United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Wayne County High School

other names/site number WN-M-37

2. Location

street & number 80 Lloyd Circle | NA | not for publication

city or town Monticello | NA | vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Wayne code 231 zip code 42633

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this _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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _X_ local

Signature of certifying official/Title **Lindy Casebier, Acting SHPO** Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Wayne County High School
Name of Property

Wayne County, Kentucky
County and State

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

	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	**Total**

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

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

Character of the School Site

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exterior

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

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

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

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

Interior Description

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

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

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

Changes since the Period of Significance

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

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

Wayne County High School
Name of Property

Wayne County, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [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
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Period of Significance

1941-1963

Significant Dates

1941, 1951

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Graff, R.F. (architect)

Graff, Herbert (architect)

Period of Significance (justification)

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

Criteria Considerations : NA

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

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

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

Creation of the County

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

Social Conditions

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

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

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

Education

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

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

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

Two further ideas limited the amount invested in Wayne County on education. On one hand, people had a self-perception of poverty, which led to a disdain for taxes. And on the other hand, they placed a relatively low value on public education. Artificially low property evaluations and inefficient tax collection relieved many of their fair tax burden, and the consequence on the funding for schools and other public services seemed an acceptable trade-off to many through much of the 19th century.

http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?view=image;size=100;id=njp.32101068983459;page=root;seq=20;num=2

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

That identification with the local school often prohibited consolidation of small schools into larger, more economically and educationally efficient, ones.

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

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

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

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

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

The decision to build a centralized high school at Monticello was contested by various factions lobbying for the school's construction in their area of the county. The WPA provided funds to build and improve the

Monticello Independent City School that served grades 1-12, as well as the three high schools that served the county: Mill Springs High School in the northwest, Windy High School in the southwest, and Parmleysville High School in the southeastern section of the county. The northeast section of the county did not have a high school to serve its needs.

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

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

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

Mill Springs (northwest part of the county)	134
Windy (southwest part)	43
Parmleysville (southeastern part)	66
Travis Negro School	17
Total High School Students	260

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

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

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

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

The new school had a much more diverse array of educational and support materials. It schools offered new science courses; it came equipped with labs for chemistry, biology and physics. It offered wood shop and

other classes that prepared students for careers in labor fields. The mathematics curriculum included algebra I, plane geometry, algebra 2 and trigonometry. The curriculum of the consolidated school could expand with a larger number of teachers, some specialized in one subject, who served a larger number of students. With a more diverse set of course offerings, more students could choose to go to college and pursue careers in the sciences and engineering.

Social Effects of School Consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History of the School

The Wayne County High School Corporation bought bonds from D.P. Newall of Maysville, Kentucky, at 4% per annum interest. A local architect, R.F. Graff, and an engineer, his brother, Herbert Graff, were commissioned to prepare designs at a cost of $2000. The final cost of construction of the high school and the Rocky Branch facility was about $100,000 in WPA funds and $32,000 in local Board of Education funds. The WPA fund provided about six dollars per man-month **[Roger: that seems awfully low; $6 per *man-day* would be more likely]** of labor to pay the hundreds of laborers who were employed on the project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The building possesses integrity of **location,** in that it still occupies its original site. The building maintains its position on the main road through the city. Although the city has expanded, the building maintains a central position within the city. The placement of the building in this location signaled a major change not only in education, but in the local world view. Previously, high school classes were conducted in three buildings scattered throughout the county, giving the local community a greater power to influence high school education. By choosing to shutter those schools and open an all-county high school, the county school

board facilitated a social change, in which the county identity began to eclipse the smaller identity attached to the community. Locating the county's primary high school in the county seat town focused the entire county's idea of higher education upon a single site. This choice, to distill the identity of the county's communities into a single county-wide identity, was a process that started prior to the consolidation of the county's high schools, and continued throughout the Period of Significance with other social factors.

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

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

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Hamlett, Barksdale
1914 *History of Education in Kentucky*. Bulletin of the Department of Education. Vol. 7, No. 4 (July, 1914) State Journal: Frankfort, Kentucky

Sloan, Viva Odean
1939 A Suggested Program of Reorganization for the Schools of Wayne County, KY. Thesis, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
Monticello Quad
UTM coordinates calculated by ArcGIS
UTM Coordinates expressed according to NAD 83: Zone 16; Easting 690 731.40; Northing 4077 546.18

UTM Coordinates expressed according to NAD 27:

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

Verbal Boundary Description
See Map submitted for Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Guffey

organization _____ date March 1, 2013

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Lexington state Kentucky zip code

e-mail rlguffey1@insightbb.com

Photographs:

Name of Property: Wayne County High School
City or Vicinity: Monticello
County: Wayne **State: Kentucky**
Photographer: Roger L. Guffey
Date Photographed: 2006; 20012
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 6: KY_WAYNE_WAYNE_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL_0001 FRONT VIEW (NORTH SIDE) OF BUILDING

2 of 6: KY_WAYNE_WAYNE_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL_0002 NORTH WEST CORNER VIEW OF BUILDING

3 of 6: KY_WAYNE_WAYNE_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL_0003 SOUTHWEST CORNER VIEW OF BUILDING

4 of 6: KY_WAYNE_WAYNE_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL_0004 EASTSIDE VIEW OF BUILDING

5 of 6: KY_WAYNE_WAYNE_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL_0005 DETAIL OF ORIGINAL SANDSTONE EXTERIOR WALL

6 of 6: KY_WAYNE_WAYNE_COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL_0006 DETAIL OF PERMASTONE WALL ON ANNEX

Property Owner:

name WAYNE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

street & number 1025 SOUTH MAIN STREET telephone 606-348-8484

city or town MONTICELLO state KY zip code 42633

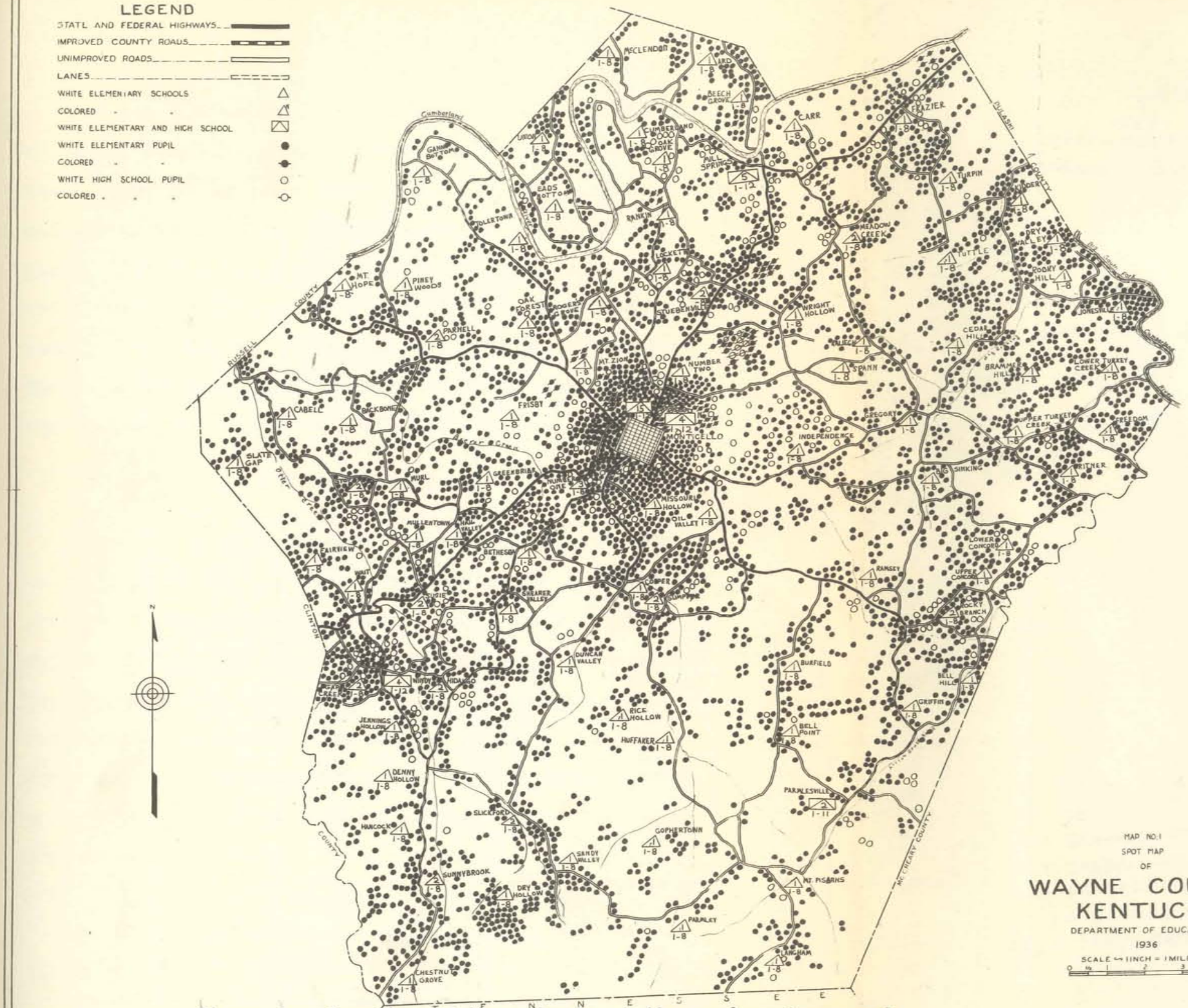


Figure 1. Location of the schools of the various types and the approximate residence of white elementary pupils, the colored elementary pupils, the white high school pupils,and the colored high school pupils of Wayne County.

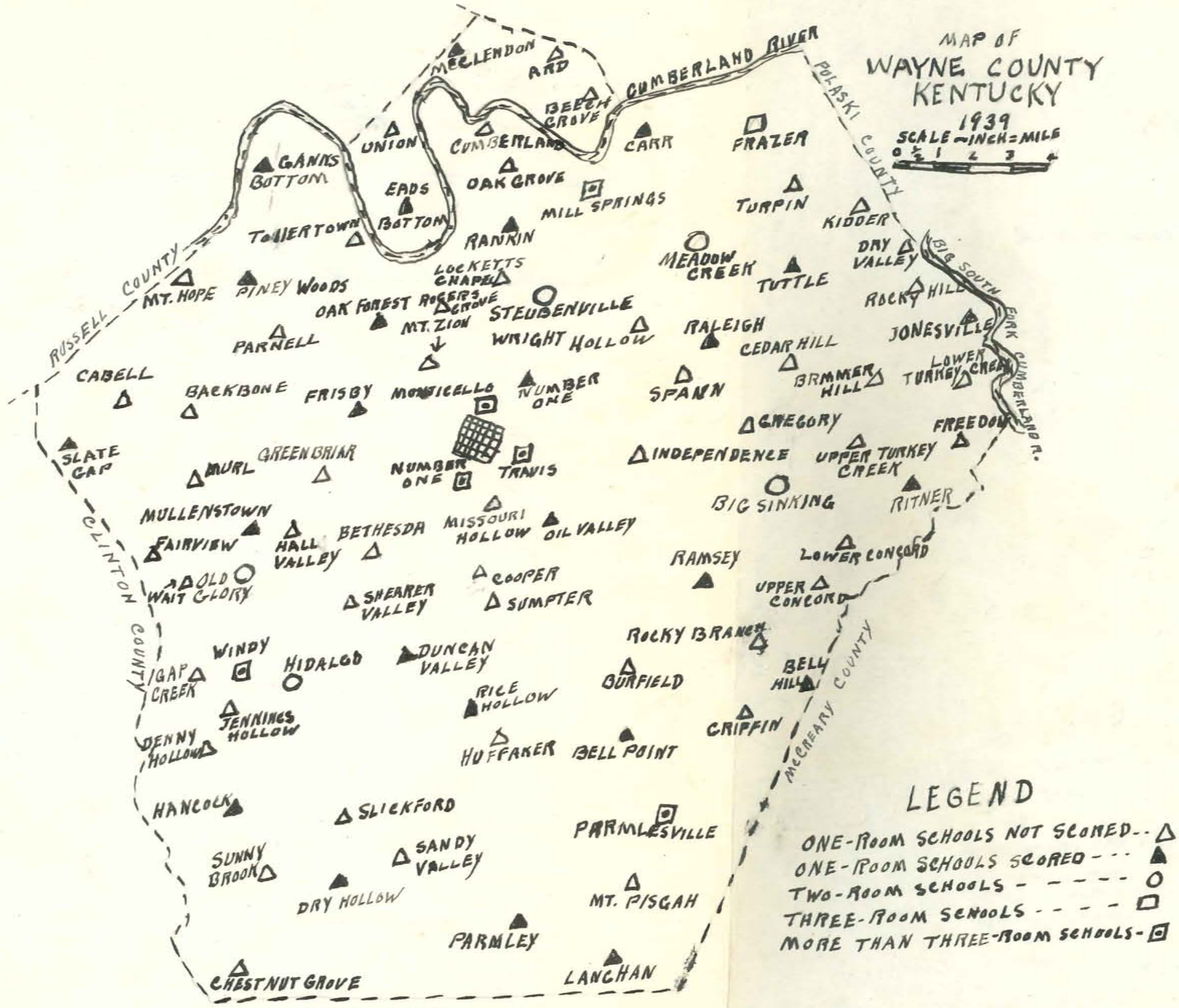
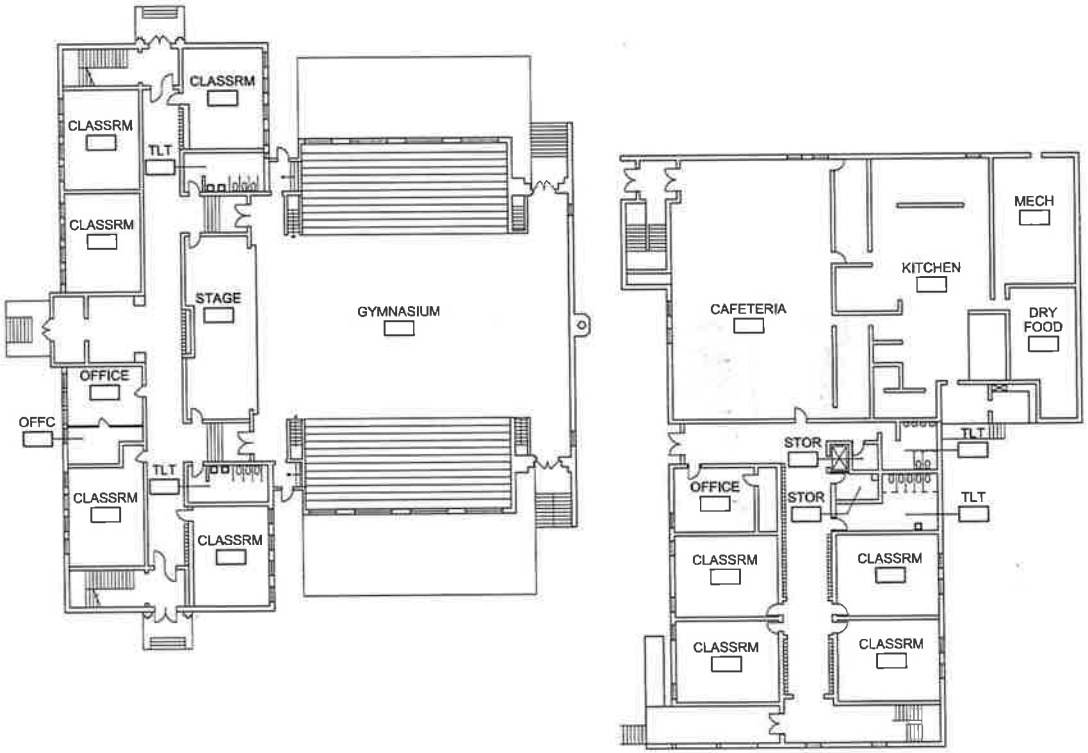


Figure 2. Location of the Different Types of Schools in Wayne County, Together With a List of Schools Scored by the Stevenson-Ashbaugh and Strayer-Engelhardt Score Cards



A
A1.1

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

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION:

alt32

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

NO.	ISSUE	DATE
1	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheet Information

Project Number	1301
Drawn	M. Mead
Checked	P. CLEMENTE
Approved	

Title

LLOYD MIDDLE
1ST FLOOR PLAN

A1.1

Sheet

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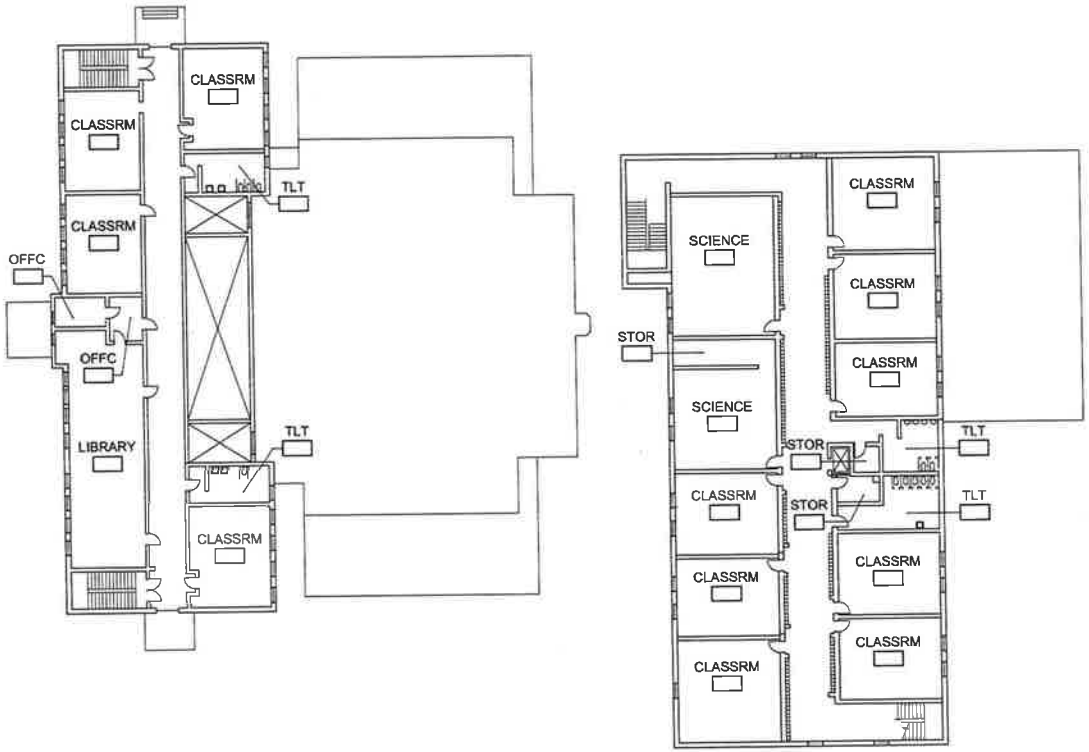

A / A1.2 LLOYD MIDDLE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/32"=1'-0"

alt32
ARCHITECTURE | DESIGN
210 Old Vine St.
Suite 300
Lexington, KY 40507
t: 859.253.4801
f: 859.253.4806
www.alt32.net

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

NO	ISSUE	DATE
1	FLOOR PLAN	1.11.13

Sheet Information

Project Number	1301
Drawn	M. Ward
Checked	P. CLEMENTS
Approved	

Title

LLOYD MIDDLE
2ND FLOOR PLAN

A1.2

Sheet

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION:

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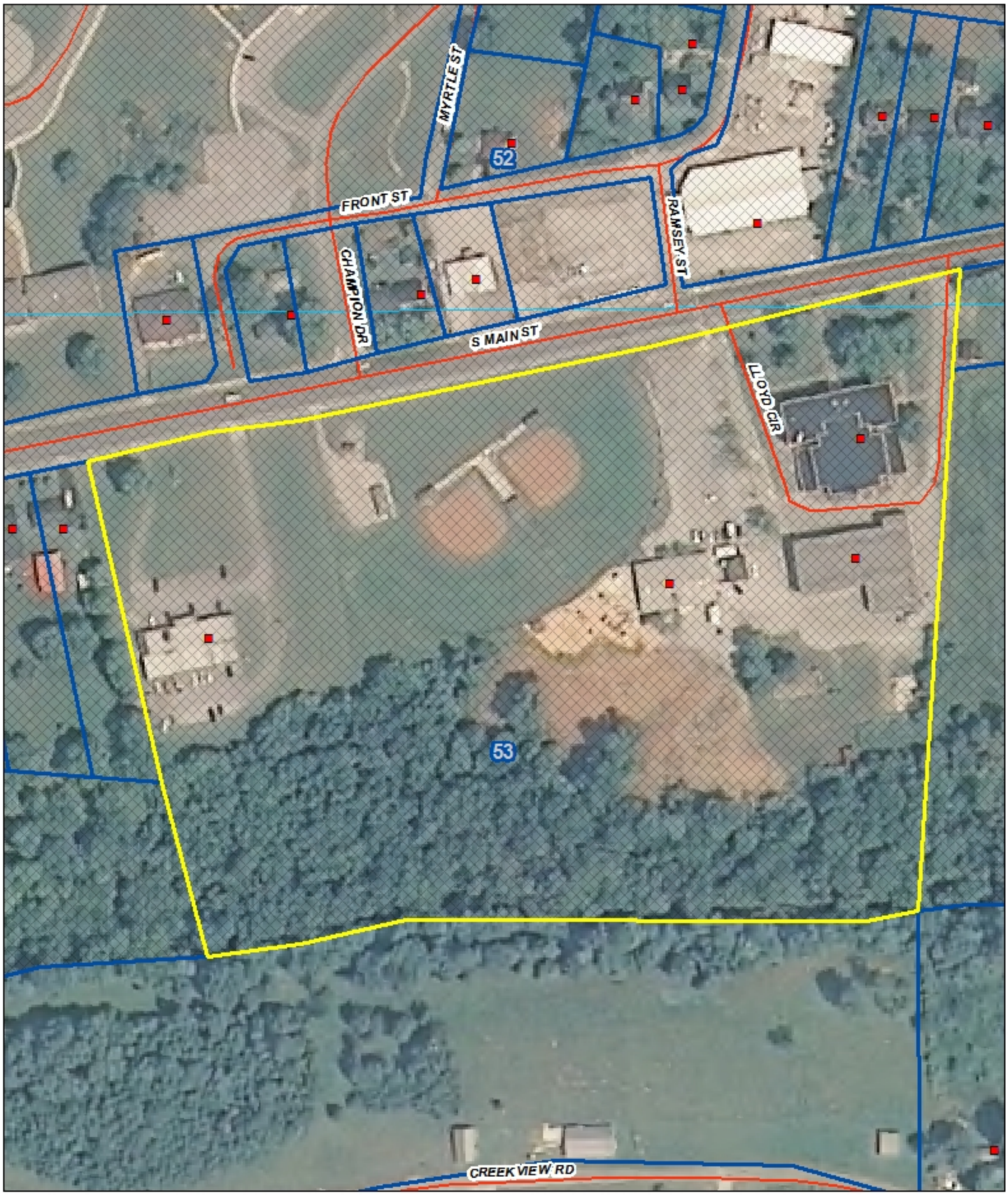
Bobby Upchurch, PVA
55 N Main St Ste 107
Monticello, Ky 42633
Office: 606-348-6621

Wayne County
Property Valuation Administration

Print Date: 2/11/2013
Aerial Date: Summer 2010

Map to be used for identification only, NOT for conveyance.

1 inch = 164 feet



5

6

Map 053-00-00-022.00

PROPERTY CARD

Printed 2/11/2013

Location **1025 S MAIN ST**

Building 1 LLOYD MIDDLE SCHOOL

Year Const 1941 EffectiveAge 10 BuildingValue 356,000

Descr WAYNE CO MIDDLE SCHOOL

District 02-City/City School Class Exempt Educational

Accoun 11371

Owner WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOL DIST
FINANCE CORP
PO BOX 437
MONTICELLO KY 42633

ResType	
MobType	
FarmTyp	
ComType	Public Buildings
ComTyp2	School

Subdiv		Block		Lot	
Date Checke	11/2/2012	Checked By	JA	Date Assessed	1/1/2013
Lot Size		LotSizeSqFt	0.00	LotEstActual	
Frontage	0.00	Depth	0.00	Platt Book	
Acreage	0.00	AcresEstAc		Source	
Neighborhoo		Site Conditio		Zoning	
Road		Driveway		Sidewalks	
Topography		Shape		Drainage	
Flood Hazard		☑ Elect	☐ Gas	☑ Water	☐ Sewer	Land Value	90,000
TenantHouses	0	Barns	0	Silos	0	GrainBins	0	Fencing	0

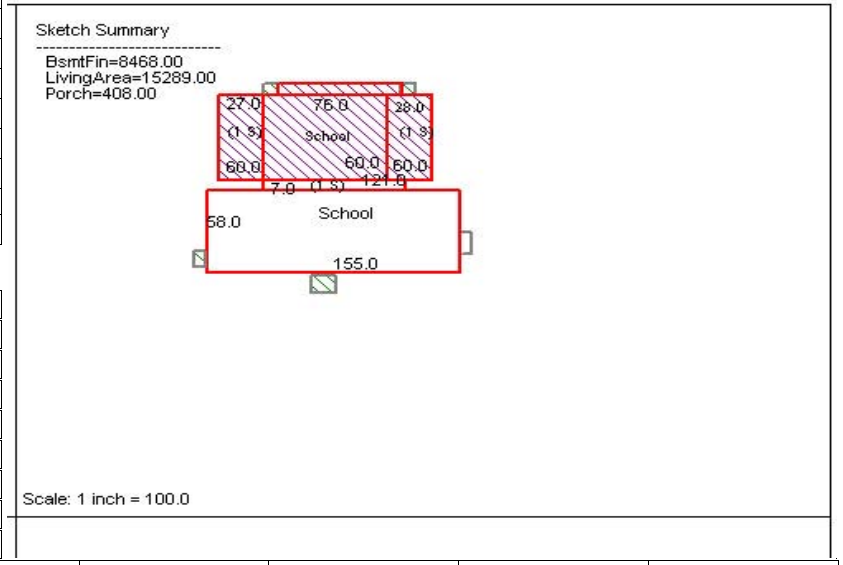
No Stories	1.00	Avg Heigth	0.00	Patio/Deck	None
MH/Manufact		MH/Model		MH/Skirting	
Width	0.00	Length	0.00	Area	23,757.00
Garage/Carport	None	GarType	None	GarSize	None
GarExterior	None	Pool	None	PoolSize	0.00
Neighborhood	Typical	Site Cond	Good	Bldg Cond	Good/Average
Structure		Exterior	Brick Veneer	Foundation	Concrete Block
Const.Type		Constr. Quality	Average/Standard	Tennis Court	None
Roof Type		Roof Cover		Roof Pitch	Flat
Basement Type	Sunken	BasementSize	Other	BasementFinish	
☐ Heat/Type		Heat Source		SupplHeat	
☐ Air/Type		Driveway	Paved/Asphalt	Sidewalks	Yes

☑ Electricity ☐ Gas ☑ Water ☐ Sewer ☐ Sprinklers ☐ FireAlarm ☐ SpecialImprvmt

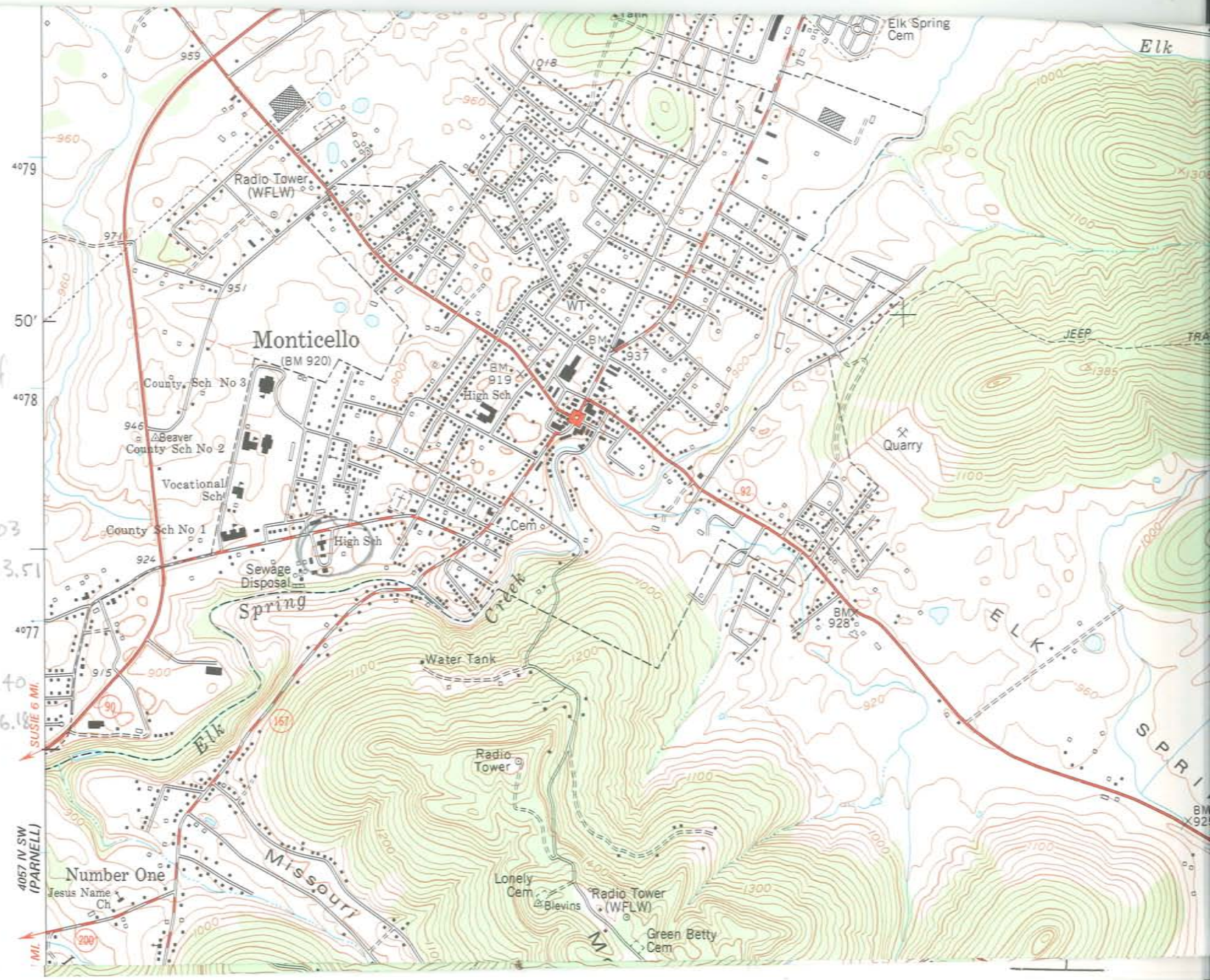
Living	0	Dining	0	Family	0	Kitchn	0	BedRm	0	Bents	0
FulBth	0	HlfBth	0	OthRm	0	Total	0	Firplc	0	Stalls	0

Living	0.00
Basemt	0.00
Garage	0.00
Porch	0.00
Deck	0.00
Office	0.00
Manuf	0.00
Asphalt	0.00
Concrete	0.00

Name	*Deed*	*SaleDate*	*Sale Price*
WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOL DIST	301-209	05/10/1999	



Year	*Net Taxable*	*Exemption*	*Total Taxable*	*Land*	*Improvements*	*Ag Improvements*	*Land FCV*	*Imprvmts FCV*	*Ag Imprvmts FCV*	*Total FCV*
2013	1,009,300	0	1,009,300	90,000	919,300	0	0	0	0	0
2012	969,300	0	969,300	90,000	879,300	0	0	0	0	0
2011	984,300	0	984,300	90,000	894,300	0	0	0	0	0



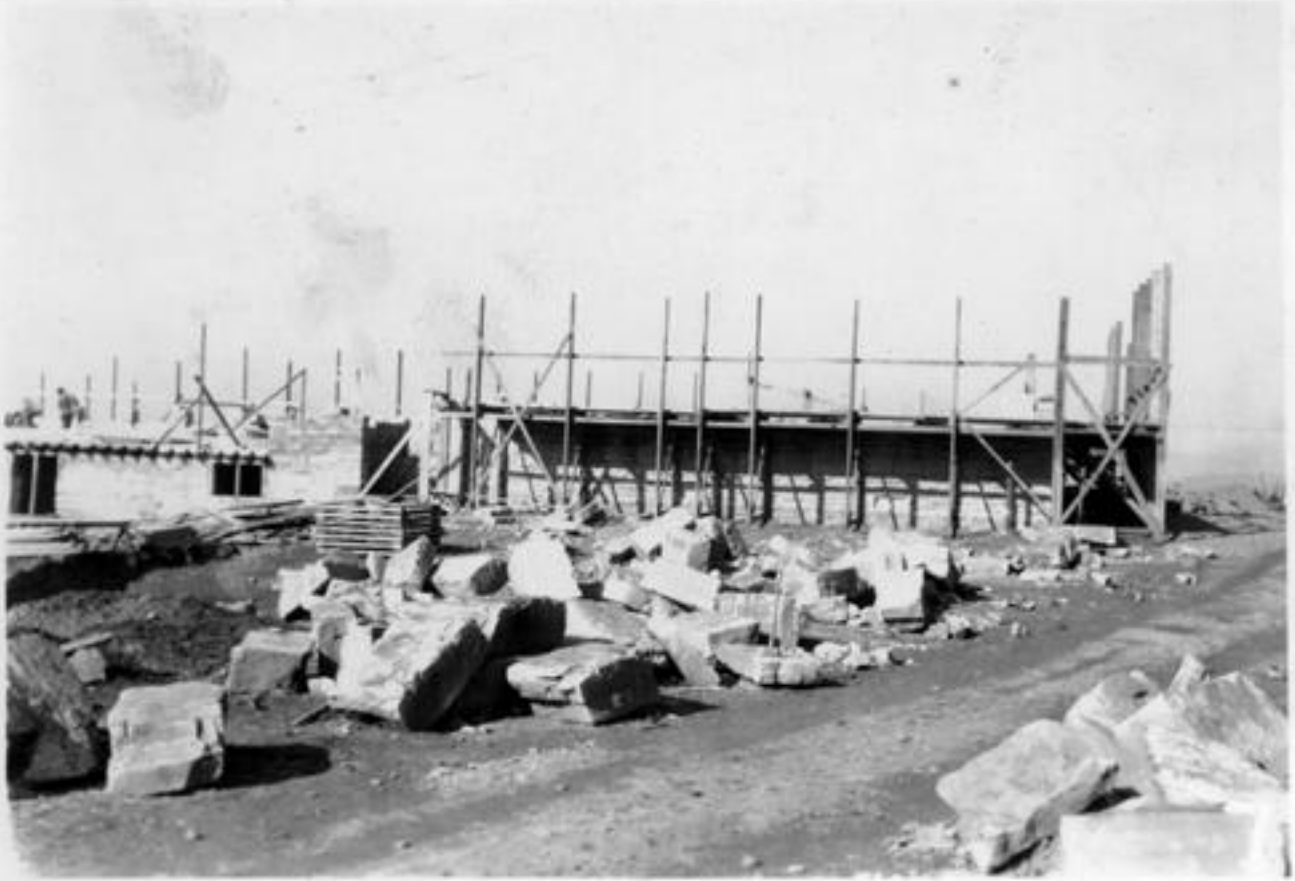
Wayne County
High School
Wayne Co., Ky
Monticello iquad

Zone 16

NAD 27
Easting 690736.03
Northing 4077343.51

NAD 83
Easting 690731.40
Northing 4077546.18

MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL
MONTICELLO-WAYNE COUNTY-KENTUCKY



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MONTICELLO SCHOOL
WAYNE COUNTY KENTUCKY