

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dwyer House
Other names/site number: BK 589, Dewire House, Dwire House
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 580 Old KY 19 #2
City or town: Brooksville State: KY County: Bracken
Not For Publication: ☐ NA Vicinity: ☒ X

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
Applicable National Register Criteria: A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Craig Potts/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

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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

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

- Building(s) ☐ 1
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐ 2
- Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

1

1

Noncontributing

2

2

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Agriculture/Subsistence

Residence

Storage

Agricultural Field

Current Functions

Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Gothic Revival

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood siding, wood trim, standing seam metal roof, poured concrete porch deck

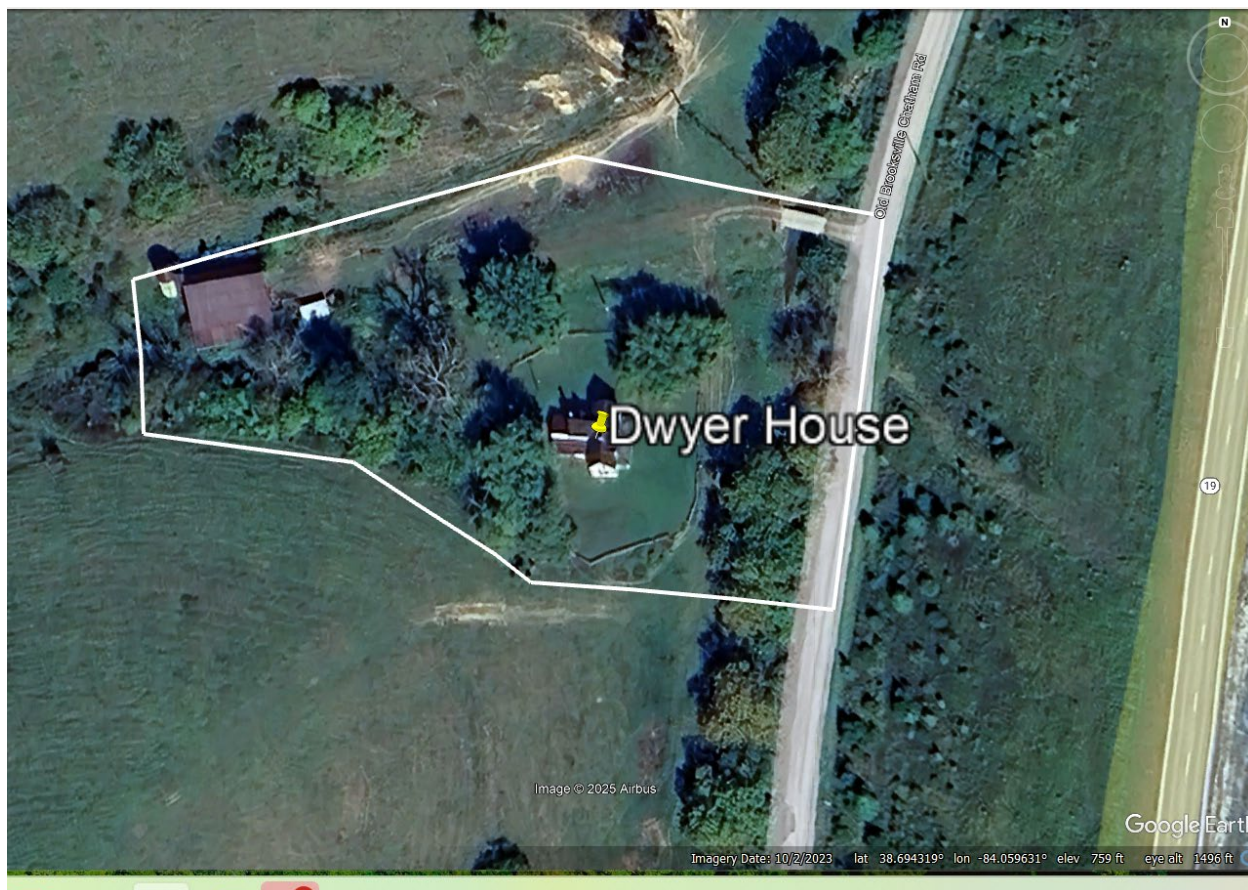
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

This farmhouse (BK 589), built c.1860, and is located north of Brooksville, seat of Bracken County, Kentucky. The house is built in the Gothic Revival style, a style that came into prominence across the nation in the middle 19th century with the publication of pattern books familiarizing its readers with popular English architectural trends. This house exhibits a simplified version of the Gothic Revival style as it would be rendered in typical pattern books of the time. The area proposed for listing includes 2.1 acres; one Contributing building and two Non-contributing structures.



Dwyer House, Bracken County, Kentucky Latitude: 38.694319° Longitude: -84.059631°

Ownership and Acreage

The current 43+ acres owned by the property owners is part of a four parcel property conveyed from the heirs of William B. Wallin to Ann W. Honan in 1999 (Bracken County Deed Book __, p. 447). Wallin acquired the parcels between 1919 and 1931 from three different owners in four different transactions.

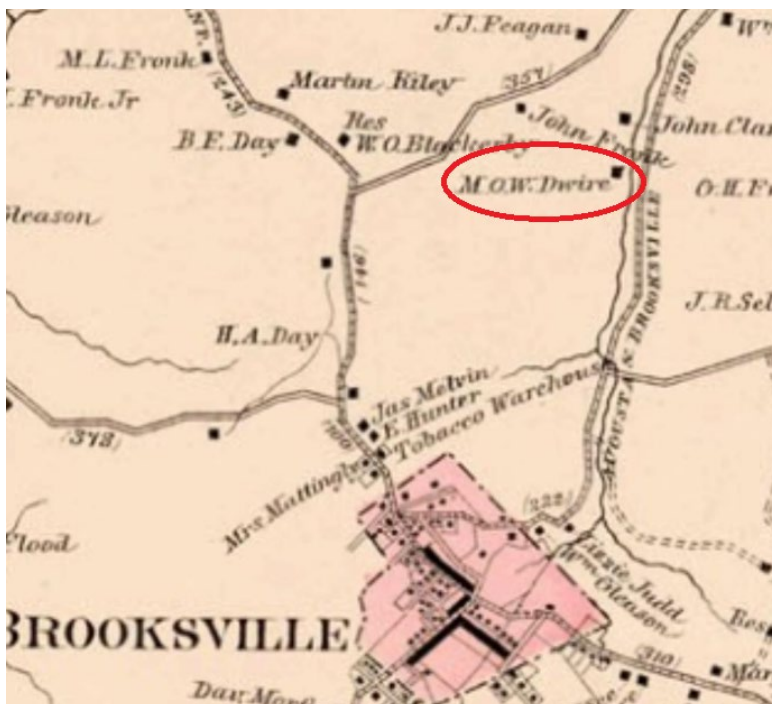
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The most tangible record of relevance comes from the Bracken County Atlas which shows M.O. Dwire as occupying a house in the vicinity of the subject property.



Deed research at the Bracken County Clerk's Office and Kentucky's Department of Libraries and Archives may connect this map to Bracken County records showing Dwire (spelled Dwyer here) as the owner of the subject property:

DEED BOOK	PAGE NO.	DATE	NOTES
14	478	1875	Conveyed to Michael Dwyer by Thomas Barker
21	329	1882	being on the Nancy Dewire line with a frame house erected by Robert C. Jett
32	413	1895	Conveyed from Nancy Dwyer, Mary Margaret Dwyer, and John W. Dwyer

Legible entries in the Deed Book index from 1797 to 1887 only uncovered the Dwyer surname in this 1895 entry. The 1882 entry was found by following deeds that record a tract conveyed to Stanton Hamilton from Squire Jett on 10/16/1893 (D31 P184). And from Hoffman to Squire Jett 4/7/1882 (D21 P329)

The first surname Jett appears in Bracken County Deed Books in 1818 with Thomas Jett and wife Elizabeth (D5, P34). From 1823 through the end of the 19th century, many Jetts (Daniel, Porter, William, Robert and Squire to name a few) acquire land in Bracken County. However, without exhaustive and expensive research, a definitive builder, owner, and date of construction of this house cannot be determined.

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Character of Site

Bracken County is located in Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass Region, with the Ohio River forming its northern border. The topography is hilly, ranging in elevation from 455 feet to 980 feet. Limestone bedrock is present in this area, contributing to the karst features in the landscape. Many small creeks and streams are located in the area, attributable to its close proximity to the Ohio River.

The town of Brooksville was platted on a plateau in the center of Bracken County in 1839. From the town center, one reaches the house via Old Ky 19 (aka Old Brooksville-Chatham Rd), travelling downhill to the east and then north approximately one (1) mile.

The subject property is anchored tightly by a stream, running through the north and east portions of the nominated area. To the west, a steeply sloping hill terminates at the west end of the house. The driveway crosses the stream via a bridge. A pedestrian bridge is required to reach the house from the drive.

Main House Description

The Dwyer House is a t-plan dwelling with a wood frame structure, a stone foundation, wood lap siding, and Gothic Revival styling. In its original form, it was a two-story, three bay, single-pile house with front gables indicating each bay. A pair of interior chimneys project above the roofline at the central gable. The roof is standing seam metal. A two-story, single pile addition was added c. 1880, projecting west from the back of the original house portion; the addition mimics the Gothic features with a second story gable and a gable end. A one-story 20th century addition extends west of the ell. This addition has ganged one-over-one windows and a shed roof that slopes to the west. There is a covered porch deck off the east end of this addition. The house faces almost due east, and is set back approximately 120' from the old State Route 19, which is its frontage road. A thick growth of trees line the road, making the property nearly unobservable from the roadway.



Front (east) elevation



Front door ext.



Front door int.

East Side

The central gable is the largest of the three gables. The porch extends across the three bays, has a poured concrete slab, and four doric columns. The concrete slab is not original to the porch;

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however, the form of the front porch seems consistent with the house's original design. The façade does not have ghost lines or other indicators that a porch with different dimensions once existed. The historic windows have two-over-two, double-hung wood sashes and wood shutters flanking each opening. The end gables have returns and vent windows in the peak. The entry door is a half light door with Carpenter Gothic influences. Its two lower panels contain a raised panel with inset molding and square corner blocks and rosettes. Each panel also contains diagonal cross-bracing. The entry door has a transom window.

These windows are two-over-two (it is probable that the original windows of the house were replaced with matching windows during construction of the ell).

North Side

The north elevation presents in three parts. From the east, the two-story bay has one two-over-two double hung window with wood shutters on each floor. The gable end has a vent window at the peak. The middle bay also has two-over-two double hung windows with shutters. A steep gable is located in the center of this roofline and a brick chimney projects from the roof. The third bay is a one-story façade with a shed roof over two ganged one-over-windows. This window pair also has shutters.



North Elevation



North and West Elevations

West Side

The west elevation consists of the un-fenestrated end of the one-story addition. The shed roof is angled from south to north. A second shed roof extends from the south end of the one-story addition covering a patio. The second story of the ell is visible on the west elevation and contains a two-over-two window with shutters in the gable end. The original structure projects beyond the ell on north and south ends but contain no fenestration. A chimney with matching corbeling projects above the roofline at the rear of the ell.

South Side

The east end of the south elevation is the two-story façade of the original structure. This two-story bay has one two-over-two double hung window with wood shutters on each floor. The gable end has a vent window at the peak. The roof of the ell is visible on the south elevation, as is the shed roof of the patio. An exterior door is located in the addition. No additional fenestrations appear on this elevation.

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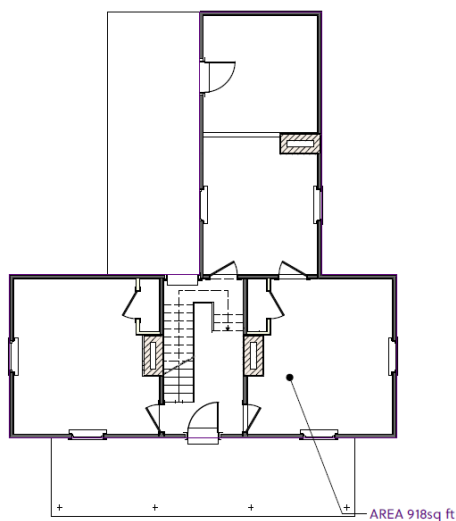
South Elevation



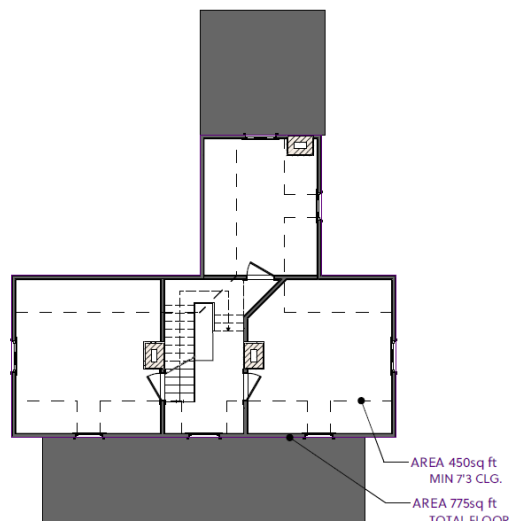
South parlor, looking east

Interior

The interior is a central hall plan with a central stairwell. The floors are carpet, but have original wood flooring beneath. The ceilings in the original portion of the house are beadboard. The first floor walls have been covered with faux wood paneling. The fireboxes have also been covered. Original wood baseboard and door and window trim is intact throughout.



First Floor



Second Floor

The kitchen is located in the 20th century rear addition. It has wood paneled walls, carpeted floors, and wood cabinetry. The counter surfaces are formica. This space is in poor condition and will be remodeled.

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Kitchen, looking east. Located in rear addition

The second floor has two bedrooms in the original portion of the house and a bathroom in the second story ell addition. Original features include: beadboard ceiling, four panel wood doors, wood trim, wood floors (beneath carpet), plaster walls.



**Second floor landing with original handrail and balustrade,
Beadboard ceiling, wood doors and wood trim**

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Bathroom

Stock Barn, non-contributing building

The property also contains a stock barn and a silo. The barn is a frame structure under a large pitched roof with gable ends on the east and west ends. The siding is vertically oriented wood planks that are painted black. Extensive framing exists on the interior and multiple pens exist.

Silo, non-contributing structure

The silo is a large, vertical concrete cylinder that once stored grains for the farm. This structure appears to have been built with poured-in-place concrete with jump form systems.



Stock Barn



Silo

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Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance

The main change to the exterior of the original house and ell is the one-story frame addition placed at the west (rear) of the ell. That addition was constructed in the mid-20th century.

The interior finishes have been covered with finishes including:

- Carpet
- Faux wood paneling
- Drop ceiling (since removed by current owner)

The current owner intends to remove these interior finishes and restore the original wood floors and install wallboard on walls and ceilings.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ 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

Architecture

Period of Significance

1860-1880

Significant Dates

1860 (approx. date of original construction)

1880 (approx. date of ell construction)

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Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Dwyer house (BK 589) meets National Register eligibility Criterion C, and its significance is evaluated within the historic context, Gothic Revival Interpretations in rural Bracken County. The house's design and construction in c.1860 exhibits the influence of this popular American agrarian style. Extant examples of Gothic Revival in the rural area abide by a clear design aesthetic:

- Frame construction
- Front gable(s)
- Front porch or portico
- Central entry

In nearby Augusta, Gothic Revival dwellings may be of wood or brick construction, but do not vary from the other three criterion in their presentation of central entry, gables, and porch / portico.

The house retains its identifiable front and end gables, its historic two-over-two wood windows and flanking shutters, and its original half-light door. This house is an intact example of Gothic Revival, a national architectural style, that makes its way into the interior of the county in simplified form to make the design accessible to the rural populace. Its meaning lies in its unique translation of Gothic Revival (its two-story construction with three front gables) and its practical application of the style: simplified to meet the constraints of a rural land owner by eliminating superfluous embellishments and using readily available materials (wood) and a traditional form (central hall floor plan).

Historic Context: Gothic Revival Interpretations in rural Bracken County

The Gothic Revival style embraces medieval motifs as interpreted by American designers. Gothic Revival's roots are deeply intertwined with the Romantic movement, which emerged in the late 18th century in England. In the 18th century, England was rising as a world power through the innovations of the Industrial Revolution, which was aided by the rise of sciences, particularly engineering. Not only were inventors adopting a more secular and scientific regard for the world, but such a view was also advanced by philosophical rationalism. This shift toward science led to many breakthroughs that signal the start of the Modern era, but it came with costs in cultural change, environmental pollution, and social displacement. Romanticism arose in reaction to these consequences of Modernism. Romanticism celebrated the non-rational parts of the human experience: emotion, imagination, and a reverence for the past, particularly the perceived spirituality and authenticity of the medieval era. Central to the power of Romanticism was the concept of the sublime—an aesthetic ideal described by philosophers like Edmund Burke, who defined it as the awe and even terror inspired by vastness, grandeur, and power beyond human control. Romanticism had numerous expression in the Arts, including architecture, where it gave rise to the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles.

Gothic architecture, with its soaring spires, shadowed interiors, and intricate ornamentation, evoked precisely the sensations lauded by the Romantic artists. For them, the sublime connected

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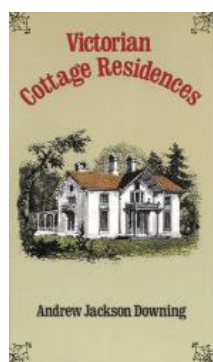
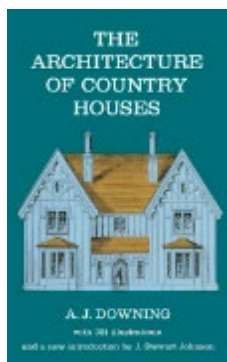
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the human spirit to forces greater than itself: nature, history, and the divine. In this context, Gothic Revival architecture became more than a stylistic preference; it embodied mystery, transcendence, and emotional depth, offering an antidote to the cold rationality and rigid symmetry of Neoclassicism. This fascination with the sublime helped make Gothic Revival an especially potent expression of longing for beauty, spirituality, and meaning in a rapidly industrializing world.

In America, Gothic Revival found a natural home in church architecture, as many congregations saw the style as aligning with spirituality, history, and moral purpose. For residences, two pattern books sparked public interest in these styles and informed subsequent design. The first, *Rural Residences*, was published in 1832 by Alexander Jackson Davis and contained Gothic-inspired designs complete with floor plans and architectural details like bargeboard and trim patterns. Later, *Cottage Residences* (1842) and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1906) by Andrew Jackson Downing boosted the popularity of Gothic Revival dwellings. Thus, the Gothic Revival style became a favorite for domestic design in the years before the Civil War and immediately after (Central Frankfort Historic District, NR nomination by David L. Taylor, 2009).



In Kentucky and elsewhere, prominent high-style Gothic Revival homes present with a rich myriad of medieval motifs, including lancet-arched windows and doors, lacy bargeboard, fluted chimneys, and steep gables. Structures such as these can be found in urban areas such as:



Elly Villa, Lexington



Milam House, Frankfort

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Mound Cottage, Danville

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Brown House, Louisville

Affluence is easily conveyed when building in the Gothic Revival style: more is more! Steeper gables, greater embellishment on bargeboard, more intricate corbelling on chimneys, and lancet arches. However, in rural towns and countryside outside Kentucky's Inner Bluegrass region, the mere presence of a Gothic Revival house denotes taste and accomplishment, even if the tradesmen and materials aren't readily available to construct a grand dwelling such as those found in areas with more cosmopolitan and affluent cultures.

Twelve residences in downtown Augusta, the largest municipality in Bracken County (population 960 in 1870) are recorded with Gothic Revival style in the survey database at the Kentucky Heritage Council (Kentucky's State Historic Preservation Office). Google Map search of these twelve properties revealed that four (4) are presently well-maintained and retain their architectural features that identify them as Gothic Revival.

These Gothic Revival style homes have several commonalities

- Frame construction
- 1½ story
- Prominent central cross gable
- Lancet window in central gable
- Porch or pediment beneath central gable
- Entry door with transom and/or sidelights

It is evident that these houses are scaled to fit their location. The urban lot sizes in Augusta were smaller in 1870 than the examples above in Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, or Danville. The houses themselves are scaled to accommodate a single family – these homes were likely built for emerging middle-class families, or possibly for working-class families, for they lacked lavish ornamentation and had no space for domestic help.

Surrounding Augusta, Bracken County has examples of Gothic Revival homes in its rural areas. A collection of houses on Western Hills Road in Bracken Co. (some 10 miles from the subject property), are also presented in the table below.





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Gothic Revival Styled Houses in Bracken County, Kentucky





Propoerty Name/Address	Photo	Description
J.W. Jennings House, c. 1860 104 E 4 th St, Augusta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Double pile house ➤ Lancet windows at gable ends ➤ Front door with original transom window ➤ Paired interior chimneys ➤ Side elevation windows are 6/6 (front windows replaced with 1/1)
Presbyterian Church Parsonage, 1879 103 E 4 th St, Augusta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Two story with three bays ➤ Brick construction ➤ 6/6 wdws ➤ Central entrance w transom window and lancet door on second floor gable ➤ Brick ell
308 Elizabeth St c. 1870 Augusta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ One and one half story ➤ Three bay façade dominated by center gable with cross braces and lancet window ➤ Frame construction ➤ Entry door sidelights and transom ➤ 6/6/wdws
Weimer House c. 1865 108 Bracken St		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Single pile gothic 5 bay front elevation ➤ Frame construction ➤ 6/6 wdws ➤ Entry door with transom and sidelights

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<p>BK 365 2999 Western Hills Road (KY1109), Johnsonville Photo from GoogleMap 2020</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 ½ story ➤ Frame construction ➤ Prominent central gable ➤ Front portico ➤ Central entry
<p>BK 365 2999 Western Hills Road (KY1109), Johnsonville Photos recovered from KHS survey sheet c. 1981</p>		
<p>M.I.Free Residence BK 371 3270 Western Hills Road (KY 1109), Johnsonville DEMOLISHED Photos recovered from KHS survey sheet c. 1981</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 ½ story ➤ Frame construction ➤ Prominent central gable ➤ Front portico ➤ Central entry
<p>W. Feagan House BK-373 3054 Western Hills Road (KY1109), Johnsonville DEMOLISHED Photos recovered from KHS survey sheet c. 1981</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1 ½ story ➤ Frame construction ➤ Prominent central gable ➤ Front portico ➤ Central entry

In more prominent examples, such as churches, civic buildings, or grand estates, the Gothic Revival style embraced ornate detailing: pointed arches, stained glass, elaborate bargeboards, pinnacles, and lancet windows. These buildings often aimed to capture the picturesque ideals of the Romantic movement and convey wealth, spirituality, or institutional prestige.

The nominated property is an example of rural Gothic Revival architecture. It adapts Gothic stylistic ideals to a modest housing form. This compares with the smaller, yet more embellished

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examples of Gothic Revival in Augusta and the grand villas of larger Kentucky cities. Within those comparisons, one quick conclusion might be that the Dwyer House is not as significant as those other houses because it is not as ornate.



By contrast, many rural home builders in Bracken County, and other counties in Kentucky, interprets the Gothic aesthetic economically and simply:

- Steeply pitched cross-gables evoke verticality (a hallmark of Gothic design) but without elaborate bargeboard or other ornamentation.
- The board-and-batten siding shows which materials were available for builders and what was within the abilities of those builders
- The porch suggests a blending of Gothic Revival with more traditional farmhouse forms, prioritizing practicality alongside style.

In rural areas and elsewhere, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival were two distinct treatments which overlapped in time. Sometimes they overlapped in usage, creating unique hybrid forms. Both styles rely on a symmetrical presentation of form, which the nominated house exhibits. Its multiple gables are the defining Gothic Revival feature of this house. The gables extend the façade vertically. Elements of the Greek Revival practices are also incorporated, particularly its Doric porch columns and the symmetrical, horizontally oriented front porch otherwise lacking in ornamentation. Its windows are rectangular, without decorative hoods or sills.

By looking at the local rural expression of Gothic Revival in Bracken County, one sees the effort of rural builders giving their clients something that both parties deemed significant. What often resulted in rural settings were buildings that could be recognized as one of a style group, but on an aesthetic scale only, the rural buildings would often be seen as less significant as pure design achievements. The meaning and value of rural design during Kentucky's developmental era are more complex than mere aesthetics.

It appears that builders and owners wished for houses that pointed to a style, but offered additional qualities that may have been more important than style. So, for instance, the owner or builder chose practicality over purity of style. They might seek economy in the final result,

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ranking it above style. They often chose a simplicity of expression, so that their neighbors could recognize immediately the design's content.

The higher urban concern, appearing fashionable, is a concern which style serves, but style can transmit the message of fashionableness for only a brief time. That concern distinguishes the Kentucky urbanite from many of the state's rural citizens. We see rural Kentuckians choosing whichever national style their builder employed far many years beyond the time when the style was in fashion. Rural use of style in Kentucky can tell us what has been adopted as significant for rural residents as the iconic aspects of the style. This analysis of Gothic Revival in Bracken County, Kentucky, tells us that the values of aesthetic are consistent across the county and include:

- Frame construction
- Front gable(s)
- Front porch/portico
- Central entry

What's significant about these choices is that we see on the buildings exterior is the statements of what rural Kentuckians hold as deep values. These qualities are expressed in the architecture but also can be found within a person's character: the values of practicality, economy, community, strength, steadfastness, and modesty.

Evaluation of the Significance of the Dwyer House within the Context Gothic Revival Interpretations in rural Bracken County

This house demonstrates how nationally published pattern-book ideals filtered into rural America. While nearby towns or wealthier estates might showcase "high Gothic" interpretations, homes like this represent the democratization of taste: ordinary families adopting fashionable architectural motifs without abandoning available, local construction materials and traditions. In many communities like Augusta and in rural Bracken County, these Gothic Revival houses served as visual markers of aspiration, tying their owners to broader cultural currents while staying rooted in regional identity.

Rural Gothic Revival houses are significant because they represent the democratization of Gothic Revival architecture in mid-19th-century America. Inspired by Downing's widely circulated pattern books, they reflect:

- A national Romantic Movement trend that emphasized beauty, harmony, and the picturesque, easily incorporated into the rural landscape.
- A shift in rural identity, where even modest farmhouses expressed taste, aspiration, and cultural participation.
- The spread of fashionable architecture beyond urban centers, adapted to local economies and materials.

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The understanding of design that “vernacular” conveys relates either the oral transmission of building practices from the master builder to assistants, or the organic designs of buildings by people whose culture is the product of oral communication and not the product of elites whose ideas are written down. Perhaps in the latter sense, this house is a vernacular expression, in the Gothic Revival mode, of rural Bracken County culture.

Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance and the Physical Condition of the House at Present

A building which meets NRHP Criteria which possesses integrity of **Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Feeling, and Association** will be eligible for listing in the NRHP. This house retains its Gothic Revival all of these elements of integrity.

This house possesses integrity of **location** and **setting**. This residential building, along with the other features of the farm, including the barn and silo, have not been moved from its original site. The rural location of this house is fitting for the design of the building. The surrounding farmland has not recently been altered for agricultural purposes or otherwise. While this house could have appeared in a small Kentucky town between 1860-1880, within a truly urban area, it would have been anachronistic. It is more appropriate to a rural setting, and location, especially given its construction date.

The building also possesses integrity of **design**. The designer and builder of the house are unknown. However, it is apparent that its original design elements are intact, although weathered. This includes its front porch, gables, windows, and entry door. On the interior, the central stairwell is intact as are the room configuration of the original structure and its ell.

The house also retains integrity of **materials**. The building materials are relatively intact, though extremely weathered. The exterior wood siding is original and has not been covered in vinyl or aluminum siding. The double hung wood window sashes are intact, as is the half-light entry door.

The house is significant for its embodiment of vernacular rural Gothic Revival architecture. The property and its main house possess a strong **feeling** and for how the Gothic Revival style could be applied to a house appropriately to provide messages of rural values in Bracken County. The architectural features convey enough about Gothic Revival that the house can be categorized within that style, but it has higher messages about rural lifestyles than style alone can communicate. The group of Gothic Revival-style houses in rural Bracken County collectively help us understand that message on any one of the houses bearing that style.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Central Frankfort Historic District, NR nomination by David L. Taylor, 2009

Kentucky Heritage Council Resource Individual Survey Forms

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_____ 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 # _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.694319° | Longitude: -84.059631° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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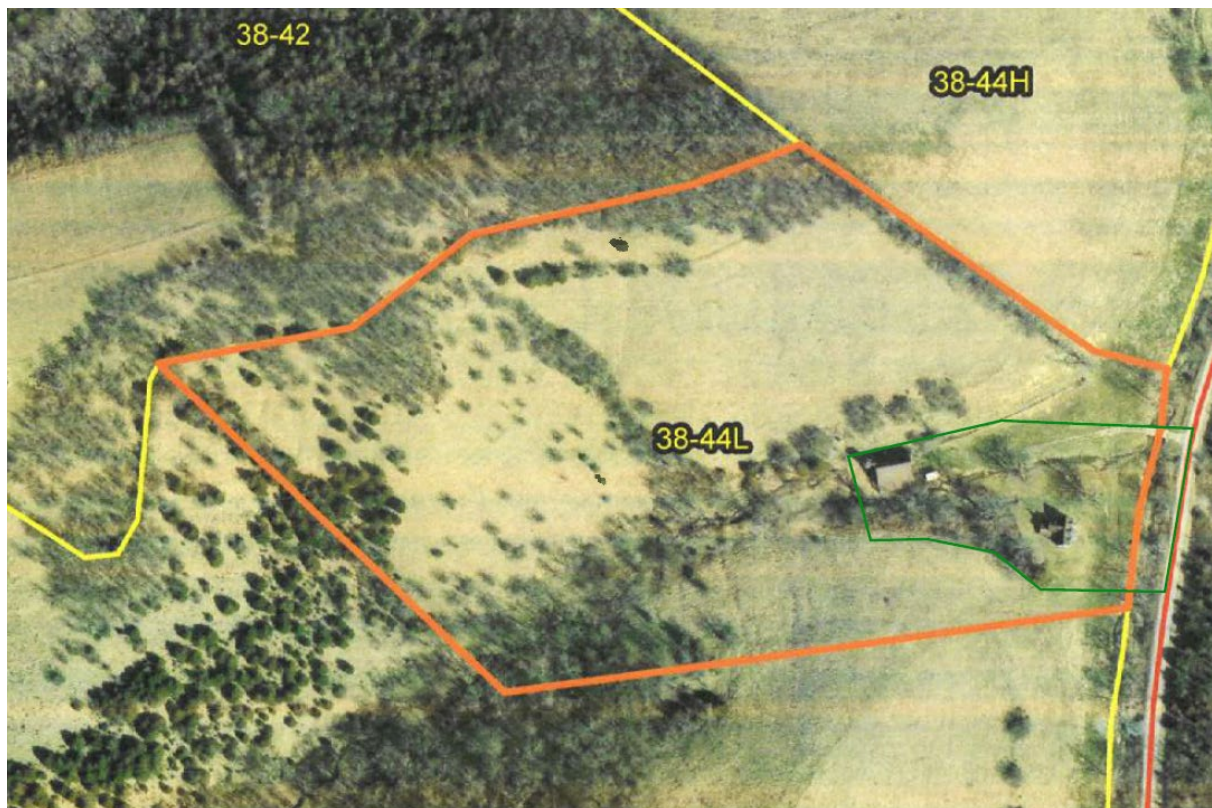
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Bracken County, Kentucky

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The 2.1 acres proposed for listing encompass the existing structures on the property: house, barn, silo. The site is bounded to the east by Old Ky 19, to the north approximately by driveway, to the east by the barn & silo, and to the west and south by the tree-lined terminous of the adjacent hillside. That area is part of a parcel of 15.58 acres, designated by the Bracken County Property Valuation Administrator as Mapped area 38-44L, which is defined in Brack County Deed Book 233, Page 619, and listed under PVA Account number 8464. That larger area is outlined below in orange; the area proposed for listing is shown in green lines.



Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Though not the entirety of the acreage owned, the 2.1 acres was selected to include the three structures currently on the farm, the driveway accessing those structures, and the surrounding domestic yard. This smaller acreage retains an appropriate amount of setting to convey the architectural significance of the primary feature, the house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Natalie Wilkerson / Jen Williamson, consultants

organization: Cumberland Ventures

street & number: 307 Washington St.

city or town: Frankfort state: KY zip code: 40601

e-mail natalie@cumberlandventuresky.com

telephone: 502-330-3088

date: 9/02/2025

Dwyer House

Name of Property

Bracken County, Kentucky

County and State

Photographs: Photo Log

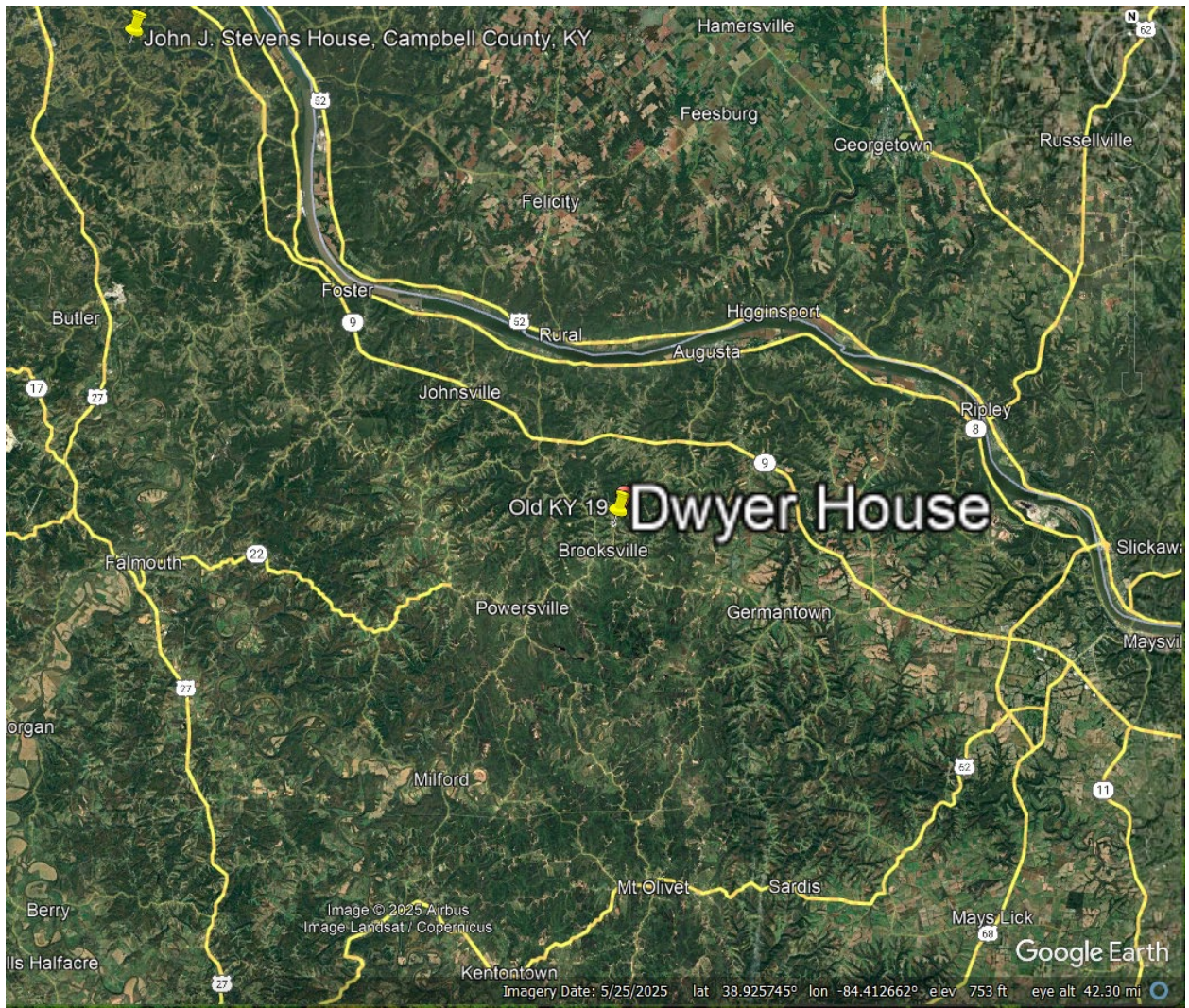
Name of Property: Dwyer House
City or Vicinity: Brooksville
County: Bracken
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Natalie Wilkerson
Date Photographed: 7/02/2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view with direction of shot:

- 1 of 34. East elevation.
2. North elevation.
3. Exterior looking southeast.
4. Exterior looking northwest.
5. South elevation.
6. Front door.
7. Stairwell.
8. Entry hall looking toward front door.
9. Entry hall looking into Dining Room.
10. Front parlor.
11. Front parlor.
12. NOT USED
13. Front parlor looking into Dining room.
14. Dining looking into kitchen.
15. Dining room looking toward parlor and entry.
16. Kitchen.
17. Under stair "closet".
18. Second floor landing into front bedroom.
19. Front bedroom interior wall.
20. Front bedroom looking toward front window.
21. Bathroom to closet area.
22. Bathroom tub/shower insert.
23. Bathroom door to hall.
24. Barn exterior.
25. Barn interior.
26. Barn interior.
27. Historic stair from entry to second floor.
28. Historic stair from entry to ell.
29. Bedroom looking to exterior wall.
30. Bedroom with interior chimney. Looking to second floor stair landing.
31. Bathroom, second floor. Looking toward rear window.
32. Stair landing looking toward second floor.
33. Looking toward entry hall from stair landing.
34. Looking into dining room and kitchen beyond.

Dwyer House
Name of Property

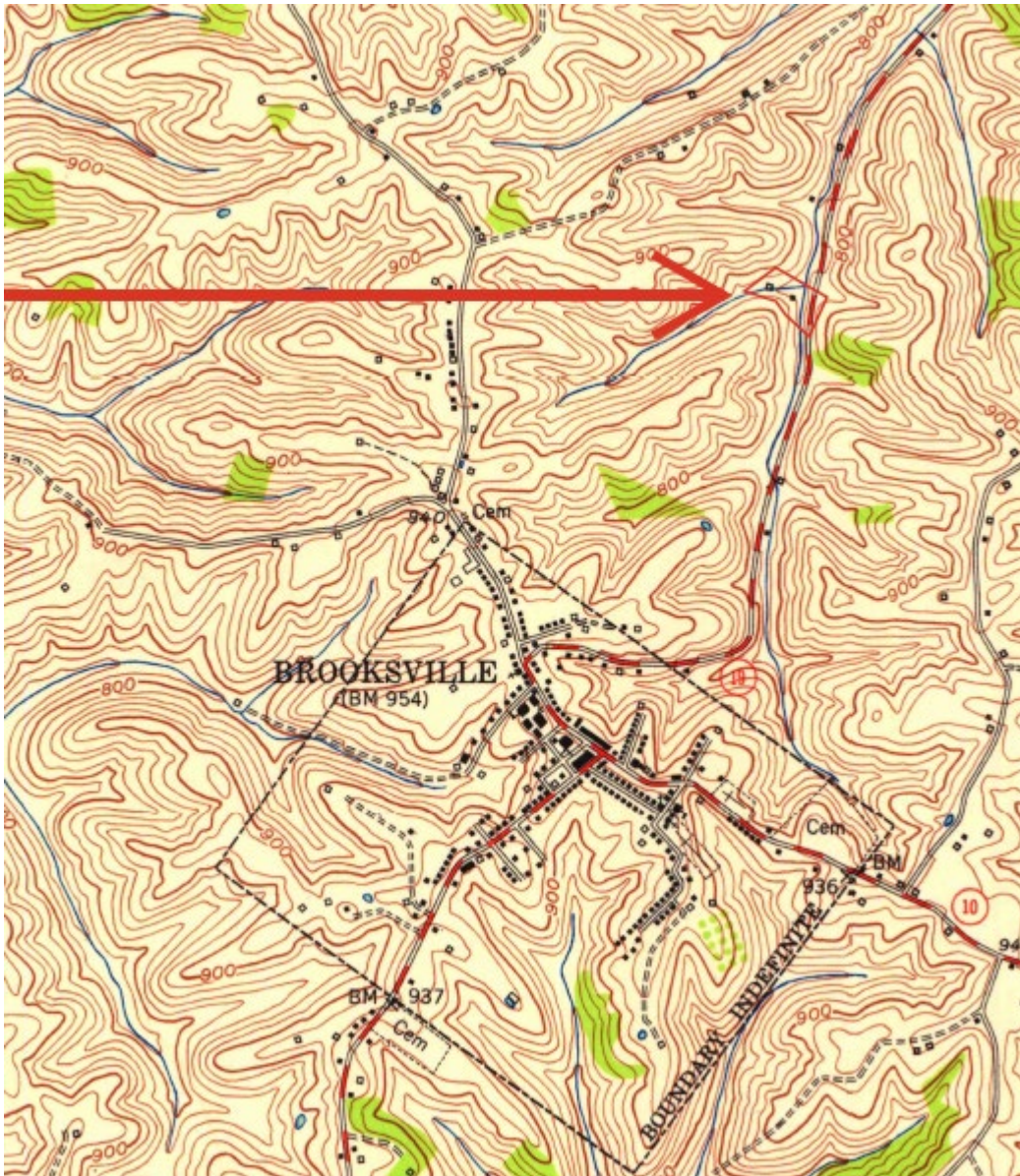
Bracken County, Kentucky
County and State



Location of Dwyer House within large vicinity

Dwyer House
Name of Property

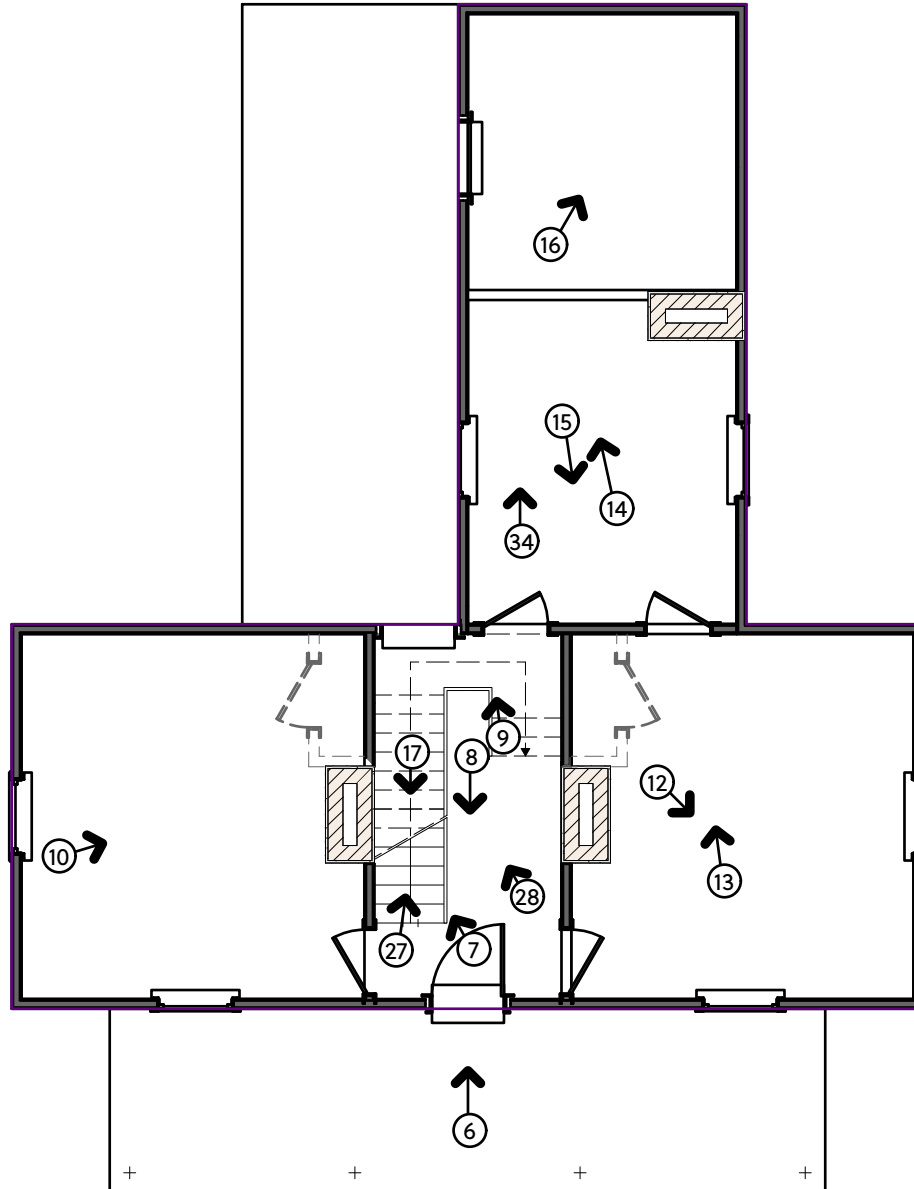
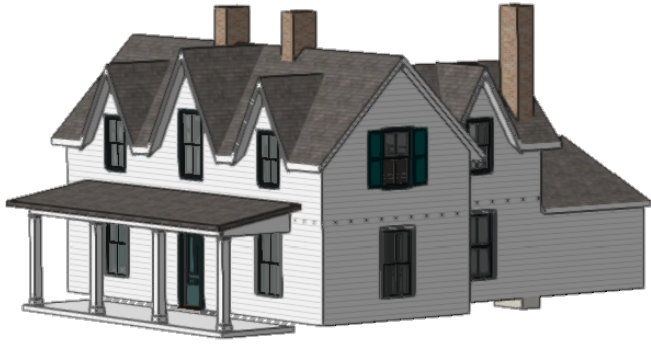
Bracken County, Kentucky
County and State

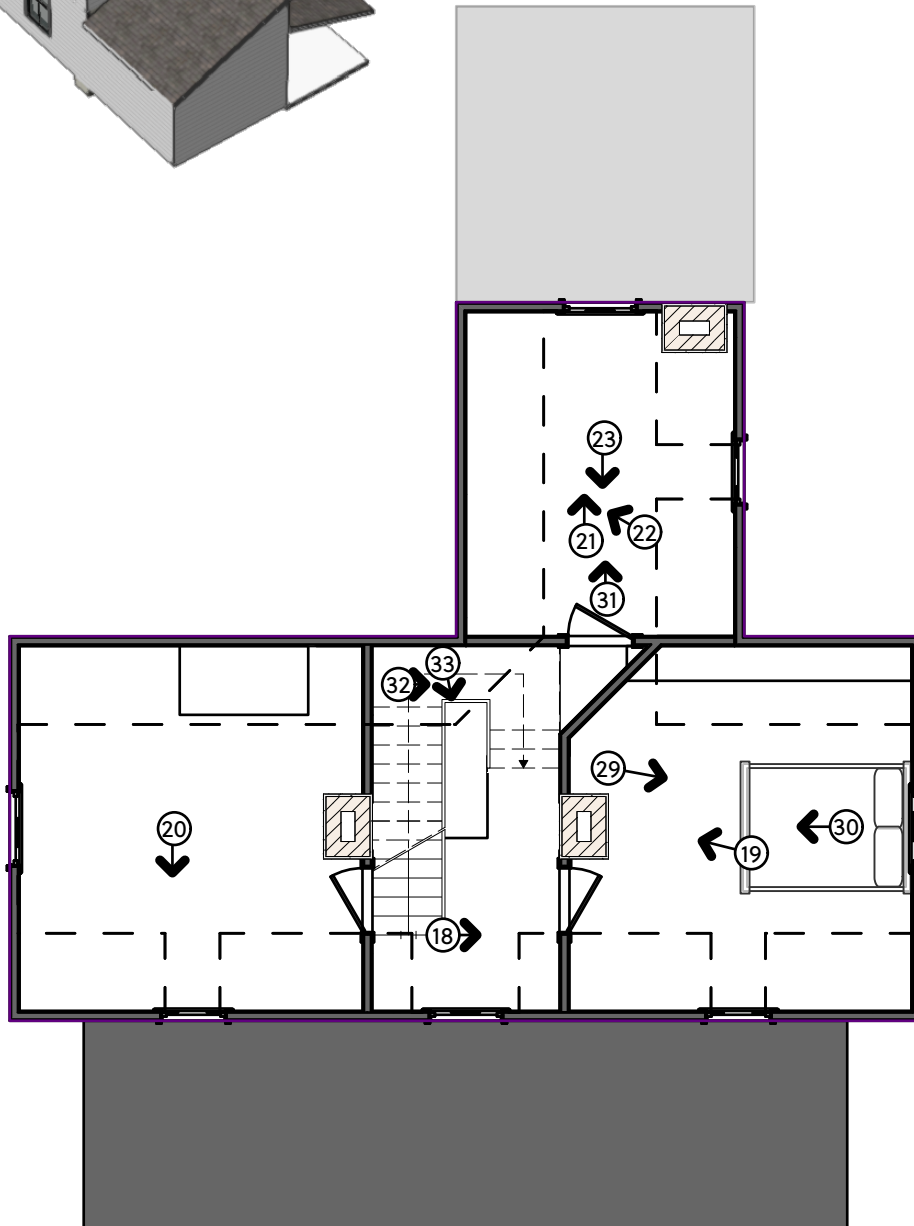
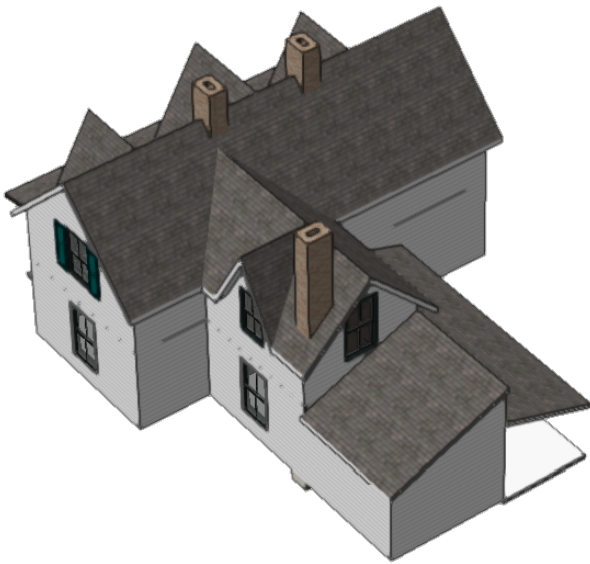


Brooksville KY quad, 1952 (1:24000)

Dwyer House proposed area outlined in red and marked by arrow

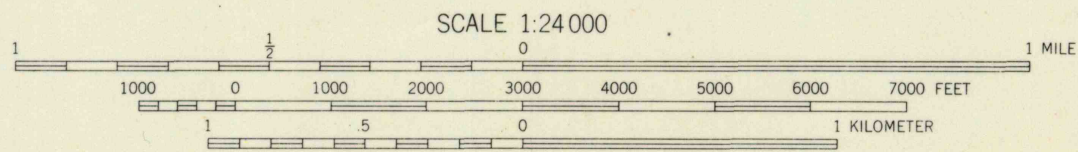
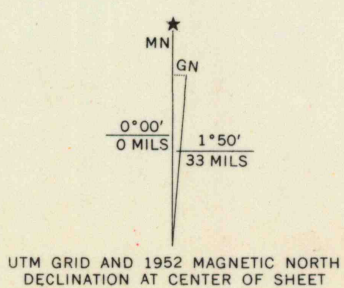








Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1952
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system,
north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

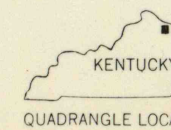


CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242.
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506,
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt ———
U. S. Route ——— State Route ———



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TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISION

BROOKSVILLE, KY.
NE/4 MOUNT OLIVET 15' QUADRANGLE
N3837.5—W8400/7.5

1952

AMS 4161 II NE—SERIES V853

2195

JAN 6 1970