Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

CITY, TOWN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHEET

STATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 24 1978

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SEEIN	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES			3
1 NAME	THEALERNIE	CONTINUE ATTER	ADEL OLOTTONO	
HISTORIC	TTours			
Thomas Lawson	House			
Same		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
<u>Wabash Avenue</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Grand Rivers		VICINITY OF	1	
STATEKentucky		CODE 021	COUNTY Livingston	CODE 139
	A TT ON	021	Divingston	100
3 CLASSIFICA	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	XPRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
	<u> </u>			j
NAME William G. Tull	on In			
STREET & NUMBER	ler, 01.			
Box 111				•
CITY, TOWN			STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Grand Rivers	<u> </u>	VICINITY OF	Kentucky	
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
	0. 0			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	TC. Livingston County C	ounthouse		
STREET & NUMBER	Livingsion County C	ourmouse		
•				
CITY, TOWN	<u> </u>		STATE	
	Smithland		Kentucky	
6 REPRESEN'	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
				
DATE				
		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS				



CONDITION

__DETERIORATED

XUNALTERED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE

__GOOD

X EXCELLENT

__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Thomas Lawson House is a 2 1/2-story Queen Anne residence of frame construction that faces south towards Wabash Avenue in Grand Rivers, Kentucky (1970 pop., 438). Completed in 1876, this house is characterized by irregularity of plan and massing, variety of interior and exterior textures, multi-form openings, high and multiple roofs, and small-scaled detail.

Immediately north of the Lawson House is an 8-unit trailor park. To the east and south are several 1960s buildings of brick construction, and to the west are several late 19th-century dwellings in various states of repair. Two large bodies of water, Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley, are several thousand feet to the west and east respectively.

The building's foundation is of brick, and there is a basement occupying three-fourths of the subterranean level. The first floor of the main facade and a portion of the east are served by an L-shaped porch that employs a balustrade and decorative posts (see photo 1). The main entrance is set within a beveled wall, and a conical-roofed turret serves among the dominant visual elements.

Typical of a Queen Anne frame dwelling, the Lawson House's exterior has a finish of both horizontal siding and sawtooth shingling. The upper levels are treated with emphatic cornices, and several windows are filled with stained glass.

At the northeast is a hip-roofed, one-room addition that has a small recessed entrance porch. This addition is believed to have been made ca. 1880. At the north (see photo 2) is a rear entrance sheltered by a pent roof. From this side, one views the complex arrangement of roofs.

The entrance foyer and the dining room beyond have coffered ceilings and opening frames of oak (see floor plan and photo 3). The foyer also contains a straight flight of steps that enters the turret and winds upward to the third level.

There are three corner fireplaces on the first and second floors each. All mantels differ, but each is treated with scaled-down classical detail, and some are given chimney pieces that incorporate mirrors (see photo 4). Door and window frames in the sitting room are enlivened by raised surfaces that create an undulating pattern (see photo 4). This treatment of interior fittings is repeated in several chambers on the second floor.

The dining room contains a built-in cupboard for the display of glassware, and the kitchen has wainscoting—as does the staircase in the turret. The second floor is also approached by an enclosed staircase in the kitchen. One portion of the attic is finished, and may have been used as a servant's quarters.

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8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
—PREHISTORIC —1400-1499 —1500-1599 —1600-1699 —1700-1799 X 1800-1899 —1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTUREARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	—COMMUNITY PLANNING —CONSERVATION —ECONOMICS —EDUCATION —ENGINEERING —EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT XINDUSTRY —INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1876 BUILDER/ARCHITECT				

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located on a rise overlooking the village of Grand Rivers in far western Kentucky, the Thomas Lawson House stands as one of the last and certainly the most indentifiable reminders of the brief boom era of the late 19th century which resulted from the attempt to establish an iron industry in the community. This large Victorian house, the most impressive building in Grand Rivers, was constructed as a residence for Thomas Lawson, the developer responsible for the planning and construction associated with the project. Although these plans were ultimately to fail, the period was one of the most historic events in the life of this small Kentucky town.

Grand Rivers, formerly known as Nickell's Station or Nicholasville, was originally situated between what were the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers—now Lake Barkley Lake and Kentucky Lake. The area, even as early as the mid-1800s, was known to be rich in pig iron. The Swanee Iron Works, founded by William Kelly in 1851, was located only five miles from Grand Rivers (Kelly's Swanee Furnace, in Lyon County, listed on the National Register August 26, 1971). Around 1876 Thomas Lawson, an industrialist-financier from Boston, passed through Nicholasville and concluded that the location had potential as an iron manufacturing center. Lawson obtained financial backing from Eastern sources and the Grand Rivers Company was formed. Large tracts of land were acquired in and around Grand Rivers and two charcoal furnaces were constructed in the immediate vicinity. A row of six houses were erected along what is now known as Lawson's or Millionaire's Row for company administrators. A large brick commercial building known as the "Boston Block" was constructed in the center of town—which had since been renamed "Grand Rivers" by Lawson. Investors seemed optimistic. As stated in a promotional pamphlet:

No enterprise was ever commenced under brighter auspices or with a more favorable promise of success. There is an assurance in every feature of it which commends itself to the judgement of all, of the grand results that must attend it and the feasibility of their accomplishment. The mines are there with their inexhaustible wealth, the rivers are there with their wonderful adaptability to commerce, the great West is there with its demand for cheaper and more reliable supplies of iron and coal, capital is there for carrying out its plans, and energetic action is there to bring all together in a unity that shall make the city of Grand Rivers a phenomenal success. ⁴

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Additional information provided by Mr. J. L. DeWeese, Jr., Grand Rivers, Kentucky.

Collins, Lewis and Collins, Richard. History, Legend and Lore-Livingston County. Published by Journalism Class, Livingston Central High School, 1974, p. 82.

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	e house site and	•	'x 100') bounded by Wabash reet.	
LIST ALL STATES AND COU	NTIES FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING STA	TE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
ORGANIZATION Kentucky Heritage Commis STREET & NUMBER 104 Bridge Street	ssion	(502)	DATE 5-78 TELEPHONE 564-3741	
104 Bridge Street		(502)	564-3741 STATE	
Frankfort.		Ke	entucky	
2 STATE HISTORIC PR THE EVALUATE		N OFFICER CE	The second secon	
NATIONAL	STAT	E	LOCAL	
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TITLE			DATE 5/19/78	
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Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The Lawson House boasts a Delco battery system in the basement that provided this building with the first electrical power in Grand Rivers. The house also boasts the first indoor plumbing in town, and surviving in the second floor's bathroom are several original fixtures that include a marble wash basin, a ponderous bath tub with brass plating (see photo 5), and a wooden watercloset.

In addition, there are numerous original brass door knobs and locks throughout, and much of the hardwood flooring has been retained. The current owner is presently conducting a stepby-step restoration that is sympathetic to the original fabric of both the exterior and interior. Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Lawson's dream of another Pittsburgh in western Kentucky was not to materialize, however. Rail transportation was found to be prohibitively expensive for the shipment of the ore, nor could river transportation be used to full advantage because of the lack of docking facilities. The discovery of higher grade ore in the North and better and cheaper transportation struck the final blow to the development of the Grand Rivers iron industry. The scheme collapsed before Lawson had the opportunity to live in his house on Millionaire's Row.

Misfortune also befell the Boston Block. The building burned in 1944, with only a small portion of which proved salvageable. It is now being used as the fire station and Masonic Hall. Other visible landmarks of the era are the solidified cinders from the furnaces which now protrude as a eery remain from the waters of Kentucky Lake. 8

The town has experienced little expansion since the boom days of the late 19th century. In the hope of creating a tourist attraction, a process is underway to execute a steamboat motif for commerical building facades. The Lawson House, however, will be unaffected. The residence, a fine representative of the Queen Anne style and the most elaborate in Grand Rivers, is presently being restored by the owners for use as a residence-museum. Except for bath and kitchen facilities, the restoration is being completed as authentic to the original as possible. All the well-executed interior fittings have survived, and a great amount of the original hardware is extant. The effect of the exterior treatment is opulent, especially in comparison to other buildings in the region. The irregular massing, variety of textures, and complex roof arrangement render it linear richness. The builder is unknown, but the design was most likely adapted from a pattern book. Regardless, the Lawson House exhibits quality workmanship and is indicative of the once-successful status of the owner.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 History Legend and Lore, p. 82.
- ² J. L. DeWeese, Jr., personal interview.
- ³ Only three, including the Lawson House, of the original six houses remain. One has been drastically altered on the interior and the other is presently vacant and in deteriored condition.
- ⁴ Promotional pamphlet for Grand Rivers Company.
- 5 J. L. DeWeese, Jr., personal interview.
- ⁶ The brick sidewalks around the commercial building remain.
- ⁷ <u>Herald Ledger</u> (Eddyville), November 30, 1977, p. 1.
- 8 Sun-Democrat (Paducah), August 16, 1959, Section B, p. 14.

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"Grand Rivers Company." (Promotional Pamphlet). No date.

" 'Steamboat' Theme Adopted by Grand Rivers to Attract Tourists." <u>Herald Ledger</u> (Eddyville), November 30, 1977, p. 1, 13.

Sun-Democrat (Paducah). August 16, 1959, Section B, p. 14.

THOMAS LAWSON HOUSE LIVINGSTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN NO SCALE

A FOYER

B PARLOR

C SITTING ROOM

D DINING ROOM

E GUEST ROOM ADDED LATER

F KITCHEN AND PANTRY

G CHAMBER

Thomas Lawson House Livingston County, Kentucky

Dan Kidd
Kentucky Heritage Commission
Frankfort, Kentucky
First-floor plan
No Scale
Map 2
Sketch of Map of first-floor.

JUL 1 2 1978

MAY 2 4 1978



