

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **AUG 26 1988**

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common Hardin County Multiple Resource Area - Partial Inventory

2. Location

street & number N/A N/A not for publication

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of

state Kentucky code 021 county Hardin code 093

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<u>N/A</u> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
Multiple Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - See continuation sheet

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hardin County Courthouse

street & number Public Square

city, town Elizabethtown state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory has this property been determined eligible? N/A yes no

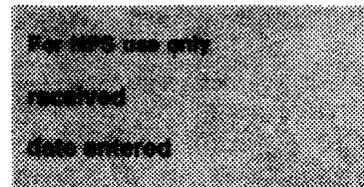
date 1982-1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

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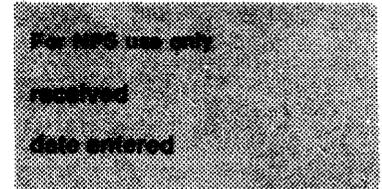
Property Owner List

Hardin County

1. HD-1 - Stark House William B. Lewis: Route 1, Glendale, Ky 42740
2. HD-2 - Blue Ball Church Congregation, c/o Pastor Mark Fisher: Route 3, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
3. HD-3 - Bland-Overall House Lewis Gray: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
4. HD-4 - John Bland House Mary Mason Estate: Route 1, Sonora, KY 42776
5. HD-5 - Chestnut Grove Robert Cates Wade: Route 2, Box 497, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
6. HD-7 - Maplehurst Robert Cates Wade: Route 2, Box 497, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
7. HD-8 - William Bland House Mrs. Luther Gorin: Route 1, Box 208, Glendale, KY, 42740
8. HD-9 - Maple Hill Mrs. Mildred Crain: P.O. Box 92, Glendale, KY 42740
9. HD-10 - W. Sprigg House J. M. Vertrees: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
10. HD-11 - Smith's Mill J.E. Miles, Jr.: Route 2, Box 460, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
11. HD-12 - S. McDougal House J. David Simcoe: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
12. HD-13 - H. Hamilton House Billy L. Hall: 4821 Imperial Terrace, Louisville, KY 40216
13. HD-15 - Haycraft Inn Mr. J.J. Holloway: 2315 S. Wilson Rd., Radcliff, KY 40160
14. HD-16 - Hazel Hill Mrs M.D. Nicely: P.O. Box 276, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
15. HD-22 - A. Monin House Harold Monin: Address not listed
16. HD-27 - Cpt. V. Meter House William H. Jenkins: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
17. HD-52 - Phillips House Mrs. Eunice Dwight: 507 W. Tenth Street, Amarillo, Texas 79101
18. HD-60 - Col. J. Raine Hse. William Chenault Estate: C/O Mrs. C. Copelin, Sonora, KY 42776
19. HD-62 - Nolin Bank Company Frank Vinson: Route 1, Box 153, Sonora KY 42776
20. HD-74 - Stader Hotel L.C. Yates: 104 E. Main St., Vine Grove, KY 40175
21. HD-118 - Brackett House Uella Brackett: Route 2, Box 227-B, Upton, KY 42784
22. HD-122 - Tichenor House Jack Patterson: Eldorado St., Sonora, KY 42776
23. HD-123 - Ashe House Harvey Taylor: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740

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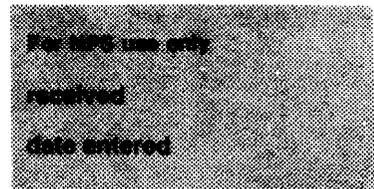
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- 24. HD-152 - Heller Hotel Hannah Brown: 901 Dogwood Circle, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 25. HD-153 - W. Skees House Ron Sallengs: Route 4, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 26. HD-162 - Zach.Riney House Marguerite Allen: Box 51, Rineyville, KY 40162
 - 27. HD-165 - Hagan House Mr. Wayne G. Overall: Route 2, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 28. HD-171 - White Mills White Mills Christian Assembly: Box 12, White Mills, KY 42788
 - 29. HD-172 - Richardson Hotel White Mills Christian Assembly: Box 12, White Mills, KY 42788
 - 30. HD-175 - Hatfield Hotel Scott Morrison: White Mills, KY 42788
 - 31. HD-177 - C.Carroll House Mrs M.J. Morrison: White Mills, KY 42788
 - 32. HD-187 - Stuart House Meadowview Farms, Inc. (Ray Mackey): Route 7, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 33. HD-189 - Richards/Hamm Hse Paul Denny Hamm: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
 - 34. HD-190 - Richards/Murray Hse General R. L. Murray: Route 7, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 35. HD-200 - Dr. Abel House H. McGuffin: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
 - 36. HD-208 - Melton House Mr. Leslie Wilmoth: Route 2, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 37. HD-220 - R. Skees House J. Peerce: Route 1, Glendale, KY 42740
 - 38. HD-222 - Chenault House R. Meredith: Route 1, Sonora, KY 42776
 - 39. HD-232 - Haynes/Mason Hse. Roy Owsley: 1005 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, KY 40205
 - 40. HD-255 - Hardin Sprgs. Schl. Bill Gray: Leitchfield, KY 42754
 - 41. HD-323 - Nall House Mrs. L. Douglas: Route 10, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
 - 42. HD-328 - Penniston House J.E. Cralle: Route 1, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- West Point
- 43. HDWP-5 - Prewitt House Samuel Coody: 306 Elm St, West Point, KY 40177
 - 44. HDWP-6 - Judge Fisher Hse Mable Withers Lake: 404 Elm St., West Point, KY 40177
 - 45. HDWP-9 - KY & IN Bank Mrs. R. Butterworth: 13500 Horncastle Way, Valley Station, KY 40272
 - 46. HDWP-19 - Ditto House Walter Warman: 204 Elm St. West Point, KY 40177
 - 47. HDWP-34 - West Point Hotel Blanche Greer & Audrey Demaree: 401 South St. West Point, KY 40177

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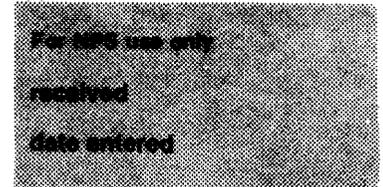
Elizabethtown

- 48. HDE-5 - S. Rawlings House Rena Parks: 811 N. Main St. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 49. HDE-6 - Christ Episcopal Ch. Congregation, 212 Poplar St. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 50. HDE-7 - Pusey House M. Kaplan & J. Kelly: 204 N. Mulberry & 115 W. Poplar
- 51. HDE-9 - Larue/Layman House James Kelly: 115 W. Poplar St., Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 52. HDE-11 - E. McKinney House Mrs. J.W. Hodges: 218 W. Poplar St. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 53. HDE-12 - Wintersmith House J.L. Duncan: 221 W. Poplar St. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 54. HDE-13 - S.B. Thomas Hse. Mrs. F. Brewer est.: c/o John Scott, 117 W. Dixie Blvd, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 55. HDE-14 - P. Arnold House L. Hornback: 308 Edgewood Dr. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 56. HDE-17 - W. Wilson House John J. Scott: 200 Logan Ave., Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 57. HDE-18 - J. Helm House Mr. W. Harris: 210 Helm Av. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 58. HDE-20 - Maj. B. Helm Hse. Mr. H. Bird: 238 Helm Av. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 59. HDE-21 - 1st Pres. Church Congregation: 212 W. Dixie Av. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 60. HDE-24 - Embry Chapel Address: 117 N. Mulberry St. Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 61. HDE-48 - Morrison Lodge Joe Pepper: P.O. Box 36, Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 62. HDE-50 - May House John Dorough: 201 N. Main St., Elizabethtown, KY 42701.
- 63. HDE-102 - Montgomery House Moore est.: 414 Central Ave., Elizabethtown, KY 42701.
- 64. HDE-183 - W. Bush House Freisur Reesor: 1927 Tunnell Hill Road, Elizabethtown, KY 42701.
- 65. HDE-206 - Kerrick House L.J. Kerrick: 604 N. Main St. Elizabethtown, Ky 42701
- 66. HDE-210 - Vertrees House L. Hart: 206 W. Poplar St., Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 67. HDE-212 - Robertson Hse. David Willmoth: 214 W. Poplar St., Elizabethtown, KY 42701
- 68. HDE-227 - Library Hardin County Library Board: c/o Brenda Macy, Hardin County Public Library, West Dixie, Elizabethtown, KY 42701

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69. HDE-378 - Bond House

R. E. Diehl: 317 College St., Elizabethtown,
KY 42701

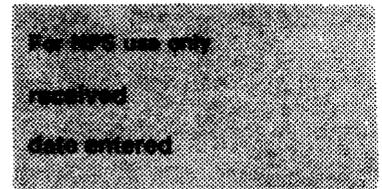
Glendale Historic District

Map and Parcel

1. 190-30-01-011 James and Idell Sego: Glendale, KY 42740
2. 190-30-01-012 Diddle & Robert Monin: Glendale, KY 42740
3. 190-30-01-010 Michael G. Miller: P.O. Box 172, Glendale,
KY 42740
4. 190-30-01-009 Riedel & Jessie Vance: 7249 New Glendale
Road, Glendale, KY 42740
5. 190-30:01-008 Phyllis J. Bergenson: P.O. Box 151, Glendale,
KY 42740
6. 190-30-01-007 Larry & Eleanor Brawner: Route 1, Glendale,
KY 42470
7. 190-30-01-006 Edward and Sharon Philpott: Glendale, KY
42470
8. 190-30-01-005 Edward Philpott & Hardin Hatfield: P.O. Box
43, Glendale, KY 42740
9. 190-30-01-004 J.R. & Mary Knight: P.O. Box 55, Glendale,
KY 42740
10. 190-30-01-003 Donald & Bettye Baumgardner: Box 81,
Glendale KY 42740
11. 190-30-01-002 Harvey & Sue Thompson: Route 1, Glendale,
KY 42740
12. 190-30-01-001 Edwin Loving: Glendale, KY 42740
13. 190-30-02-001 Thomas & Mary Hardy: P.O. Box 66, Glendale,
KY 42740
14. 190-30-02-002 Gary Dale Leasor: 7706 Westbourne Ct.,
Sylvania, OH 43560
15. 190-30-02-003 Wallace & Jean Reid: 9806 Vieux Carre,
Louisville, KY 40223
16. 190-30-02-025 Verna & Carl Monin: Glendale, KY 42740
17. 190-30-02-026 Mark and Juanita Wigginton: Route 2, Box 4,
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
18. 190-30-02-027 Mike & Imogene Hagen: Glendale, KY 42740
19. 190-30-02-028 Anthony & Tameria Owen: P.O. Box 57,
Glendale, KY 42740
20. 190-30-02-029 Marjorie Miller Gearheard: P.O. Box 44,
Glendale, KY 42740
21. 190-30-02-030 Prudie Goodman: Glendale, KY 42740
22. 190-30-02-031 Jean Noble: P.O. Box 153, Glendale, KY 42740

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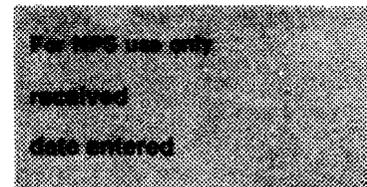
- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 23. 190-30-00-013 | James D. Sego: Glendale, KY 42740 |
| 24. 190-30-00-014 | James D. Sego: Glendale, KY 42740 |
| 25. 190-30-00-016 | Jerry & Virginia Walker: P.O. Box 154,
Glendale, KY 42740 |
| 26. 190-30-00-017 | Homer McGuffin: Glendale, KY 42740 |
| 27. 190-30-00-018 | Hardin Hatfield: Glendale, KY 42740 |
| 28. 190-30-00-003 | Glendale Methodist Church: Glendale, Ky
42740 |
| 29. 190-30-00-004 | Louise & Anna Diddle: Glendale, KY 42740 |
| 30. 190-10-00-009 | Glendale Christian Church: Glendale, KY
42740 |

Vine Grove Historic District

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 118-40-02-38
219-221 W. Main St. | Joseph and Anetta Brown: 225 W. Main St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 2. 118-40-02-39
217 W. Main St. | Joseph and Anetta Brown: 225 W. Main St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 3. 118-40-02-40
213 W. Main St. | Joseph and Anetta Brown: 225 W. Main St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 4. 118-40-02-41
205 W. Main St. | Kay and Karren Anthony: 211 Main Street,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 5. 118-40-02-42
201 W. Main St. | City of Vine Grove: City Hall, Vine Grove,
KY 40175 |
| 6. 118-40-02-43
127 W. Main St. | Deward Lee and Robert Vinton: P.O. Box 424,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 7. 118-40-02-44
123 W. Main St. | Farmers Bank of Vine Grove: 123 W. Main St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175. |
| 8. 118-40-06-005
218 W. Main St. | Vine Grove Body Shop, c/o Jack Moss: 218 W.
Main St., Vine Grove, KY 40175. |
| 9. 118-40-06-005
214-16 W. Vine St. | Vine Grove Body Shop, c/o Jack Moss: 218 W.
Vine St., Vine Grove, KY 40175. |
| 10. 118-40-06-005
212 W. Main St. | Vine Grove Body Shop, c/o Jack Moss: 218 W.
Main St., Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 11. 118-40-06-006
208 W. Main St. | Thurman Witten: Box 567, Vine Grove, KY
40175 |
| 12. 118-40-06-007
206 W. Main St. | Thurman Witten: Box 567, Vine Grove, KY
40175. |
| 13. 118-40-06-008
200-204 W. Main St. | Thurman Witten: Box 567, Vine Grove, KY
40175. |
| 14. 118-40-07-009
126 W. Main St. | Alan and Janice Seymour: 304 Exler Road,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |

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|--|--|
| 15. 118-40-07-008
124 W. Main St. | Arthur E. Warren: 401 Locust St., Vine Grove,
KY 40175 |
| 16. 118-40-07-007
120 W. Main St. | Lee and Vinton Plumbing and Heating: P.O.
Box 424, Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 17. 118-40-07-006
116-118 W. Main St. | Vine Grove Lodge F & AM: 120 E. Main St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 18. 118-40-07-005
114 W. Main St. | Gerald and Judith Deom: 114 W. Main St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 19. 118-40-07-004
110-12 W. Main St. | Edward and Dorothy Hand: 1777 W. Vine St.,
Vine Grove, KY 40175 |
| 20. 118-40-07-003
106-108 W. Main St. | James Stovall: 101 W. Main St., Vine Grove,
KY 40175 |
| 21. 118-40-07-002
104 W. Main St. | James Stovall: 101 W. Main St., Vine Grove,
KY 40175 |
| 22. 118-40-07-001
Vacant lot | Christopher and Patricia Mayhew: 102 Taylor
Blvd., Vine Grove, KY 40175 |

Montgomery Avenue Historic District, Elizabethtown, KY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 220-40-08-031
624 Montgomery | Georgianne Egerton: 624 Montgomery Ave.,
Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |
| 2. 220-40-08-030
616 Montgomery | Claire Prichard: 616 Montgomery Ave.,
Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |
| 3. 220-40-08-029
614 Montgomery | Agnes Dougherty: 614 Montgomery,
Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |
| 4. 220-40-08-028
610 Montgomery | William and Janice Bailey: 610 Montgomery
Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |
| 5. 220-40-08-027
608 Montgomery | Harry and Barbara Lee: 608 Montgomery,
Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |
| 6. 220-40-08-026
606 Montgomery | James and Julie Henahan: 606 Montgomery,
Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |
| 7. 220-40-08-025
602 Montgomery | J.B. Walker est. c/o Citizens Fidelity Bank:
Dixie at Wall Street, Elizabethtown, KY 42701 |

Bethlehem Academy Historic District

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. All Buildings | Edith Ray, Route # 3, Elizabethtown, KY
42701. |
|------------------|---|

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hardin County Multiple Resource Area contains properties and districts significant in the growth and development of Hardin County, Kentucky. Hardin County is located along the western edge of Kentucky's Bluegrass region and it contains rich farmland, steep hills and wooded areas. Within the county is a great diversity of historical and architectural resources. This variety of resources includes the Ohio River port of West Point which was settled in the early 1800s, several railroad communities which evolved in the mid-1800s and 20th century towns such as Radcliffe which developed as a result of the establishment of Fort Knox. The county is one of the largest in the state and encompasses many different types of terrain.

Hardin County is bordered on the north by the Ohio River and the Salt River while the Rough River and Nolin River help form the southern boundary. Counties adjoining Hardin County include Meade, Breckinridge, Grayson, Hart, Larue, Nelson, Bullitt and Jefferson. The eastern and southern sections of the county contain rolling farmland and low hills. This section was one of the earliest settled in the county and it contains many early homes. The western and northern sections of the county are comprised of steeper hills and valleys. Much of the northeast section of the county is incorporated by Fort Knox.

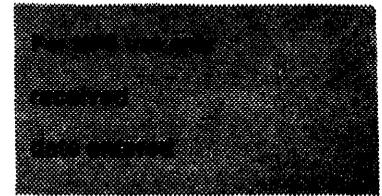
The nomination includes 82 contributing individual buildings and four historic districts. Of the 82 individual properties, 60 are located in the small communities and rural areas of the county while 22 are located in the county seat of Elizabethtown. Historic districts are located in the communities of Glendale, Vine Grove and Elizabethtown. Another historic district encompasses the site of the Bethlehem Academy, an important 19th century educational institution. Sites include commercial, residential, religious and governmental properties significant in the growth and development of the county.

Hardin County contains a wide range of architectural styles which are represented in the nomination. The oldest homes in the county are log structures built prior to 1850. These are primarily single and double log pen structures with detailing and characteristics common to Kentucky. Other early buildings include brick and frame residences from the early 1800s with simple Federal or Greek Revival characteristics. These early homes are located primarily in the southern and eastern sections of the county which contain rich farmland. Other notable early 19th century buildings are to be found in the oldest communities such as Elizabethtown and West Point.

After the Civil War numerous communities grew and prospered along the route of the railroad lines in the state and many Victorian style residences and commercial buildings were constructed. New towns such as Glendale, Sonora and Vine Grove became thriving railroad communities with many frame and brick residences and commercial buildings built in Italianate, Queen Anne and Eastlake styles. Elizabethtown became an important trading and rail center with a population of several thousand by 1900 and its older streets also display important examples of Victorian era architecture.

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In the early 20th century the character of the county was transformed with the creation of Fort Knox in the northern section of the county. Fort Knox encompassed a large section of Hardin County and caused the rapid growth of Radcliffe. By the mid-20th century Radcliffe had become the second largest community in the county and new economic development took place along the Dixie Highway between Radcliffe and Elizabethtown. Despite the construction of Interstate 65 along the eastern edge of the county, the Dixie Highway remains an important north/south highway in the state.

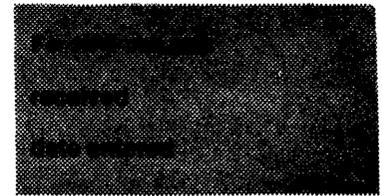
Today Hardin County is the fourth most populated county in the state and it is experiencing significant economic growth. The majority of this growth is occurring in and around Elizabethtown with little impact in the southern and western sections of the county. Much of the original farmland in the southern section of the county remains a rich farming area with little development. It is in this section of the county that the majority of rural historic sites are located. Old rail communities such as Glendale, Sonora and Vine Grove have also not changed significantly since the turn of the century.

Within Hardin County are a number of properties previously listed on the National Register. The majority of these are located in Elizabethtown and include the Brown-Pusey House, (NR 1974); First Baptist Church, (NR 1974); Helm Place, (NR 1976); and Hardin Thomas House, (NR 1973). Elizabethtown also contains a listed historic district, the Elizabethtown Courthouse Square and Commercial District, (NR 1980). Only two properties have been previously listed in the county. These are the James Young House in West Point, (NR 1978) and the John Hart House, (NR 1980) which burned in 1982.

Summary - Contributing and Non-Contributing Buildings

Historic District	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Vine Grove	18	3
Glendale	32	12
Montgomery Avenue	7	3
Bethlehem Academy	4	0
Individual Buildings	82	16
Totals for the M.R.A.	143	34

Also included in the nomination are three contributing sites (mill site and ruins of outbuildings) and two contributing structures (fences).

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Survey Methodology

Surveys of Hardin County and Elizabethtown were completed in 1982 and 1983 by representatives of the Kentucky Heritage Council in accordance with state survey guidelines. Each area of the county was traveled and buildings which possessed sufficient historical and architectural significance were surveyed. The survey process involved photographic documentation of the structure, architectural description, historical documentation where possible and precise mapping. This information was recorded on a Kentucky Historic Resources form and given a specific number in the state inventory.

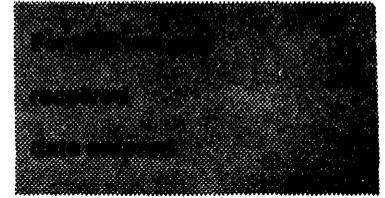
Following the fieldwork, additional historical research was conducted on individual sites and communities in the county. This research included the analysis of both primary and secondary sources as well as interviews with property owners and county historians. From this research a total of 826 properties were surveyed in the county. Of this total 405 were surveyed in the county seat of Elizabethtown and 55 were surveyed in the community of West Point. In 1985 a matching grant was awarded to the Hardin County Planning Commission by the Kentucky Heritage Council to publish a survey book detailing these sites. This book was printed in December of 1985 and contained photographs and information on over 200 properties.

Following the completion of the publication the Hardin County Planning Commission again received a matching grant to fund a Multiple Resource nomination for eligible properties in the county. To select the properties eligible for inclusion, the inventory files from 1982 and 1983 were examined and potential districts were studied. Representatives from the Kentucky Heritage Council participated in the review of the survey information and made recommendations for eligible properties. Of the 82 contributing properties deemed eligible, 22 are located in the county seat of Elizabethtown, 5 in the community of West Point with the remaining 55 located primarily in the eastern and southern sections of the county. A commercial historic district was identified in both Vine Grove and Glendale and a small residential district was identified in Elizabethtown. A district was also identified at the site of the Bethlehem Academy west of Elizabethtown.

The nomination for the Historic Resources of Hardin County, Partial Inventory, is primarily architectural in emphasis. It documents most properties significant for architectural reasons (criterion C). Buildings dating after c. 1935 are not nominated unless they represent obviously outstanding examples of recognizable styles since there exists limited context within which the more common recent styles can be evaluated. Although the area's major historical themes such as commerce, education, exploration/settlement, politics/government and transportation are represented by buildings and sites nominated under criterion A and B, the potential exists for identifying other such series or events or

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persons associated with these events and evaluating and nominating properties significant in their connections to them. Archaeological and other resources potentially eligible for their ability to convey information (criterion D) have not been evaluated and are not included in this inventory. The documentation for individual properties nominated here does not necessarily include all of the areas in which any given property may be significant.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1780-ca. 1935 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hardin County Multiple Resource Nomination contains eighty-two contributing individual properties and four historic districts of historical and architectural significance. The individual buildings include residential, governmental, religious and commercial buildings notable in the development of the county. The districts are composed of both residential and commercial structures in the communities of Glendale, Vine Grove and Elizabethtown. A small district also encompasses the site of Bethlehem Academy, an important 19th century educational institution. The properties in the nomination were built between 1780 and 1935 in a wide variety of architectural styles. These properties, combined with those presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, represent the majority of the historically and architecturally significant structures existing within Hardin County. The properties included in the nomination have been nominated under criteria A, B and C.

Hardin County Development 1780-1860

The area comprising present day Hardin County has long been frequented by prehistoric and native American peoples. At the time of its earliest settlement by white pioneers, the area was a favored hunting ground for the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Shawnee Indians, who also grew patches of corn in clearings. The first attempted exploration of the county was by a group of Virginians called the Shane, Sweeney and Company, led by Samuel Pearson. After exploring several sections of this region of Kentucky the party withdrew after hostile encounters with Indians and because of the approach of winter. Permanent settlement did not come until 1779 when a group led by land surveyor John Severns settled in the area known as Severns Valley. The valley was then densely forested with poplars, sugar maples, walnut trees and wild cherry trees; and it teemed with wild game. The settlers had numerous violent encounters with Indians who sought to protect their prized hunting grounds.

Early settlers traveled to this section of Kentucky by flat boat from Pennsylvania and Virginia while others traveled overland on the Wilderness Trail from North Carolina and Southern Virginia. The first large body of settlers was a group of about 100 led by Jacob Van Meter. Samuel Haycraft and Captain John Vertress were part of this group, which traveled down the Ohio River and joined the Severns group in 1779. Three forts were constructed in the valley, and the earliest homes lay clustered in and around the forts.

Kentucky became the Union's 15th state on June 1, 1792, and Hardin County was formed that same year, encompassing an area 140 miles long and 50 miles wide. The county was named in honor of Colonel John Hardin, a pioneer of

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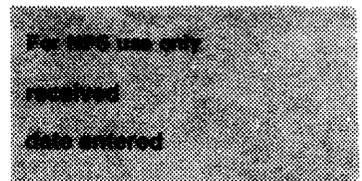
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Nelson County who was killed by Indians while on a peace mission in Ohio. Hardin, Breckenridge, Larue, Daviess, and Meade Counties were part of this area, as were parts of Hart, Grayson, Ohio and Edmundson Counties.

County court was first held the following year in the home of Issac Hynes, who was appointed sheriff. That same year Colonel Andrew Hynes laid out streets and a public square. He set aside 30 acres for public buildings, and he offered half-acre lots for sale. Hynes' tiny community became present-day Elizabethtown, named for Hynes' wife, Elizabeth Warford Hynes. In 1795 a log courthouse was constructed and several log residences and shops were built around the public square. In 1801 Elizabethtown had its first brickyard and a substantial brick courthouse was erected in 1806. Five years later the town had grown to 300 people, and had built its first schoolhouse.

Another early settlement, Pitts Point, flourished due to the development of a nearby salt mine, from which the Salt River took its name. With the development of steamboat trade, Pitts Point boomed. It was later purchased for the expansion of Fort Knox. Another important early settlement was West Point on the Ohio River. The first post office in the county was established here in 1819 and it became a thriving river port town. The James Young House (HDWP-2, NR 1978) is one of the earliest brick houses constructed in the county and it served as an inn for river travelers for many years.

Farming was the chief occupation for settlers in the county during its formative years. Most farms were small plots of one hundred acres or less with corn, wheat and tobacco the major crops. To grind corn and wheat grist mills were constructed. The first recorded mill was built in Elizabethtown in 1796 by Thomas Lincoln for Samuel Haycraft. Most mills were located along the Nolin River and ground grain into flour for area farmers. Among them was the mill of "Miller Jake" or Captain Jacob Van Meter, whose home is one of the oldest standing in the county (HD-27). No original mill building remains in the county but the ruins of the ca. 1840 White Mill (HD-171) display an intact race and dam.

The earliest transportation routes were waterways, but as the area developed roads were built such as the Salt River Road established in 1829 connecting West Point to Greenville and Bowling Green. This was a major route for goods and livestock traveling to West Point, Louisville and Brandenburg. James Young of West Point later developed the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, which became the route for Samuel Beale Thomas' stage coach line. The Turnpike followed much of the route of the present-day Dixie Highway or 31W. The Haycraft Inn (HD-15) built in 1814 was an important stop for travelers in the early years of the turnpike.

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As the danger from Indian attack was reduced Hardin County pioneers were able to move farther from fortified positions. They began to establish homesteads in the Severns Valley, Youngers Creek area and other sections of the county. Some of the earliest homes built in the county were the Adam Monin House (HD-22) and the Jacob Van Meter House (HD-27). These early homes were primarily of log construction and most surviving examples are in the western and southwestern sections of the county. Many, of course, were torn down, built over, or covered with clapboard as soon as their owners became more prosperous. The majority of the log houses recorded during the survey were large, two-story structures. Many different log building designs were built in the county which are typical patterns found in Kentucky.

The William Skees House (HD-153) and the Nall House (HD-323) are good examples of early 19th century log construction. Both houses are large two-story structures with the exterior covered with weatherboard and the original open breezeway enclosed. These log buildings are symmetrical in form with both pens having exterior brick or stone chimneys. Other early double pen examples of this design are the William Tichenor House (HD-122) and Melton House (HD-208).

Another common form of log residential construction in the county include double pen variations reflective of the hall and parlor plan. One of the most notable early log structures is the Jacob Van Meter House (HD-27) which was built in essentially a double pen design. One of the log pens was subdivided into two rooms. The house featured a massive brick chimney and although in poor condition the Jacob Van Meter House is an imposing log structure. Another double pen design log building is the Haynes Mason House (HD-232) which displays much of its original detailing. Notable single pen and saddlebag forms are rare in the county. Most early log homes were built with the logs exposed on the interior or with early lathe and plaster walls. Many of the original firelace mantles exist with simple reeded or fluted designs. Staircases are simple in design with little embellishment of the newel posts and balusters.

The first substantial brick houses in the county were built in simple variations of the Federal style. These homes were built from the 1790s until the 1840s and exhibit details such as Flemish bond brick construction, rows of corbelled brick at the cornice or roofline and jack arching over the doors and windows. The best example of this style in the county is the James Young House in West Point (HD WP-2) which displays an original elliptical fanlight over the doorway. Built in 1797, the house was listed individually on the National Register in 1978. Few homes in the county display the fanlight transom typically found in the Federal style doorways with rectangular sidelights and transoms much more common. Interiors of these homes often retain decorative mantles with sunburst motifs and fluted or reeded woodwork. Many also retain original staircases and woodwork reflective of the Federal period.

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Brick Federal influenced houses in Hardin County represent many common types of floor plans. The ca. 1812 Daniel Brackett House (HD-118) is the best example of double cell, (two rooms of equal size) construction in the county. Examples of single cell, or one room, construction are rare but this arrangement can be seen in the original section of the Haycraft Inn (HD-15) prior to additions. The ca. 1830 Chenault House (HD-222) was originally constructed in the hall and parlor plan (two rooms of unequal size) but was altered into a central passage plan later in the century. West Point contains several early brick homes including the double pile side passage plan Abraham Ditto House (HDWP-19) built ca. 1823 and the central passage plan Ditto-Prewitt House built ca. 1820 (HDWP-5).

Many of these early brick homes were later enlarged with one or two-story brick or frame additions. While the Haycraft Inn shows a lateral addition almost all other additions to early Federal influenced homes were at the rear of the structure resulting in ell or T-plan designs. Stone buildings in the county are very rare with the Morrison House (HD-23) the best remaining example. The Morrison House was listed individually on the National Register in 1985. The Hamilton House displays a stone icehouse but other stone buildings have been razed or significantly altered in the county.

In addition to substantial brick homes built in the county, Elizabethtown emerged as the dominant community in the county in the early 19th century with many fine homes constructed by a rising merchant class. By 1820, Elizabethtown possessed a post office, bank and was a thriving community of several hundred persons. As the wealth of the town grew, substantial frame and brick homes began to replace earlier log structures. These homes reflected the Federal style in their simple appearance and refined detailing. Early brick Federal influenced homes include the Benjamin Helm House (HDE-20) and John B. Helm House (HDE-18). Both homes feature fanlight transoms over the doors and ornate Federal style woodwork. The Helm family was one of the most notable in Elizabethtown with Benjamin Helm serving as county surveyor and trustee of the town and John B. Helm was an important attorney in the city.

Other notable Federal influenced structures in Elizabethtown include the Brown-Pusey House (HDE-3, NR 1974), and Lion Hotel (HDE-2, NR 1980). Another important home was the Horatio Wintersmith House (HD-12) which was constructed by noted builder John Y. Hill. The Samuel Thomas House, built in 1842, was the home of Samuel Thomas, one of the wealthiest businessman of the county and a leader in establishing county transportation systems. All of these homes were built in central passage plans with later additions located on the rear facades.

In 1835, the first recorded map of Elizabethtown was made which detailed the courthouse square and adjacent streets and blocks. While Elizabethtown and

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West Point flourished other communities such as Howe Valley, Old Stephensburg and Younger Creek developed into small farming crossroads. Large amounts of the county were devoted to farmland, especially in the more fertile southern and eastern sections of the county. Population in the county increased to over 16,000 by 1840. Area congregations also built a number of new churches in these years such as the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and Blue Ball Baptist Church (HD-2). The Blue Ball Baptist Church was organized and built in 1849 and is one of the oldest standing churches in the county.

Educational institutions also had their origin in these years. One of the major schools in the county was the Bethlehem Academy (HD-19) founded five miles from Elizabethtown in 1830. The school was originally located in the George Helm House and several additions were added over the next several decades. The school was an important Catholic boarding school for girls and it remained in operation until 1959. Although altered, this complex of buildings is the only remaining educational institute from this period.

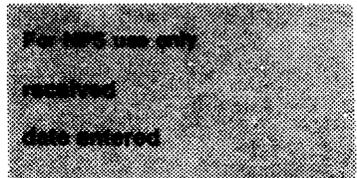
The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, (L&N), began a line through the county in 1853. By the time the railroad was completed, Elizabethtown had been established as a leading commercial center of the region and new communities such as Glendale and Sonora developed along the railroad line. Samuel Haycraft and John L. Helm of Elizabethtown were instrumental in bringing the railroad through the county, and Helm became its first president. The coming of the railroad had a great effect on the population and economic growth of the county in the late 19th century.

Along the route of the railroads numerous new communities evolved which served as rail centers for area farmers and merchants. The most important of these were Glendale, Sonora and Upton. Glendale was founded in 1859 and became an important trading community for the rich farms of the region. South of Glendale the community of Sonora was formed the same year and along the southern edge of the county was Upton. Upton was named for the Upton family who sold the land to the L&N and it too would thrive in the late 19th century.

Hardin County has few homes built displaying the Greek Revival style. Temple forms and columned porch forms are all absent in the county. Perhaps the best original example of the Greek Revival style was the John B. Helm House (HDE-23, NR 1976) but this home has been extensively altered. The Greek Revival style is found primarily reflected in vernacular homes of the 1850s and 1860s through window, door and interior designs. Frame residences such as the the two-story frame ca. 1860 William Sprigg House (HD-10) display transoms, sidelights and interior woodwork derivative of the Greek Revival period.

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The best remaining brick homes with simple Greek Revival influenced detailing include ca. 1848 Hazel Hill (HD-16), the ca. 1854 Abel House (HD-200) and ca. 1850 William Bland House (HD-8). All three of these homes have Greek Revival influenced entrances and interior woodwork. They are central passage plan houses of six and seven course common bond brick. The John Hart House (HD-14) had a fine Greek Revival interior, unfortunately destroyed in a 1982 fire. The John Richards House (HD-26) and Slaughter House (HD-228) also displayed notable Greek Revival detailing but both are now in ruins.

The Gothic Revival style is also rare in the county with the Christ Episcopal Church (HDE-6) the most intact example of this style. This church features casement windows with label hood molding and eave vergeboard. The influence of the Gothic and Greek Revival styles can be seen in limited fashion on other buildings in Elizabethtown but simple frame and brick homes in central passage plans were the dominant house form in the city before the Civil War.

The Civil War

The Civil War caused a division of sympathies among Hardin County residents. Some prominent residents, including John L. Helm, Alfred Brown, A. H. Cunningham and S.J. Poston, were jailed for their Confederate sympathies. Prominent citizen Ben Hardin Helm joined the Confederate forces and rose to rank of Brigadier General before being killed at the Battle of Chickamauga. Hardin County sent soldiers into both armies and the war deeply divided families and friends.

The L&N Railroad was a strategic transportation line for the Union army and it was the target for several Confederate raids during the war. In December of 1862 John Hunt Morgan's raiders captured the town of Upton and his telegraph operator sent misleading information about Morgan's whereabouts to Federal officials. Morgan later went on to capture the garrison at Nolin before moving on Elizabethtown. After shelling the town the Union troops surrendered and Morgan proceeded to capture and burn several important bridges north of Elizabethtown.

A second major raid on the railroad was mounted in 1864 by Confederate troops under the command of General H.B. Lyons. Lyons captured a train at Nolin station and later successfully attacked and captured Elizabethtown. Lyons retreated from the county after burning several bridges and railroad buildings.

In addition to the fighting in the county several other sites are associated with the war. In October of 1861 a training camp for Union forces called Camp Nevin was established near Nolin. New troops were trained here during the winter and spring of 1862. The nearby Adam Monin House (HD-22) served as the headquarters for General L.H. Rousseau during the existence of the camp. West

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After 1860 many of the houses built in Elizabethtown and the surrounding county were designed in the Italianate style. This style is characterized by rounded arch windows, wide eaves with decorative brackets, and bay windows. Several fine examples of this ornate style are extant in the county, among them Maple Hill (HD-9), Maplehurst (HD-7), and Chestnut Grove (HD-5). A number of other houses of the period, while not possessing elaborate Italianate detailing, display this influence in their decorative eave brackets and arched windows such as the Stark House (HD-1), Bland-Overall House (HD-3), John D. Bland House (HD-4), John Stuart House (HD-187) and George Washington Smith House (HD-11). All of these homes were built in the rich farming region around Glendale and Sonora in the southern part of the county. They are all substantial two-story brick homes and were built by the wealthiest farmers of the county during these years.

In addition to the large two-story brick Italianate influenced homes several notable one-story brick homes were constructed in the southern part of the county. These include the Ashe House (HD-123) and the two homes built by the Richards family (HD-189 -190). Italianate influenced buildings were also built in the prosperous railroad towns such as the Josiah Phillips House (HD-52) and John Raine House (HD-60) in Sonora and Stader Hotel in Vine Grove. Substantial brick and frame Italianate commercial buildings also were constructed in the railroad communities, most notably in Glendale, Vine Grove and Sonora.

The Italianate style was also quite popular in Elizabethtown. In the downtown area numerous Italianate commercial buildings were constructed on the town square after the 1869 fire. Several fine examples such as the Gilded Age building facing the courthouse were built in the 1870s and 1880s. Residential areas along Poplar and Main became the centers for new construction in these decades and these streets were the addresses for Elizabethtown's growing merchant class. Good examples from this period are the Dr. Robert B. Pusey House (HDE-7), Philip Arnold House (HDE-14), Samuel Robertson House (HDE-212), William Wilson House (HDE-17) and the remodeled Larue-Layman House (HDE-9). The influential Montgomery family built several fine houses along the railroad line on what was to become Montgomery Avenue.

A temporary setback to the county and Elizabethtown was recorded in 1882 when the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad moved their shops to Paducah after disputes over the bonding of the railroad. Approximately 500 people moved away from Elizabethtown soon after and it was several more years until the city's bonded debt from the railroad was eliminated. In addition to the problems due to the railroad a flood in 1884 caused severe damage to West Point. Clara Barton and the Red Cross set up headquarters in the Young House to aid victims of the flood.

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Late Victorian styles such as the Queen Anne, Eastlake and Second Empire styles were built primarily in Elizabethtown between 1870 and 1900 with few examples in the county. Most residences built in the county and small towns in the late 19th century are vernacular folk forms with Eastlake and Queen Anne influences especially milled decoration beneath roof eaves and along porches. The best examples of these style were built in Elizabethtown. While high style forms of these styles are few, many homes of the period feature this late Victorian detailing. The W.T. Kerrick House (HDE-206) is one of the more distinguished late 19th century homes in Elizabethtown due to its large central tower. Queen Anne cottages were built along many major streets such as North Main. No high style example of the Second Empire exists but the David L. May House (HDE-50) displays the traditional Mansard roof of this style. An excellent example of this style was the Colonel James B. Payne House on West Dixie Avenue but this home has been demolished. The Victorian Romanesque style is also represented in two churches of the period, the remodeled First Presbyterian Church (HDE-21) and the Embury Methodist Church (HDE-24).

In the small towns along the L&N line a core of commercial buildings arose along the main streets of communities such as Upton, Sonora and Glendale. These commercial buildings were generally one or two stories in height and were built in the commercial Italianate, Queen Anne or vernacular forms of the period. These stores often had a storefront with large display windows and decorative metal work or woodwork on the upper facade. Glendale contains an especially intact commercial area, including the Glendale Bank, Stuart Store and Goff Store. Another fine row can be found in Vine Grove where a substantial commercial area evolved by 1900.

For a time during the early 20th century, several Hardin County communities prospered enough to support banks. Bank buildings were often the most substantial structures in the commercial areas such as the Kentucky and Indiana Bank in West Point (HDWP-9). Nolin possesses a fine Victorian Romanesque style bank building (HD-62). In addition to banks, large hotels were constructed in these communities to serve rail passengers. The Heller Hotel in Cecilia (HD-152) and the Stader Hotel in Vine Grove (HD-74) are good examples of the vernacular hotel buildings constructed at the turn of the century. These hotels remained in operation in the early 19th century until the decline of passenger rail traffic.

Other notable hotels were constructed at White Mills, which was a popular tourist destination during the early 20th century. Swimming and bathing in the Nolin River and cave exploration attracted large numbers of visitors and after 1900 two large hotels were built to take advantage of the tourist trade. The Richardson Hotel (HD-172) and Hatfield Hotel (HD-175) are both reminders of this resort community's heyday between 1900 and 1930. In addition to the hotels, the Dr. Clyde Carroll home and office (HD-177) reflects the commerce which grew to serve visitors who came to improve their health.

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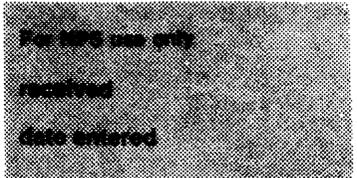
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courts, restaurants and service stations arose in Radcliff, Elizabethtown and smaller towns such as Upton. In Elizabethtown many streets became paved and new subdivisions were established. The popular Bungalow and Arts and Crafts styles became the established residential forms in the city and county by 1925. These houses were often ordered from architects' catalogs or pattern books. The best example of these styles is the J. Roy Bond House (HDE-378) built in 1914. This house displays Tudor Revival detailing on the exterior while the interior has excellent Arts and Crafts woodwork. Bungalows can be found on many of Elizabethtown's streets which were developed in the 1920s.

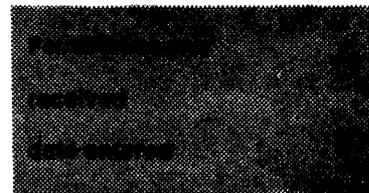
During the Depression growth in the county slowed but the increasing use of the Dixie Highway contributed to the economic health of the communities along its route. In 1933 the road was made into a three lane concrete highway throughout its length in the county. The paving of the Dixie Highway was one of several public works projects of the 1930s. A new post office was built in 1931 at the corner of Mulberry and W. Dixie (HDE-227) which was designed in a Colonial Revival style typical of post offices of the period. In 1932 a fire destroyed the old courthouse and a new Colonial Revival design by architect Thomas Nolin was dedicated on March 2, 1934. The fortunes of West Point declined with the Ohio River flood of 1937 which washed away over one-third of all buildings in the community. The entire community was submerged under water and many homes were never rebuilt.

Since 1940 Hardin County has become one of the fastest growing counties in the state. Fort Knox has continued to play an important role in the development of the northern part of the county and Radcliff is now the second largest community in the county with a population of 8,426. Many new industries have moved into the central part of the county near Elizabethtown which itself has grown to over 12,000 residents. The construction of Interstate 65 in the 1960s caused a reduction in traffic along the Dixie Highway but it continues to be a major thoroughfare of the county. Many of the smaller communities and rural areas in the western and southern sections of the county have changed little in the past fifty years. Old railroad centers such as Sonora, Glendale and Nolin display many residences and commercial buildings from the early 1900s. The rich farmland of the southern section of the county continues to make farming economical and most of the significant 19th century brick and frame homes are occupied, often by descendants of the original builders.

The historic resources of Hardin County are rich and varied as shown by the eighty-two individually significant structures and four historic districts. Together with the existing National Register properties in the county they represent important architectural types and structures related to persons significant in state and local history.

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Preservation Activities

Hardin County has a long history of an interest in historical sites and documentation. An excellent early history of Elizabethtown was written by Samuel Haycraft Jr. in 1869 and a county history was published in 1976 by Daniel McClure Jr. This history totals over 700 pages and is an exhaustive study of persons and events important in the development of the county. The Hardin County Historical Society has been very active since its establishment and it has supported the renovation of several buildings including the Brown-Pusey House and Hardin Thomas House.

Renovation of historic structures has been especially pronounced in the downtown area of Elizabethtown and along Main Street in Glendale. Along Elizabethtown's public square numerous renovations have occurred taking advantage of tax credits. Glendale has become a tourist center with numerous shops catering to travelers from the nearby interstate. With the completion of the survey in 1983 and publication of the county survey book in 1985 there has been a growing awareness of the historical resources in the county. The county planning office has been very sensitive to the impact of growth and development on historical structures and sites.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See continuation sheet and individual forms

Quadrangle name Multiple-See Individual Forms & Maps

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See individual forms

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Thomason

organization Thomason and Assoc.

date 12/02/86

street & number P.O. Box 121225

telephone (615) 383-0227

city or town Nashville

state Tennessee, 37212

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

David L. Morgan

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 17, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Patrick Andrews

date 10/4/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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Thematic Group

Name Hardin County MRA
State KENTUCKY

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Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Cover | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| 1. Abel, Dr., House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Applegate-Fisher House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Arnold, Philip, House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Ashe House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Bethlehem Academy Historic District | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Bland, John D., House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 7. Bland, William, House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 8. Bland-Overall House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 9. Blue Ball Church | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 10. Bond, J. Roy, House | Substantive Review Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 11. Brackett, Daniel, House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 12. Bush, William, House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 13. Carroll, Dr. Clyde, House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 14. Chenault House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 15. Chestnut Grove | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 16. Christ Episcopal Church | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 17. Ditto, Abraham, House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 18. Ditto-Prewitt House | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 19. Embry Chapel Church | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 20. First Presbyterian Church | Substantive Review Keeper | <u>Patrick Andrus</u> | <u>10/4/88</u> |
| | Attest | _____ | _____ |

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21. Glendale Historic District

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

22. Hagan House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

~~Attest~~

23. Hamilton, Hance, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

24. Hardin Springs School

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

25. Hatfield Hotel

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

26. Haycraft Inn

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

see formal

27. Hazel Hill

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest

28. Heller Hotel

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

29. Helm, Benjamin, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

30. Helm, John B., House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/4/88

Attest

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Date/Signature

- 31. Kentucky and Indiana Bank
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 32. Kerrick, W.T., House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 33. Larue-Layman House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 34. Maple Hill
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 35. Maplehurst
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 36. Mason, Haynes, House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 37. May, David L., House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 38. McDougal, Stiles, House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/4/88
Attest _____
- 39. McKinney-Helm House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 40. Melton House
Substantive Review for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

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41. Monin, Adam, House Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

42. Montgomery Avenue Historic District
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
~~for~~ Attest _____

43. Montgomery, William, House

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

44. Morrison Lodge Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

45. Nall House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

46. ~~Holin~~ Banking Company
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

47. Penniston House Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

48. Phillips, Josiah, House
Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

49. Pusey, Dr. Robert B., House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 1/4/89 S
Attest _____

50. Raine, John, House

Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

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Date/Signature

51. Rawlings, Stephen, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

52. Richards-Hamm House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

gh

53. Richards-Murray House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

54. Richardson Hotel

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

55. Riney, Zachariah, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

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56. Robertson, Samuel, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

57. Skees, Richard, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

58. Skees, William, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

59. Smith, George W., House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

60. Sprigg, William, House

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper

Patrick Andrus 1/4/89

Attest _____

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- 61. Stader Hotel **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
~~Substantive Review~~
- 62. Stark House for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 63. Stuart, John, House ~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 64. Thomas, Samuel B., House **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 65. Tichenor, William, House **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 66. US Post Office--Elizabethtown ~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 67. Van Meter, Jacob, House **Substantive Review** for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 68. Vertress, Eliza, House ~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 69. Vine Grove Historic District ~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____
- 70. West Point Hotel ~~Substantive Review~~ for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88
Attest _____

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71 71. White Mill Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

72. Wilson, William, House Substantive Review

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

73. Wintersmith, Horatio, House
~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper Patrick Andrus 10/5/88

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____