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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 **The Pocket Rural Historic District**

other names/site number See table in Description for Site numbers


2. Location

street & number along See Rd., KY 57, and KY 1198 not for publication N/A

city or town N/A state Kentucky code KY county Bourbon code 017 zip 40361

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide x locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

  
Signature of certifying official

David L. Morgan, SHPO / Excutive Director 3 04 03

Date

     State Historic Peservation Office/ Kentucky Heritage Council     

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official      Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

     See continuation sheet.

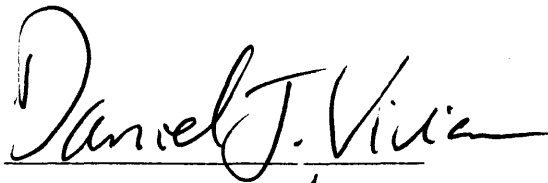
     determined eligible for the National Register

     See continuation sheet.

     determined not eligible for the National Register

     removed from the National Register

     other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_



April 22, 2003

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature      Date of Action  
for Keeper of the National Register

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>66</u>	<u>28</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>10</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>78</u>	<u>8</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>      </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>154</u>	<u>36</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions Domestic/Single Dwelling, Agricultural,

Current Functions Domestic/Single Dwelling, Agricultural,

7. Description

Architectural Classification Gothic Revival, Classic Revival, American Foursquare

Materials foundation Stone, Poured Concrete, Concrete block, Wood Post

roof Asphalt, Metal, Concrete,

walls Weatherboard, Brick, Stone, Metal, Concrete, Vinyl

other \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description ( begins p. 7-1)

8. Statement of Significance: Applicable National Register Criteria

- X 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.

Criteria Considerations

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- x C a birthplace or a grave.
- x D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance  **AGRICULTURE, SOCIAL HISTORY**

Period of Significance  **1780-1950,**

Significant Dates  ca. 1795, 1820, 1950

Significant Person  **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation  **N/A**

Architect/Builder  **Unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (begins p. 8-1)

9. Major Bibliographical References

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- x State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository:  **Kentucky Heritage Council**

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property approx. 2,000 acres

UTM References	Zone	Easting	Northing	Quad Name
Coordinate A:	16	759 706	4233 427	North Middletown
Coordinate B:	17	237 698	4233 732	Sharpsburg Quad
Coordinate C:	16	762 363	4230 809	North Middletown
Coordinate D:	16	758 979	4230 699	North Middletown

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification (see p. 10-1)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title John S. Lewis Organization Lewis Raymer Consulting  
date 10-01-02  
street & number Box 6750 telephone (607) 256-8624  
city or town Ithaca state NY zip code 14851

**Property Owner**

name On hand at Kentucky Heritage Council  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Pocket Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, KY

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### Narrative Description of the Overall District

The proposed district sits in eastern Bourbon County along Boone Creek and KY 57 between the county boundary along Hinkston Creek and just east of the small village of Little Rock. It contains approximately 2,000 acres of land currently divided among 24 parcels. The district has 66 contributing buildings, 28 non-contributing buildings, 10 contributing sites, 8 non-contributing structures and 78 contributing structures. Most of the contributing structures are the approximately 5.4 miles of historic dry-laid rock fence, of which about half is visible from the road. Unlike most historic districts in Bourbon County and the Bluegrass, change over the years has brought to the proposed district abandonment and loss rather than the construction of any newer, non-contributing buildings and structures.

This proposed district and immediately adjacent area has distinctly different historic character from the rest of Bourbon County because they lie within the Eden Shale Hills rather than the Inner Bluegrass. The Eden Shale Hills are a strip of hilly, generally broken and generally infertile land of thin soils that separates the very fertile Inner and Outer Bluegrass Regions. This area has none of the nineteenth-century grand houses, country estates, large farms or thoroughbred operations that dominated the rest of Bourbon County. Instead the district is characterized by 50 to 200-acre farms with a high percentage of Victorian dwellings, small farmsteads of one to three barns plus assorted outbuildings, which are mostly clustered near the house and road. The dwellings, while not grand, are for the most part, substantial middle-class dwellings for the time of construction. The district contains only one of the small tenant houses that dotted the landscape in the gentry-dominated areas of Bourbon County.

The roads in the district, including KY 57 and KY 1198, are narrow and winding, a section of Burris Road being hardly more than a single lane. See Road follows Boone Creek for about a mile, but the rest of the creek's course is in the interior of farms. This, combined with the hilly terrain and circuitous routes of the roads, make it difficult for the casual visitors to orientate themselves. According to the 1877 Beers & Lanagan map of the county, about half of the roads date from after that time. The only public road before 1877 was the Sharpsburg Road (KY 1182), which did have a bridge into Bath County. There were also some private farm roads along the present route of See Road and parts of Burris, but there was no bridge into Nicholas County as there is today.

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Most of the historic resources from the earliest phases of development (1780-1820) sit near Boone and Hinkston Creeks. Resources from the rest of the nineteenth century are oriented toward the creeks and the early roads outlined above. The early-twentieth-century dwellings and farmsteads lie near the post-1877 roads, Burris and Boardman Roads.

The most striking first impressions of the historic significance of the district are formed by three farms with the extensive rock walls, two circa-1870 and one century dwellings and associated outbuildings, including an early-nineteenth-century log barn that lie along See Road. This section currently provides the viewer one of the most complete pictures of turn-of-the-century rural landscape of medium-sized farms found anywhere in Kentucky. Also along See Road, the site of Edward Boone's grave, killed by Shawnee while hunting with his brother Daniel, reminds visitors of the importance of creeks during the pioneer period. Although it does not add to the significant rural landscape, it does contribute to the sense of historic importance of the area.

The 166-acre farm in the corner of Sharpsburg and Burris Roads (KY 1198 and KY 57) has a dwelling started circa 1820, but the current house and farmstead is more illustrative of the late Victorian Period. Traveling east on KY 57, the viewer first sees a turn-of-the-century, two-story house with early-twentieth century barn and outbuildings. Behind this farm on Boardman Road are several farms whose dwellings have been abandoned and lost. They do still possess isolated barns, outbuildings and a graveyard. The historic layout of the farm fields, sometimes outlined with dry-laid rock fence, is still clearly visible.

The next property east on KY 57 is an old farmstead with an old log barn and extensive dry-laid rock fence that is at the corner of See Road and mentioned above. Further east on KY 57 is a 106-acre farm with a late-nineteenth century dwelling and a small historic farmstead. Next is a 93-acre farm that is mostly hidden from view. It has early to mid-twentieth century dwelling and farmstead built on the site of an earlier farm that includes an old cemetery. The rest of the KY 57, which turns into Lott Young Road, contains farms with isolated historic barns, extensive rock fences and early cemeteries, mostly hidden from view, plus a twentieth century farmstead built around a substantial circa-1804, two-story, log house, now covered with weatherboard.

Out of view near Hinkston Creek is an early-nineteenth-century log cabin (BB-227) with very unusual addition, shed and root cellar. Both the addition and shed are built without

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a frame. The supporting walls were constructed from 1/2" x 8" boards nailed to a sill and the outside rafters. The root cellar is a small half dome built into the hillside.

At the junction where KY 57 becomes Lott Young Road and Burris Road splits off into a single lane are a nineteenth century frame house, a double-wide trailer and modern barn. This parcel of land was until recently part of a larger farm that contains the final section of Boone Creek before it flows into Hinkston Creek. This was once a 230-acre farm that is nearly fully enclosed with rock fence and has several interesting historic barns and outbuildings, although the dwelling is now gone. On the east side of this portion of Burris Road is a farm with an early-twentieth-century house built on an old foundation. This farm has an unusual coke well and a very heavily framed barn that had gas lights. These two farms form the northern end of the district.

The following continuation sheets contain a table that gives a description of all the buildings, structures, objects and sites found in the proposed district. The table contains the name of the feature, its map number, date of first construction, and where applicable, the material used in the current foundation, siding and roof.

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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
1.01	Y	Gillispie-Burris House	c. 1820	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
1.02	Y	Barn	c. 1920	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
1.03	Y	Meat House	c. 1900	ceramic pipe	vertical board	asphalt shingle
1.04	N	Garage	c. 1970	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingle
1.05	Y	Garage	c. 1930	wood post	weatherboard	standing seam metal
1.06	Y	Shed	c. 1930	wood post	vertical board	corrugated metal
1.07	Y	Scale Barn	c. 1930	poured	vertical board	standing seam metal
1.08	Y	Loading Shoot	c. 1930	stone	stone	not applicable
1.09	Y	Cistern	c. 1930	stone	stone	poured concrete
1.10	Y	Cistern	c. 1950	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
1.11	Y	Corn Crib	c. 1930	wood post	board and batten	asphalt shingle
1.12	Y	Shed	c. 1950	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
1.13	Y	Retaining Pool	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
1.14	Y	Spring Seep	mid-19th century	poured concrete	poured concrete	not applicable
1.15	Y	Root Cellar	mid-19th century	stone	stone	stone
1.16	Y	Old House Foundation	mid-19th century	stone	gone	gone
1.17	N	Tobacco Barn	c. 1990	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
1.18	Y	House	c. 1900	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
1.19	N	Garage	c. 1960	wood post	vertical board	asphalt shingle



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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
2.01	Y	Clifton Gillespie House	c. 1890	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
2.02	Y	Garage	c. 1925	poured concrete	vertical board	asphalt shingle
2.03	Y	Stock Barn	c. 1920	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
2.04	Y	Corn Crib	c. 1940	unknown	vertical board	standing seam metal
2.05	Y	Root Cellar	c. 1890	stone	stone	stone
2.06	Y	Well	c. 1890	stone	stone	poured concrete
2.07	Y	Cistern	mid-20th Century	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
2.08	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.09	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.10	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.11	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.12	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.13	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
2.14	Y	Rock Wall	mid-20th Century	stone	stone	not applicable
3.1	N	House	c. 1990	unknown	unknown	unknown
3.2	N	Barn	c. 1990	unknown	unknown	unknown
4.1	Y	Tobacco Barn	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
4.2	Y	Stock Barn	early-20th century	wood & stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
4.3	Y	Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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Map #	Contributing Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
4.4	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
4.5	Y House Site	late-18th century	stone	gone	gone
5.1	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1940	stone & wood	vertical board	corrugated metal
6.1	Y House Foundation	Pre-1950	stone & poured	gone	
6.2	Y Garage	c. 1940	wood post	vertical board	corrugated metal
6.3	Y Spring Seep	c. 1940	stone	stone	not applicable
6.4	Y Henry Cemetary	c. 1870	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
6.5	N Barn	unknown	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
7.01	Y House	c. 1880	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
7.02	Y Root Cellar	19th century	stone	stone/brick	stone/brick
7.03	N Meat House	c. 1964	concrete block	vertical board	asphalt shingle
7.04	Y Chicken House	mid-20th century	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
7.05	Y Privy	mid-20th century	wood post	vertical board	asphalt shingle
7.06	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1900	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
7.07	Y Garage	c. 1940	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
7.08	Y Tobacco Barn	c. 1950	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
7.09	N Cistem	c. 1965	poured concrete	concrete staves	metal dome
7.10	Y Log Barn	early-19 century	stone	log/verticle board	standing seam metal
7.11	Y Cistem	c. 1920	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete

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Map #	Contributing Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
7.12	Y Stone Quarry	19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
7.13	Y Spring Box	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
7.14	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
7.15	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
7.16	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
7.17	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
7.18	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
8.01	Y House	1953	concrete block	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
8.02	N Garage	c. 1970	stone	standing seam	standing seam metal
8.03	N Cistern	c. 1970	poured concrete	metal	metal
8.04	Y Chicken House	c. 1953	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
8.05	N Barn	c. 1955	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
8.06	N Tenant House	1957	concrete block	asbestos shingles	asphalt shingle
8.07	Y Stone Quarry		not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
8.08	Y Barn	c. 1900	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
8.09	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
8.10	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
8.11	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
8.11	Y Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
8.12	Y	Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
9.1	N	House	c. 1970	concrete block	brick/vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
9.2	N	Garage	c. 1980	concrete block	concrete block	asphalt shingle
9.3	N	Barn	c. 1980	poured concrete	standing seam	standing seam metal
10.01	Y	William Burris House	c. 1870	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
10.02	Y	Barn	c. 1900	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
10.03	Y	Barn	early-20th century	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
10.04	Y	Corn Crib	c. 1930	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
10.05	Y	Shed	c. 1930	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
10.06	Y	Smokehouse	19th century	stone	vinyl siding	standing seam metal
10.07	N	Garage	c. 1980	stone	vinyl siding	standing seam metal
10.08	N	Cock House	c. 1980	concrete block	particle board	standing seam metal
10.09	Y	Chicken House	c. 1950	wood post	board and batten	standing seam metal
10.10	Y	Trailer	c. 1990	concrete block	metal	metal
11.01	Y	House	c. 1916	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
11.02	Y	Garage	mid-20th century	poured concrete	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
11.03	Y	Servant House	19th century	stone	vinyl siding	standing seam metal
11.04	Y	Barn	c. 1920	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
11.05	N	Hay Barn	c. 1997	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal

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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
11.06	N	Cattle Pen	c. 1995	wood post	no walls	standing seam metal
11.07	Y	Barn	c. 1920	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
11.08	Y	Cistern	c. 1920	stone	stone	stone
11.09	Y	Entry Gates	c. 1920	stone	stone	not applicable
11.10	Y	Stone Bridge	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
11.11	Y	Boone Grave Site	1780	stone	stone	not applicable
11.12	N	Rock Fence	c. 1995	stone	stone	not applicable
11.13	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
11.14	Y	Rock Fence	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
11.15	Y	Rock Fence	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
11.16	Y	Rock Fence	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
11.17	Y	Rock Fence	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
12.01	Y	House	c. 1900	stone	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
12.02	Y	Barn	c. 1920	stone/poured	vertical board	standing seam metal
12.03	Y	Chicken House	mid-20th century	stone	stone	gone
12.04	Y	Loading Shoot	c. 1950	stone	stone	not applicable
12.05	Y	Root Cellar	late-19th century	stone	stone	stone
12.06	Y	Garage	c. 1930	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
12.07	Y	Meat House	c. 1900	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal

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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
12.08	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
12.09	N	Run-in Shed	c. 1980	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
12.10	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
13.01	Y	House	1937	concrete block	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
13.02	Y	Henry Cemetery	1833	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
13.03	Y	Corn Crib	1948	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
13.04	Y	Stock Barn	1866	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
13.05	Y	Barn	1951	concrete block	vertical board	standing seam metal
13.06	Y	Chicken House	1952	wood post	board and batten	standing seam metal
13.07	Y	Smokehouse	c. 1937	wood post	board and batten	standing seam metal
13.08	Y	Garage	c. 1945	wood post	board and batten	corrugated
14.01	Y	Barn	c. 1910	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
14.02	Y	Garage	c. 1940	stone piers	vertical board	standing seam metal
14.03	Y	Corn Crib	mid-20th century	stone piers	vertical board	standing seam metal
14.04	Y	Stock Barn	c. 1940	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
14.05	N	Corn Crib	c. 1970	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
14.06	Y	Hog Barn	mid-20th century	stone	vertical board	corrugated metal
14.07	Y	House Site	19th century	stone	gone	gone
14.08	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
14.09	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.10	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.11	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.12	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.13	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.14	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
14.15	Y	Rock Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
15.1	Y	John Banta House	c. 1900	stone	weatherboard	standing seam metal
15.2	N	Double-wide Trailer	c. 2000	unknown	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
15.3	N	Barn	c. 2000	unknown	metal	standing seam metal
15.4	N	Barn	c. 1980	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
16.01	Y	House	c. 1920	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
16.02	Y	Barn	c. 1900	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
16.03	Y	Shed	c. 1920	wood post	board and batten	standing seam metal
16.04	Y	Coke Well	c. 1920	not applicable	unknown	metal
16.05	N	Green House	c. 1980	poured concrete	plastic sheets	plastic sheets
16.06	Y	Barn	c. 1900	stone/concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
16.07	Y	Grave Site	19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
16.08	Y	Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
16.09	Y	Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
16.10	Y	Stone Fence	19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
17.01	Y	Andrew Banta House	c. 1814	stone	weatherboard	asphalt shingle
17.02	N	House	c. 1975	poured concrete	vinyl siding	asphalt shingle
17.03	N	Garage	c. 1977	poured concrete	wood siding	standing seam metal
17.04	Y	Smokehouse	early-20th century	wood post	board and batten	standing seam metal
17.05	N	Storm Cellar	c. 1975	concrete block	concrete block	standing seam metal
17.06	N	Trailer	c. 1970	concrete block	metal	metal
17.07	Y	Garage	c. 1950	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
17.08	Y	Chicken House	early-20th century	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
17.09	Y	Shed	c. 1900	log	board and batten	standing seam metal
17.10	N	Barn	c. 1990	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
17.11	Y	Well	19th century	not applicable	stone	none
18.01	Y	Log House	late-18th century	stone	log	standing seam metal
18.02	Y	Shed	early-20th century	stone	vertical board	standing seam metal
18.03	Y	Root Cellar	late-18th century	stone	stone	stone
18.04	Y	Well	late-18th century	stone	stone	stone
18.05	Y	House	c. 1940	poured concrete	asbestos	asphalt shingle
18.06	Y	Garage	c. 1950	concrete block	concrete block	standing seam metal



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Map #	Contributing	Name	Date	Current Foundation	Current Wall	Current Roof
18.07	Y	Shed	mid-20th century	wood post	vertical board	asphalt shingle
18.08	N	Corn Crib	c. 1980	concrete block	vertical board	standing seam metal
18.09	N	Barn	c. 1960	concrete block	vertical board	standing seam metal
18.10	Y	Barn	c. 1940	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
18.11	Y	Rock Wall	early-20th century	stone	stone	not applicable
19.01	Y	Barn	c. 1940	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
19.02	N	Barn	c. 1970	wood post	vertical board	standing seam metal
19.03	N	Cistern	c. 1970	poured concrete	poured concrete	poured concrete
19.04	N	Barn	c. 1963	poured concrete	vertical board	standing seam metal
19.05	Y	Banta Cemetery	mid-19th century	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
19.06	Y	Rock Wall	mid-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
19.07	Y	Rock Wall	mid-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
19.08	Y	Rock Wall	mid-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
19.09	Y	Rock Wall	mid-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable
19.10	Y	Rock Wall	mid-19th century	stone	stone	not applicable

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## -Summary Statement of Significance

The Pocket Rural Historic District in eastern Bourbon County meets National Register eligibility criterion A and is significant with the historic context of "Early Settlement Patterns in Bourbon County, 1780-1820" and "Agricultural and Social History in Bourbon County, 1820-1950."

The agricultural fields, extensive rock fences and spatial relationship of dwellings and agricultural outbuildings within this district provide an excellent illustration of important, contrasting development patterns between the Inner Bluegrass and the adjacent broken landscape of the Eden Shale Hills within the socio-political community of a single county. Almost all of Bourbon County sits on the well-watered, rich limestone soils and rolling landscape of the Inner Bluegrass. A small pocket of Eden Shale Hills, however, occupies the eastern corner of the county. The Eden Shale Hills are generally a narrow spread of land that separates the Inner Bluegrass from the Outer Bluegrass, and contain extremely shallow, infertile soils, broken into steep hills by creeks and streams. The proposed district lies within this small pocket and its development, as revealed by its remaining historic resources, was significantly different than the rest of the county.

Soon after the first initial stages of European settlement, the Bluegrass Region of central Kentucky became the domain of wealthy gentry from Virginia and the Carolinas. After the Civil War, the Bluegrass continued to receive large investments into elegant country estates by emerging industrialists and financiers, as central Kentucky became the location for building gentlemen farms in the tradition of England and the Old South. Along with Fayette and Woodford Counties, Bourbon formed the core of the region. It was one of the wealthiest counties in the region and indeed the state, ranking in the top three in most categories of agricultural production and real estate values. Other National Register-listed rural historic districts in the county such as Cooper's Run, Stoner Creek and Cane Ridge reflect this phenomenon, as well as individual sites like Escondida and Airy Castle.

The Eden Shale Hills of the extreme eastern end of Bourbon County experienced a very different type of historic development. Although the first European settlers were of similar means, the generally infertile soils of this area and more remote location made it less desirable for aspiring gentry. By the late-nineteenth century, it was definitely the domain of middle-class farmers by Kentucky standards, if not Bourbon County norms. Farms averaged about 150 acres, a greater percentage of them were owned rather than rented. Their dwellings were substantial and well built in the latest popular styles, but were not the large elegant country houses of their wealthier nearby neighbors. Farm production was lower and less valuable than in the rest of the county, although a little higher than the average for the state.

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Generally, farms in this part of the county produced enough market goods to make a moderate income, but they also raised a wider range of farm products which reflected more of an orientation to self-sufficiency than the larger wealthier nearby farms of Cane Ridge.

Although the proposed district is worthy of recognition for its excellent reflection of middle-class farmers in the Eden Shale Hills, it is also important in conjunction with other historic districts in Bourbon County. Given that The Pocket lies only a couple of miles from the Cane Ridge Rural Historic District, the juxtaposition of the two is an excellent illustration of the influence of topography and fertility of the soil over agricultural and social history. Some of the wealthiest and most prominent families in the county and state lived within a few miles of families of more moderate means. Both parties were not, however, wedded within a system of forced or control labor.

### Research Design

A reconnaissance survey of rural Bourbon County identified the area around the junction of KY 57 and See Road to have an extremely high level of historical integrity to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The extensive dry stone fences, high number of nineteenth-century, middle-class dwellings, a log barn and other early agricultural outbuildings, and the relative lack of newer outbuildings are particularly noticeable. That the area between Little Rock and Hinkston Creek had a very different character in terms of landscape and socio-economic history is also clearly evident to the casual observer. Because this small section of less fertile Eden Shale land lies within a county dominated by the richer Inner Bluegrass landscape, and yet was settled at the same time by a similar class of people, the juxtaposition of the two provide interesting insights into the development of the Inner Bluegrass and surrounding regions.

Originally, the design called for looking at farms along the Little Rock-Jackstown Road for possible inclusion in the same rural historic district. Initial research, however, indicated that the potentially qualifying resources on that road were both extensive and in many ways were more akin to the rest of the county than to the small pocket of Eden Shale Hills. It seemed more reasonable to try to draw boundaries between areas that did or did not reflect the social and agricultural history of the Eden Shale Hills in Bourbon County, than trying to draw a much larger district significant to general agricultural history of the entire county.

For these reasons the focus of the research became:

- The documentation of the resources that currently existing in the district;

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- The agricultural and culture history of this small section of Eden Shale Hills within Bourbon County; and
- The similarities and differences between the agricultural and social developments of this relatively less fertile land with more fertile areas nearby.

## Early Settlement Patterns in Bourbon County, 1780-1820

The historical resources in the proposed district extant from the period of European settlement clearly demonstrate the central role of creeks and streams in the development of the landscape. The most obvious influence is the location of early dwellings and farmsteads near the creek. Less obvious, but equally significant is the way the district was first developed despite the general infertility of the soil.

The topsoil on the hillsides of the district is infertile and very thin, less than three inches in some places. There is some fairly decent soil in patches along the tops of the hills, and some excellent land along the narrow bottoms along the creeks, but it is not particularly extensive. As a whole the soil in the proposed district compared very unfavorably with the rest of the county, particularly with land on the nearby Cane Ridge.

Nevertheless, a similar class of people who came to dominate the rest of the county also quickly established themselves on the Eden Shale landscape. By the first decade of the nineteenth century, a few families came to dominate the Little Rock precinct, bringing slaves with them and acquiring large tracts of land. The Little Rock precinct includes both Inner Bluegrass and Eden Shale Hills, and many of the larger estates included both types of land. Today, the larger dwellings and more valuable are on Bluegrass land, but this was not always the case in the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth centuries. Some of the prominent families built their first farmsteads near Boone and Hinkston Creeks. Being near potentially navigable water in the Hinkston, coupled with the small amount of good bottomland along Boone, was attractive enough to entice some landowners to build their main farmstead in the more rugged Eden Shale Hills.

Although a few fine examples of early homes in the area have been lost to abandonment within the past few years, there are some remaining examples which should be saved. The Andrew Banta house (BB-226) is a substantial, circa-1814, two-story, log structure built for the son of one of the first Kentucky settlers. Migrating from Pennsylvania in the late-eighteenth

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century, Henry Banta was part of the early low-Dutch community in Mercer County before moving on to Bourbon. His son's house, a rare illustration of a saddlebag log dwelling in the county, sits on a rise in a bend of Hinkston Creek. Although the surrounding topsoil is quite thin, the house was quite substantial for its time, representing a more affluent family than might be expected for such poor land.

The original log portion of (BB-663) is now gone, but the late-nineteenth front addition marks the stop of an early farmstead between Boone Creek and a small branch. The enclosed, early-nineteenth-century double-pen log barn reveals the type of agricultural outbuildings associated with early log dwellings in this area and is similar to the documented, but now gone log barn at the Banta farm. Again good topsoil was limited on this farm, but the location near the creek made it attractive early settlement. Even without any level land at all, location near the creek proved attractive. The best existing example is the one-and-a-half-story, single-pen, log dwelling (BB-227), which stands on very hilly ground next to a steep bank along Hinkston Creek.

Creeks, rather than roads, were the organizing factor for the layout of farms, and remained the prominent influence up through the twentieth century. Many of the late-nineteenth-century dwellings, which characterize the proposed district, sit on the foundations or sites of early dwellings. So the district is best viewed as a series of farms lying along Boone Creek and a few branches. Only the location and orientation of the circa-1820 Gabriel Gillespie House (BB-279) shows any influence of early roads. The original portion of the house faces what later became the Sharpsburg Road, which was likely the site of an earlier route into what became Nicholas County. This is very different from other historic districts in Bourbon County like Stoner Creek and Cane Ridge, where roads, both existing and abandoned, clearly influenced the location and orientation of the dwellings and barns, both great and small. Because the roads in the proposed district did not get firmly established until the twentieth century, their routes were largely determined by the location of the dwellings even more than the course of the Boone Creek.

Finally, the district contains the site of the death and burial of Edward Boone, the brother of Daniel Boone. Edward was killed by Shawnee along the banks of Boone Creek while hunting with his brother. While the grave marker and surrounding rock wall date to the late-twentieth century, the location of the site along Boone Creek a couple of miles from Hinkston Creek illustrates the importance of water courses to both Native Americans and early European settlers. It also indicates that the nineteenth century wagon trail that became See Road a century later was possibly originated as an Indian hunting trail.

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Because the district has experienced so little development during the late-twentieth century, the spatial patterns of the early phases of settlement are clearly evident, even though the physical resources from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, as in other historic districts, is limited. The location of current dwellings and extensive nineteenth-century rock walls clearly show the patterns of land acquisition and development during the first phases of settlement better than any district in the county.

Agricultural and Social History in Bourbon County, 1820-1950

The proposed district best reflects the history of middle-class farmers on the edge of the Inner Bluegrass during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Although the area was settled around the same time by a similar class of people as the rest of Bourbon County, it developed a significantly different character. At least by the time of Reconstruction, if not sooner, the district had primarily become an area of smaller, middle-class, owner-operated farms. The chart below indicates the economic profile of the district as compared to other parts of Bourbon County. Individual returns from farms within the district, as identified from the 1876 Beers maps and 1880 census were compiled and compared to a similar study of farms in the nearby Cane Ridge Rural Historic District and the county as a whole.

Figure 1  
Average Farm Size, Value and Production in 1880

Average per Farm	Value of Farm	Total Acres	Tilled Acres	Acres of Pasture	Acres of Woodlots	Value of Farm Production	Bushels of Oats
The Pocket	\$6,171	152	32	101	19	\$368	0
Bourbon Co.	\$11,307	193	89	92	10		51
Cane Ridge	\$34,360	531	76	390	64	\$2,305	111

Average per Farm	Bushels of Corn	Bushels of Wheat	Number of Horses	Number of Cattle	Number of Swine	Number of Sheep	Tons of Hemp
The Pocket	623	172	4.2	10	10	29	0.00
Bourbon Co.	1218	327	5.5	17	22	56	0.26
Cane Ridge	2489	804	4.2	66	23	385	1.27

These figures indicate that the average value of farms within the Pocket and the size of their production was about half the average in Bourbon County. Nevertheless, Pocket farms could still be considered middle-class in comparison to the rest of the state. Even within Bourbon County, the Pocket

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had fewer tenants and a higher percentage of owner-occupied farms compared to the rest of the county where the large landowners divided their farms into smaller tenant operations after the loss of slave labor. Likewise within the Pocket was a much smaller deviation of wealth between the richest and poorest farmers.

Several factors caused the historic divergence of The Pocket from the mainstream of Bourbon County social economy. The most obvious was the general lack of fertility in the soil. It simply had less desirable farmland than other areas of the county. Its less favorable position intensified soon after early settlement when Hinkston Creek faded in importance as a transportation route with the construction of numerous milldams and the building of roads elsewhere. The Pocket became more isolated after Nicholas, Bath and Montgomery Counties separated from Bourbon in the early-nineteenth century. Instead of being part of a larger area of Eden Shale Hills and Outer Bluegrass land within a county, it became a somewhat marginalized "pocket" of inferior land tucked away in an extreme corner of one of the wealthiest counties in the state. Paris, the county seat, was nearly twenty miles away.

Local politics reflected some of the difference in character between the Pocket and the rest of the county. Like the rest of the gentry-dominated Bluegrass, Bourbon County voted overwhelmingly Whig. Little Rock, the precinct in which the Pocket lies, was strongly Democratic. The Whig Party, led by Henry Clay and supported by most of the wealthiest landowners, pushed for tariffs and an expansion of internal improvements to facilitate trade and commercial interests. Democratic support came from less wealthy farmers who wanted to keep taxes low and were suspicious of the power and influence exercised by the wealthy elites. The fact the Little Rock precinct voted Democratic indicates that farmers in the area saw themselves as having different interests and were independent enough not to be swayed by the patronage of their nearby wealthy neighbors.

Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the social and political perspectives of Pocket farmers were probably closer to their neighbors in Nicholas County than in Bourbon. Several families, such as the Bantas and Burrises, owned farms on both sides of Hinkston Creek and moved back and forth through generations. The families became more prominent citizens in Nicholas than in Bourbon. For example, Andrew Banta became a judge in Nicholas and Margaret Banta married General Sam Fulton, a Nicholas County politician who was one of the most important and outspoken opponents against the expansion of the Maysville Road during the Jackson administration.

After the Civil War, the Pocket did not receive nearly as much investment of commercial and industrial capital into country estates and model farms as did

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other parts of the county. For the most part, the original families who settled the area remained and have retained ownership of the land. Although, the original settlers brought wealth with them, they did not have the same links to commercial and industrial interests and were more dependent upon the production of their farms for income. Thus, the Pocket experienced the same slow decline in the agricultural economy as most of Kentucky. The relative isolation and ruggedness of the landscape attracted neither aspiring gentlemen farmers nor the emerging thoroughbred industry.

By the late-nineteenth century and into the early-twentieth centuries, the Pocket was a district of 75- to 300-acre owner-operated farms plus just a few smaller tenant farms. According to the 1880 census, almost every farm, had an apple orchard, grew corn and wheat, and had several horses, cows and chickens. Three quarters of the farms raised swine and about a third, sheep. A couple of farms appeared to have specialized in the breeding of mules. In other words, the district had a few medium-sized commercial farms with specialized breeding programs, but most were small general farms. They raised a variety of crops and livestock that could be both marketed and used for home consumption.

Individual agricultural census returns are not available after 1880. Local history however indicates that most of the proposed district's small and medium-sized farmers probably continued a strategy of general farming up through World War II. One local farmer, for example, reported that on a 94-acre farm he grew, tobacco, wheat and a little corn, kept two horses, six to eight sows and a small dairy of about ten cows, plus had a flock of about 50 Suffolk sheep. He kept this very diversified farming until about 1960 when the lamb market collapsed and small-scale dairy became uneconomical.

The remaining historic resources in this proposed district are an excellent illustration of turn-of-the-century rural landscape of small and medium farms. Particularly striking are the existing dry-laid rock walls. The clearly show the layout of fields and use of various types of land. For example, the fully enclosed narrow fields along Boone Creek and See Road demonstrate the need to maximize use of precious bottomland, by fencing it off from livestock on adjacent hillsides. With one exception, barns and other outbuildings were not put on the bottomland. Rock fences were also used to separate farms from each other and a couple of farms still have nearly fully enclosed boundaries.

The different character of the proposed district can also be seen in the architecture of the barns. It has some very unusual barns. For example, the proposed district has a particularly high percentage of two-bay barns, called by one local farmer a three-pole barn, than in other parts of Bourbon County. The reason for this is unknown. Perhaps the lower production levels



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on these farms eased the need for larger barns. Farmers chose to reduce the size and cost of barns by eliminating a whole bay rather than substantially reducing the number of bents.

One interesting example is an eight-bent hillside or split-level stock barn. One bay has a loft with stalls underneath while the other bay is just one floor nearly level with the loft. Hillside barns in general are unusual in central Kentucky, and this author is unaware of another barn quite like this.

Even some of the three-bay barns are small and quite quirky. One example is a small 34' x 32.5' stock barn off Boardman Road. It sits on a 100-acre hillside farm, which lost its early log dwelling (BB-236) within the last few years. This three-bay, five-bent stock barn, built from salvaged hewn logs with very irregular distance between bents and bays, probably dates to the early-twentieth century. It managed to enclose within its small space a corncrib, hayloft, several stalls and a poultry house. In addition, the drive is off-centered and runs through the sides of the barn rather than the gable ends. In short, this is a very unusual barn that is more reminiscent of English-style barns in northern states than central Kentucky barns.

Another significant building is the log double-pen barn, which probably dates to the settlement period. Between the pens is a wooden floor raised about three feet above the ground. Two side sheds were added during the twentieth century. In addition to being an example of an early log building, this barn illustrates the adoption by area farmers of floor plans and architectural styles different from those which became the norm for Bourbon County.

The style of barns within the proposed district can not just be attributed to smaller, less productive farms or to a conservative retention of older barns. Rather, it also reflects an independent spirit and a desire not to emulate their more prosperous neighbors in the rest of the county. Certainly, the district was not without enterprising or innovative folk. This is clearly demonstrated in some of the historic resources. For example, the Fishback farm, which has the two-bay hillside barn, also had a coke well. Water was mixed with coke dust, which created a gas (as used in miner's lamps at the time). This gas was conveyed via iron pipe to gas lamps in the house and a large barn that was reportedly used as a tobacco warehouse. The use of modern energy technologies reflected a progressive rather than a conservative attitude, both the desire and the means to use progressive innovations for enhancing both profits and quality of life.

Oral traditions indicate that a buyer came to this barn to purchase tobacco from local farmers and then transported and resold it in the Paris warehouse. Evidentially, the distance to Paris and poor conditions of the wagon roads in the area made farmers willing to discount their tobacco for the service.

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The barn construction is also unusual. The distance between the 8 bents is 16 feet. Rather than having a center drive, the center bay has a floor 2.5 feet off the ground and the outside bays are two drives. It has very large 9.5" x 9.5" post with two beams of the same size running the link of the gable ends about 20 feet off the ground. These are unusual features for Kentucky barns, which makes it look as if it was indeed built to be a warehouse in addition to being a tobacco barn.

Thus the proposed district has a very interesting and unusual collection of barns which warrant further study to determine what they tell us about barn construction and agricultural practices in central Kentucky. Certainly, they also merit recognition and further preservation efforts.

The dwellings in the district reflect a more typical array of lower to upper-middle class houses in central Kentucky. There is only one "classic" tenant house in the district. A second farm has a small house that was built for newly wed family members. Houses in the district also represent the full range of development since the settlement period to the present day.

There is a single pen log cabin from the settlement period that received minimal renovations. There is a circa-1814 log house that was very substantial for its time, but received very little upgrading other than weatherboarding and a small addition. Two other early houses did receive substantial improvements during the late-nineteenth century, although the original log portion of one was subsequently lost. The district has five new houses built 1870 to 1910 reflecting various levels of wealth. Two more houses were built during the early-twentieth century on the foundations of older homes. There is one depression era tenant house. During the World War II era, two new houses were built at the site of old farmsteads. The district also has two recognizable sites where houses recently stood. Three non-contributing houses and two trailers complete the list of dwellings in the district.

In summary, the collection of houses, barns, outbuildings, rock fences and agricultural fields in the proposed district supplies an excellent textbook of agricultural history in the Eden Shale Hills on the edge of the Kentucky Inner Bluegrass Region. The district provides an excellent representation of the rural landscape during the early-twentieth century. In addition, the district in juxtaposition with nearby rural historic districts in Bourbon County demonstrate the interplay of topography and human activity in the historical development of central Kentucky.

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### Boundary Description

The proposed district includes the following property parcels as recorded in the Bourbon County Valuation Assessor Office.

68.00-00-001.00  
68.00-00-001.02  
68.00-00-002.00  
68.00-00-003.00  
68.00-00-004.00  
68.00-00-005.00 (the portion south of Lot Young Rd. (KY 57))  
68.00-00-005.01  
68.00-00-007.00  
68.00-00-009.00  
68.00-00-010.00  
68.00-00-011.00  
68.00-00-011.01  
68.00-00-012.00  
68.00-00-013.00  
68.00-00-014.00  
68.00-00-015.00  
68.00-00-016.00  
68.00-00-016.01  
68.00-00-017.00  
68.00-00-025.00  
68.00-00-026.00  
68.00-00-037.00  
68.00-00-038.00  
68.00-00-039.00

See attached maps for a graphic outline of the district boundary.

### Boundary Justification

The original research design called for drawing a district that would center along KY 57 east of KY 637 and possibly extend to farms along the Little Rock-Jackstown Road, but

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exclude properties falling within the small town of Little Rock. Initial research indicated that this wide area, like many other parts of Bourbon County, included a wide array of farms that could qualify for the National Register as part of a rural historic district.

Several problems with creating a very large district also appeared. First, the potentially qualifying area was so large it would make a fully inclusive district very unwieldy and the written nomination difficult to fully comprehend. Second, the landscape is different. Areas along the Little Rock-Jackstown Road lie within the Inner Bluegrass but the land become part of the Eden Shale Hills to the east of the road. Thus, a single district would include different types of landscape that probably reflect divergent historic themes. Third, drawing lines between farms in Little Rock proper, the nearby hamlet of Levy and adjacent areas needs further study. Certainly, Little Rock should be considered as a historic district in its own right. Four, we did not have enough time and resources to fully study all potentially qualifying farms in the adjacent area.

For these reasons, the decision was made to create a smaller district centered around the junction of See Road and Burris Road (KY 57), and put some qualifying adjacent areas into one or two additional districts to be nominated at a later date. Drawing a smaller district had the added benefit of increasing the level of contributing resource over non-contributing ones.

The boundaries were drawn using the following criteria.

1. Emphasize land that exhibits historic fields and traditional agricultural practices.
2. Include only land that qualifies under the themes outlined in the statement of significance.
3. Exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible.
4. As much as possible, include individual tax property that is currently whole.
5. All other criteria being equal, the district will not divide historic farm boundaries.

Using the above criteria, decisions about the inclusion or exclusion of specific property were as follows. The core of the district centered around parcels on Bourbon County

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PVA map 68: 002, 013, 015, 017, and 026. All of these farms had historically significant dwellings built before 1920, plus farmsteads with a historic array of barns and outbuildings and readily apparent historic fences and fencerows that illustrated late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century agriculture particularly well.

On the northern border of the district, parcels 4 and 5.01 were included because they have log houses built prior to 1820. They also include some historically significant fields and outbuildings. Parcel 36 was included because it has significant fields and borders Hinkston Creek. Including the section of parcel 5 south of Lot Young Rd. (KY 57), gives the district contiguous borders. It contains open fields with no buildings or structures.

On the western boundary parcel 1 is included because of its extensive rock fence and significant barns, although the historic dwelling is gone. Parcel 1.01 was original part of this farm, but it was excluded because permission to survey the property could not be obtained from the owners. Other farms to the west were excluded because the initial survey indicated that it would be more appropriate to put them in a different historic district along the Little Rock-Jackstown Rd.

On the southern boundary, all farms south of Sharpsburg Rd. (KY 57 and KY 1198) were excluded because most of the significant dwellings and barns are gone or significantly altered, and a higher level of new dwellings. Parcel 18 only has a newer house and barn, and thus was not included. Parcel 17.01 could have been included, but was not. Initial research indicates that it has stronger historical ties to land around the hamlet called The Levy and to the area south of Cane Ridge Rd. (KY 637). Thus it is probably more appropriate to put it in a different historic district.

On the eastern boundary, parcels 11, 37 and 38 are included, even though their historic dwellings are gone. All three have extensive rockwork, a cemetery, very interesting and significant barns, fields that reflect historic agricultural patterns, and/or a lost dwelling that is well documented. On the other hand, the next tier of farms, which all front Convict Rd, is not included because the level of non-contributing buildings and structures is higher, and most of the historically significant buildings are gone. Parcel 28 along Sharpsburg Rd. is excluded for the same reason.

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**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 03000257

Date of Listing: April 22, 2003

Property Name: Pocket Rural Historic District

County: Bourbon

State: Kentucky

none  
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for* Daniel J. Vivian  
Signature of the Keeper

April 22, 2003  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10: Geographical Data

The following is hereby added as a concluding statement to the boundary justification: The nominated property encompasses all of the resources within the Pocket Rural Historic District that are significant under Criterion A and retain integrity from the period of significance.

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The Pocket Rural Historic District,  
Bourbon County, KY

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## List of Photographs

The following is the same for all photographs:

The Pocket Rural Historic District  
Bourbon County, Kentucky  
John Lewis, photographer  
Photographs taken August 2002  
Negatives at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Kentucky

1. William Jackson Burris House, Map #10.01, front facade, facing northwest.
2. Gillispie-Burris House, Map # 1.01, front facade, facing northeast.
3. Weaning Housing, Map # 1.18, front facade, facing north.
4. Rock Fence on See Rd., Map # 11.16, facing northwest.
5. Clifton Gillispie House, Map # 2.01, front facade, facing northeast.
6. Andrew Banta House, Map # 17.01, front facade, facing west.
7. Pribble Farm, Map # 12.01, facing south.
8. See Farm, Map # 11.01, facing west.