

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1202

1. Name of Property

historic name Lyles, Pete, House

other name/site number GV-88

2. Location

street & town 302 State Route 348 East N/A not for publication

city or town Symsonia X vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Graves code 083 zip code 42082

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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

David L. Morgan, SHPO

Date

11-7-06

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Daniel J. Vane

12/26/06

Lyles, Pete, House
Name of Property

Graves Co., KY
County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Function**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation	Brick
walls	Plaster
	Brick
roof	Dimensional Shingles
other	4 Brick Chimneys, Tin Ceilings

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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Description

The Pete Lyles House (GV-88) is a two-story Greek Revival-styled house built between the years of 1865 and 1880. It is located on the west side of State Route 348 in Symsonia (Graves County) Kentucky, 1/3 mile from the intersection of State Route 131, also known as Said Road. The house is still used as a private residence. Over the years, the Pete Lyles House has experienced very few physical changes and is presently undergoing rehabilitation. There are no plans to change the overall form of the house. Instead, rehabilitation efforts will maintain the house's original appearance and style. The nominated area includes a contributing carriage house and non-contributing garage.

Site Characteristics

The house today sits on a 3.26-acre parcel of mostly flat land. The site's primary natural features are trees. Sitting in a subordinate position to the house is a carriage house, about 50 feet west of the house, described below. Originally, just behind the main house, was a kitchen; a connection with the kitchen was made, incorporating it into the house, about 1930. Subtly tucked on the west rear side of the house is an in-ground pool and covered brick porch area also added by previous owners. The area is partially surrounded by a solid brick-columned fence matching the color of the house's brick. The other part of the fence, not visible at the front of the house, is wood. Sitting about 50 feet behind the house is a modern brick garage. The site has several other features on it attached to the house: a carport, deck, and back patio.

The Lyles House Exterior

Both the exterior and interior walls are strictly brick masonry and are sunk deep into the ground to form the ouse foundation, which is anchored by brick footers. The brick used in the house is mainly composed of clay, very common in the area. According to oral accounts, clay for the brick was found about 1/3 mile from the construction site. Much of the masonry is original, although a few areas indicate efforts to preserve the structure by tuck pointing in a matching color. The front façade of the house faces south.

The hipped roof of the Pete Lyles house has a very steep pitch, enough to accommodate second floor living space beneath its contour. Though the roof structure is unchanged, the original wood shingles have been replaced by the same color of dimensional shingles. Four of the five original brick chimneys remain, exceeding the height of the roof; there were originally two along each side and one in the rear of the house. The second chimney on the side of the house facing east was removed some time ago. Also contributing to the perfect symmetry of the house are three hipped dormers, one centered over the front porch and others centered on each side of the main house.

The Lyles House possesses the band of trim beneath the cornice that the McAlesters describe as "an almost universal feature of Greek Revival houses" (p. 181). Another decorative feature provided by the brick masonry is a plain "border" beneath the wood trim. The brick wall drops down one foot from the trim and overhangs the remainder of the façade by about one inch.

Though not quite spanning the full width of the façade, the full height porch is supported by four original Doric columns of the Roman Tuscan design. Also commonly found in Greek Revival houses are two pilasters flanking each corner of the porch as it meets the façade of the house. Covering the porch is a flat, hipped shed-like roof, providing interesting dimension against the steep pitch of the house roof.

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The original wood door surround features a transom window accenting the top of the front door with the glass curved on each side to accommodate a slight arch. Slender pilasters flanking door enhance the elaborate enframing. Sidelights consisting of three panes complete the door frame, which sits slightly recessed behind the front wall, creating a three-dimensional effect.

While the overall design of the house reflects Greek Revival elements, the Italianate windows lend elegance and added flair to otherwise modest details. With two-pane glazing, the windows feature a full arch complimented by a U-shaped hooded crown. Though the crown simply follows the contour of the full arch, three courses of brick are laid in varying directions to accentuate the curves and provide an artistic touch.

At the rear of the house, on the east side, stands a well-executed brick carport added by the previous owners. The brick is similar in color to the original house and does not compromise the house's original structure. Instead, it simply extends the east façade's roofline, at a slightly more gradual pitch. While the back side of the structure is solid, the front side of the carport is supported by three Greek fluted columns sitting atop a four-foot retaining wall. The current owners have since enclosed part of the carport to serve as a utility and mud room.

A wooden deck and steps added by previous owners to the west side of the house offset the addition of the carport, preserving the symmetry of the house. Painted white, it matches the trim on the house. The deck also provides a much needed fire escape if the need should arise for second floor inhabitants.

Originally, just behind the main house was a kitchen, separated from it as was typical of the style and era. Previous owners brought the kitchen and the main house under one roof and enclosed the passageway during the 1930s. On the east side of the kitchen, the façade is white siding, complementing the trim of the house. On the west side, matching brick was used to blend the two structures. Again, there was no movement of the original walls; instead, bringing the two structures together made the original kitchen a more viable part of current living quarters while providing access to the mud room, carport, and what is now a pool area.

The large covered porch is supported by six fluted columns and is an attachment to the original kitchen. Access to the porch is gained through the original kitchen on its west wall. There, previous owners added a glass door flanked by two windows. Above those, transoms complete the design.

Pete Lyles House interior

The first floor interior of the main house is almost perfectly symmetrical, with two front parlors of roughly equal size, a grand hallway, a bedroom to the left rear side, and the current kitchen on the right rear side. Original entrances at the rear of both the hallway and the kitchen provide access to the enclosed area. The original kitchen at the rear of the house is now a well-traveled family room, providing original entrances to the enclosed area, as well as the mudroom and carport. In this original kitchen, what used to be the pantry is now a spacious walk-in closet. The current kitchen is now located in the right room at the rear of the main house. There is a fireplace in every room, as well as the cellar, located directly under the kitchen and accessible through a trap door in the original kitchen. In the back left room of the main house, the fireplace has been sealed, and the current owners plan to restore it to its original form during renovation. In the current kitchen, the fireplace has been covered, and on the exterior of the house, only the base of the chimney remains.

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The house has 12-foot ceilings. With the exception of the enclosed area that connects the family room to the main house, pressed tin ceilings of varying designs complement each room. While the grand hallway has a flat tin ceiling, all other rooms exhibit a tin ceiling that curves into a concave form that fades into plaster walls. Though not likely original to the house, the tin ceilings were probably added around the turn of the 20th century when owners likely became tired of patching the cracks in their plaster ceilings.

As with the front entrance, all doorways have transoms. Other than the front door, and of course, the enclosed area, all doors are of oak and original to the house. Much of the door hardware, too, has been preserved.

During the late 1980s, the second floor of the Pete Lyles House was renovated. Previously, the second floor was one large room, perhaps originally used as a ballroom and later used for storage purposes. Still following the contour of the roof line, the upstairs now includes two bedrooms, a playroom and two baths, all arranged along the sides of a wide center hall. Originally reached by an outside plain stairway at the rear of the separate kitchen, the area is now accessible by a curved oak staircase in the enclosed area.

Carriage House

The carriage house located to the west of the house, sitting somewhat further from the road. It also has brick walls, though with a Flemish bond pattern. Most of the masonry is original, with a few small areas tuck pointed some time ago. The wood shingles on the carriage house are original materials, and a door has been added to the entrance to accommodate functional storage space.

Integrity of the Pete Lyles House

The Pete Lyles House meets National Register Criterion C and is significant for its Greek Revival Design and Italianate details. Most striking is that while most houses constructed during this period outside of Paducah, Kentucky, resembled little more than folk houses, the Pete Lyles House embraced a bold and elaborate Greek Revival design. Coupled with Italianate details, the construction of the house was surely a feat in its day, considering its distance from the river and relatively limited access to supplies. Compared with even the trendiest houses in Paducah and Mayfield, the Lyles House certainly rivaled, if not exceeded, comparable designs. In addition, while most residential structures in the Graves County seat of Mayfield were wood structures, the exterior and interior brick walls of the Pete Lyles House further enrich its uniqueness. Few of the structures identified in this application have weathered time as well as the Pete Lyles House, and to this day, the Lyles House projects a high level of architectural integrity in its feeling, materials, and design. Through the preservation of the original form of the house, including interior and exterior materials and the sustained use of complementary design and aesthetic qualities, the Pete Lyles House is an excellent instance of a hybrid Greek Revival and Italianate style in Graves County, Kentucky.

Over periods of various ownership, the Pete Lyles House has retained significant integrity. From the brick walls laid deep in the ground to make up the house foundation, to the interior features such as the door and window facings, including original doors and hardware, the overall form and character of the house has been very well maintained.

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In essence, if the carport, deck, back patio, pool area, and enclosure were stripped away from the house, the overall form of the Pete Lyles House would remain virtually unchanged from the way it appeared in a photo dated some time around the turn of the 20th century (See photo exhibit A). The only exception is that the right chimney on the back of the main house is no longer there. Also, though previous owners likely repaired the front porch foundation, possibly by replacing some of the original brick masonry, the appearance of the porch is identical to the way it appears in photo exhibit A.

From an interior perspective, the fireplace has been covered in what is now the house kitchen. Also, in the original kitchen, the west wall has been altered to accommodate an additional door, two windows, and a transom. However, the inclusion of a transom reflects efforts to make this change consistent with original design. The enclosure of the main area to the original kitchen has been accentuated by a beautiful oak staircase that fits in nicely among original materials.

Indeed, the Pete Lyles House emulates a feeling of catching a rare glimpse into the time period of its construction. The perfectly symmetrical floor plan, along with markedly Greek Revival variants and Italianate embellishments, form a basis for its architectural integrity. However, it is the eye-catching details such as the 12-foot tin ceilings, the stylistic windows and doors all featuring original materials, fireplaces in almost every room, and the wainscoting in the grand hallway, that all contribute to the Pete Lyles House' special character.

Pete Lyles House
Name of Property

Graves Co. KY
County and State

8. Description

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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1865 - 1880

Significant Dates

1865 - 1880

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

unknown

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository: _____

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Statement of Significance

The Pete Lyles House (GV-88) in Symsonia, Graves County, Kentucky, meets National Register **Criterion C**. It is significant within the historic context "Architecture in Graves and McCracken Counties, Kentucky, 1830-1870." Constructed in approximately 1865, the house demonstrates the strength of local attachment to Greek Revival design when nationally the style had passed from vogue. Its architectural significance arises from its designer's attempt to combine both Greek Revival and Italianate elements into a single composite. The Lyles House is an especially important marker of local concerns at the close of the Civil War, as it is Graves County's sole instance articulating an antebellum design elegance with the Victorian-era design exuberance. Sitting midway between the Graves County seat of Mayfield and the McCracken County seat of Paducah, the house was constructed close to the nineteenth century's emotional midpoint, when local sentiments stood at a crossroads in search of appropriate footing for forward movement.

Also contributing to the architectural significance of the house is its association with the man behind its construction. Pete Lyles (1837-1891) was a state representative who wanted, according to local accounts, a residence of prominent style. As a citizen of Symsonia, he used his economic status in visible ways, bequeathing land for public use, including a school, church, and cemetery (Reid, p. 6).

Upon its construction more than 140 years ago, the architectural elements of the Lyles House reveal clues as to the values of its first occupant. Furthermore, the design suggests prominence, elegance, and a hint of prosperity—definitely an intended investment in the community. Undoubtedly, through its preservation and listing on the National Register of Historic Houses, the Pete Lyles House will continue to be a valued reminder of the community's past.

Context: Architecture in Graves and McCracken Counties, Kentucky, 1830-1870

Research Design

The architectural styles prevalent in the early history of Graves and McCracken Counties have not been outlined comprehensively, though Camille Wells' *Architecture of Paducah and McCracken County*, published by the Kentucky Heritage Commission in 1981, comes close. This document contains descriptions of extant buildings found in a county-wide survey, typical of the Commission's publications. Wells does not attempt reference historic photographs to extrapolate the nature of the county's early architecture.

General histories of Graves and McCracken Counties were examined for evidence of the earlier built environment. Those examined included *Graves County Kentucky, History and Families* (2001), *Story of Mayfield Through a Century, 1823-1923* by D. Trabue Davis (1923), and *Jackson Purchase* by Danny Hatcher (1969). These volumes were found in the Kentucky Historical Society's collection, which has several other volumes on the two counties, but none more relevant to this project than these.

The National Register Information System (NRIS) database was queried for listings in both counties that contained buildings dating from 1820-1870. It provided these properties: Meacham Manor in Graves County, and Anderson-Smith House, Smedley-Yeiser House, and Lower Town Historic District in McCracken County. Those nominations were read to learn about comparative properties to glean clues on whether the Lyles House might be typical or atypical.

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Finally, the a KHC Database search was conducted, searching for properties in both counties dating from 1825-1849, and 1850-1874. This search was an attempt to learn what of the comparable built environment remains and can shed additional light on the meaning of the Lyles House.

Early Development of Symsonia and Graves County

The western Kentucky area known as The Jackson Purchase was acquired by the United States by treaty from the Chickasaw Indians in the year of 1818 (<http://sos.ky.gov/land/nonmilitary/jacksonpurchase/>). The first known non-native settler in the Mayfield area was John Anderson, who built a log cabin in 1819 (Davis, p. 12). Graves County was established on December 19, 1821 and named in honor of Major Benjamin Graves of the US Army. The county seat was located in Mayfield, Kentucky in the center of Graves County (Reid, p. 1).

Many settlers from Virginia, middle Tennessee and south-central Kentucky came to the county hoping to profit from the inevitable rise in land prices. Shortly after Graves was established as a county, land could be found for a mere 25¢ an acre. Not only was the land cheap, but it was also a fertile treeless grassland known as the barrens - the perfect area for farming dark fire-cured tobacco. This would eventually become the county's primary cash crop and economic base. Roads to the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers, as well as the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, connected county tobacco farms with New Orleans markets. By the 1920s, Mayfield's market had become the leading exporter of dark fire-cured tobacco in the nation.

There are few records documenting early development of the Graves County community of Symsonia, where the Lyles House stands. However, "based on a conglomeration of hand-me-down stories, family documents, deeds, grave markers, and other items, it can be stated that settlers were located in the Symsonia area prior to the date of 1821" (Reid, p. 1). Around the 1830s, the town came into being on the Wadesboro Road which ran from north central Calloway County to Paducah. Locals explain its original name, "Slabtown," as coming from the many early sawmills operating in the area, which produced log cut-offs, or "slabs," some of which were used to surface the early wagon road. With the arrival of a Post Office in 1847, the town became Symsonia (*History and Families*, p. 39).

A dozen miles to the south, surveyors laid off lots in Mayfield in 1823, which, along with its status as center of county government, should have enabled the town to blossom. Growth, however, came slowly to Mayfield. By 1848, two years before the county's population had risen to 11,397, Mayfield could only boast of "several hundred" residents (Davis, p. 25).

A decade of tremendous growth in Mayfield, Symsonia, and the rest of Graves County began in 1850. Small industries such as tanneries, grist mills, potteries, distilleries and cotton plants, along with the many sawmills, were in full swing by the end of the decade. In 1855, Mayfield saw its first church erected; all denominations used the courthouse until building their own house of worship. In Symsonia, the Methodist Church organized in 1854. The Memphis, New Orleans, and Northern Railroad arrived in Mayfield in 1858 (*History and Families*, p. 39; Davis, p. 25, 67). The county's population—16,233 in 1860—had increased more than 600% over its 1830 level of 2,504 (Wikipedia, "Graves County, Kentucky, Demographics").

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While the people of Graves County sent several companies of soldiers to both Northern and Southern forces, the area was highly Confederate in sentiment. Early in the war, a meeting was held in Mayfield to discuss the idea of seceding a portion of western Kentucky from Kentucky in order to become a Confederate district. This movement failed, and Graves County remained part of the Union, along with Kentucky, through the end of the war (www.mayfieldtourism.com).

Following the Civil War, the citizens of Graves County awoke to the bleak realization of the severe economic and institutional damage their area had sustained. Furthermore, "property was greatly devalued, crops were virtually uncultivated, and commercial operations drastically reduced. Schools and churches had suspended activity, and the local government was almost bankrupt. In less than ten years, however, local industries, such as the Mayfield Woolen Mills, had been revitalized, and tobacco cultivation was again vigorously pushed." In fact, from the 1880s until the end of the century, the agricultural economy, particularly dark tobacco farming, performed more strongly than before 1860 (Graves County, Kentucky, pp. 11-12).

Early Development of Paducah

Relating the early development of Paducah helps explain the Pete Lyles House because the location of the house in Graves County is just as close to the McCracken County seat of Paducah as it is to the Graves County seat of Mayfield.

McCracken County was established in 1824, and Wilmington, an inland town, was named its seat in 1827. The community on the Ohio River, established in 1830 as "Pekin," became the County seat when it incorporated in 1831 under the name Paducah.

The industrial development that Paducah experienced in the 1840s was "based on the growing need to process and transport the crops and raw materials that converged on the city from the surrounding rural areas." These activities contributed not only to Pete Lyles' occupation as a miller and store owner, but also made construction resources available during the building of his home. By 1850, "Paducah exported such commodities as dressed lumber, barrel staves, railroad ties, tobacco twists and plugs, flour and meal. Drawing from the agricultural produce of a broad area, wholesale grocerying was a major enterprise, worth over a million dollars a year by 1860" (Wells, p. 13).

Citizens in Paducah, as elsewhere in the state during the 1850s, recognized the importance of establishing a railway. As early as 1852, the City appropriated \$200,000 to encourage construction of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, which would connect Paducah to major routes spanning Chicago to New Orleans. With both river and rail traffic firmly developed, Paducah arose as regional market town. This progress was interrupted, of course, by the outbreak of the Civil War, but shortly after 1865, Paducah returned to greater industrial expansion (Wells, 13-14).

Greek Revival Architecture Nationally

The rise of Greek Revival styling coincided with the settlement of Graves and McCracken Counties. This was the era when the area was being settled by people looking to capitalize on the relatively cheap land and the promising agricultural future of dark-fired cured tobacco. Likewise, Paducah's reputation as a hub for exporting this product and other commodities was rapidly drawing new settlers as well. As these new settlers

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moved from the older states and crossed into Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Old Northwest Territory (today's Midwest), they brought with them the Greek Revival architectural trend (p. 182).

In their *Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia and Lee McAlister contend that "Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the interval from about 1830 to 1850 (to 1860 in the Gulf Coast states) during which its popularity led it to be called the National Style. It occurs in all areas settled by 1860...and especially flourished in those regions that were being rapidly settled in the decades of the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s.

The McAlisters list the features that define Greek Revival style:

Hipped roof of low pitch; cornice line of main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide band of trim (including...the frieze above and architrave below); most have porches (either entry or full-width) supported by prominent square or rounded columns, typically of Doric style; front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights above, door and lights usually incorporated into more elaborate door surround (p. 179).

Indeed, with the exception of the low pitch, many of these identifying elements are also found in the Pete Lyles House, from its wide band of trim beneath the cornice of the main roof and the porch roofs, the unfluted Doric columns, to the front door encased by pilasters and narrow sidelights. Though the porch isn't quite the full width of the façade, it is covered by a flat "shed-style extension" which yields itself to a subtype of the Greek Revival design that is most common in the southern states. Another geographic-specific feature is the full-height entry porch which also is very common in Kentucky and other southeast states.

"The decline of the Greek Revival influence was gradual, and in rural areas everywhere, it remained a dominant style for domestic buildings until the early 1860s" (p. 184). At the same time, Gothic Revival and Italianate designs became more prominent nationally in urban areas. Thus, when building shortly after the end of the Civil War, Pete Lyles' house began with a familiar Greek Revival block and enhanced that with Italianate details, such as the window hoods. In an area struggling to mend its Civil War divisions, Lyles projected a consciousness of fashion and a nod to progress. This was not always the local response. According to the authors, Italianate design is "especially uncommon in the southern states area where the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the 1870s depression led to little new building until after the style had passed from fashion" (p. 212). By incorporating features from this style, he exhibited a social savvy, an awareness of fashionable building.

Greek Revival Architecture dominates Graves County

Research of the KHC database reveals that homes constructed during roughly the same period as the Lyles House in Graves County show lesser willingness to display elements of Italianate styling, agreeing much with what the McAlesters suggest. Certainly, though, Greek Revival architecture persisted in this part of Kentucky later than in other parts of the nation, identifying more conservative tastes and possibly a southern sensibility in the county. These inferences must be tentative, however, in light of the small population of architecture surviving from the 1870s.

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The tiny community of Symsonia contains a key example only 1/3 mile from the Pete Lyles House. Originally owned by the Washington family, the house was constructed in 1840, and as expected, exhibits Greek Revival styling exclusively. While undoubtedly an influence on the Lyles House, the design of the Washington House is markedly more modest. The two-story symmetrically-designed brick home has a hipped roof of low pitch. The front porch is missing, possibly having deteriorated and never replaced. Like the Lyles House, the front door is surrounded by narrow sidelights and is beneath a rectangular transom. Unlike the more elaborate Italianate windows in the Lyles house, the windows in the Washington House reflect typical Greek Revival style. Because no known records exist on the Washington family, it is difficult to assess whether their choice of Greek Revival reflected the same values as Pete Lyles.

A truly unusual Graves County home is Meacham Manor (GV-2, National Register listed 1974). For the area, its Gothic Revival design probably was considered quite bold when erected around 1850. Its segmental-arched windows, however, are more part of the Italianate vocabulary than Gothic.



Meacham Manor, Graves County (GV-2)

Washington House, Symsonia

Barton House, Mayfield

The two oldest known houses in Mayfield are the Anderson House, constructed in 1852 and Barton House, constructed in 1856. Despite being located in a more populous area, the homes are relatively modest when compared to the design and architectural details of the Lyles House. Both are symmetrically-designed wood structures with full-façade porches. In addition, both have hipped roofs of low pitch. The Anderson House is a one-story structure, and the Barton House is a two-story structure. Unlike the Lyles House, however, there are no elaborate door surrounds and no presence of Italianate details. At the time, these two houses were considered relatively stylish in comparison to the simple wood folk houses that dominated Mayfield's and rural Graves County's landscape ("History and Families," p. 49).

Consistent with the McAlesters' view, the KHC database search of Graves County produced no examples of residential structures with full Italianate composition locally from 1850-1875. Most buildings continued to be traditional forms with applied Italianate ornament. The 1859 Jenkins House (GV-7), a T-plan whose primary Italianate feature are its pronounced window hood molds. The Benson Place (GV-8), a clapboard I-House from about 1865, contains eave brackets. The 1873 Morrill Home (GV-8), much the same as the Benson place except in brick, also exhibits eave brackets.

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After Mayfield and Graves County recovered from the War and Reconstruction, architectural preferences in the Mayfield's downtown reflected Classical Revival and late-Victorian designs, rather than Italianate. The primary features drawn from the Italianate style are segmental arch windows.



The sole High Victorian Italianate building, at left, in Mayfield Downtown Commercial District (from the 1984 nomination). Within this local context, the Lyles House's mixture of Greek Revival and Italianate features seems normal, even striking.

Italianate Influences in Antebellum Paducah and McCracken County

Some structures found in nearby McCracken County indicate a slightly less conservative approach to architectural design, and so might be seen as having influenced the Lyles House's builder to incorporate some Italianate elements from that arena. This awareness of fashionable architecture seems confined more to Paducah; folk houses remained the common dwelling in rural McCracken County. For instance, the Wurtz-Blackburn House (McN-4) off of Krebs Road, is a one-story dogtrot log dwelling, possibly built as late as 1860, and the Johnson-Potter House (McN-8), a one-story 3-bay central passage plan with a rear ell with decidedly Greek Revival expression. The Anderson-Smith House is typical of rural McCracken County design choices, with a very traditional 5-bay, 2-story, central passage plan, executed in 1865, without any overt cues from Italianate vocabulary. The incorporation of Italianate features in McCracken County happened more forcefully in Paducah than in the surrounding area, and traditional forms persist in their popularity for much of the 19th century.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8**

**Pete Lyles House
Graves County, KY
Page 7**



Anderson-Smith House, 1865 (front porch added 1903)

Tilghman-Woolfolk House, 1857

Perhaps the two McCracken County houses to exhibit Italianate features the earliest are Annefield (McN-20) and the Smedley-Yeiser House (McN-P-88). Annefield was originally occupied by John Noble, a Lexington native who had the house built shortly after settling in Paducah in 1850. The single-story 5-bay central-passage plan structure is weatherboarded and has Italianate trim that appears original (Wells, p. 55). The Smedley-Yeiser House, built in 1852 for Captain William Smedley, a marine supply dealer and part owner of the Excelsior Warf Boat. It is a 3-bay 1-story single-pile brick building with Italianate brackets at the eaves (Wells, p. 116).

One early and clever re-working of Greek Revival massing is the Tilghman-Woolfolk House (McN-P-102, National Register listed 1998) from 1857. It essentially cut off the right 1/3 of a typical Greek Revival central passage plan, creating what appears much like a fashionable rural Italianate Villa in its blocky massing and hipped roof. The segmental arch windows under the eave further enhance that effect. It was at once traditional and new.

The list of antebellum houses in Paducah is less than a dozen, and not all of those bear Italianate features. One striking aspect of these houses that have early Italianate features is the cosmopolitan nature of their owners. It's tempting to conclude that these owners—some well traveled, others of wide experience—were early to embrace these design elements because they had seen them while visiting far-distant ports or in popular literature of the day. A short list includes Annefield's John Noble came to Paducah from Lexington and published a newspaper; William Smedley, connected to shipping; General Lloyd Tilghman, surveyor and engineer for the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad; Quintus Q. Quigley, owner of the Angles (McN-P-168, National Register listed 1976), a lawyer from Tennessee who drew up Paducah's new city charter in 1856; and Valentine Owen, owner of the Owen-Alliston House (McN-P-177), who operated a ferry across the Ohio. It's interesting to speculate how this group reacted to their experience of a growing Paducah and the world outside it, and what part that experience played in their decision to build in a new mode before many others in their community did so. It's not difficult to imagine that the houses erected for these civic achievers-leaders became iconic markers of social prestige, laying the foundation for local acceptance of more pronounced Italianate and Victorian-era eclecticism. Perhaps these groundbreaking designs came to the awareness of Pete Lyles, and led him to incorporate some of them into the house he had erected shortly after the close of sectional conflict.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 8

Pete Lyles House
Graves County, KY
Page 8

History of the Pete Lyles House

Pete Lyles chose to build his home in Graves County rather than in McCracken County, so that he could reside closer to his business interests that clustered around Symsonia. McCracken County was platted in 1827 by William Clark, and comparatively, Graves County had greater landholding opportunity. Lyles was able to take advantage of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad which ended at Paducah and was operational by 1860 ("Images of America: Paducah, p. 9"). Furthermore, the volatile environment spawned by the aftermath of the Civil War could have further influenced Pete Lyles to build a few miles away from Paducah, just outside of McCracken County, as well as a fair distance from the Graves County seat of Mayfield.

As one of Symsonia's first millers, store owners, and significant landowners, Pete Lyles had his residence constructed between 1865-1880. The D.J. Lake Graves County atlas shows that Pete Lyles House had a house in its current location by 1880. The atlas lists Pete Lyles in its Business References as a manufacturer of all grades of Family Flour. Custom Work done and solicited. All kinds of Sawing done with neatness, and promptly. Also, Propr. Of Woolen Mills on Clark's river. Cotton Gin, etc. Also, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Notions, etc., and all goods usually kept in a first-class Country Store.

The township map in the Lake atlas shows several of Lyles' interests in Symsonia. Lyles' Mill complex is located on Clarks River just 2 miles northwest of town. The complex consisted of at least 3 separate mills, a cotton gin-woolen mill, a grist mill, and a sawmill. That atlas' detailed map of Symsonia shows Lyles owning 3 buildings across the Main Street from his home, each of which has a square or rectangular form. These were almost certainly would have been his store buildings, though they are only labeled "P. Lyles." The map also shows another Lyles house on Main Street, owned by Washington Lyles, Pete's elder brother.

Lyles was one of leading citizens of this part of Graves County. He demonstrated his civic good will by donating land near his 3 store buildings to the Symsonia Methodists in 1854 for the construction of their church. The building was referred to as Lyles Chapel until the early 1930s. Postal records also indicate he served as postmaster for the Symsonia Post Office from September 26, 1860-July 19, 1862, and then again from May 28, 1877-July 24, 1883. He married LouRenda Crowell and had 5 children between the years 1871-1879: Sallie, Susan, Rosa, Josephine, and Thomas Rollie Lyles.

The following statistical information was drawn from property tax records on the Pete Lyles property from 1865-1886, the window of time that the house was supposed to have been built. The purpose of this survey of information was to find a large jump in the property's value, which might have indicated that the house was constructed some time between 1865-1886. While the collection of information on Pete Lyles' property's value does not support a more precise construction date for the house, it does show that Mr. Lyles was a continuously more prosperous entrepreneur in his locale:

Pete Lyles: Value of land and holdings

Year	Acres	Land Value	# Town lots/ Value	#Stores/ Value	Total Value @ X Cents/\$100
1865	172	\$1720	2/\$100	-----	\$1945
1866	172	\$1720	2/\$100	/ \$500	\$2430
1867	170	\$1700	2/\$200	1/\$100	\$4210
1869	172	\$1720	4/\$400	1/\$100	\$5030 @ .30/\$100
1871	172	\$1720	4/\$1000	1/\$1500	\$7295 @ .45/\$100
1873	172	\$3440	6/\$860	2/\$2500	\$9670 @ .45/\$100
1875	172	\$4300	3/\$300	2/\$100	\$7617 @ .45/\$100
1880	160	\$3200	2/\$300	2/\$1100	\$14999 @ .40/\$100
1883	160	\$3200	4/\$200	1/\$1000	\$12221 @ .47.5/\$100
1886	160	\$3200	4/\$300	1/\$2000	\$13550 @ .47.5/\$100

Pete Lyles: Agricultural Productivity

Year	# Horses	# Mules	# Cattle	# Hogs	Tons Hay	Bu.Corn	Bu.Wheat
1865	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
1866	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
1867	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
1869	2	1	3	1	--	200	--
1871	2	--	6	1	--	--	--
1873	3	11	7	5	--	500	60
1875	3	18	5	15	1	--	--
1880	5	18	12	4	--	--	40
1883	3	5	12	30	10	2500	475
1886	4	15	32	100	20	1000	30

Despite this apparent success, in 1887 Pete Lyles deeded the house to his son, T. R. Lyles, citing financial difficulties (See Original Deed). Pete Lyles died in 1891. The house remained in the Lyles name until 1898 when Pete Lyles' son, T. Rollie Lyles and his sister Josie B., sold the property at the door of the Graves County Courthouse to C. M. McCain, who was married to Pete Lyles' daughter, Susie. According to the Master of Commissioner's Deed Book, p. 282, the purchase price was seven hundred dollars. The McCain's possession of the property was short-lived, however, as they sold the house and property to Thomas Adams in 1900 for \$1130 (Graves County Deed Book 23: 649). In 1903, Thomas Adams sold the estate to Dr. H.C. and Mrs. Josephine Redwine for \$1485 (Graves County Deed Book 33:2).

Having the second-longest tenure of the house (29 years), the Redwines used the main floor of the house as their residence while the second floor was used as a medical office. Oral tradition maintains that Dr. Redwine stored different medicines on the shelves next to the steps leading to the second floor between the main house and the original kitchen. After Dr. Redwine died and while the country was in the throes of depression, Mollie Redwine, surviving widow of Dr. H.C. Redwine, and Virginia R. Henderson, his heir, sold the house to Victor C. and Alma Wallace in 1932 for \$1001 (Graves County Deed Book 101:572).

In 1948, Fred Elzy and wife Christine, possibly from Chicago, purchased the house from Victor C. Wallace for \$10,500 (Graves County Deed Book 146: 578). The Elzy's sold the house to A.H. and Audrey Watkins in 1951 (Graves County Deed Book 149:210). In 1966, the Watkins sold the house to Clay and Sue Elrod for \$17,000 (Graves County Deed Book 202:251). The Pete Lyles House was then restored to the original family in 2000 when it was purchased by Terry McKee and Michelle Lyles McKee, great-great granddaughter of Pete Lyles (Graves County Deed Book 390:406).

A January 1, 1950, Paducah-Sun article written by area historian and Symsonia native Bill Powell cited the Pete Lyles House as "the town's most popular spot. Dances were held often at the beautiful old house, and all the people in town went there and had a good time." Ninety-year-old sisters MaeBelle Powell and Mary Roach who are life-long Symsonia residents talk of the early days when State Representative Pete Lyles hosted a ball for the governor in the house' second floor which, at that time, was one big room. Other stories include the house cellar being used as secret storage during Prohibition days. Still another speaks of a bullet lodged in a wall of the house following an argument between guests (to date, the bullet has not been discovered). Though difficult to authenticate, many of these tales express obvious affection for the old house.

Summary of the Pete Lyles House Significance

As an example of Greek Revival architecture, the Pete Lyles House in Symsonia (Graves County), Kentucky, meets the National Register Criterion C. The structure's symmetrical design, brick construction (likely made from the abundant local clay), roofline, windows, and front entrance, along with the Flemish bond brickwork of the nearby carriage house, all contribute to its existence as a finely designed Greek Revival styled house in Graves County, Kentucky, and, among that small population, the only one locally exhibiting Italianate details.

The striking resemblance of the house today, compared with a photograph of the house taken around the turn of the 20th century, reveals that very little has changed in its overall form and design. In spite of many owners, choices were made not to drastically alter the existing structure. Today, its stately appearance and embellished details provide area citizens with a connection to the community's roots—one that reflects prosperity in the early history of this small rural town. Coupling architecture with oral tradition, the Pete Lyles House retains its charm and elicits pride not only from current owners, but also from other families in the community who claim a small part of it as their own.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section 9

Pete Lyles House
Graves County, KY
Page 1

Bibliography

Graves County Deed Book 23:649

Graves County Deed Book 101:572

Graves County Deed Book 146:578

Graves County Deed Book 149:210

Graves County Deed Book 202:251

Graves County Deed Book 390:406

Graves County Book Committee

2001 *Graves County Kentucky: History and Families*, Turner Publishing Company. Paducah, Kentucky.

Master of Commissioner's Book, p. 282

McAlester, Virginia & Lee.

1984 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Reid, Edward L.

1982 *Symsonia, Kentucky*. n.p.

Robertson, John E. L.

2004 *Images of America: Paducah*. Arcadia Publishing

Wells, Camille.

1981 *Architecture of Paducah and McCracken Counties*. Frankfort: Kentucky Heritage Commission in conjunction with The Society for the Preservation of Paducah.

www.mayfieldtourism.com

www.nationalregistryofhistoricplaces.com

Lyles, Pete, House
Name of Property

Graves County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 365 040 4086 700
Zone Easting Northing
3 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

USGS Topographic Quad name Symsonia

2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing
4 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Pete Lyles House currently owned by Terry and Michelle McKee, sits at 302 State Route 348 East, Symsonia, Graves County, Kentucky. For reference, please see included *Symsonia, Kentucky*, USGS topographical quadrangle map. The property proposed for listing coincides with the entire 3.26-acre parcel under Graves County Property Valuation Assessor account 131.01.00.142.00. This is equivalent to expressing the boundary as PVA Map 131A, parcel 142.

Boundary Justification

The Pete Lyles House being nominated under Criterion C for the National Register represents an example of historic Greek Revival architecture that has successfully blended Italian elements into a single composite.

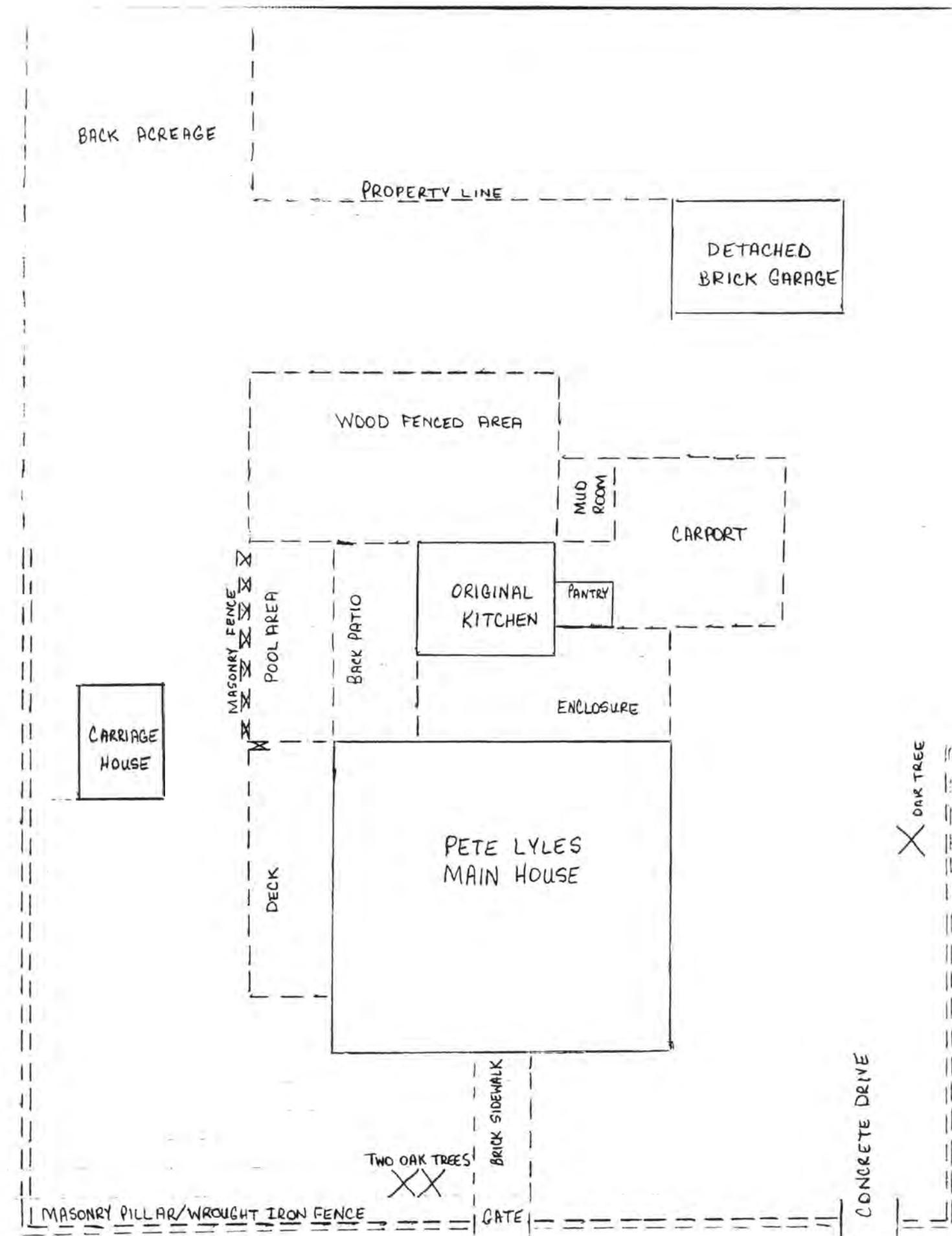
☐ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle McKee, owner Marty Perry
organization Kentucky Heritage Council date 7/25/06
street & number 302 SR 348 East 300 Washington St. telephone 270-851-7566
city or town Symsonia Frankfort KY 40601 state KY zip code 42082
email address mmckee@keeforce.com marty.perry@ky.gov

Property Owner

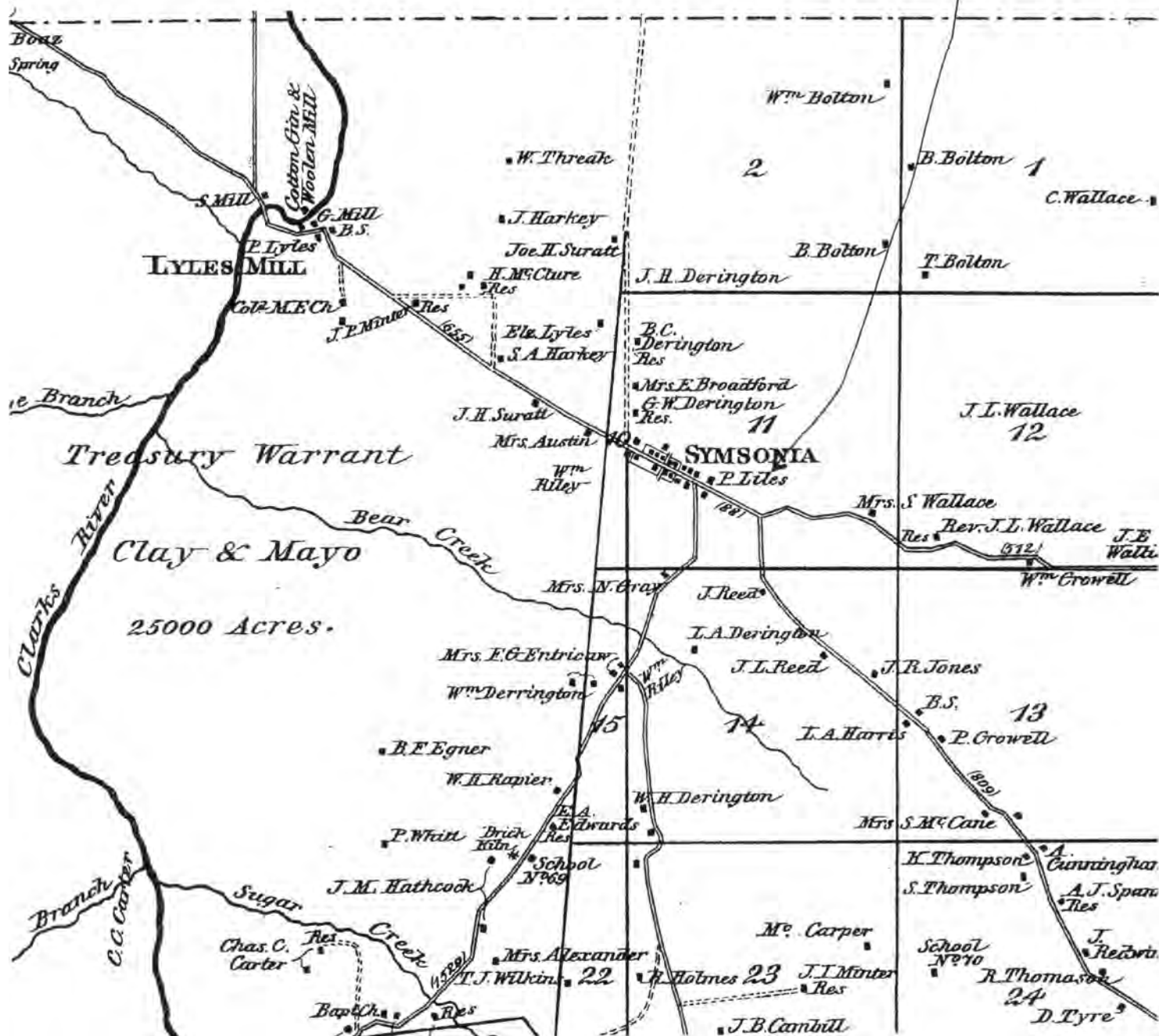
name/title Terry & Michelle McKee, private owners
street & number 302 State Route 348 East telephone 270-851-7566
city or town Symsonia state KY zip code 42082
email address (if available) mmckee@keeforce.com

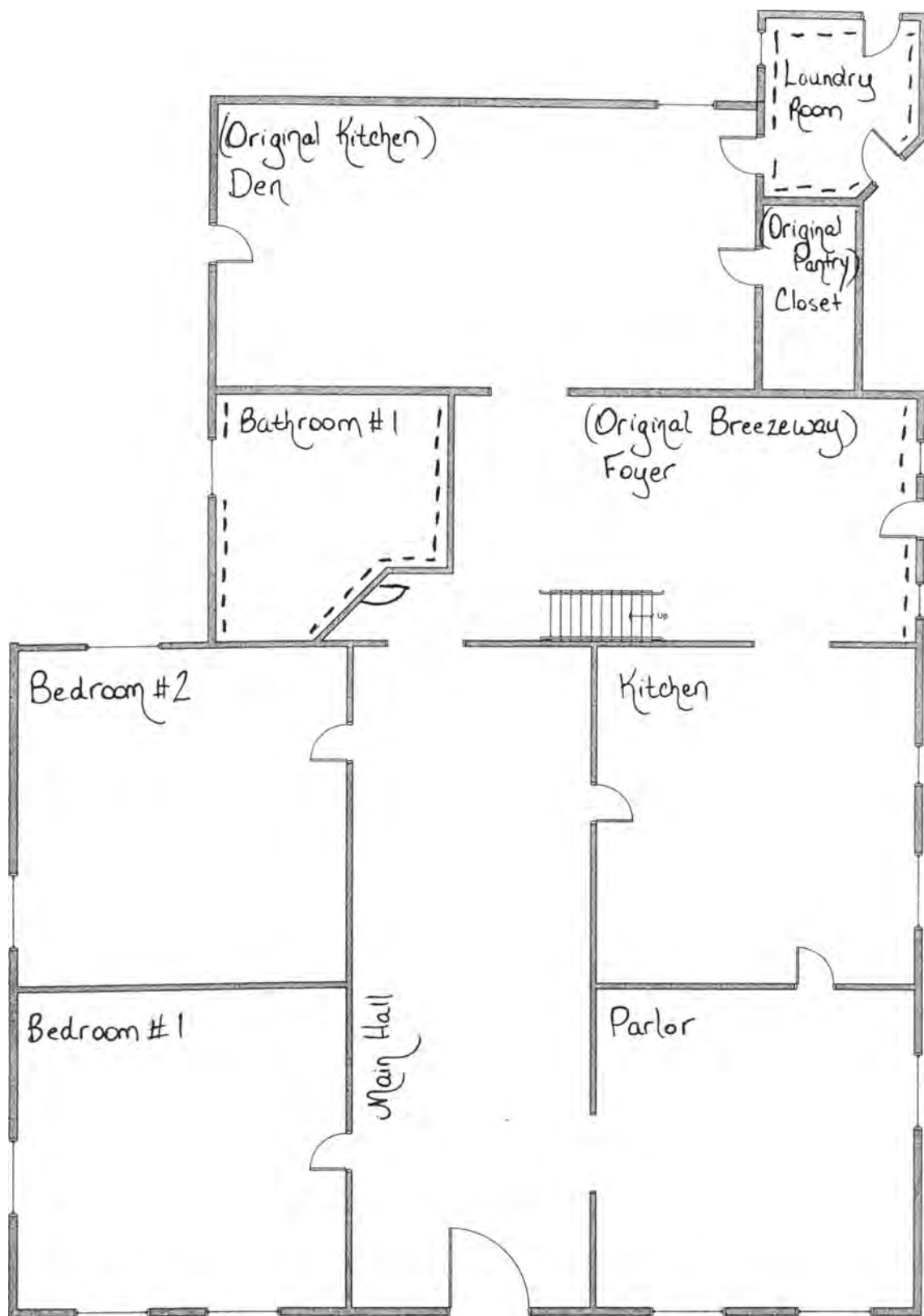


Pete Lyles Hs. Graves Co., KY sketch of property

5 NORTH RANGE 2 EAST

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.

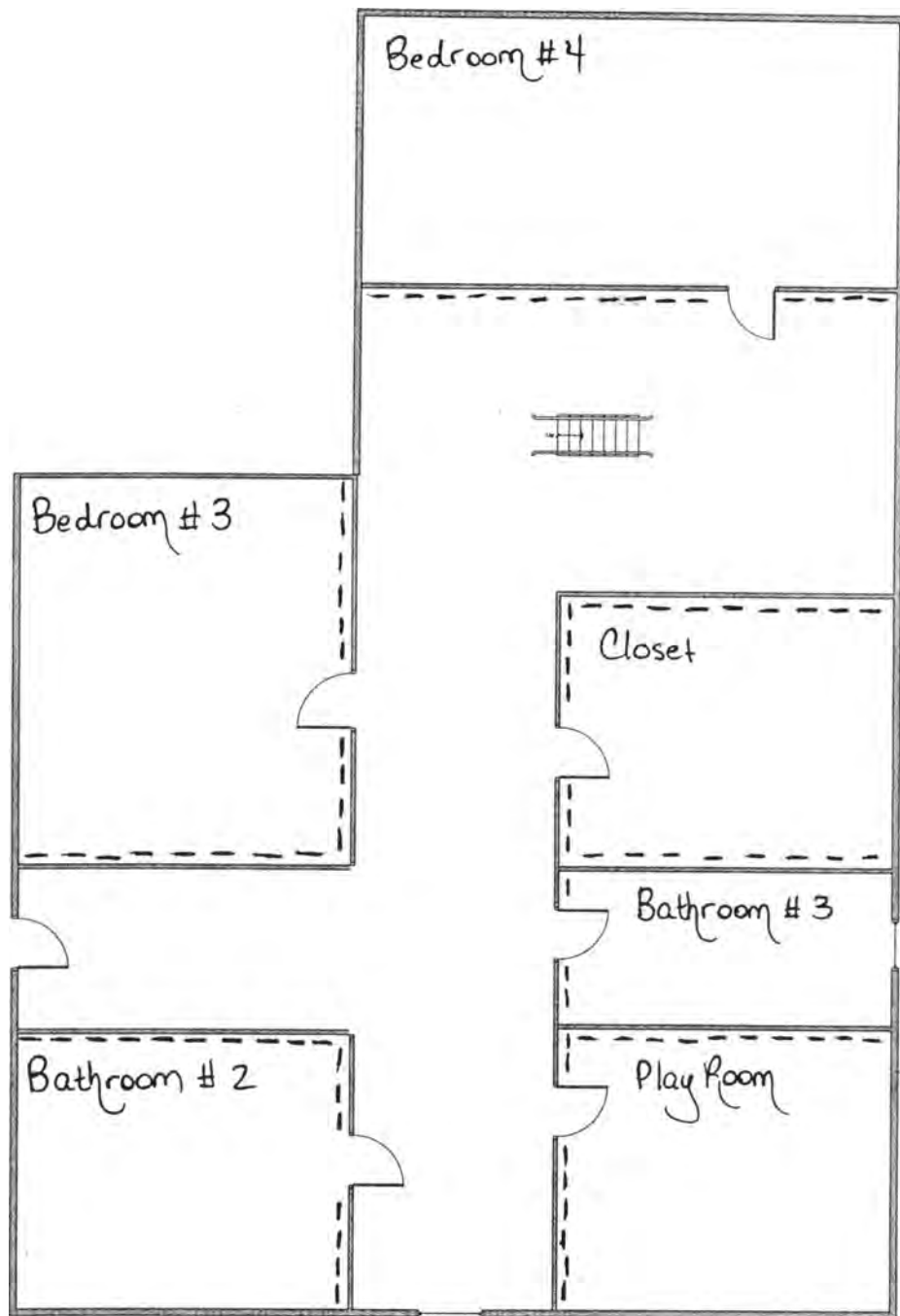




Main Floor

Pete Lyles Hs.

Graves Co., Ky



2nd Floor

Pete Lyles Hs.
Graves Co., Ky

Graves Co. Ky.	1853	Holmes, E.	570	Oak Level	"	Warren	1850
Halifax Co. Va.	1865	Hall, E. T.	170	Clear Spring	"	Marshall	1833
Calloway Co. Ky.	1832	Hollan, J. T.	180	"	"	Graves	1848
Graves Co. Ky.	1846	Mason, T. F.	88	Mayfield	"	"	1852
"	1845	Mason, T. M.	80	Clear Spring	"	Logan	1839
Virginia	1839	Puryear, H. G.	263	West Plains	"	Graves	1848
Graves Co. Ky.	1841	Powell, Mary J.	130	Twin Oaks	"	Granville " N. C.	1812
Calloway Co. Ky.	1867	Pritchett, John	"	Mayfield	M. E. Minister	Marshall " Tenn.	1866
Hickman Co. Tenn.	1865	Pryor, S. F.	180	Clear Spring	Farmer	Graves " Ky.	1840
Henry Co. Tenn.	1871	Reed, Wm. M.	129	"	"	"	1827
Trigg Co. Ky.	1870	Summerville, Joe.	272	Twin Oaks	"	Marshall	1876
Stewart Co. Tenn.	1860	Summerville, D. C.	"	"	"	Carroll	1866
Graves Co. Ky.	1845	Smith, J. P.	870	Clear Spring	Merchant and Farmer	Calloway	1866
Benton Co. Tenn.	1842	Smith, R.	207	Mayfield	Farmer	Warren	1836
Person Co. N. C.	1870	Troutt, J. R.	100	Clear Spring	Physician and Surgeon	Sumner " Tenn.	1842
Caldwell Co. Ky.	1837	Wilkerson, J. W.	"	Twin Oaks	Farmer and Teacher	Marshall	1840
Williamson Co. Tenn.	1874	Wilkerson, J. M.	90	"	Merchant	Graves Co. Ky.	1859
Henry Co. Tenn.	1877	Woods, Erwin	1194	Mayfield	Farmer	Halifax Co. Va.	1852
Graves Co. Ky.	1849					Graves Co. Ky.	1837
Tennessee	1847						
Dickson Co. Tenn.	1862						
Stewart Co. Tenn.	1835						
Caldwell Co. Ky.	1824						
Wayne Co. N. Y.	1844						
Trigg Co. Ky.	1873						
Weakley Co. Tenn.	1853						
Calloway Co. Ky.	1851						
Graves Co. Ky.	1853						
Henry Co. Tenn.	1854						
Graves Co. Ky.	1849						

TOWN 5 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST.

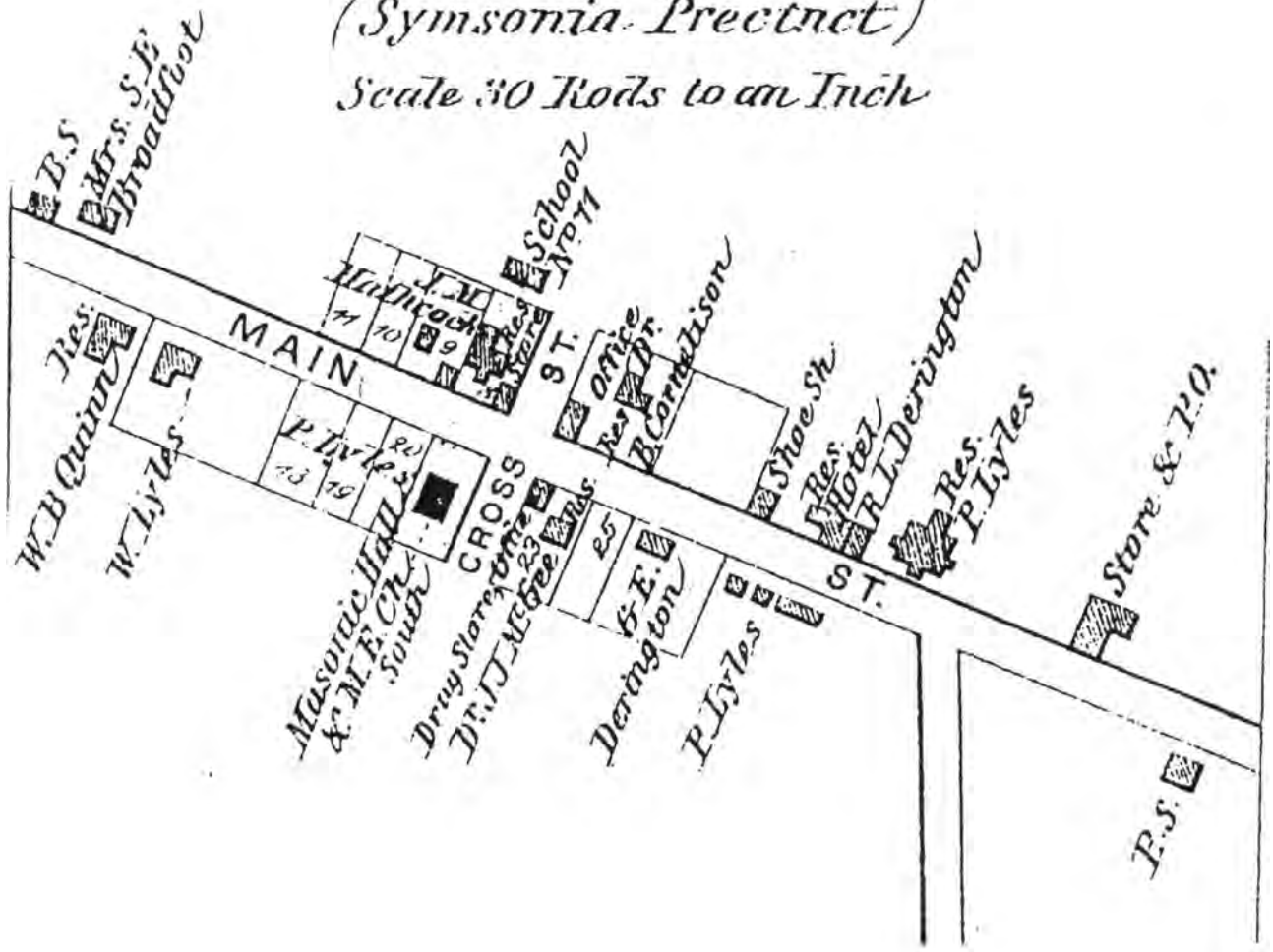
Ballance, J. H.	200	Hard Money	Merchant and J. P.	Graves Co. Ky.	1850
Carter, J. H. & Bro.	430	Symsonia	Farmers, Millers and Merchants.	Davidson Co. Tenn.	1860
Carter, C. C.	3431	"	Farmer	Amherst Co. Va.	1827
Carter, C. T.	"	"	"	Graves Co. Ky.	1864
Crowell, Henry	"	"	Clerk	"	1853
Cornelison, B.	"	"	Physician, Surgeon and Dentist	Montgomery Co. N. C.	1876
Dove, John	135	Boaz Station	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ala.	1840
Derington, J. H.	50	Symsonia	Farmer and Trader	Graves Co. Ky.	1855
Derington, G. W.	122	"	Farmer & Dep. Assessor.	"	1851
Derington, R. L.	"	"	Prop. of Hotel & Trader	Calloway Co. Ky.	1861
Edwards, E. A.	109	"	Farmer, Trader & J. P.	"	1835
Hathcock, J. M.	160	"	Merchant	Chatham Co. N. C.	1844
Hall, B. T.	"	Boaz	Physician and Surgeon	Graves Co. Ky.	1852
Harrison, W. T.	72	Hard Money	Farmer	Randolph Co. N. C.	1869
Lyles, P.	1131	Symsonia	Mercht. and Manufactur	Graves Co. Ky.	1837
Mead, H. C.	205	"	Teacher and Farmer	Perry Co. Ill.	1877
Mack, John	240	Boaz Station	Farmer	Wurtemberg, Ger.	1853
McGee, Jas. J.	"	Symsonia	Physician and Surgeon	Christian Co. Ky.	1870
McClure, H.	84	"	Farmer	Graves Co. Ky.	1838
Minter, J. P.	93	"	"	Robinson Co. Tenn.	1840
Minter, Jas. I.	36	"	Farmer and Teacher	Calloway Co. Ky.	1870
Quinn, J. M.	5	"	Teaching	Carroll Co. Tenn.	1870
Quinn, John W.	"	"	"	Washington Co. Mo.	1870
Reed, A. J.	280	Oak Level	Farmer	Graves Co. Ky.	1843
Shenwell, G. W.	"	Symsonia	Teacher	"	1856
Spann, A. J.	70	"	Farmer and Trader	Henry Co. Tenn.	1866
Styers, H. L.	"	"	Woodwork & Blacksmith	Rowan Co. N. C.	1860
Williams, B. A.	73	Boaz Station	Farmer & Stock Dealer	Carroll Co. Tenn.	1864
Wallace, J. L.	180	Symsonia	Farmer	Montgomery Co. N. C.	1826

Pete Lyles Hs.
Graves Co., Ky

SYMSONIA

(Symsonia Precinct)

Scale 30 Rods to an Inch



Pete Lyles Hs.
Graves Co. Ky

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06001202

Date Listed: December 26, 2006

Property Name: Pete Lyles House

County: Graves

State: Kentucky

N/A
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. Villa
Signature of the Keeper

December 26, 2006
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10. Geographic Data

The acreage of the property is hereby changed to 3.26 acres.

[This change was made in consultation with and approved by the National Register staff of the Kentucky SHPO.]

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
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lyles, Pete, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Graves

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/04/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001202

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: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Pete Lyles House is locally significant under Criterion C for its architectural design, which includes elements of both the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Italianate windows with full arches and U-shaped hooded crowns dominate the facade, while the Greek Revival influence can be seen in the sidelights flanking the door, the trim band beneath the cornice, the Doric porch columns. Today, the Pete Lyles House reflects the architectural history of Graves County and retains integrity from its period of significance.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252

DATE 12/26/06

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

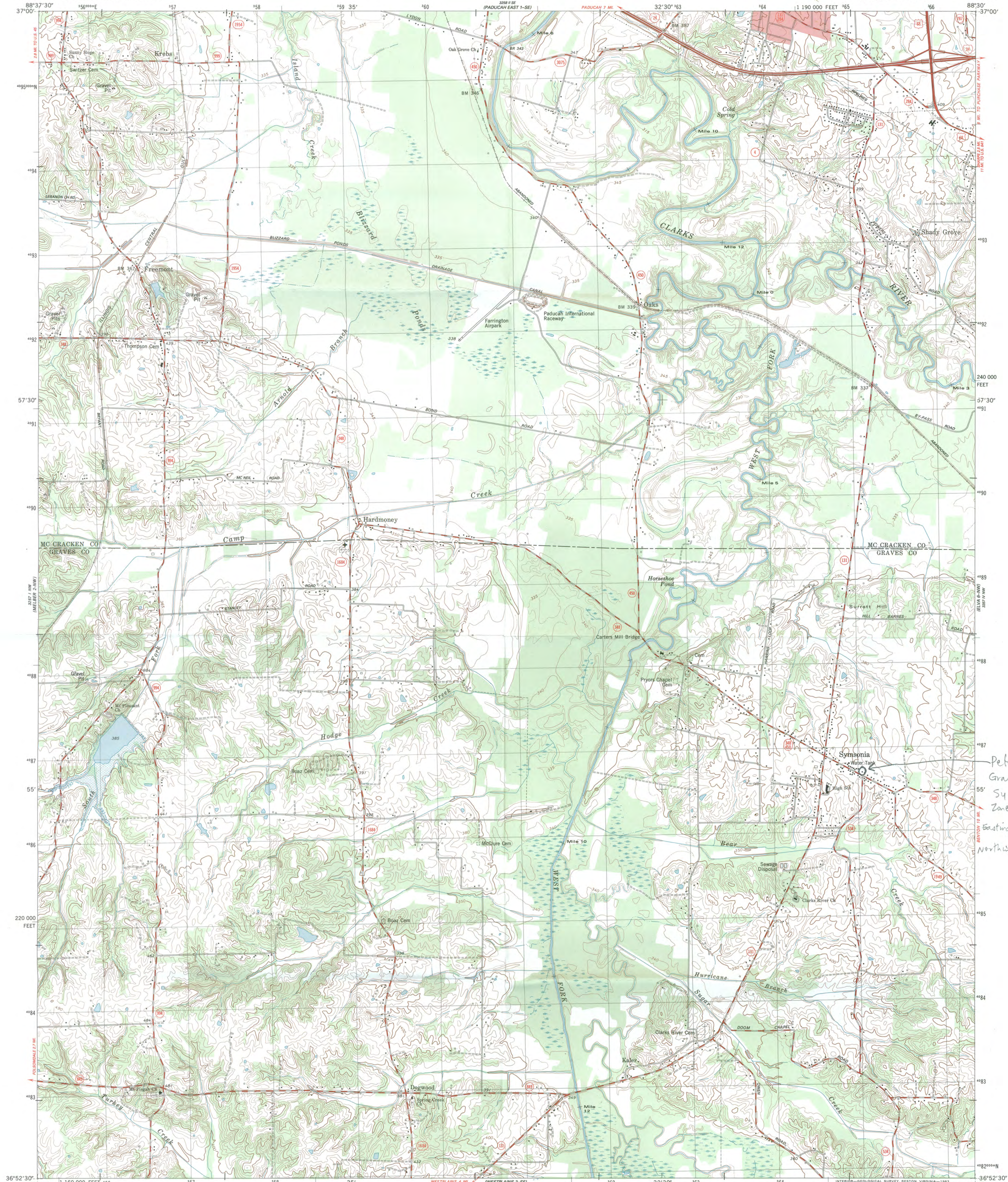
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





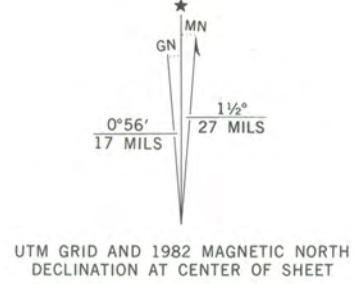






Mapped and edited by the Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Geological Survey in cooperation
with Kentucky Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

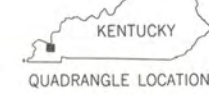
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1948. Field checked 1951. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1978. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1982
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based
on Kentucky coordinate system, south zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 4 meters south and
5 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Area covered by dashed light-blue pattern
is subject to controlled inundation
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



SCALE 1:24 000
1 000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601,
AND U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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

SYMSONIA, KY.
NE 1/4 HICKORY 15' QUADRANGLE
N3652.5-W8830/7.5

1982

DMA 3257 1 NE-SERIES V853

Pete Lyles Hs.
Graves Co., KY
Symsonia quad
Zone 16
Easting 365 040
Northing 4086 700





COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL



Ernie Fletcher
Governor

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

George Ward
Secretary

November 7, 2006

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

Dear Dr. Matthews:

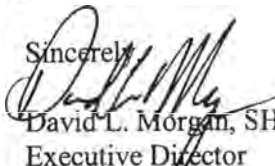
Enclosed are nominations for 8 Kentucky properties approved at the 9/28/06 Review Board meeting:

Trimble House, Ballard County, KY
West Millersburg Rural Historic District, Bourbon County, KY
Hood-Tucker House, Clark County, KY
Whitesell, Jesse, Farm (Name Change, Boundary Enlargement), Fulton County, KY
and Obion County, TN
✓ **Lyles, Pete, House**, Graves County, KY
Bannon, Martin Jeff (M.J.), House, Jefferson County, KY
Campbellsville High School, Stadium, & Athletic Field, Taylor County, KY
Smiths Grove Historic District (Boundary Increase), Warren County, KY

Please note the Jesse Whitesell Farm is a property in both Kentucky and Tennessee. The documentation includes a 2-page comment from the Tennessee SHPO on the property's eligibility.

Enclosed is documentation on two other properties. The first requests a change in the status of two buildings within a listed property, the **Thomson Neighborhood District**, Clark County, Kentucky (91001925). Those two buildings, currently considered a single non-contributing building, are proposed to be reassigned to the status of two contributing buildings. Second is additional documentation to clarify questions raised by Dan Vivian on the recently submitted form, the **Wildcat Mountain Battlefield (Boundary Increase)**, Laurel County, Kentucky.

We appreciate your assistance with these actions.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan, SHPO and
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council



"Perry, Marty \ (Heritage Council\)"

<Marty.Perry@ky.gov>

01/09/2007 10:14 AM

EST

To: <Dan_Vivian@nps.gov>

cc:

Subject: RE: Pete Lyles House

She emailed back, saying that the 3.26 acres is the correct amount. Should I prepare a corrected page 4 cover form for sending to you, or can you handle the change with an SLR and be done with it?

Marty Perry

National Register Coordinator

Kentucky Heritage Council

mail: 300 Washington Street, Frankfort KY 40601

phone: 502-564-7005 ext. 132 (fax: 502-564-5820)

e-mail: marty.perry@ky.gov

website: www.heritage.ky.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Dan_Vivian@nps.gov [mailto:Dan_Vivian@nps.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2007 8:08 AM

To: Perry, Marty (Heritage Council)

Subject: RE: Pete Lyles House

Okay, thanks. Don't hesitate to send a reminder -- this should be an easy matter to resolve, and as soon as I know the correct acreage, I can list the property.

Dan

"Perry, Marty
\ (Heritage
Council\)"
<Marty.Perry@ky.gov>

To: <Dan_Vivian@nps.gov>

cc:

Subject: RE: Pete Lyles House

01/08/2007 02:36

PM EST

Emailed the question to the owner.

Marty Perry

National Register Coordinator

Kentucky Heritage Council

mail: 300 Washington Street, Frankfort KY 40601

phone: 502-564-7005 ext. 132 (fax: 502-564-5820)

e-mail: marty.perry@ky.gov

website: www.heritage.ky.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Dan_Vivian@nps.gov [mailto:Dan_Vivian@nps.gov]

Sent: Monday, January 08, 2007 2:05 PM