ي السابة	SEE IN	STRUCTIONS IN HOW	TO COMPLETE NATIONA COMPLETE APPLICABLE	L REGISTER FORM	S I I
1	NAME				35.0
	HISTORIC				
		Burgess House, Ga	rred Chapel, and Buri	al Vault	
	AND/OR COMMON				
_4	LOCATION				
	STREET & NUMBER U.S. RO	ute 23; 9 miles sou	th of Louisa		
	CITY, TOWN	······································		CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT
	STATE		VICINITY OF Louisa	07	CODE
	Kentuck	y	021	Lawrence	127
3	CLASSIFICA	TION			
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	SENTUSE
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X.OCCUPIED (house)	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
		XPRIVATE	$\underline{\mathbf{x}}_{\text{UNOCCUPIED}}$ (chapel)	COMMERCIAL	PARK
	STRUCTURE SITE	-BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION			X.PRIVATE RESIDEN
	OBJECT	_IN PROCESS		ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT	- RELIGIOUS
		BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
			NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4	OWNER OF	PROPERTY	· · ·		chapel and
	NAME				ult - Mrs.
		- Mr. Tom Burges	s and Dr. Francis Bu	rgess. Lonzo	Arrington
	STREET & NUMBER Route 1; Rout	e 1 Box 340			
	CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Louisa			Kentuc	ky
5	LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION		
	COURTHOUSE,				
	REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ET(² Lawrence County	Courthouse		
	STREET & NUMBER				
	CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	·	Louisa		Kentuck	У
6	REPRESENT	ATION IN EXIST	TING SURVEYS		
	TITLE				
	Survey	of Historic Sites in	Kentucky		
	DATE 1971		Erorow V		
	1.91/1			ATECOUNTYLOCA	L
	DEPOSITORY FOR	entucky Heritage Co	ommission		
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CONDITIO	N	CHECK ONE	CHECK O	NE
EXCELLENT GOOD FAIR (house)	Xdeteriorated (chapel) ruins unexposed	UNALTERED XALTERED	X_ORIGINAL S MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Garred-Burgess House is located on a farm on bottom land lying between the Levisa Fork which runs to the rear of the property and the hills to the north. Highway 25, which is 1,351 feet from the front of the house, divides the property.

The house is two-story, of sandstone. The individual stones are of irregular size and shape, with some being extraordinarily large for such use (photos 1 & 2). The front of the house has only five bays, but the openings are very widely spaced. Great masses of stone are left bare, both on either side of the central door on the front and at the ends of the main block, which have no windows at all. The low-sloped roof, lowering just over the second-story openings, is reinforced by the (later) broad one-story porch across the entire front. Low square chimneys with emphatic collars mark the endwalls, beyond which extend deep unbracketted eaves.

There is a modern enclosed porch attached to the left (northeast) side of the house (photo 3) and a kitchen ell to the rear. A gallery runs along the second story of the ell, which contains rooms formerly used as quarters for slaves (photos 5 & 6).

There is a large central hall with a large stone fireplace-mantel in the right (south) parlor and a stone fireplace with a wood mantel in the left room.

A garage lies to the right rear of the house, with a well-house in between. A smokehouse constructed of wide poplar boards put together with pegs is a few feet from the left side of the house (photo 7).

Approximately 400 feet northeast of the house is a barn of mid-19th-century construction (photo 8). The interior is distinguished by two large continuous "sleeper" beams approximately 70-75 feet in length running along either end. Exterior boards are 28" - 30" wide, of yellow poplar.

A stone burial vault is located on top of the hill across the highway from the house with the entrance, of Vermont marble, facing east. The vault has a monumental quality, surprising in such a simple structure. A very low gable facing forward over the slightly recessed inscribed plaque evokes both a primitive Doric temple-front and a barbaric sarcophagus. The facture consists of large, evenly laid stones. Pilasters and entablature are just hinted at by the minimal recession of the plane around the plaque. All this mass of stone seems almost to have become embedded of its own weight in the side of the hill, facing the house and the river as a kind of permanent "memento mori." (Photo 13)

The date of 1836 places it just in the ground-swell of the Greek Revival in Kentucky. Tradition calls it the first stone burial vault in Lawrence County and perhaps in eastern



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499 1500-1599	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE	CONSERVATION ECONOMICS	LAW LITERATURE	SCIENCE SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART		MUSIC	THEATER
Ϫ .1800-1899 1900-	COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT _ INDUSTRY INVENTION	<u>а</u> роlitics/government	TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES (burial vault) c. 1836 (stone house) c. 1850 (chapel) c. 1870 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Garred-Burgess House, called by a local historian "the most commodious stone house in the Sandy Valley," was built by the prosperous Garred family, typical of those eastern Kentucky settlers fortunate enough to secure in this mountainous area rich bottomland on which to locate their farm. The Garreds also serve as an example of those few more wealthy farmers in the region who owned slaves. Although never large in number, this slave-owning element did serve to divide the community during the period of the Civil War.

"As early as 1789 emigrants began to come to Sandy, and settle in the valley from those $/\overline{V}$ irginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas States. They knew that mountains and hills and streams would impede their progress; it dismayed them not, for most of them had, from near or far, looked upon the craggy peaks of the Alleghany $/\overline{sic}$, Blue Ridge, or Cumberland Mountains" (Ely, pp. 5, 6).

There was a small community of approximately 200 persons in Louisa when David Garred and his wife Jennie first arrived in the area from Monroe County, Virginia, around 1820. The population was racially mixed, as was that of the county. In 1850, the period in which the Garred House was constructed, the number of slaves listed in Lawrence County was 137 compared with 6,142 whites (Collins, p. 261).

Garreds bought property on the banks of the Levisa Fork and there built a log house where they were to raise their family. Before his death David Garred carefully chose the spot where he wished to be buried--high on a ridge overlooking his farm. The vault containing his remains and those of his wife was perhaps more difficult to assemble than his log house. Four-foot-wide sections of native cut stone were transported across the creeks, hauled up the steep hillside, and put in place. The entrance, facing the east, is of Vermont marble which was shipped to Kentucky from New Orleans by boat up the Mississippi, by push boat up the Big Sandy, and ox team up the hill. It was the first stone vault in the Big Sandy Valley, and could be seen two miles up and down the river--steamboat captains used it as a landmark. It is also a monument of the Greek Revival.

The stone arrived with the family more misspelled (originally spelled Garrett). Correcting the spelling would have entailed too much time, money and effort, and so the inscription was left as it was. David Garred's son Ulysses adopted the new spelling and thereafter the family went by the name of Garred.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRA	APHICAL REFER	ENCES		
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Louisville: John P. M	lorton and Co., 187	4, pp. 258,	261, 459.	
Connelley, William Elsey,			of Kentucky. Vol. I,	Chicago:
America Historical Soc	iety, 1922, p. 1101.	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Gloria Mills, Staff H	Iistorian		WEL	
ORGANIZATION			DATE	
Kentucky Heritage C	ommission		June 1975	
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE 502 564-447	6
401 Wapping Street			STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Frankfort			Kentucky	
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	STATE		LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic Pro hereby nominate this property for it				
criteria and procedures set forth by				haing to the
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SIGNATU	THE CLARIO U	1 1 main		,
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Garred-Burgess-House, Garred Chapel and Burial Vault

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER 7	PAGE 2	
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Kentucky. It is also recorded that the main portion of the vault was built of native stone, quaried by slaves with stone masons named Christian and Travis as overseers.

To the south of the house, 2,150 feet away, is a small brick chapel with a family cemetery between it and the highway (photos 10-12). The north end of the building contains the entrance. The east and west sides are three-bayed with the brick arches over the windows serving as a form of hoodmold. No glass panes remain in the windows.

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After the death of David Garred about 1845 his sons, Ulysses and David W., lived on with their mother in the log house. In time they built the stone house on or near the site of the older dwelling. (According to family tradition the extant smokehouse dates to the period of the log residence.) The attractive structure, built by slave labor, was of native sandstone, brought by ox team from a quarry site one mile distant (photos 1 - 6). The two Garred brothers later divided the farm and property, with Ulysses getting the stone house and surrounding lands and David W. taking the adjacent property to the south.

Ulysses Garred, according to Ely, "has been ranked as one of the foremost citizens of his section" and a "model farmer and trader" (Ely, p. 134). He was elected to the State Legislature in 1848, again served from 1873 to 1875 and "filled many other offices of note in his county, always with satisfaction to the people" (Ely, p. 134).

The stone residence built by the Garreds was later to function as a hotel and maintained a reputation during the late nineteenth century "second to no other hostelry in the valley" (Ely, p. 134).

Before the outbreak of the Civil War, David W. Garred built himself a two-story frame house close to his brother's home. Some years later, c. 1870, he donated land nearby, materials, and labor for the construction of a Methodist church. The chapel very likely suited the small congregation well, unpretentious yet dignified as it is (photos 10-12).

Eastern Kentucky produced few stone houses. More modest dwellings of log or frame, many of which are visible today, were more common. The Garred-Burgess house is a rarity, therefore, as is the survival of the complex--barn, smokehouse, related chapel and burial vault.

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