United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: **Willis Russell Memorial House**_____
Other names/site number: BOD-141 Willis-Russell House; Willis Russell Log Cabin___
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 204 East Walnut St_____
City or town: Danville_ State: KY_____ County: Boyle_____
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___national **___statewide** **_X_local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A **___B** **_X_C** **___D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

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

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [x]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Other – single pen log house

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

walls: Log
foundation: Limestone
roof: Asphalt shingle
chimney: Stone & brick

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

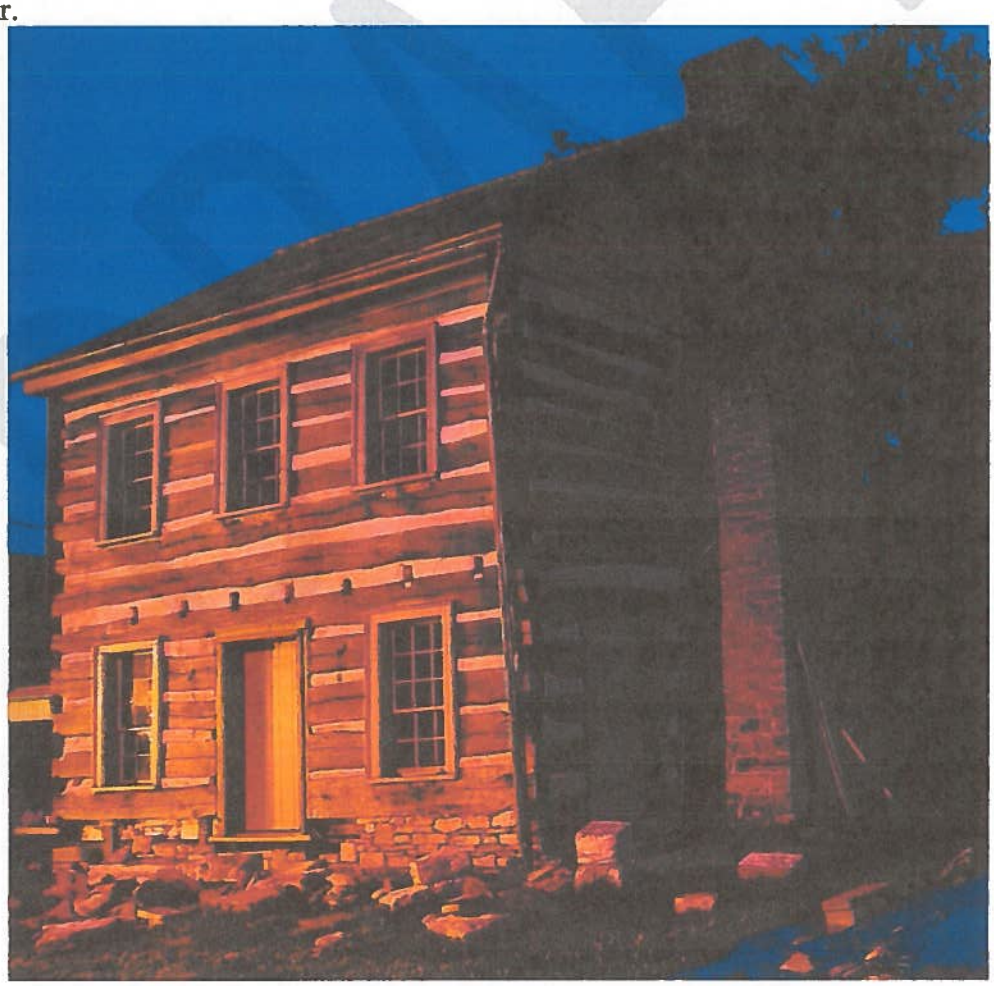
Summary Paragraph
The Willis Russell Memorial House (BOD-141) is located at 204 East Walnut Street in central Danville, Kentucky. The two-story, single-pen log house was likely built in the 1790s, around the time Danville served as the first state capital of Kentucky. The building's log walls measure approximately 20'x20' and are comprised of 16-inch diameter white oak logs saddle-notched on the corners. The house sits on a dry-laid stone foundation, with a wood shake roof and double hung windows. The property is being interpreted for its architectural significance. The Willis Russell Memorial House displays many characteristics of the second phase of pioneer architecture as log construction was used for permanent houses in growing towns as the frontier receded to the west. The nominated area contains .2 acres and 1 contributing building.

Narrative Description

Property Setting

The front door of the Willis Russell Memorial House faces north to Walnut Street, which is about 25 feet from the door. The lot is approximately 4,850 square feet. The building encroaches the modern 8' side yard setback and is very close to the neighboring house to the east. There is minimal landscaping on the site. The property slopes downward to the east, which had caused problems with settling of the log house over the decades, but this problem has been rectified.

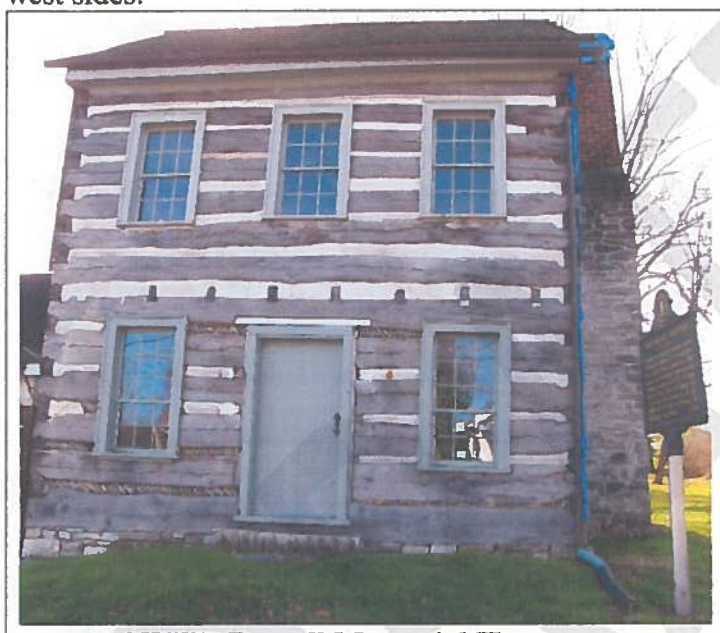
The log house's historic appearance and original setting add greatly to the character and appearance of Danville, and even the undersized setback shows a pattern of urban home construction in a previous era of Danville's development. Constitution Square Historic Site (NRIS# 76000847), only about 300 feet west of the house, has several original and reconstructed historic buildings including Grayson's Tavern, and hosts thousands of visitors and local citizens every year.



Willis Russell Memorial House.

Exterior Description

The Willis Russell Memorial House is a two-story three-bay log residence built on a single squarish pen. The 20'-wide walls have a total height of 20 feet. The 16-inch logs comprising the walls are old-growth white oak and were hewn flat on their inner and outer surfaces to a thickness of 6 inches. The logs are notched at the corners in the "steeple" (or "Inverted V") notch technique (also called saddle-notching), and the house sits on a stone foundation. Hand-wrought nails were used to construct the house and are still present throughout. The roof is side-gabled with asphalt shingles. Wood siding covers the east side of the house, and portions of the rear and west sides.

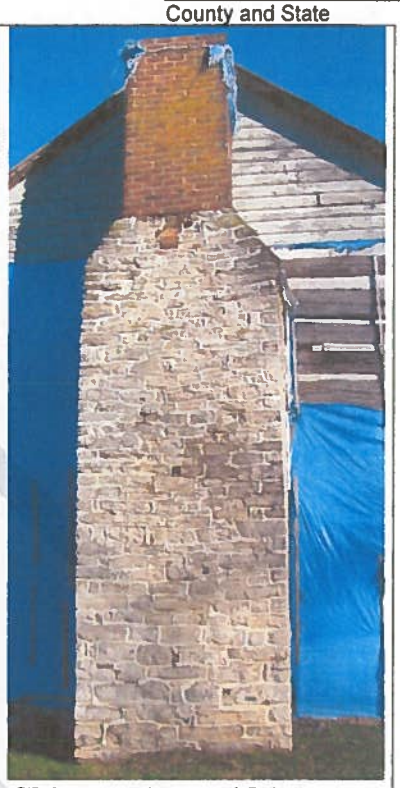


Front of Willis Russell Memorial House.

Northeast corner, showing notching

Facing the log house from Walnut Street, the chimney is on the right (west) side of the building. The front door is located in the center of the first floor, with the threshold about 18 inches above ground level (accessed by a wide stone step). First-floor windows are on both sides of the front door, and three second-floor windows are evenly spaced above. Wood siding is present on the gable portion of the west side of the house. The bottom section of the chimney is mortared stone, with brick forming the upper portion from about the top of the second floor up. A backdoor is located in the center of the first floor on the rear of the house, above three concrete steps, and a single second-floor window is directly above it. Only one window is present on the east side, in the center of the second floor, and a vent is located near the center of the gable to allow ventilation in the attic. The electric meter is located on the east side near the northeast corner of the building.

Rear view (south side).



Chimney (west side).

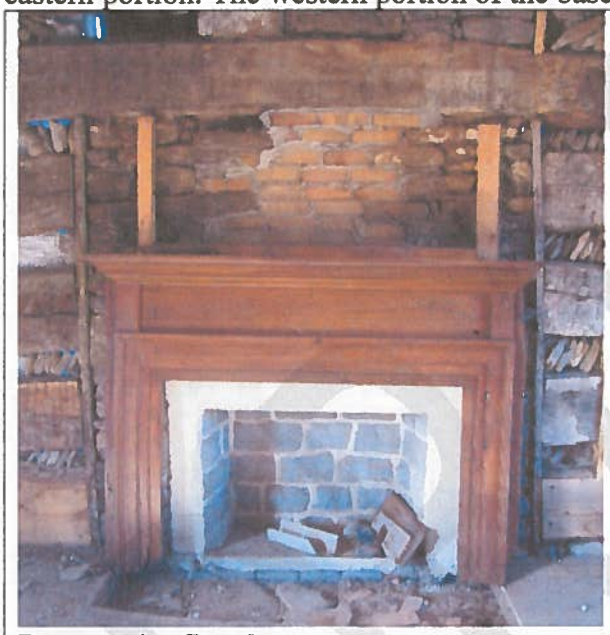
A galvanized metal cellar door sits below and to the right of the back door, offering access to the basement. The original dry-laid stone foundation originally enclosed a crawl space, and it is possible that a small door was originally in the downhill (east) side of the foundation wall.

Interior Description

The floor joists appear to be original. The floor joists on the first floor are round, unpeeled white oak logs measuring approximately 10 inches in diameter. The joists rest on the stone foundation within the log pen but are not joined to the pen in any way (called "sleeper" joists). They are hewn flat on the top side, and the bottoms of the logs are flattened as necessary to rest securely on the stone foundation.

Floor joists as seen from the basement.

The interior of the house is unfinished and lacking modern improvements. Only basic plumbing and wiring is present, and there is no bathroom or kitchen. However, the stone hearths and fireplaces on the west ends of both stories are original and show skilled craftsmanship, including the hearth beams which are built into the masonry chimney. The interior of the log walls are keyed for plaster, but only a few remnants of the plaster are still present. The staircase is located in the center of the east side of the house. On the second floor, an interior wall separates the main room from the landing area around the stairs. The main second-floor room is in the western end and includes the fireplace, two of the north-facing (front) windows, and the single rear-facing window. A steep staircase near the northeast corner of the second floor, in the landing area, offers access to the attic, which is unfinished and whose only vertical walls are the gables at the west and east ends. The basement has 6-foot headroom and a poured concrete floor on the eastern portion. The western portion of the basement floor is only the height of a crawlspace.



Downstairs fireplace.

Upstairs fireplace.

Downstairs, the rear door at right.

Upstairs facing out front windows.

Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance

The Willis Russell Memorial House has undergone maintenance and restoration projects over the years, yet the historic appearance and contributing architectural elements remain largely intact. Siding is not present on the front of the house, nor the lower portions of the west side and rear. Siding may need to be added to those portions in the future to protect the logs. The house was protected by wood siding before 1820, as evidenced by the vertical rows of nailer blocks between the logs to span the chinking spaces and provide a nailing surface. Many decades ago, the top 6' or so of the chimney was replaced with brick. This brick portion of the chimney now sits on top of the original stone chimney, which rises about 20' to where the brick begins.

At some point prior to the 1980s, the crawlspace was excavated to provide more space for plumbing and mechanical equipment. The foundation walls in this excavated area were rebuilt using a cement-based mortar, and presumably, at this time, a storm cellar entrance with stairs was added to the rear of the building. A concrete floor was added to the excavated half of the cellar, and a concrete block wall was added to separate it from the unexcavated crawlspace. The block wall provided some support for the floor joists above but unfortunately was ineffective in retaining the unexcavated soil on the uphill side of the cellar. When work on the foundation began in 2015, this unsupported soil bank was in failure and slumping, which was undermining the hearth above.

Another significant period of work on the house took place in the mid-1980s after the Boyle Landmark Trust became involved in the property's preservation. Architectural historian Clay Lancaster and contractor Stanley Kelly, both of whom had recently completed restoration of Liberty Hall (NRIS # 71000344) in Frankfort, were hired to design and oversee the work. An addition to the rear of the house was removed at this time, and a new shingle roof was installed.

18 THE KENTUCKY ADVOCATE, Danville, Kentucky, Sunday, January 17, 1988

Looking back

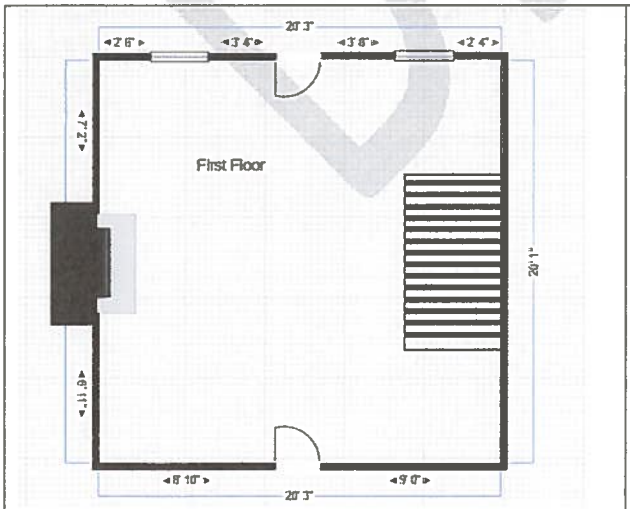
Restoration and renovation work at The Willis Russell log house on West Walnut Street has been completed on the exterior. The second phase of the project, currently under way, is on the inside of the two-story building.

Russell House may be open by summer

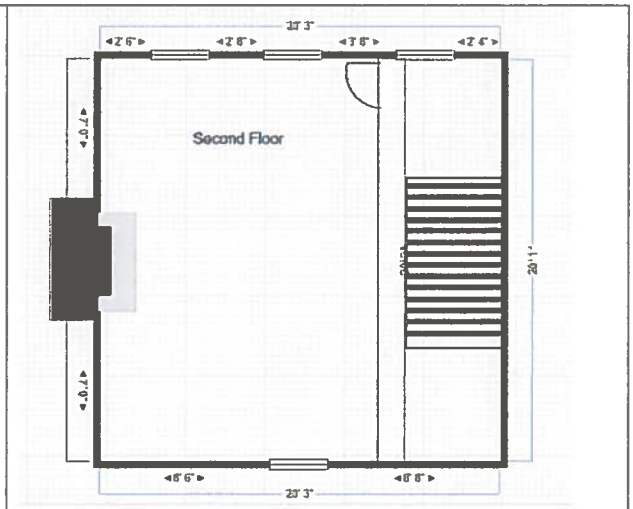
"Russell House may be open by summer," Advocate-Messenger, January 17, 1988.

In recent years, the Willis Russell Memorial House has undergone significant repairs which were necessary to save it from deteriorating beyond the point of rehabilitation or restoration. Several of the lowest logs were replaced during the most recent restoration work, and a few courses of brick at the top of the chimney were removed and reinstalled during the work. The foundation was repaired with dry-laid stone, which also corrected the building's significant tilt that had occurred due to settling. The building is now stable, but other improvements and modernizations are needed to make it ready for productive use in the twenty-first century. The owner of the property, Boyle Landmark Trust, plans to preserve the house's historic features with a Preservation and Conservation Easement.

Foundation including recent repairs using dry stone technique.



Floor Plan: First floor.



Floor Plan: Second floor.

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [ ] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] 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.)

- [ ] 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1790

Significant Dates
1790

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

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Architect/Builder
Barbee, Thomas

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Willis Russell Memorial House (BOD-140) meets National Register Criterion C and is significant within the historic context "Log Construction in Boyle County, Kentucky, 1792-1865." It was constructed very close to 1792, the year that Kentucky became the fifteenth state in the union. It was built less than a block from where the new state's first constitution was signed. The Willis Russell Memorial House exhibits significant and well-preserved architectural elements indicative of the secondary log construction that was once the pre-eminent construction style as permanent residences were built in the growing settlements in Central Kentucky at the end of the eighteenth century. The use of unpeeled old growth white oak logs in the construction and the distinctive V-notched corners reveal to modern viewers the techniques and architectural style that was used for similar 2-story log houses across the region.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context: Log Construction in Boyle County, Kentucky, 1792-1865
Danville was settled beginning in the mid-1770s as part of the "Great Settlement Area" around Harrod's Fort. The land that includes the Willis Russell Memorial House was included in a "village right" land grant issued in 1780 to John Crow, a member of James Harrod's company that came to the area in 1774(Fackler, 1941). Crow's allotment included the original "Lottery Cabin" he built at the town spring, the property where the Willis Russell Memorial House would be built, and the land Crow sold to Walker Daniel which became the original platted townsite of Danville. In 1785, Walker Daniel purchased the townsite from Crow, surveyed it, and began selling lots. The Willis Russell Memorial House is located less than 300 feet east of lot Number 39 in Walker Daniel's original plat of Danville from 1785.

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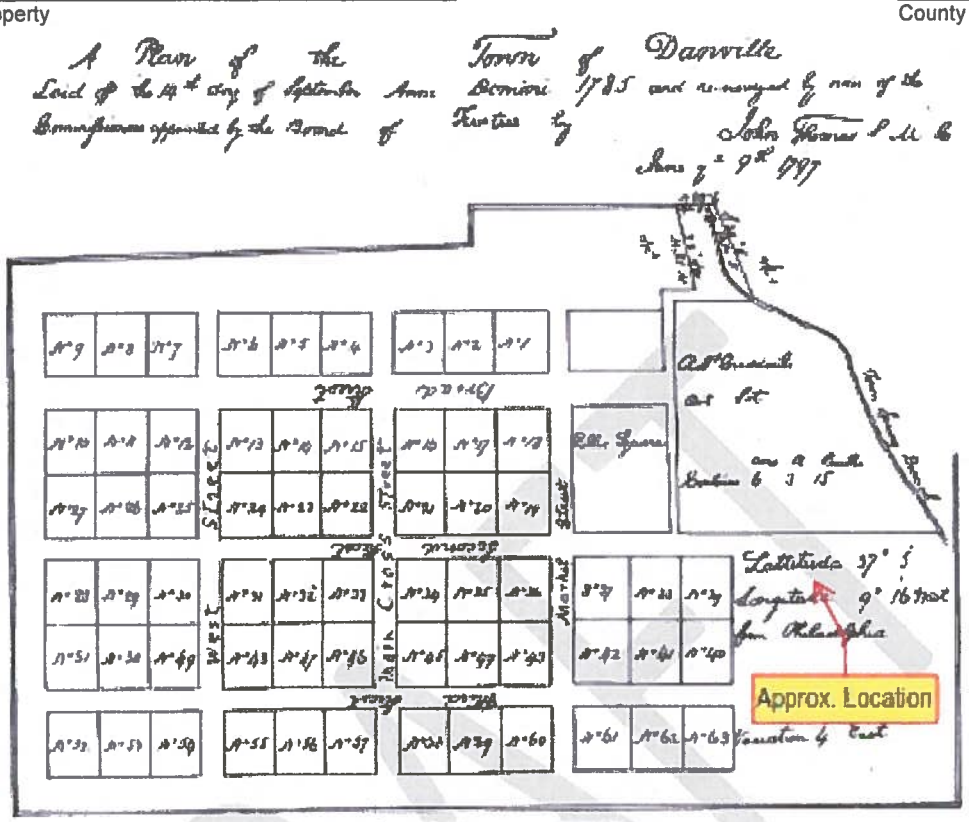


ORIGINAL PLAT OF DANVILLE, KY.

Original plat map of Danville, 1785 (Fackler, 1941).

Log house construction represents a crucial architectural period in the settlement of America. As settlement pushed westward from the original colonial forts and towns nearer to the Atlantic Coast, pioneers that moved into the interior first built forts and stockades for protection. As the frontier became safer for families to settle, the log house became the predominant architectural style for many permanent buildings in the Kentucky region. It was once the consensus that the log house style of building derived from traditional methods of construction in southern Central Europe and was adapted to local needs and materials by immigrants (Jordan, 1980), however more recent research points to a Scandinavian origin brought to the Delaware Valley by Finnish and Swedish immigrants (Jordan and Kaups, 1992). Log house construction was the main type of buildings as East Tennessee was settled in the 1760s (Crutchfield, 1976), and likely influenced the use of this style in the earliest days of Kentucky's settlement (Morgan, 1990).

The first log cabins built during the initial settlement of an area were often intended to be only temporary and lacked improvements such as windows, with the logs usually sitting directly on the ground (Hustlar, 1986). By contrast, the logs of the Willis Russell Memorial House sit on a stone foundation, indicating its builders' intention for it to last as a permanent house. Two-story log houses were not uncommon at that time in the towns of Harrodsburg and Danville (Daviess, 1924), and is and the Willis Russell Memorial House follows the typical pattern of this type of square log house construction during the settlement of frontier towns near the end of the eighteenth century. The irregular face of the interior of the logs clearly bear the ax score marks

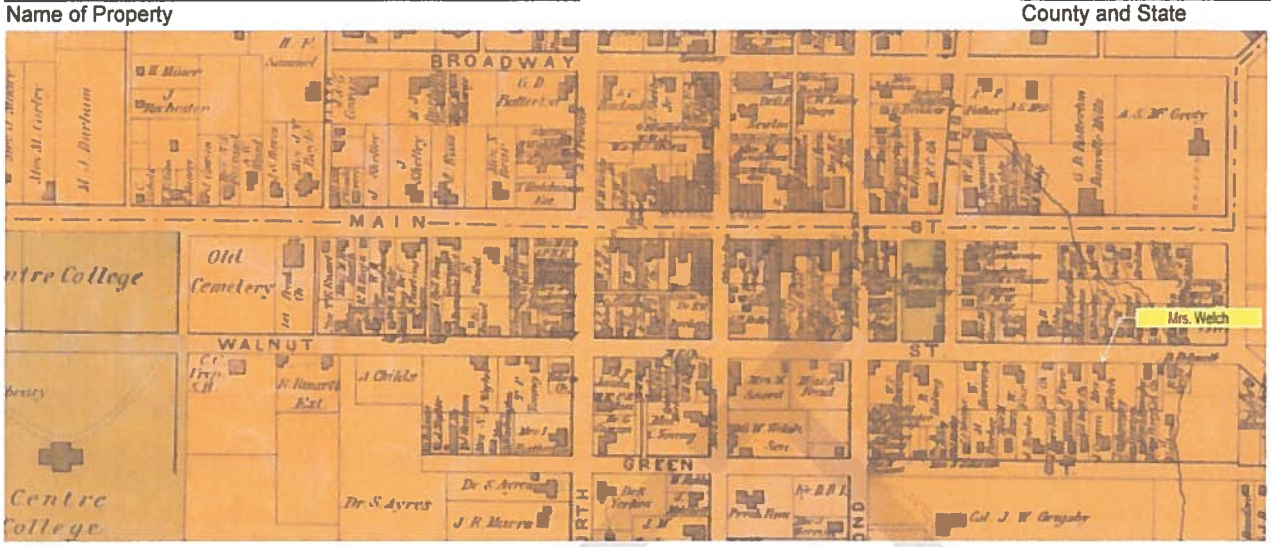
and shows the distinctive hewn-log construction method of the "secondary settlers" that replaced the pioneers as the frontier receded (Jordan and Kaups, 1989).

Chinking between the logs on log houses in Kentucky was made from a wide variety of materials, often according to the minerals or materials available locally, and may have been finished smoothly or left rough if the logs were meant to be concealed behind siding or interior walls (Macintire, 1998). Limestone is readily available around Danville, which afforded builders the opportunity to construct large fireplaces and a stone chimney. Over time, many log houses in Kentucky were sheathed in weatherboard, sometimes to give a more modern appearance to the house, which protected the logs from the elements and allowed the building to survive.

History of the Willis Russell House

John Crow sold the property that includes the Willis Russell Memorial House to Thomas Barbee in 1793. The house was likely built by Thomas Barbee in the 1790s, though precisely dating log houses constructed around the 1790s is difficult (Hutslar, 1986). Thomas Barbee was born in Virginia in 1752, rose to the rank of General in the Revolutionary War, and moved to the Danville area following the War. In 1792, Thomas Barbee became the first Post Master west of the Alleghenies when Danville became the site of the first Post Office in the west. After Thomas died in 1797, his will conveyed his land and several instructions (including that his slaves be freed and provided education) to his brother Joshua. Joshua Barbee later served in the state legislature, was a founding trustee of Centre College, and was a founding member of the "Political Club" that preceded the Constitutional Conventions in Danville and included many of the same members (Speed, 1894). It is interesting to note that during the period the Willis Russell Memorial House was built and the Barbees owned the property, Thomas and then Joshua was also building the large stone house that is called the Crow-Barbee Mansion or Old Crow Inn nearby (Fackler, 1941).

In 1817, Joshua Barbee conveyed the property to William Miller. In 1840, the same year that Willis Russell arrived in Danville, William Miller conveyed the property to William Hughes. Ten years later, William Hughes conveyed the property to Alexander Sneed for $1,100. From Mr. Sneed, Mrs. Sara A. Welsh began her extended and somewhat unusual history with the property. Mrs. Welsh bought the property from Mr. Sneed for $650 in 1855. In 1870, Mrs. Welsh conveyed it to Shelby and Green, who then conveyed it to Henry Wilkin in 1873. Then, in 1877, Henry Wilkin conveyed the property back to Sarah Welsh for $100. An 1876 map of Danville appears to show the property occupied by "Mrs. Welsh," and when considered with the listed price of $100 seems to indicate that Sarah Welsh may have occupied the property for all or part of the period of years succeeding her initial purchase of it in 1855.



Detail of "Map of Boyle & Mercer Counties, Kentucky." 1876. D.G.Beers & Co.

In 1882, Sallie Welsh, presumably an heir, sold the property to James B. Welsh for $500. James B. Welsh sold the property to Pauline Davis in 1883 for $200. Pauline Lankford (formerly Pauline Davis) sold the property to George A. Richardson for $737.50 in 1901. The property passed to E.O. Richardson and then was sold by E.O. Richardson's heirs to "Sure Investment" company in 1978 for $4,000, who sold the property to Joe Morley and Sandy Morley. In 1985, the Morleys sold the property to Boyle Landmark Trust.

The building is known as the Willis Russell Memorial House in honor of Willis Russell who started a school for African American children at or near the site around 1840. The school started by Willis Russell was one of the first schools for African American children west of the Alleghany Mountains. Oral tradition in Danville long held that Willis Russell taught his school in this log house, but the deed research reflected above reveals that Willis Russell never owned the property, which casts doubt upon whether he taught school there. In the end, despite a lack of concrete evidence proving Willis Russell taught his school in this house, the Boyle Landmark Trust named the building the Willis Russell Memorial House in honor of this unique and important historical figure and groundbreaking school, and to honor the local oral tradition.

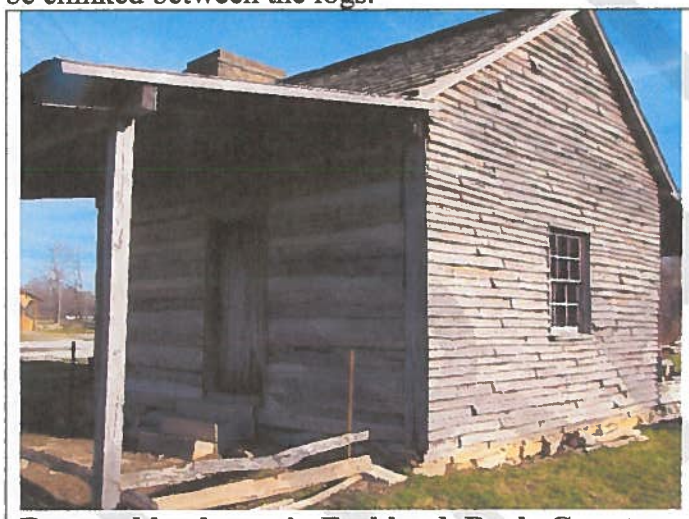
Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Willis Russell House within the context of Log Construction in Danville area, 1780-1860

The largely original architecture of the Willis Russell Memorial House provides a significant historically-accurate log house hearkening back to the decades when Kentucky became the first state in the American West. Log houses have a prominent place in the American iconography and became the "seedbed of the American dream" (Montell and Morse, 1976), and the Willis Russell Memorial House provides a representative example of that distinctive form of folk architecture.

Many surviving log houses in America are found in out of the way places and away from modern roadways where they avoided the march of progress and being replaced by newer buildings (Weslager, 1969), but the Willis Russell Memorial House survived in its original location with

intact historic architecture along a major downtown road. The log house fronts Walnut Street, which was Second Street when the house was constructed and comprised the main route into Danville from the road to Stanford. Early on, following the founding of Danville, "for many years the spread of the town was eastward" (Daviess 1924), placing the Willis Russell Memorial House in a very prominent location as Danville grew around it.

Many log structures in the oldest portions of Danville have been lost: some burned in the town's great fires, many deteriorated over time and were lost, and some have been removed to other locations. A large log house was deconstructed and removed from a lot on 3rd Street within the past decade but has not been rebuilt. Several reconstructed log structures are known to have been built in Danville or on farms in Boyle County, such as the small log house which is purported to be from the 1790s and rebuilt at the Forkland Community Center. This smaller log house shows fine workmanship and was restored with care when it was moved to its present location 1974. It features logs that were also notched with a steeple notching technique and feature wide spaces to be chinked between the logs.



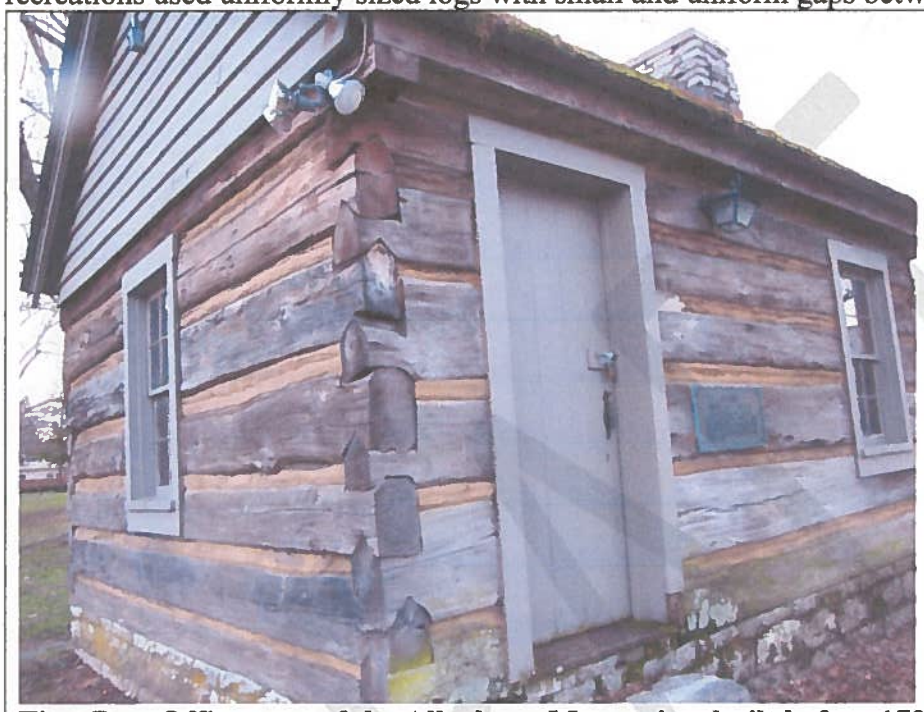
Restored log house in Forkland, Boyle County.

Corner notching on restored log house in Forkland.

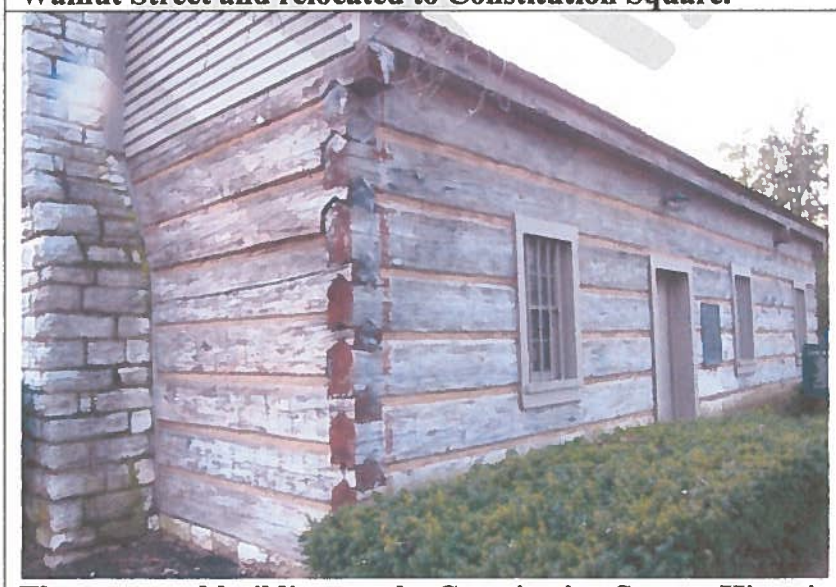
There are other locations where larger houses grew around what was reported to be an original log house, but the evidence of the log construction has been lost or thoroughly concealed. For example, the log elements of the Purdom-Lewis-Hutchison House (BO-400) in Gravel Switch have been concealed behind years of repairs and additions. Another single pen log house is located in western Boyle County but is also concealed by many years of repairs and additions with little evidence of the log structure still apparent. Many original log houses in the downtown area of Danville were likely lost in the "disastrous fire of 1860" (Fackler, 1959), making the location of this original log residence near downtown more unique to the area.

Today, the original log house of the Willis Russell Memorial House complements the log structures in the Constitution Square Historic Site and reveals a residence from the same period as the public buildings that are displayed in the Square. The log Post Office at Constitution Square is the original log structure that served as the first post office west of the Allegheny

Mountains, though it was originally about two blocks from its current location and was moved to the site and reconstructed in 1950. The Post Office building, originally constructed prior to 1790, has steeple notched corners that are similar to the corner notches on the Willis Russell Memorial House. The Jail, Meeting House, and Courthouse at Constitution Square are recreations built in the 1940s, but their more modern construction also utilized the steeple notch style. However, the recreations used uniformly sized logs with small and uniform gaps between logs for chinking.

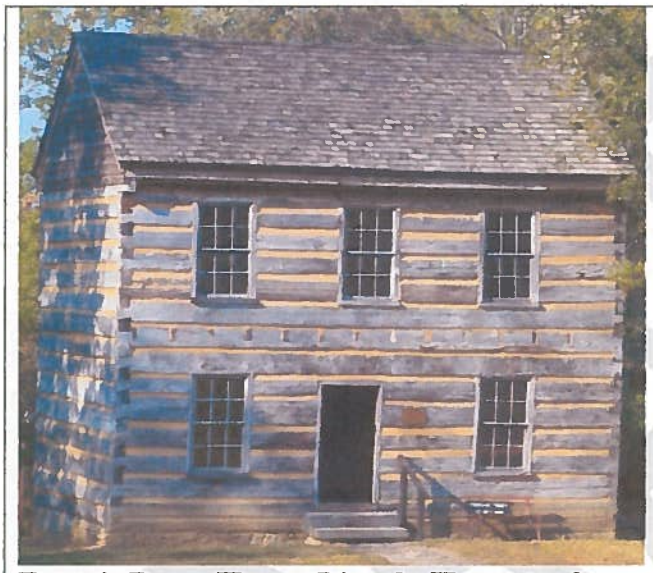


First Post Office west of the Allegheny Mountains, built before 1792 on Walnut Street and relocated to Constitution Square.



The recreated buildings at the Constitution Square Historic Site, such as the Courthouse pictured here, were built in the 1940s but mimic some of the techniques used in original log structures such as the Willis Russell Memorial House.

The two-story three bay log construction technique used for the Willis Russell Memorial House was once found in all parts of Kentucky and is one of the Commonwealth's "oldest dwelling types" (Montell and Morse, 1976). For example, it closely resembles the Francis Berry House in the Lincoln Homestead State Park, which is reportedly where Abraham Lincoln's parents got engaged. The Francis Berry House was also originally constructed prior to 1800 but has slightly larger dimensions than the Willis Russell Memorial House, and includes later additions built to the rear. It was moved from its original location on Berry Creek about a mile away to the Lincoln Homestead State Park but reveals a restored and maintained example of this similar construction style that was at one time prevalent among the more prominent settler families of the region.



Francis Berry House, Lincoln Homestead State Park, in Springfield Ky.

Willis Russell Memorial House in Danville.

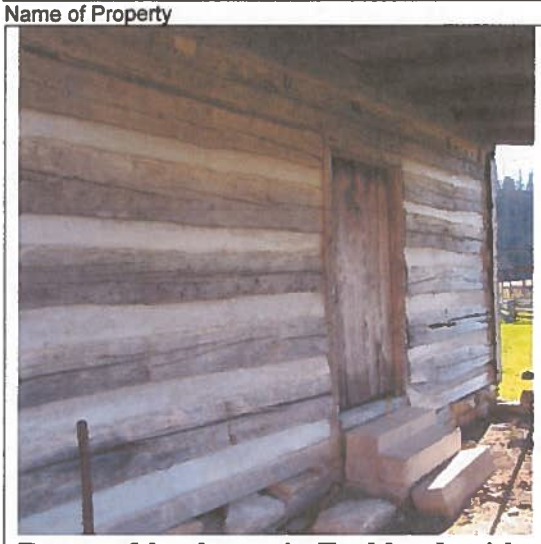
The Willis Russell Memorial House has survived many years of changes and remains on the site where it was constructed in the last decade of the eighteenth century. The environs around it have changed in many ways over the ensuing two hundred years as Danville grew into a modern town, and the building itself has been altered a few times as it was lived in and used by many families over the years. Nevertheless, the authentic log house architecture remains intact and provides a unique in-situ example of the type of log construction that helped enable settlement of the woodland areas of central Kentucky. The unaltered v-notches on the corners, along with the large open spaces between the logs, are indicative of how many log houses were being constructed in this "Great Settlement Area" that was being carved out of the wilderness at the time of its construction.

In nearby Harrodsburg, the recreated buildings at Old Fort Harrod State Park show a more rough style of unhewn round log construction, common for the very first buildings constructed in the earliest days of these settlements. By contrast, the hewn logs and v-notches of the Willis Russell Memorial House and the neighboring Post Office (at Constitution Square) reveal intact examples of the 'secondary' construction that would have been the norm as the need for defensive

structures gave way to residential buildings worthy of a growing town. While the old-growth white oak trees whose logs were used to build the Willis Russell Memorial House can no longer be found in the region, they were once plentiful. The limestone foundation also utilizes an abundant local natural resource which was used to lasting effect by the skilled workers who would have been kept very busy with the growing town's construction needs.

The large irregular gaps between logs at the Willis Russell Memorial House stand in contrast to the uniform gaps of the reconstructed Post Office at Constitution Square and the reconstructed log house at the Forkland Community Center. The unpeeled bark on the logs at the Willis Russell House, in the walls and in the floor joists, also lend a certain authenticity to the construction. The intact corner notching that is similar at all three 1790s log structures reveals that the technique was well-used in this area during that period. These similarities make the contrast between the three buildings: a post office, a small house far from town, and a two-story house near downtown, all the more instructive in how the log building architectural style served the many needs of the growing population in this area in the late 1700s.

Interior corner of Willis Russell Memorial House. Note the large and irregular shaped gaps between logs.



Restored log house in Forkland, with uniform gaps between logs.

Restored original Post Office from Constitution Square, with uniform gaps between logs.

Integrity Considerations

The significance of the Willis Russell Memorial House is interpreted according to the terms of Criterion C, and the site demonstrates a high level of integrity related to feeling, association, design, location, material, and workmanship.

To walk into the Willis Russell Memorial House today is to walk into an unfinished building, but much of what remains in place was built by people who were using similar techniques in Danville and Harrodsburg and other nearby locations to make these settlements permanent and more modern. The evidence of the ax marks to score the logs conveys a strong sense of integrity of **feeling** and invites the viewer to imagine these logs shaped in the yard outside while just up the road the leading lights of the frontier met to sign a constitution and "chart the course of the empire," lending the site an important **association** to historically momentous events in the "City of Firsts" around the time the state of Kentucky was born. The integrity of the **design** of this house is important to the history of the region because in the 1790s many other newcomers were building other 2-story log houses to serve as residences around Danville and Harrodsburg. While many of those other log structures around Danville were lost, relocated, or forgotten, the Willis Russell Memorial House survived in its original busy **location** with its characteristic log construction techniques and style to demonstrate that seminal architectural style that characterized the transition of the "old west" from frontier to a settled region. The original unpeeled old growth white oak logs of the house show some of the **material** integrity of the site, as these construction materials would have been abundant around that time but later in shorter supply. The V-notched corners of the Willis Russell Memorial House show integrity of the **workmanship** used to build these secondary log houses from this time period.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Crutchfield, James A. 1976. "Pioneer Architecture in Tennessee." *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. Tennessee Historical Society.

Daviess, Maria T. 1924. *History of Mercer and Boyle Counties*. Harrodsburg Herald.

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Hutslar, Donald A. 1986. *The Architecture of Migration: Log Construction in the Ohio Country, 1750-1850*. Ohio University Press.

Jordan, Terry G. 1980. "Alpine, Alemannic, and American Log Architecture." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. Taylor & Francis, Ltd on behalf of the Association of American Geographers Stable.

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Montell, William Lynwood, and Morse, Michael Lynn. 1976. *Kentucky Folk Architecture*. The University Press of Kentucky.

Morgan, John. 1990. *The Log House in East Tennessee*. The University of Tennessee Press.

Newcomb, Rexford. 1933. "The Architecture of Old Kentucky." *Register of Kentucky State Historical Society*. Kentucky State Historical Society.

Speed, Thomas. 1894. *The Political Club; Danville, Kentucky 1786-1790; Being an account of an early Kentucky Society from the Original Papers Recently Found*. John P. Morton and Company. Reprinted 2015 by Forgotten Books.

Weslager, C. A. 1969. *The Log Cabin in America; From Pioneer Days to the Present*. Rutgers University Press.

DRAFT

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): BOD – 141 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _.245_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.644282 Longitude: 84.768229

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The area proposed for listing is comprised of the two tracts (Tract 1 & Tract 2) of the property described as Deed Book 252-554 and forms a rectangle with the south side of Walnut Street as the northern boundary of the property for 64 feet. The east and west boundary lines of the property measure approximately 166 feet, and the south boundary is also approximately 64 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated boundary encompasses the entirety of the two building lots that have been owned and managed as a single parcel for many years, and encompass the historic setting of the Willis Russell Memorial House.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Ben Miles, Consultant_____
organization: _Shire Environmental _____
street & number: _P.O. Box 1706_____
city or town:_Danville_____ state: _KY_____ zip code:_40422_____
e-mail: _ben@shire-environmental.com_____
telephone:_(859) 516-4908_____
date: _January 11, 2019_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

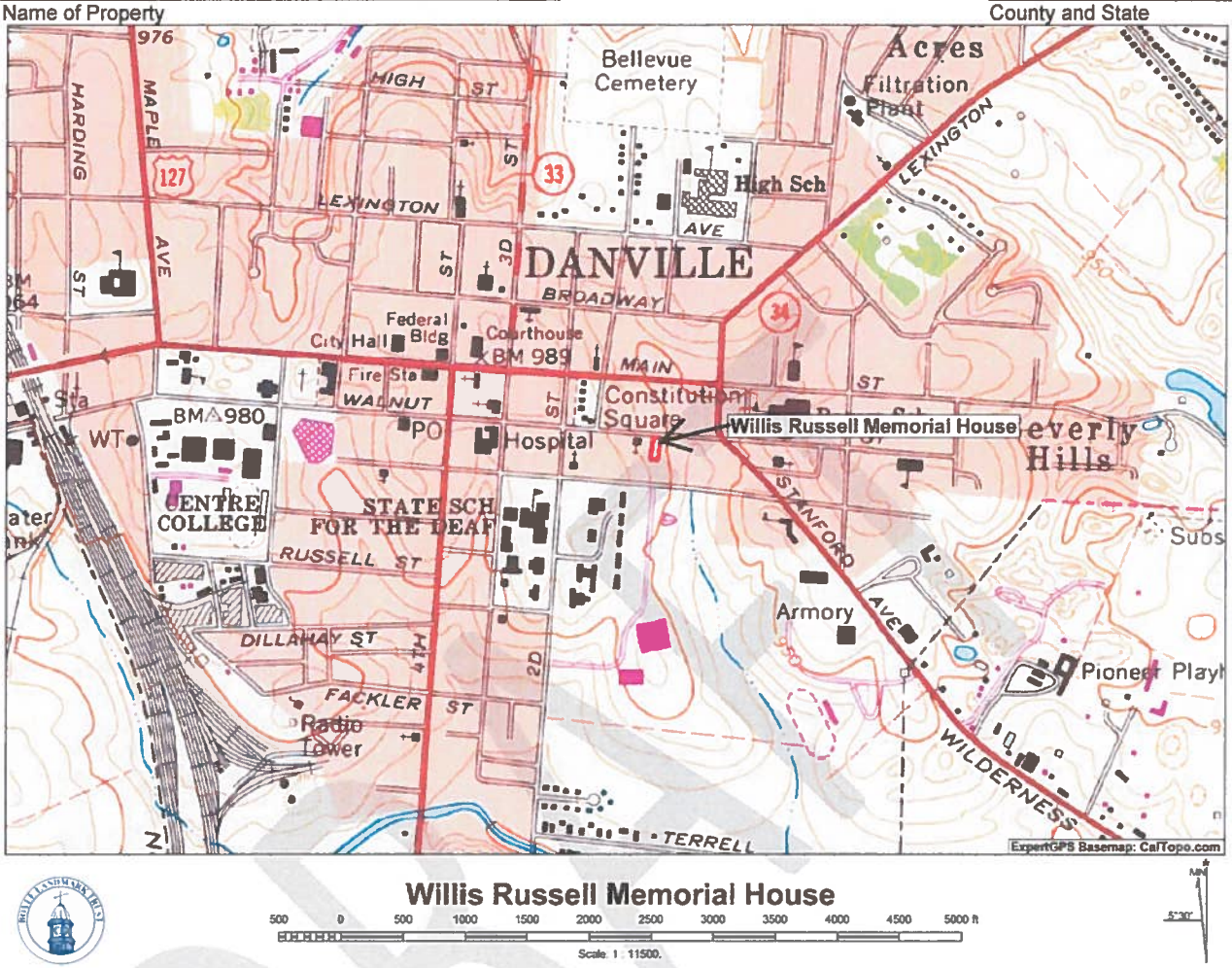


Figure 1. Topographic map showing location of Willis Russell Memorial House.

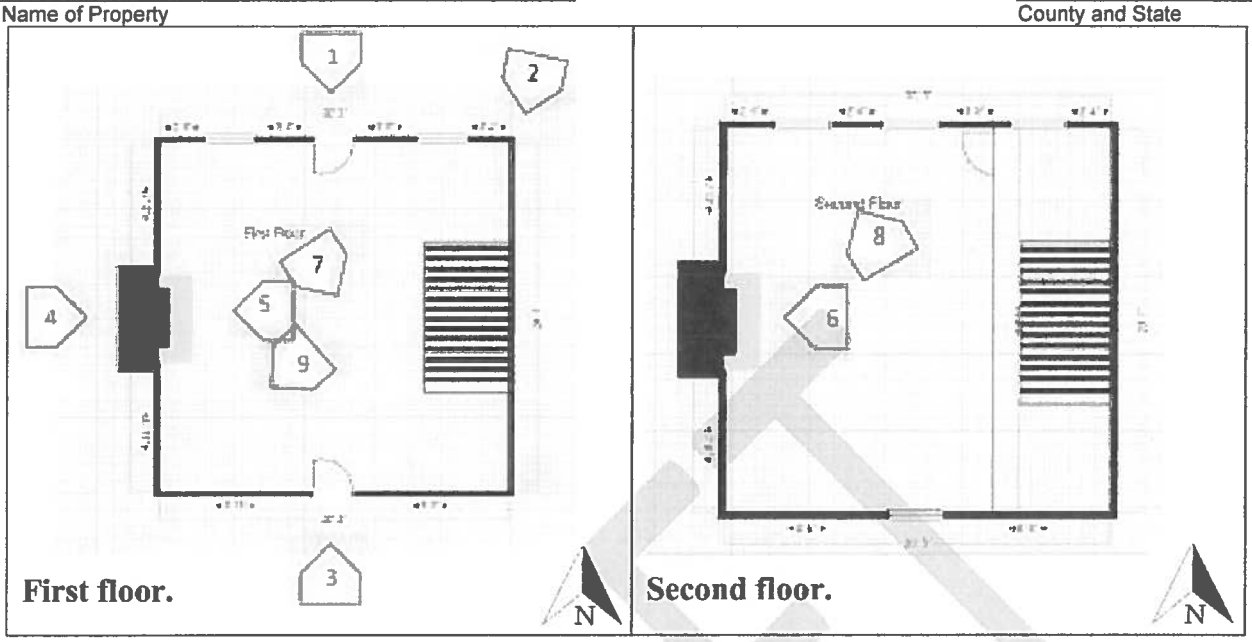


Figure 2. Sketch map showing locations of photographs.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Willis Russell Memorial House

City or Vicinity: Danville

County: Boyle State: Kentucky

Photographer: Ben Miles

Date Photographed: 12/11/18

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 9.

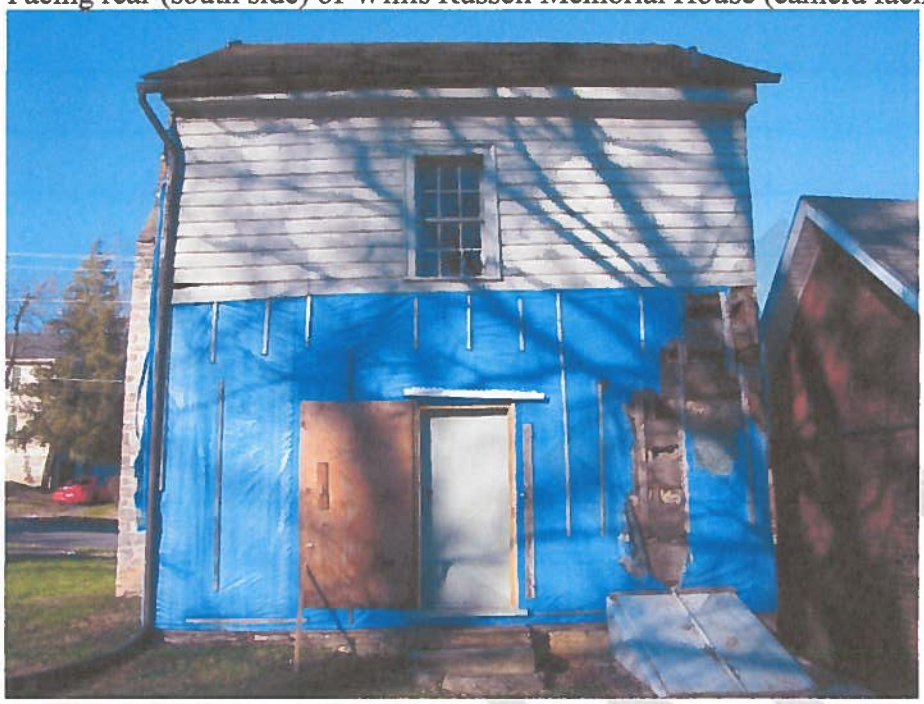
Facing front (north side) of Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing south).

2 of 9.

Facing northeast corner of Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing south-southwest).

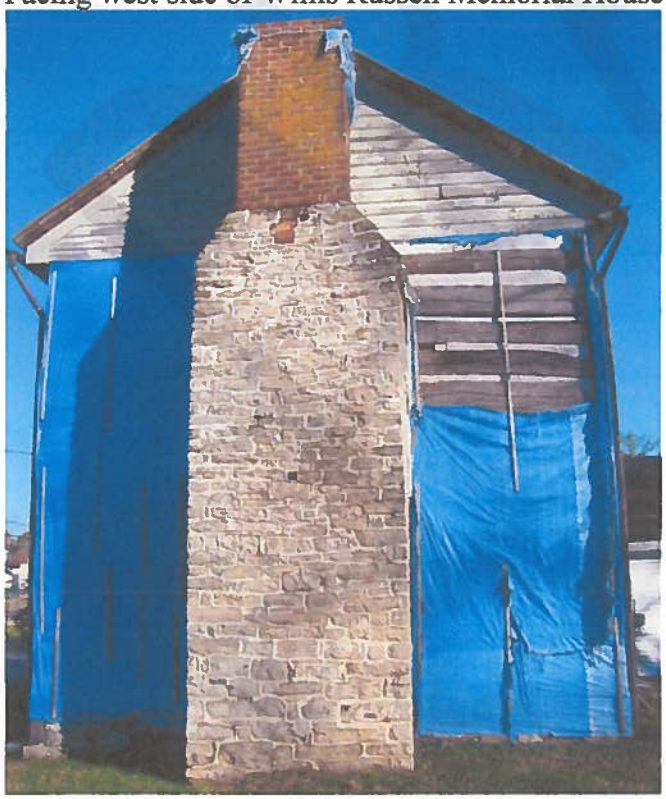
3 of 9.

Facing rear (south side) of Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing north).

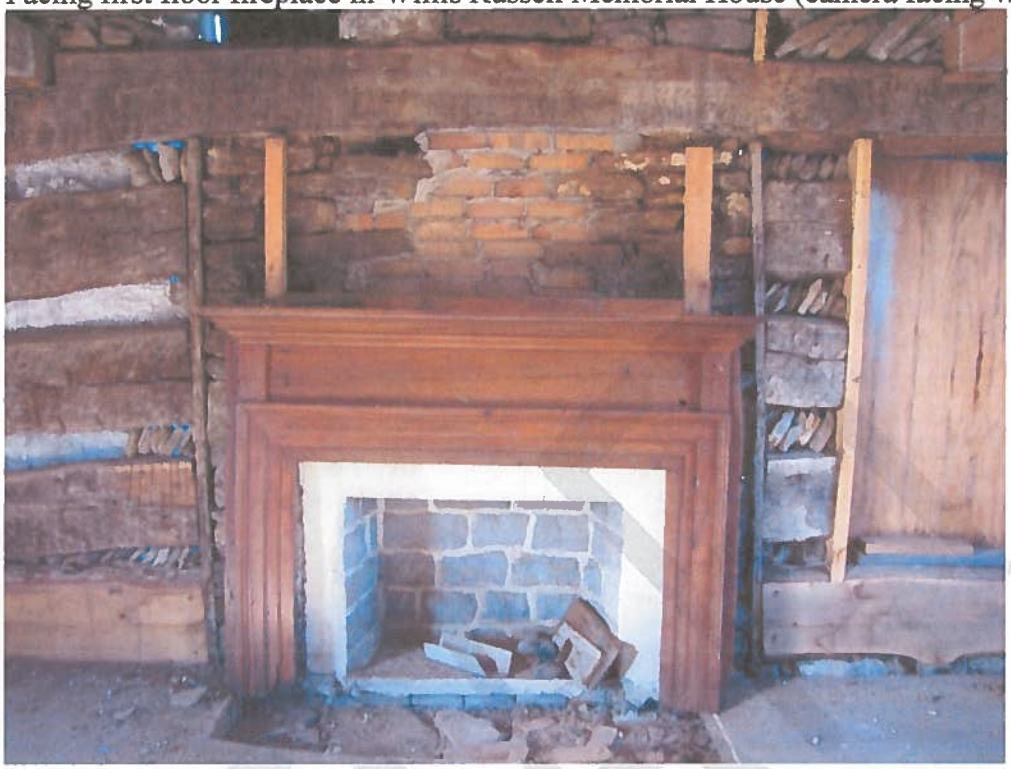


4 of 9.

Facing west side of Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing east).

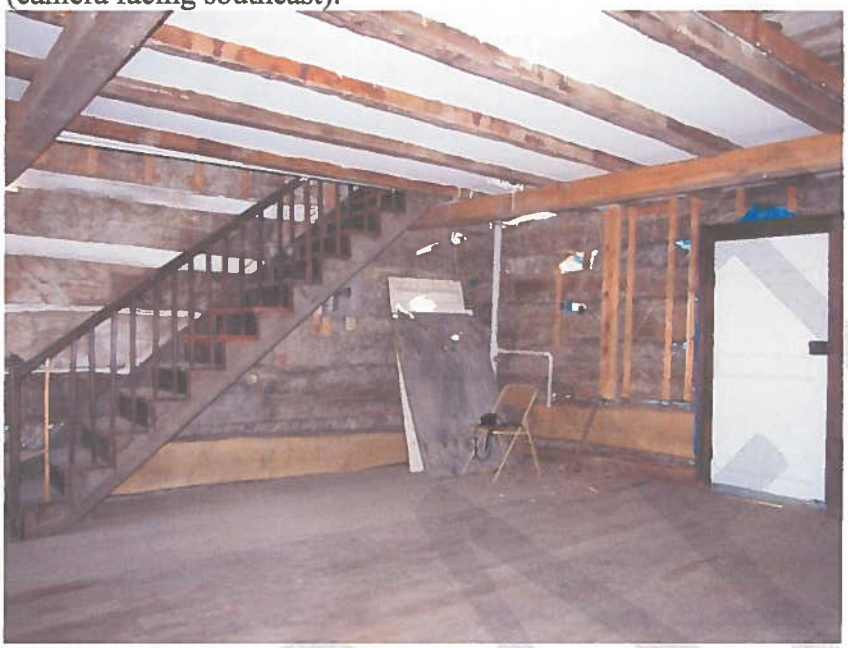


5 of 9.
Facing first floor fireplace in Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing west).



6 of 9.
Facing second floor fireplace in Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing west).

7 of 9.
Facing stairs at left and back door at right, first floor in Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing southeast).



8 of 9.
Facing northwest corner of second floor of Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing north - northwest).

9 of 9.

Facing southwest corner of first floor of Willis Russell Memorial House (camera facing north - northwest); note large and irregular gaps between logs.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.