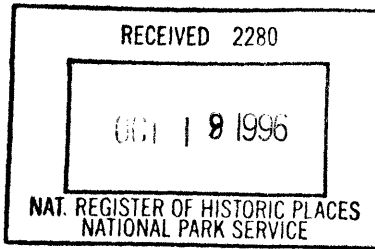


NPS Form 10-900
1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)



OMB No.

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: *West Point Historic District*
other names/site number: *NA*

=====

2. Location

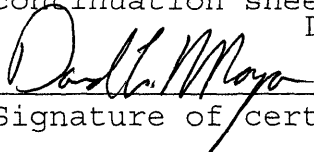
=====

street & number: *Roughly bounded by the Salt River, 2nd Street, South Street, 13th Street, Mulberry Street, and Elm Street.*
not for publication: *NA*
city or town: *West Point* vicinity *NA*
state: *Kentucky* code: *KY* county: *Hardin* code: *093*
zip code: *40177*

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====
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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



David L. Morgan, State Historic Preservation
Officer and Executive Director

10-1-96

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Office/Kentucky Heritage Council

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
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4. National Park Service Certification
=====
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.

Signature of The Keeper Edson R. Beall
Date of Action 11-15-96

Entered in the
National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

=====
=====

5. Classification

=====
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
75__	62__ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
1__	_____ objects
76__	62__ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 6

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

Historic Resources of Hardin County

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=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: *DOMESTIC/single dwelling*
DOMESTIC/hotel
COMMERCIAL/financial institution
COMMERCIAL/specialty store
COMMERCIAL/department store
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/public works
GOVERNMENT/post office
RELIGION/religious facility
DEFENSE/military facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRANSPORTATION/water-related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: *DOMESTIC/single dwelling*
COMMERCIAL/financial institution
COMMERCIAL/specialty store
COMMERCIAL/department store
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/public works
GOVERNMENT/post office
RELIGION/religious facility
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
TRANSPORTATION/water-related
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

=====
=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Queen Ann
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: *brick, concrete*
roof: *asphalt*

walls: **weatherboard, brick, aluminum, synthetics**

other: _____

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a grave.

- D a cemetery.

- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Transportation

Period of Significance: 1796-1943

Significant Dates: 1829, 1874, 1884, 1918, 1937, 1943

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

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: A.W. Shean, Sr., Jenkins and Essex (Elizabethtown), American Bridge Co., William Brown

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

- ___ Local government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Name of repository: _____

=====
 10. Geographical Data
 =====

Acreage of Property 55

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	591700	4205780	3	16	592620 4205920
2	16	593000	4206255	4	16	591760 4205700

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) **Boundaries are indicated on base map.**

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
 11. Form Prepared By
 =====

name/title: **Karen E. Hudson, Ph.D.**

organization: **University of Kentucky**

date: **May 10, 1996**

street & number: **Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
 330A Virginia Ave.
 Lexington, KY 40506-9854**

telephone: **(606) 257-1944**

city or town: **Lexington** state: **KY** zip code: **40506-9854**

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section: 7 Page: 1
West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The West Point Historic District is primarily a residential district with a few supporting commercial, ecclesiastical and social/governmental resources. It is strategically located at the confluence of two important rivers, the Ohio River and the Salt River. In addition, the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike (1829), the fore-runner to the present day Dixie Highway, and a railroad, originally known as the Cecilian Branch of the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad (1874), pass through its borders. The West Point Historic District is roughly bounded by the Salt River, 2nd Street, 13th Street, Mulberry Street, and Elm Street. It covers approximately 55 acres and contains 82 contributing resources (57%) and 62 non-contributing resources (43%). Six resources within the boundaries have been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

West Point is located in the northwest corner of Hardin County in north central Kentucky just south of the confluence of the Salt River with the Ohio River. It lies completely within the flood plain of these streams nestled in the shadows of the dominating Muldraugh Hills, a line of rugged hills about 300 feet high which begins at West Point and extends toward the southeast into central Kentucky. West Point lies about 20 miles southwest of Louisville, Kentucky. The Fort Knox Military Reservation borders the southeastern corner of the towns corporate limits.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section: 7 Page: 2
West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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Most of the buildings in the district were owner or contractor built and thus few are clothed with the ornamentation associated with academic high styles. Most run the spectrum of architectural types that were popular regionally during the period of significance.

Most of the homes constructed during the late 18th and early 19th century are two-story, brick, I-Houses (2,5,6, and 19). The T-plan home, both frame and brick, was the most popular type around the turn-of-the-twentieth century. There are 31 T-plan homes in the district. The T-plan was replaced in popularity by the bungalow around the second decade of the twentieth century. There are nine bungalows located in the district boundaries.

Four of the early homes served as taverns/inns (2,3,5, 19) where the numerous river and stagecoach travelers passing through the area could obtain room and board. Two of these homes were also used for military purposes. The Young's Inn (3) served as General Sherman's headquarters during the Civil War and the Ditto-Landsdale House (5) was used as a hospital during the Civil War and as a canteen by Fort Knox Troops during WWI.

There are six churches located in the district. All are contributing. Two are frame and the remainder are brick. As a group the churches represent a variety of plans and styles: Colonial Revival (15), Craftsman (20), side-steeple plan (29, 27), and central-steeple plan (30, 26).

The Barker Lodge (61), a two-story brick structure with pediment and Masonic ornamentation was constructed in 1930. The water works

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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(13) was built by the Public Works Administration in 1939. The brick structure rests on a high concrete foundation and is capped by a flat roof with parapet.

Two historic bridges span the Salt River within the borders of the historic district. The Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad bridge (8) is a steel truss structure constructed in 1932. The James Young Memorial Bridge (107), named after the town's founder, was constructed by the Kentucky State Highway Department in 1943. It is a 4 lane 832 foot steel girder bridge.

Several commercial structures including two brick banks (9,10); two gable-oriented, frame, general stores (22,23); a post office (38); a two-story frame hotel; and a garage are located in the district. All of the commercial buildings date to the twentieth century.

Integrity

Each building's contribution to the West Point Historic District has been evaluated in terms of its ability to convey the general significance of the district. The following integrity guidelines establish which factors are most important in conveying the importance of individual properties, and of the district as a whole.

Location and Setting

The district's location and setting are important factors in understanding its significance. The district grew and prospered because of its setting at a major transportation hub. These natural

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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(river) and man made features (stage coach route, streets, railroad) affected how builders approached construction on a given plot of land. Therefore, building placement in the district is given high priority when evaluating integrity because it conveys the required historic associations. Thus, contributing buildings should be sited on their original lots; should have their original relationship to the street grid in terms of placement and setback, and should not have undergone any major demolition of facades or other integral parts of the structure that would change the structure's relationship with the pattern of transportation networks.

Design, Workmanship and Materials

In order for a structure to be considered a contributing element to the West Point Historic District, it must possess not only integrity of location, but must also have a minimum level of material integrity in order to convey a sense of historic association. In order for a structure to be considered a contributing element to the district, it must possess these qualities: its original scale and massing; its original setback and orientation to the street conveyed by building placement and rhythm; and some retention of original material texture, especially in relationship to the overall appearance of buildings in the district. Non-contributing status was assigned to buildings whose principal facades had been sheathed or rebuilt with non-historic materials that had no relationship to the original historic materials of the building, especially when the process severely compromised the original proportions of the building, or when the

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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alterations appeared to be irreversible. In cases where sheathing had changed, but original windows, cornices, bargeboards and other materials were left unharmed or were preserved under non-historic sheathing , a contributing status was assigned.

Feeling and Association

Integrity of association will exist when resources remain to convey a strong sense of connectedness between the district and contemporary observer's ability to discern the historical activity which occurred at the location. The district can still have integrity even though a number of resources may be missing, have been altered or are in poor condition. Retention of building placement and the conditions specified under integrity of design, workmanship and materials, will result in an integrity of feeling and association.

Archaeological Potential

An effort was made to document the location of potentially significant archaeological sites as revealed through archival and oral historical information. These sites were listed as such under the function category of the survey table. Since there has been no effort to evaluate the integrity of the sites it is not possible to determine their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at this time. Therefore, it is recommended that in the future these sites be further evaluated by a qualified archeologist.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section: 7 Page: 6
West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
1	NC	109 Elm St.	James Young Cabin	Dwelling	Saddlebag	1	Log		Moved	V-notch. Had been incorporated into a larger home at corner of 3rd & Elm before being dismantled and moved to this site in c. 1975.	c. 1796
2	NR	109 Elm St.	James Young House & Inn	Dwelling/Inn	I-House	2	Brick	Composition	Two-tier porch missing.	Built by James Young, the founder of West Point. Clara Barton, founder of Red Cross, stayed here during 1884 flood. Central passage plan, flemish bond, dentile course, 9/6, fanlight, original door, jack arches, star tie rods. Smokehouse is a reconstruction.	c. 1797
3	C	110 Elm St.	Young's Inn	Dwelling/Inn	Double Pile	2	Aluminum	Composition	Siding, Windows, Porch	Famous visitors to the inn included: John Audubon, James Buchanan, Andrew Jackson, Jenny Lind, Henry Clay.	c. 1797

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
5	NR	306 Elm St.	Ditto-Lansdale House	Dwelling/Inn	I-House	2	Brick	Metal	Chimneys	Built by Abraham Ditto, a prominent merchant, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Lansdale. Originally built as a river front hotel, during Civil War was used as a hospital. During WWI was used as a canteen by Fort Knox Troops. Central passage plan, flemish bond, belt course, stone lintels with corner blocks, two tier porch on rear ell.	c. 1823
6	NR	404 Elm St.	Applegate-Fisher House	Dwelling	I-House	2	Brick	Composition		Built by William Brown, a local stonemason. The original owner, Applegate sold the home to a local merchant, Thomas Westby, in 1862. Westby sold the property to Judge Fisher in 1864. In 1861 it served as General Sherman's headquarters. Central passage plan, wood lintels with corner blocks, two interior end chimneys, 6/6 windows.	c. 1845

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
8	C	1/4 mile NE of int. of Mulberry & 2nd St.	Elizabeth & Paducah Railroad Bridge	Railroad Bridge	Steel Truss				It was re-constructed in 1897 and again 1932. The stone pier is original.	The Elizabeth and Paducah railroad bridge was originally built by Jim Willard in 1873.	1932
9	NR	309 Elm St.	Kentucky and Indiana Bank	Bank		2	Brick			The bank was in operation from c. 1901-1912. The Cumberland Home Telephone Co. Operated on the 2nd floor from the early 1900s until 1952. Corner entrance, segmental arch openings.	c. 1901
10	C	601 Main St.	West Point Bank	Bank		1	Brick		Drive-Thru	Corner entrance, glass blocks, bracketed entrance porch. Organized in 1914, the bank operated from the former Kentucky and Indiana Bank Building (HDWP-9) until 1920. Brick used in the construction was made by the West Point Brick Company.	1920
11	C	705 Elm St.	Governor James A. Noe Home	Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum	Composition	Porch, bay window.	Noe left West Point in 1924 and assumed the office of governor of Louisiana upon death of Gov. Allen in 1936.	c. 1890

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
13	C	507 Elm St.	West Point Water Works	Water Works		1	Brick			Built in 1939 by the Public Works Administration (PWA). A brick structure which rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by a flat roof with parapet.	1939
15	C	709 Main St.	Union Christian Church	Church	Colonial Revival	1	Brick		Bell came from Cedar Creek Church, where Abraham Lincoln mother worshipped.	This is the third church to stand on this site. Colonial Revial style, common bond brick, stepped gable, oval window, arched door.	1929
17	C	107 South Sixth St.	Lynch House	Dwelling	I-House	2	Clapboard		Side staircase, porch.	Central-passage plan, 2-tier portico, transom, side lights, corbel bracketing with pendants. Lynch was an employee of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. Built by Ezra Jenkins.	c. 1895

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
19	NR	204 Elm St.	Abraham Ditto House	Dwelling/Inn	Side Passage	2	Brick	Composition	Log cabin in back yard is the Podham House, moved from Meade Co. In 1994.	Star tie rods, 6/6 windows, transom, wood lintels with corner blocks. The Ditto House, operated by Abraham Ditto, operated as an early inn. It was later called the Riverview House. In 1868, it was purchased by the Fisher and Jenkins mercantile firm. In 1873 it was purchased by Thomas Wigglesworth and converted into the district engineer's office of the newly formed Elizabeth and Paducah Railroad.	c.1840
20	C	1212 Main St	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	Church	Craftsman	1	Aluminum		Siding.	An unusual Craftsman style church with a modified H-Plan. Originally named St. Dennis church	c. 1916
22	C	511 Main St.	T.C. Williams General Store	Store		2	Clapboard			Two-tier side porch with turned posts and door. Eave returns and band. Recessed door. Shed front porch. Originally T.C. Williams General Merchandise and Drug Store. Later known as Cowley's Store.	c. 1880

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
23	C	617 Main St.	Ormes Store	clapboard		2				Fish scale shingles in gable, eave band.	c. 1890
24	C	408 Elm St.	Shields and Powell Store	Store/Dwelling		2	Aluminum	Metal		Four bay commercial unit and three bay resident. 6/6 windows and early door in first floor of commercial section. Second floor has victorian window treatment and bargeboard.	1897
25	C	509 Elm St.	City Gas Light	Street Light						Cast iron streetlight manufactured in Louisville by Snead and Bibb. About 1900, Owen Keys operated a local gas company, using gas available from local sources. This is the only surviving gas light.	c. 1900 (patented 1856)
26	C	311 South St.	First Baptist Church	Church	central steeple	1	Aluminum		Siding	Center of the black community. Central belfry, eave returns.	1894

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
27	C	203 South St..	Brown Chapel M.E. Church	Church	side steeple	1	Brick			The belfry was never completed due to the lack of funds. Repairs needed as a result of the 1937 flood aggravated the congregations financial problems. The church closed in c. 1944.	1925
28	C	112 Sixth St.	Julius Brashears House	Dwelling	central passage	1	Brick			Five-bay, central passage, double-pile, brick, 6-1 bond, 6/6 windows. Quoins were probably painted on after the Victorian period rear ell, which also has painted quoins, was added. Dormer added in 1930s. Porched replaced after 1937 flood. Brashears was a railroad employee.	c. 1845
29	C	101 Sixth St.	Methodist Episcopal Church	Church	side steeple	1	Brick		Large concrete block rear addition, built in 1946.	Side belfry, pointed-arch stained glass windows.	1903
30	C	201 Eight St.	West Point Baptist Church	Church	central steeple	1	Brick		Large wing addition.	Central belfry, pointed arch windows.	1903

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky
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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
31	C	201 Elm St.	Sears & Roebuck House	Dwelling	T-Plan	2	Clapboard	Composition		A Sears & Roebuck designed home. Fish scales in gable; turned posts, spindals work frieze and brackets on porch.	1899
32	C		Young Family Cemetery	Cemetery						Small cemetery containing the grave of James Young, the "father of West Point."	First burial 1800.
33	C	108 Fourth St.	Star Theater	Theater		2	Brick		Originally constructed as a one-story store building by Mr. Buckingham, the 2nd story was added almost immediately.	While the original function of this structure is unknown, the 1928 Sanborn map indicates that the rear ell was used as a bake house. The building was converted to a theater in c. 1940. Named the Star Theater because the interior ceiling had a star motif, the movie theater closed in the late 1950s.	c. 1900
34	NR	401 South St.	Hardy Hotel- West Point Hotel	Hotel		2	Clapboard			Colonial Revival Style, gambrel roof, two-tier wrap-around porch.	1902

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
35	C	405 Main St.	McClure House	Dwelling	I-House	2	Brick/Wood Shingles	Composition		The first floor appear to be an earlier brick structure with segmental arch windows. The second floor is frame with a flared base, decroative wood shingle covering and brackets.	1884
36	C	1212 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1.5	Brick			Recessed entrance with Romanesque and pointed arch.	c. 1895
38	C	618 Main St.	Applegate House & Cafeteria	Dwelling/ Cafeteria/post office	4-Square	2	Stucco			A foursquare residence with unusual inset porch. The first floor was built by Charley Shearer in about 1900. The second floor was added by Appelgate in 1931. The one-story commercial addition served as Applegate's Cafeteria from 1928 until 1931 when he paased away. It served as a post office from 1935 until 1957.	c.1900
39	C	Sycamore Hotel (1930s)		Dwelling	T-Plan	2	Clapboard	Composition	At one time, this was the only home in town with running water.	Stick Style influence in the horizontal bands and diagonal sheathing. Fish scale shingles in gable, brackets and oval windows.	c. 1895

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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky
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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
40	C	808 Main St.	Hendry House	Dwelling	T-Plan	2					c.1895
41	C	110 Mulberry St..		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Brick				c. 1894
42	C	1211 Main St.	A.W. Shean House	Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Brick				c. 1913
43	C	1207 Main St.	A.W. Shean House	Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Brick				c. 1913
44	C	1209 Main St.	A.W. Shean House	Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Brick				c. 1913
45	C	216 Sixth St.	?								
46	C	1119 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Brick				c. 1890
47	C	803 Elm St.	?								c. 1900
48	C	1204 Main St.	Ford Dealership	Auto Dealer		1	Brick				1918
51	C	1208 Main St.		Dwelling	I-House	2	Clapboard			2 interior end brick chimneys, 2-tier porch, transom and side lights.	c. 1890's
57	C	302 Main St.		Dwelling			Asbestos		Siding, Porch		c. 1900

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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West Point Historic District
Hardin County, Kentucky

MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
58	C	407 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Clapboard				c. 1905
59	C	401 Main St.	Applegate Chevrolet				Brick				1926
60	C	703 Main St.		Dwelling	Bungalow	1.5	Brick				1930
61	C	705 Main St.	Barker Lodge, No. 129, F&AM	Lodge		2	Brick		Built on the site of an earlier lodge that burned. windows	2-story brick structure with pediment and Masonic ornamentation.	1930
62	C	609 Elm St..		Dwelling	Side Passage	2	Asbestos	Metal		asymmetrical plan, transom.	c.1860
63	C	701 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum	Composition			c.1890
64	C	703 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum	Composition	Siding	Turned porch post and brackets, bay windows.	c. 1890
65	C	707 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Clapboard	Composition		Fish scale shingles in gable, cornice returns, turned porch post and brackets, bay window.	c. 1870
66	C	903 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum	Composition	Siding	Paired windows, turned porch posts, brackets and spindle frieze, cornice returns and band.	

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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
67	C	905 Elm St.		Dwelling	I-House	2	Aluminum	Composition	Porch, siding		c. 1895
68	C	201 10th St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Brick	Composition		6-1 bond, turned porch posts, segmental arches.	
69	C	906 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Clapboard			turned porch posts	
70	C	808 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	2	Aluminum			shingle	
71	C	806 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum			turned porch post	
72	C	114 6th St.		Dwelling	Bungalow	1				exposed roof rafters	1945
73	C	202 8th St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum			fish scale, bargeboard, stained glass	c. 1900
74	C	1112 Main St.		Dwelling	Homestead	2	Asbestos				c. 1900
75	C	1110 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Clapboard				c. 1910
76	C	1108 Main St.		Dwelling			Stucco				c. 1920
77	C	1102 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	2	Asbestos				c. 1900
78	C	1006 Main St.		Dwelling	Bungalow	1.5	Aluminum				c. 1920
79	C	807 Main St.		Dwelling			Aluminum				c. 1920

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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
80	C	901 Main St.	Hardy's Funeral Home	Dwelling	Bungalow	1.5	Aluminum				c. 1920
81	C	905 Main St.		Dwelling	I-House	2	Asbestos			double-pen plan, cross gable, window surround	c. 1890
82	C	1101 Main St.		Dwelling	Bungalow	1.5	Brick				c. 1915
83	C	Main St.		Auto Garage			Brick				
84	C	1213 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum				c.1910
85	C	1202 Main St.		Dwelling	Bungalow	1.5	Asphalt				c.1910
86	C	1120 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	2	Clapboard				c.1900
87	C	305 Elm St.		Dwelling			Clapboard	Metal	Porch	Clipped gable roof.	
88	C	106 6th St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum		Porch		c.1900
89	C	504 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum		Siding		c.1880
90	C	502 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Aluminum		Siding		c.1880
91	C	506 Main St.		Dwelling	Bungalow	1.5	Alu minum				c. 1910
92	C	504 Main St.		Post Office			Brick Clapboard				1916

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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
93	C	502 Main St.		Dwelling	Bungalow		Clapboard				1905
94	C	418 Main St.		Dwelling	I-House	2	Clapboard				1890
95	C	204 6th St.		Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	1	Clapboard				1945
96	C	109 3rd St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Clapboard			Turned porch posts, 2/2 windows.	1890
97	C	102 Mulberry	"Section House" built by RR for section boss.	Dwelling	Bungalow	1	Clapboard	Composition		Paired windows, exposed roof rafters, flared porch posts.	C. 1893
98	C	107 2nd St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Asbestos	Composition	Porch	Fish scale shingles in gable.	c. 1900
99	C	208 Main St.		Dwelling	4-Square	2	Brick	Tile		Brick hip-roofed garage built at same time as house.	c. 1930
100	C	209 Main St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Asbestos				
101	C	409 Elm St.		Dwelling	T-Plan	2	Aluminum				c.1890
102	C	507 Elm St.		Originally Fire Department			Brick			Built by CCC.	1918
103	C	110 4th St.	(See photo with # 33)	Dwelling	T-Plan	1	Clapboard	Metal	Porch	Transom and single sidelight at door, fish scales in gable.	C. 1895

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MAP #	NR/C/	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	FUNCTION	FORM	HEIGHT (stories)	WALL COVERING	ROOF COVERING	ALTERATIONS	COMMENTS	E..D.O.C.
104	C	309 South St.	(See photo with # 26)	Dwelling	Saddlebag	1	Asbestos				1880
105		301 Elm St.		Archaeological Site						From 1796 until 1860, a salt warehouse stood on this lot.	
106		204 Elm St.		Archaeological Site						Site where Samuel Pearman and a group of 12 men built a log cabin in 1776, the first attempt at settlement in Hardin County.	
107	C	Salt River and Dixie Highway		Bridge						James Young Memorial Bridge. 4 lane, 832', continuous plate steel girder.	1943

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The West Point Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a significant example of a small river town that evolved into a rail and land transportation hub and as a result contributed to the county's transportation and military history. It is a property type that is important in the historic context of "Transportation and Military History in Hardin County, 1796-1943".

From its founding as an Ohio River port, West Point has been a transportation hub. Unlike many communities that flourished when a specific mode of transportation was in its prime only to dwindle when a newer method of transportation replaced the old, West Point was able to keep abreast of changes in the field of transportation and its related services. As a result, this small river town has, from the Civil War until today, provided important services for military operations taking place in the area. The West Point Historic District materially reflects this history.

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of two important rivers, the area that is today West Point was frequently visited by early hunters and frontiersmen. However, it was also because of its exposed position at the mouth of the Salt River, with Indian territory directly across the river, that little permanent settlement took place until 1789. In that year, a handful of settlers from Virginia arrived in the area now comprising West Point.

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From 1789 until 1796 there was a continuous influx of new settlers to the vicinity. By 1796 the area was an important link in the Ohio River flat boat trade. In December of that year, Samuel Pearman and James Young laid off the town of West Point. At the July term, 1798, of the Hardin County Court, Samuel Pearman, Henry Ditto, James Young and other citizens petitioned the court to establish a town at the mouth of the Salt river by the name of West Point. The request was granted and the town board was vested with 150 acres of land, laid off into lots.

After the establishment of the town of West Point, the first concern with the town's leaders was the construction of roads to connect them with other centers of population. In January 1799 a committee was appointed to survey a road from the Court House (Elizabethtown) to the ferry at the mouth of the Salt River. In 1801 another road was constructed that connected West Point with the Breckinridge County Court House (Hardinsburg). The establishment of these roads brought enough business to the town that three ferries were operating at the same time. Two crossed the Salt River and one crossed the Ohio (Briggs 1955:13).

In 1800 the first ocean going vessel passed up the Ohio River with a cargo of 720 barrels of flour. With this event, and for the next 120 years, West Point was a booming river town. By 1801, the town had become such an important river port that the state legislature passed an act establishing a customs inspection at West Point for the inspection of hemp, flour, and tobacco (Briggs 1955:21). According to historian Charles Briggs, it was a custom for merchants in western Kentucky to have their merchandise shipped

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down the Ohio River to West Point. Upon arrival, messengers were dispatched on horse back to the merchant's place of business to inform him of the arrival of his merchandise. The merchant would then organize a caravan of covered wagons which would make their way to the river port. Briggs suggests that, practically everything shipped into the area from 1800 until the completion of the L&N railroad in 1855 came through West Point (Briggs 1955:13).

When West Point was originally laid out in 1796, the street which faced the Ohio River was named Water Street. Sixteen lots were laid out along the street and it quickly developed into one of the town's main residential areas. Several large brick and frame homes were constructed along the water between 1799 and 1884. The entire row of homes were destroyed, however, in the 1884 flood when Water Street fell into the river (Briggs 1955:15-16).

In 1829, the Louisville, West Point and Elizabethtown Turnpike Co. was incorporated and the L&N Turnpike was completed through West Point a few years later. Soon after its completion, Samuel Beale Thomas, who had settled in West Point in 1828, started a stage coach line between Louisville and Nashville. He held exclusive stage coach rights between the two towns and soon acquired a fortune (Briggs 1955:51).

The L&N was a major link between Louisville and Nashville for many years. Through West Point the turnpike followed a route from the old Salt River Ferry up the hill to Elm Street thence west on Elm Street to 10th Street. Then the route followed 10th Street and turned west on Main Street (Briggs 1955:51).

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Elm Street, originally High Street, was the main business district until 1914 when the new road was built over old Back Street, now Main Street. Elm Street carried the traffic for the old L&N Turnpike for many years. Today, Elm Street is anchored by **Young's Inn (3)**. The log and frame inn, built by one of the town's founders in 1799, is the oldest standing structure in the town. James Young built his home directly across the street from his inn. The **James Young House (2)** a two-story central-passage plan home is the oldest brick structure in West Point.

Main Street, originally Back Street, was for the most part not built on until after the Civil War and did not come into prominence until after the turn-of-the-twentieth-century. Today, it consists of a mix of residential and small commercial structures built primarily around the turn-of-the-twentieth-century.

In 1843 residents of West Point petitioned the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for permission to organize a Masonic Lodge. Permission was granted. For the first few years they met in **Young's Inn (3)**, but in 1847 James Young donated a lot on which to build a lodge, church or seminary and soon after a large, two story, brick lodge hall was erected. The first structure was replaced by a new lodge in 1907. This structure was destroyed by fire in 1930 and was replaced by the current lodge. The **Barker Lodge (61)** a two-story brick structure with a pediment and Masonic ornamentation.

West Point's strategic location at the confluence of two important rivers and on the main road into Louisville, made it an important military objective during the Civil War. In September 1861, the 6th

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Michigan Infantry Regiment occupied West Point, and commenced work on breastworks and fortifications atop Pearman Hill. Known as Fort Hill, the site is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

During the war the **Ditto House (5)** and **Young's Inn (3)** were requisitioned by the Union Army to serve as hospitals. For a while, the Michigan 9th Infantry Regiment made its headquarters in the large 40-foot dining room at Young's Inn (Briggs 1955:32).

Within seven years after the completion of the Civil War, the first railroad was completed into West Point. The Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad was completed in 1874. With the completion of the E&P and later the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway to West Point, goods could easily be moved from the packet boats to the rail lines. As a result, increasing amount of industry and commerce began to center on West Point (Briggs 1955:35). It was also at this time that the business section which had centered on the river, slowly began to spread toward the depot. The chief business street then was Fourth Street, from the boat landing to the depot (Briggs 1955: 54).

In 1874, the Cecilian Branch of the E&P Railroad reached West Point. A draw-bridge which allowed passage of boats under its span during high water was erected across the Salt River. In 1932 a new Illinois Central Railroad bridge was built across the Salt River and the old draw bridge was destroyed, the middle pier of the original bridge is still in use, however **(8)**.

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In the early 1900's, with the advent of the automobile, agitation began for improved roads, and as better roads were built, the demand grew for a bridge over the Salt River. The Lincoln Bridge was dedicated in 1914. The completion of the bridge brought a boom to the local economy. Numerous gas stations, with their auxiliary services, meant new fields of employment (48, 83). It carried U.S. 31-W, now the Dixie Highway, until 1943 when a new bridge was built across the Salt River (107). The State Highway Department honored West Point's founder by naming the 832-foot, four lane highway bridge "The James Young Memorial Bridge." The Highway Department erected a bronze plaque which reads, "Named in honor of the Pioneer Kentuckian who was a leader in establishing the first highway between Louisville and Nashville."

Shortly after the coming of the railroads, the telegraph and telephone lines followed. The first wire connections into West Point was provided by the Cumberland Telephone Company and the Postal Telegraph Co., who inaugurated service in 1890. The Southern Bell Telephone Company's exchange was located for a number of years in the **K & I Building (9)**, a two-story brick structure with corner entrance and segmental arched openings (Briggs 1955:38).

Of all the events, both natural and man made, none have affected West Point any more than the establishment of Fort Knox nearby. Fort Knox's history can be traced back to 1903. In that year the army leased land in the immediate vicinity of West Point on which to hold training maneuvers. After the 1903 maneuvers, however, the military moved out of the area not to return until the outbreak of World War I, when the army purchased thousands of acres in the area

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and established a training camp. The town of West Point commenced to boom when the troops began to arrive. Most of the construction was in the form of residences built to house the rapid growing population.

In May 1918 the army leased the old **Ditto-Lansdale House (5)** and established a recreation center. A huge addition to the building served as a dance hall. The bill authorizing the establishment of Camp Knox was passed by Congress in 1918, less than a month before the end of World War I. Soon after, the main portion of the camp was moved to Stithton, where the present Fort Knox is located. Camp Knox was converted to a permanent camp and renamed Fort Knox in 1933 (Briggs 1955:41).

In 1913 and 1914, another construction boom hit West Point when the Government Locks and Dam were built on the Ohio River a few miles below town. In 1940 a huge expansion program was commenced at Fort Knox and West Point was bulging with construction workers.

In 1943, a fire resulted in a complete loss of the Williams Hotel and business block, across the street from the West Point Bank. Also in 1943, the new highway bridge across the Salt River was completed and the new highway bypass around West Point was placed in service.

The water works **(13)** building was built by the Public Works Administration in 1939. The brick structure rests on a high concrete foundation and is capped by a flat roof with parapet.

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Being a river town, West Point has suffered numerous floods, the highest floods occurred in 1832, 1883, 1884, 1913, 1937, 1945 and 1948. During the 1884 flood, Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, was in charge of relief work in West Point. It was during this flood that Water Street which was lined with large homes fell into the river. It was the 1937 flood, however, that caused the greatest destruction to the town. According to historian Charles Briggs, there were only eight homes that did not have water on their second floor, and at least half of the houses were washed away or at least washed from their foundation.

Sometime around 1820, the Union Church, the first church building, was constructed in West Point. The church was located on the site of the present Christian Church (15). The original brick structure was replaced in 1854 by a frame church. Until the turn of the twentieth century, the Union Church was the center of all religious activity. The Methodist, Baptist, and Christian denominations all worshiped in the Union Church Building. In 1903, the Methodist were the first denomination to construct their own building (29). The brick church is a side-steeple plan. The entrance is in the steeple. The spire is 4-sided and the square tower is pierced by a louvered lantern. A large gothic window pierces the facade. In 1904, the Baptist followed the Methodist's lead and constructed their own church (30). The Baptist church is a brick, center-steeple plan structure. The 4-sided spire has a flared base. The square tower is pierced by a pointed louvered lantern. The pointed arch entrance is located in the steeple. All windows are pointed arch. The Christian Church continued to use the old Union Church building until 1929 when it was destroyed by fire. A new brick

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church was constructed soon after (15). The Colonial Revival brick structure has a stepped gable which is repeated in the small porch. The West Point Catholic Church was erected around the start of World War I (20). It is an unusual Craftsman style structure with a side entrance and a modified H-plan. The First Baptist Church (26) was erected in 1894 to serve West Point's African American population. Like the white Baptist Church, it is a central steeple plan structure. It has a 4-sided spire with a flared base, eave returns, and entrance in the steeple with a pointed arch opening. The Brown Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church (27) was built in about 1930, however, the congregation ran into financial trouble and the spire of the brick side-steeple church was never completed. The two congregations consolidated after the 1937 flood and the brick Methodist building was sold (Briggs 1955:93-102).

One of the oldest cemeteries located near West Point is the Young Family cemetery (32). It seems appropriate that the small cemetery is sandwiched between the Railroad Bridge and the James Young Memorial Bridge, named in honor of the town's founder who is buried in the cemetery. The oldest stone dates to 1829.

From its founding as an Ohio River port, West Point has been a transportation hub. Unlike many communities that flourished when a specific mode of transportation was in its prime only to dwindle when a newer method of transportation replaced the old, West Point was able to keep abreast of changes in the field of transportation and its related services. As a result, this small river town has, from the Civil War until today, provided important services for military operations taking place in the area. The West Point

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Historic District materially reflects this history. For this reason, the West Point Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a significant example of a small river town that evolved into a rail and land transportation hub and as a result contributed to the county's transportation and military history. It is a property type that is important in the historic context of "Transportation and Military History in Hardin County, 1796-1943".

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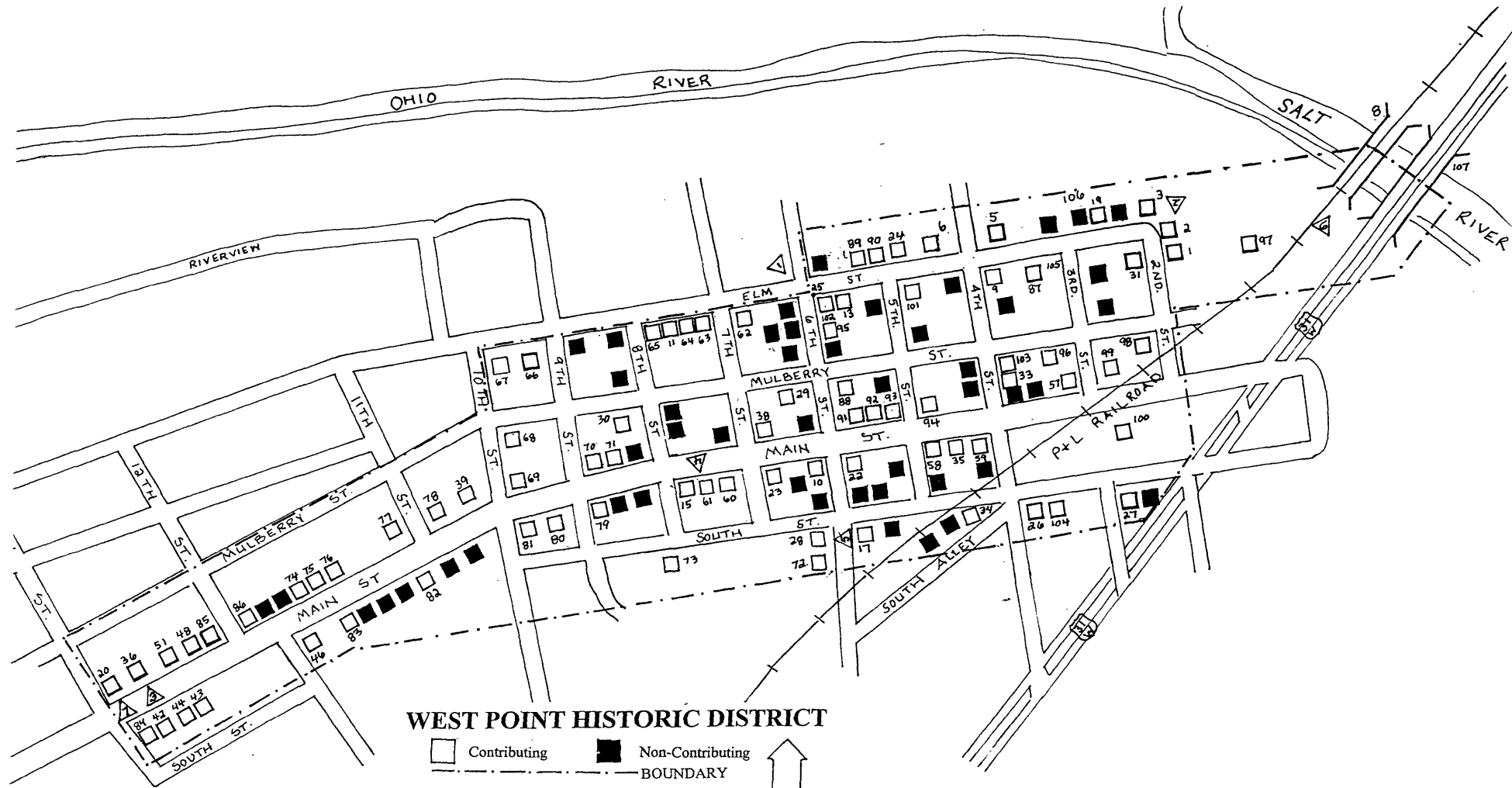
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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes a significant concentration of the buildings, sites and structures that maintain historic integrity and that were a part of West Point during the period of significance. The eastern boundary is established by the Salt River and 2nd Street. The southern boundary is established by the southern property line of the structures and sites fronting South Street up to 6th Street and the southern property line of lots fronting Main Street from 10th Street to 13th Street. The western boundary is established by 13th Street from the southern property line of lots fronting Main Street to Mulberry Street and 10th Street from Mulberry to Elm. The northern boundary is established by Mulberry Street from 13th Street to 10th Street, Elm Street from 10th Street to 4th Street and the northern property line of structures and sites from 4th street to the Salt River.

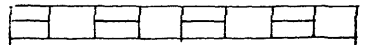
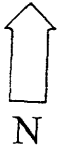


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