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

1976

Frankfort

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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SEEIN	STRUCTIONS IN HOW T				<u> </u>
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Hite-Fore	e Log House				
ANO/OR COMMON	,	<u> </u>	 		
Same					
LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER				•	
12401 Luca	as Lane	·	NOT	FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CON	GRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Anchorage	<u> </u>	VICINITY OF		3 & 4	5005
STATE Kentucky	:	021		nty ferson	CODE 111
CLASSIFICA	TION				
				•	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X.OCCUPIED	-	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	-	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	_вотн	WORK IN PROGRE		EDUCATIONAL	XPRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X.YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICT		INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION
OWNER OF	PROPERTY				
•					
Mr. and	Mrs. T. C. Alfred,	Jr.			
STREET & NUMBER			*****		
12401 Luc	as Lane				
CITY, TOWN	•			STATE	
Anchorag		VICINITY OF		Kentucky	7
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION	-		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC	c. Jefferson County	Courthouse			
STREET & NUMBER					
A.W	Jefferson Street	· 		67.75	
CITY. TOWN	Louisville			STATE Kentucky	•
REPRESENT	ATION IN EXIST	ING SURVE	YS	<u></u>	
TITLE			-	-	
	of Historic Sites in K	entucky			
DATE	I III III DICES III IX				

Kentucky Heritage Commission, 104 Bridge Street

__FEDERAL XSTATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

STATE

Kentucky



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE .

__GOOD

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DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hite-Foree Log House is located on Lucas Lane on the northeast side of Anchorage, a residential community characterized by many trees and plantings, large lots, and fine houses. Situated in a low-lying field, the site is shaded by large trees. A small branch of the South Fork of Goose Creek flows south of the house.

The original portion of the house, which faced northeast, is a saddle bag log house, consisting of two two-story log pens located to either side of a central stone chimney. The logs are laid on a stone foundation and have square notches. The log that extends over the front entrances has openings spaced at intervals, where the second floor joists are mortised (see photo 3), suggesting that a porch may once have been present.

Originally there were three entrances on the east side, opening onto the south and north pens and one in the center. The windows are characteristically small and have six-over-six-pane sash. Evidently the house was weatherboarded soon after it was completed, for when the clapboard was removed from the south and central portions, in the 1960s, the space between the two pens and chimney was left open. This area was paneled on the west side and filled in with chinking and stone on the east side during the restoration.

At the turn-of-the-century, a one-story frame living room was added on the east side of the north pen (see photos 1 and 2). This addition has long narrow windows with four-over-four-pane sash. An outside entrance to this room is located on the west side of the south wall and at the opposite end of the room. Centered on the north wall is an interior brick chimney. A decorative bargeboard extends around the addition.

At some point the interior of the log block was lathed and plastered. In the 1960s, however, this was removed in the north pen exposing the logs. The north pen has an enclosed stair located in the northwest corner (see photo 6). In the south wall there is a stone fireplace with a segmental arch. The mantel is the early shelf style with plain molding (see photo 7). To the right of the fireplace is a walk-in cupboard. In the south room a similar mantel is found. An enclosed staircase is located in the southeast corner of this room.

The addition on the northeast side has floor-length windows and retains the original chair-rail. A fireplace with a Victorian mantel and coal grate is centered in the north wall.

Foundations of a stone springhouse remain nearby.



COIRES AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW __PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC __COMMUNITY PLANNING LLANDSCAPS ARCHITECTURE __RELIGION __CONSERVATION __La14 _1400-1499 _ARCHEOLOGY-HISTOR-C __SCIENCE _1500-1859 __AGRICULTURE __ECONOMICS LITERATURE _SCULPTURE _XARCHITECTURE .1500-1539 __EDUCATION __MILTARE **X**SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN £1700-1799 __ART __ENGINEERING __MUSIC __THEATER <u>3</u>:300-1399 __COMMERCE __EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT __PHLDSCPHY __TRANSPORTATION X-305. __COMMUNICATIONS __INDUSTRY _POLITICS GOVERNMENT _OTHER (SPECIFY) __INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Almough the exact date and original ownership of this large log house have not yet been determined, it is one of the larger and perhaps earliest of the surviving log structures in Jefferson County. It is unusual because of its "saddle bag" layout (with two log rooms on either side of a large central chimney). Furthermore, it is associated with the family of Isaac Hite, one of the first surveyors to come to Kentucky in 1773 and an active participant in the settlement and political organization of the State. Between 1833 and 1863 the house was the residence of Dr. Peter Force and his son, Dr. Erasmus D. Force, both prominent Louisville physicians.

Isaac Hite, born in 1753 in Hampshire County, Virginia, first came to Kentucky in 1773 and joined Captain Thomas Bullitt's party in surveying lands (see Oxmoor (The Bullitt Estate), Jefferson County, forwarded to Washington, May 26, 1976). He returned to Kentucky the following year with James Harrod and halped establish Harrodsburg, the first permanent settlement. Between 1774 and 1781, Hite resided in Harrodsburg and surveyed lands throughout the State. He also participated in several skirmishes with the Indians. In 1775 he was a delegate from Bolling Spring (Harrodsburg) at a meeting of the Colony of Transylvania, which was the first attempt to organize a government in the new lands. (The Transylvania Land Company was organized in 1774 to encourage settlement of Kentucky, but failed liter several years.) In January 1781 Hite was appointed by the Governor of Virginia as one of the first thirteen justices of the peace for the first county court held in Kentucky. In the late 1780s Hite established his claim for land in Jefferson County east of the Falls of the Ohio (the present site of Louisville) and settled there permanently.

Upon Hite's death in 1794 his estate was divided between his wife and their three children. His wife was left 400 acres which included the plantation where Hite resided, known as Cave Spring. This parcel of land was to go to his only son, Jacob, upon his wife's death. (The property was later sold by Jacob to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for a Lunaric Asylum; see map 2.) Hite's daughter Rebecca inherited 500 acres northeast of the 400 acre plantation! It seems that when Rebecca married, she moved with her husband to Hardin County. In 1817, 330 acres of Rebecca Hite's portion located on Goose Creek, were sold to Norman Beals.

Isaac Hite's will dated February 8, 1774, Will Book 1, p. 51, Jefferson County Courtous

MAJOR BIBLIC)GRAPHIC	AL REFER	ENCES			
Atlas of Jefferson J. Lanagan, 18		Counties, Ke	ntucky.	Philadelp	hia: D. G. 1	Beers &
Collins, Lewis. I		itucky. Maj	vsville: (Collins and	d Co., 1847.	
Isaac Hite's will d	ated February	8, 1794, W	/ill Book	l, p. 51,	Jefferson Cou	unty Courthouse,
Louisville, Ken	tucky.					(continued)
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Kentucky Heritage	Commission	. •		•	June 1976	
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Frankfort .					Kentucky	
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FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THA	TTHIS PROPERTY	IS INCLUDED IN	THE NATIO	NALREGISTE	ER DATE	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF A	RCHEOLOGY AND	D HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION		DATE	
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Hite-Foree	Log	House
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ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

A deed dated April 1817 from John Hite to Norman Beale states, "200 acres being part of a certain tract of land patented in the name of Rebecca Hite for 330 acres on the waters of Goose Creek being the same tract on which said John lately resided and which was conveyed to said John by deed January 9, 1815 " (Deed Book V, p. 302, Jefferson County Courthouse). It is possible that the residence that is referred to in the deed could be the Hite-Force log house, in which case it was constructed prior to 1817. (The house may date as early as the late 1780s, having been constructed as an improvement in order for Hite to claim the land.)

The property changed hards several times between 1817 and 1833. In 1833 Dr. Peter G. Force and his wife, Mary, purchased the house and 68 acres from Nimrod Dorsey. Dr. Peter Force, a native of Shelby County, moved to the eastern fringe of Jefferson County, where he established a large and successful practice. Upon the deaths of Peter and Mary Force in the 1850s, the house was left to their son, Dr. Erasmus D. Force, a noted Louisville physician in the mid-1800s.

Erasmus D. Foree was born in July 1817, in Shelby County. After attending the local schools, he continued his studies at Hanover College in Indiana. Upon graduation he enrolled in the University of Louisville Medical School where he obtained a degree in 1839. At this time Force spent several years traveling in England and Europe studying medicine. When he returned to this country he settled in Henry County (northeast of Jefferson) where he began his medical practice. In 1850 he was elected to a position at the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville. At this time he moved to the log house in Anchorage, where he continued his father's practice. Soon after his appointment to the school, Dr. Force resigned to meet the needs of his growing practice. In 1863 he relocated in Louisville where he became the president of the faculty of Hospital College of Medicine, the Louisville medical department of the Central University of Kentucky, in 1874. He held this position until his death in 1882.

Shortly after Foree's more the house was sold to a Dr. T. R. Walker who is listed as the owner on the 1879 map of <u>Jefferson and Oldham Counties</u>, <u>Kentucky</u>. In 1883 the property was bought by the Lucas family, from which the present road takes its name. Around the turn-of-the-century, the one-room, frame addition was added on the

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Hite-Foree	Log	House
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ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

east side of the house. At some point over the years, the house had been weatherboarded. In 1965 the present owners purchased the house and began restoration work on the site.

The construction of a saddlebag log house, with two single pens attached to either side of a central chimney, is very unusual for central Kentucky. Most of the log structures which survive today in the State are either single-pen or double-pen log structures connected by a dogtrot with stone end-chimneys. Other characteristic features of an early log house which the Hite-Foree house possesses are enclosed corner staircases and shelf mantels with moldings.

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ITEM NUMBER 9

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Deed Book V, p. 302, Jefferson County Courthouse, Louisville, Kentucky.

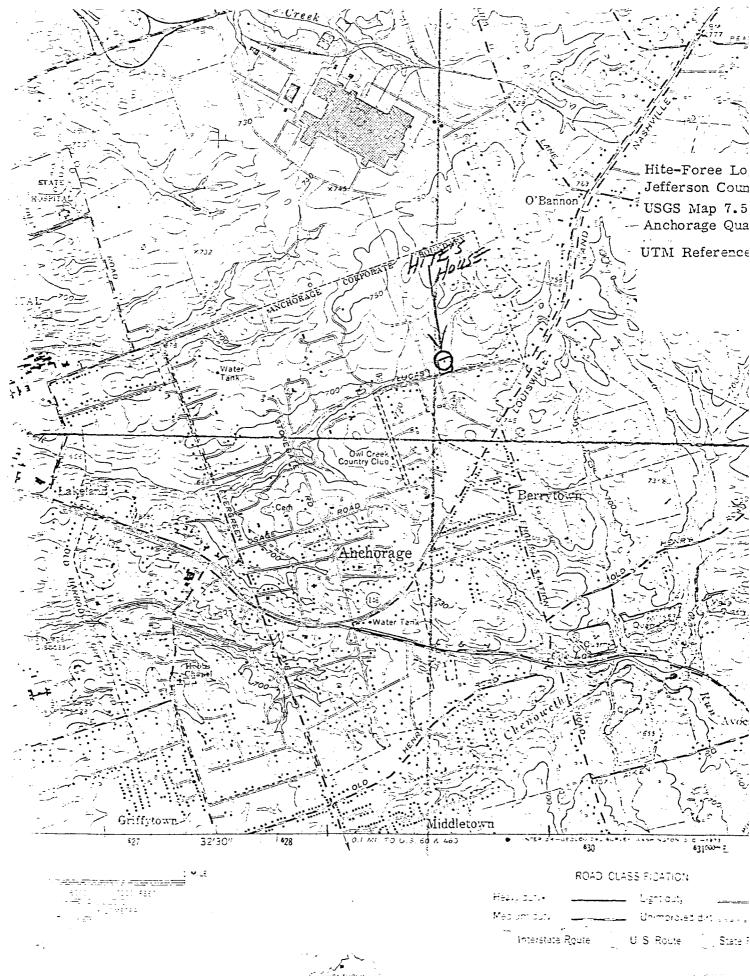
Johnston, J. Stoddard. <u>Memorial History of Louisville</u>. Chicago and New York: American Biographical Publishing Co., 1896.

Sallee, Helen Hite. Colonel Abraham Hite and His Three Sons: Isaac, Abraham,

Jr., and Joseph. Fincastle Chapter, National Society Daughter's of the American
Revolution.

Thomas, James C. "The Log Houses of Kentucky." <u>The Magazine Antiques</u> (March 1974), pp. 791-798.

Additional information from T. C. Alfred, Jr.



Hito Force Log House, Anchorage,
Jefferson County, Kentucky,
June 1976.
Sketch of Floor Plan.
No scale.

a) original log portion
b) 1900 frame addition
c) 1960s frame addition

b) 1900 frame addition c) 1960s frame addition

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