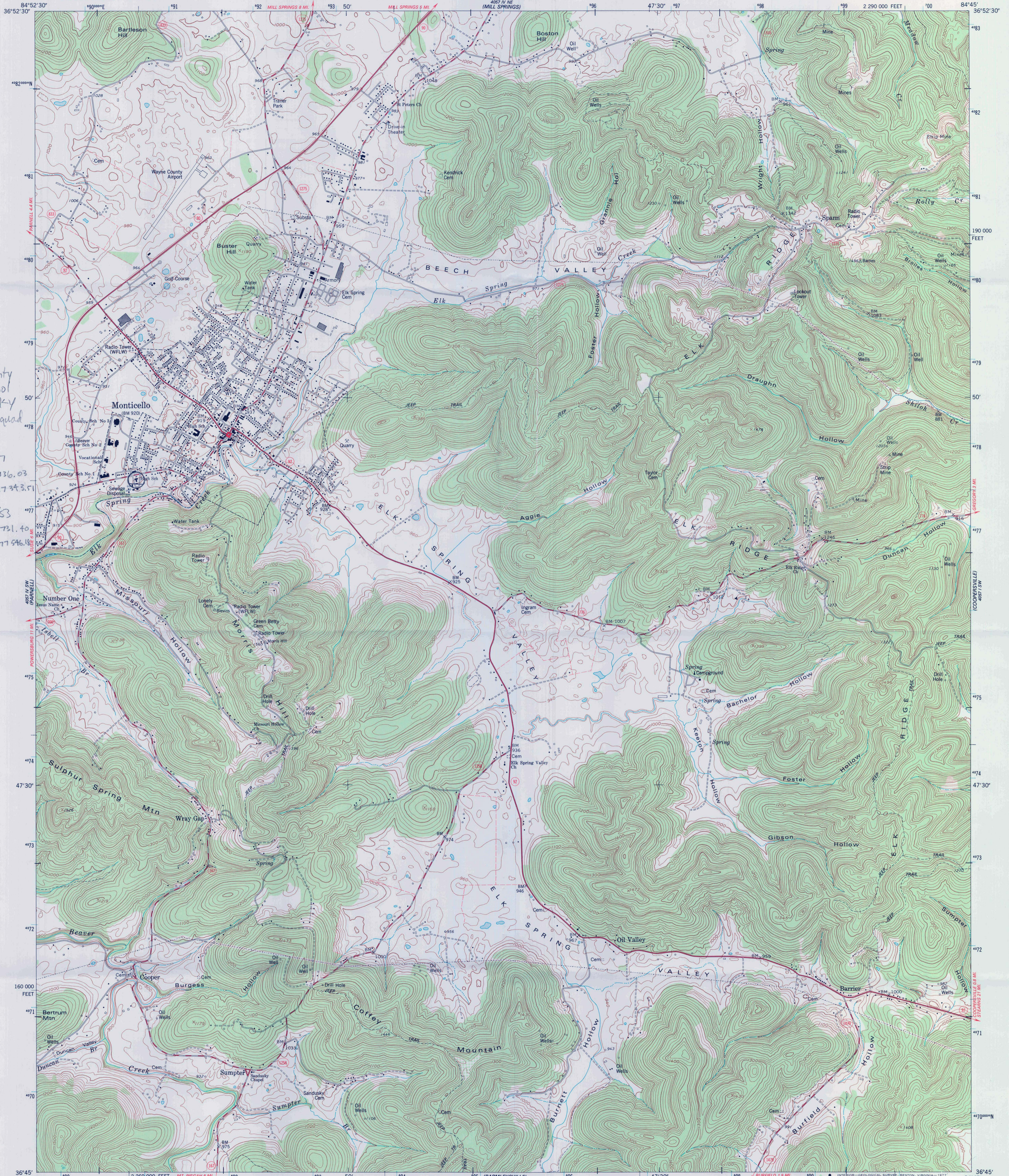
STAMP INFORMATION	
Project Number	100
Sheet	14 of 14
Project	LLOYD MIDDLE
Approved	
Date	

LLOYD MIDDLE  
2ND FLOOR PLAN

A1.2

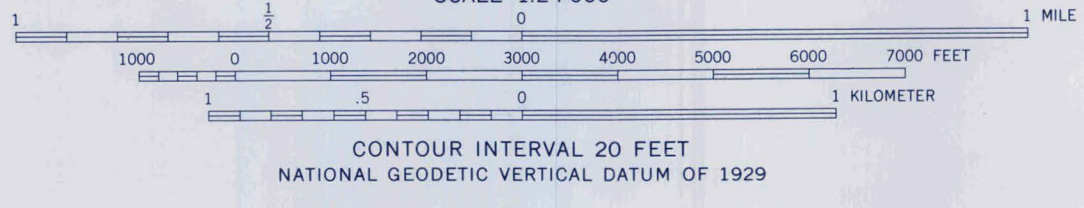
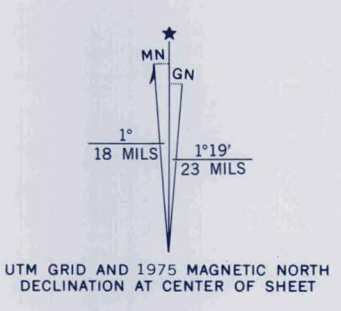
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Sheet  
Caster: 0777 142 Architects | 04/21



Wayne County High School  
Wayne Co., KY  
Monticello quad  
Zone 16  
NAD 27  
Easting 690 736.03  
Northing 4077 343.51  
NAD 83  
Easting 690 731.40  
Northing 4077 546.16

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1953. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1975. Field checked 1975  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

MONTICELLO, KY.  
SE 1/4 MONTICELLO 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3645-W8445/7.5

1977  
AMS 4057 IV SE-SERIES V853















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wayne County High School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Wayne

DATE RECEIVED: 6/07/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/24/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000567

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7-30-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STEVEN L. BESHEAR  
GOVERNOR

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

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
300 WASHINGTON STREET  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
PHONE (502) 564-7005  
FAX (502) 564-5820  
www.heritage.ky.gov



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND  
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 11, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are 12 nominations approved at the May 16, 2013 Review Board meeting. We are submitting the following 11 properties for listing in the National Register:

- Krawhinkle House**, Daviess County, Kentucky
- South Frankfort Neighborhood District (boundary increase)**, Franklin County, Kentucky
- University of Louisville Library**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Abbott House**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Edward Kurfees Paint Company**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Pavilion at Hogan's Fountain in Cherokee Park**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Lincoln-Grant School**, Kenton County, Kentucky
- Coca Cola Bottling Plant**, McCracken County, Kentucky
- Great Saltpetre Cave**, Rockcastle County, Kentucky
- Sadieville Historic District**, Scott County, Kentucky
- Wayne County High School**, Wayne County, Kentucky

We are submitting the following property for a Determination of Eligibility, due to owner objection:

**Little Creek Pictographs**, Letcher County, Kentucky

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Craig Potts, Executive Director,  
Kentucky Heritage Council and  
State Historic Preservation Officer