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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hardin, Enos, Farm

other names/site number ONM-80

2. Location

street & number Point of Rock Road not for publication N/A

city or town Owenton vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Owen code 187 zip code 40359

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
David L. Morgan, SHPO and
Executive Director 7-1-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Edson R. Beall Date of Action 8/8/97

Enos Hardin Farm
Name of Property

Owen County, Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
1		sites
2	2	structures
		objects
4	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/agricultural fields

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/processing

AGRICULTURE/agricultural fields

AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century : Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

WOOD

roof METAL

other STONE

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

Enos Hardin Farm
Name of Property

Owen County, Kentucky
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1812-1943

Significant Dates

1812

1830

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

None

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Enos Hardin Farm
Name of Property

Owen Co., Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 52.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 681371010 | 41251031610 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 16 | 68139440 | 42503610 |

3 | 16 | 681391610 | 41241981410 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 16 | 681361010 | 41241981310 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Logsdon & Logsdon Architects date 3/12/97

street & number P.O. Box 177 telephone (502) 528-4698

city or town Hardyville state Kentucky zip code 42746-0177

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name William D. Hardin III

street & number Taylor Street telephone (502) 484-5240

city or town Owenton state Kentucky zip code 40359

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

7. Narrative Description

Site Characteristics

The Enos Hardin Farm (ONM-80) is located in Owen County, Kentucky, south of downtown Monterey on the west side of U.S. 127 about 1/2 mile past the end of Point of Rock Road. This farm consists of 540 acres; however, the area proposed for nomination consists of 52.5 acres of farm land including one Greek Revival residence with an attached log kitchen, a tobacco warehouse, two tobacco barns, a hay shed, a river landing, and the agricultural fields. All of the buildings on the site except two recent barns contribute to the farm's sense of place and time.

The two-story Greek Revival residence that is situated on the banks of the Kentucky River was built in two phases. One third of the building was constructed of brick laid in Flemish and common bond fired on this site prior to 1812. Construction ceased when the men left the farm to serve in the War of 1812. When they returned, they built the other two-thirds of the residence in wood-frame prior to 1830. This residence is the most prominent building on the site, featuring dentil work along the boxed eave on the front and rear facades.

A separate one-story log kitchen, which is said to have been a former slave cabin, was moved to the site circa 1855 and used as a kitchen according to owner and descendant William D. Hardin III (Hardin interview). This structure, with an exterior end stone chimney, is situated to the rear of the residence and is connected to it by a box-frame hyphen which was constructed circa 1900.

A tobacco warehouse and two barns were built on the site prior to the end of the historic period, 1940. Two other barns, constructed after this period, are non-historic. Apart from them, this complex of buildings forms a cohesive unit expressing historic integrity in terms of location, setting, design, materials, and feeling while representing a period of significance spanning from 1812 through 1943.

The Enos Hardin Farm is accessed from U.S. Route 127, down Point of Rock Road, on a winding dirt and gravel road that crosses a stream leading to the entry gates supported by stone piers. Traveling up a steep narrow incline shaded by large trees, the dirt road levels out before entering the agricultural fields where the residence, barns, and warehouse are situated. The identifying features of this Greek Revival residence include a two-story brick and wood-frame structure, a side gabled low pitched roof with a dentil course along the eaves, two exterior end chimneys, and a central entry with transom lights.

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

List of Resources

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	Residence	1812-1830	Contributing
1a	Log kitchen	mid-1800s	
2	Tobacco warehouse	mid-1800s	Contributing
3	Tobacco barn	1943	Contributing
4	Hay shed	1950s	Non-contributing
5	Tobacco barn	1963	Non-contributing
6	Agricultural fields	1800s	Contributing
7	Hardin's Landing	1800s	Contributing

Building Characteristics

1 The two-story brick and wood-frame Greek Revival residence, built prior to 1812 and completed by 1830, is situated at the end of a long and winding dirt road that is closed off by an iron gate between two stone and mortar piers. One pier has "Enos Hardin" and the date "1793" engraved on a stone square imbedded in the side of the pier defining the date the land was purchased by Enos Hardin. The other pier has "1812" engraved in the stone cap designating when the first part of the house was completed. While the side and rear of the residence is visible from the access road, the front facade faces the Kentucky River and is shaded by several large trees.

Three bays wide and one pile deep, the entire house is situated on a dry laid stone foundation and built of two materials: wood-frame and brick. The southern third of the entire structure was built of brick that was fired on site prior to 1812 in the Federal style. The brick work is Flemish bond on the east and west facades and common bond on the south facade. The depth of the brick walls are 19-1/2" deep. In this portion of the building, one room is situated above the other, typical of the single pen square plan. Accessed by an enclosed staircase in the northwest corner of the room, these stairs indicate a willingness on the part of the owners to remain in this portion of the house for an extended period of time. Plain wood trim on plaster walls, is found at the base and around the doors and windows which pierce the east and west facades. On the exterior, the windows are accented with flat soldier course brick arches. A cellar, located under this part the building, is accessed from the southwest corner through an opening on the exterior.

The south-facing exterior-end chimney has a stone and mortar base with brick chimney stack. Inside, two fireplaces, one above the other, are brick with stone surround. The first floor fireplace opening has been closed up and both fireplace mantles are missing. Construction ceased on this Federal period square brick structure in 1812 when the men went to serve in the War

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of 1812. Although the residence was enclosed with four walls, the ends of the east and west walls have exposed brick closers that were left unbricked as if another wall, or an extension of the house was planned to be constructed after the men returned home from the war. A framed opening in the ceiling of the second floor room provides access to the attic.

After the war, and prior to 1830, the remaining two-thirds of the residence was constructed in the Greek Revival style. The overall floor plan developed into the hall and parlor plan type. Built of wood-frame construction, it is covered with horizontal wood siding. The reason why building materials changed from brick to wood is unknown, however, it is hypothesized that brick construction might have been either too time consuming or expensive to build. Plain wood trim forms the base as well as the doors and window surrounds. Wide wooden floor boards, found throughout the house, appear in good condition. The floor level of the 1830 wood-frame portion of the residence is one step lower than the 1812 brick structure. Deteriorated plaster on wood lath walls and ceilings have been damaged by water infiltration and random acts of vandalism. The stone and mortar chimney on the north facade has a flared base on the exterior. Inside, both stone fireplaces on the first and second floors have been infilled.

Stairs in the central hallway provide access to the second floor hallway and north room only. Originally, this enclosed stair opened up into the north room on the first floor, similar to the south room. The modification in circulation patterns may be traced to the increased use of the hall as an entry parlor allowing servants to access the second floor from the rear door without entering the north or south rooms. Windows frames with federal trim pierce the east and west walls in the hallway and north room. A band of brick work at the base of the south wall in the hallway is evidence that the square brick structure was completed prior to 1812. There is no access from the hallway into the south room on this level. A small square wood frame opening in the ceiling of the hallway and south room provide attic access.

The main entry to the residence is situated on the west facade facing the Kentucky River. Framed with wood panels and a divided light transom above, the original door has been replaced with a Victorian style wood door with two arched windows. No longer on its hinges, this door now leans against the wall inside the hallway. A pair of wood doors provides access to the rear of the house on the opposite wall in this hallway. These doors were shifted to the south slightly to accommodate the change in location of the entrance to the enclosed stairs from the north room to the hallway. This change occurred prior to the construction of the hyphen, circa 1900, as is evident by the weatherboarding that covers the original space where the door was located on the exterior.

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Along the front, or west, facade which overlooks the Kentucky River, was a porch with a half-hipped roof supported by columns built from a dismantled grounded steamboat in the early 20th century (Hardin interview). This porch no longer exists, however, faint shadows of the roof pitch are evident on the horizontal wood siding and brick facades indicating its earlier presence.

A low pitched, side gabled roof is now covered with v-groove metal, a more recent roof material. Shallow wood dentil work highlights the boxed eave along the east and west facades portrays the high level of craftsmanship available in this part of Owen County prior to 1830.

1a To the east of the residence is a log kitchen that is said to have been used as a slave cabin prior to being moved onto the site circa 1855 according to owner and descendant William D. Hardin III (Hardin interview). A large stone fireplace with a massive opening used for cooking is situated on the east interior wall. One window is located on the north wall opposite the door to the exterior. The type of log notching is not visible on this white washed log structure since the majority of the logs are covered with horizontal wood siding on the exterior and horizontal 1-1/2" wide beaded board on the interior, which was probably added circa 1900 when the hyphen was built. A door in the west wall provides access to the box frame hyphen which forms a covered connector between the log kitchen and the rear of the main residence. A metal v-groove roof covers the nailed log pole roof structure of the log kitchen while the majority of the hyphen roof has collapsed on itself leaving only a shadow of its roof pitch on the exterior wood and brick wall of the main residence.

2 Approximately 110 feet away from the house is the oldest agricultural structure on the site, the tobacco warehouse. It was built during the mid-1800s in two sections. The first portion was originally built two stories tall, 35 feet wide, and 65 feet long. A steep sloping front gabled roof covers this three bay wide barn. The second floor opens to a hay loft which is accessed through the hay loft doors in the gabled end.

A foundation of dry laid stone piers, which support hand hewn log sills, dates to the mid-1800s. The structure above the sill is primarily of sawn lumber, replacing the majority of the original log pole construction sometime around 1900. The exterior is covered with vertical wood boards with several openings at both levels. A central drive through aisle is flanked by raised wooden platforms on either side for storing merchandise.

A one-story shed addition, attached to the south side of the barn, was constructed circa 1900. It is 22 feet wide and 65 feet long. The north bay is a drive through aisle adjacent to the platform area of the earlier barn and the south bay was used for weighing merchandise. The scale remains

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

intact in this location. Massive wood doors open toward the Kentucky River where the low sloping grade provided easy access to the river landing. Steamboats stopped and picked up hogsheads, or barrels, of tobacco here and at other landings in Monterey enroute to Louisville or Carrollton, Kentucky.

3 To the south of the residence, along this winding dirt road, is a pole tobacco barn built in 1943 by Johnny Marshall McDonald. This barn is 37 feet wide by 67 feet long. It is three bays wide with a dirt floor and is accessed by a central aisle with a sliding door. Two pairs of wide hinged wooden doors on the south side provide access to the side bays. A hanging hay hood and hay loft door are located on the south facade which faces the agricultural fields indicating hay was stored in the loft at one time. Vertical wood boards cover the exterior and exposed rafter ends dot the eave below the metal roof. Remaining in good condition today, this barn continues to be used for curing tobacco. A small pole shed addition, known as the stripping room, was constructed to the side of the barn circa 1950. Covered with vertical wood boards and asphalt shingle siding, it is accessed through the tobacco barn and has a small side passage door and a band of windows.

4 Further east on the road is the pole hay shed that was built in 1950. It is 36'-2" long by 32'-5" wide and is 1-1/2 stories tall. The front gabled roof is covered with v-groove metal and the sides are covered with vertical wood boards. Only 2 bays wide, a pair of hinged wooden doors on the north end of the barn provides access along the east side aisle, out through a large sliding door on the south facade, and into the agricultural fields.

5 Out in the field, east of the hay shed, is a tobacco barn that was built in 1963. This barn is four bays wide with three pairs of large hinged wooden doors and one sliding door to access each bay along the north facing front gabled end. One bay was added to the east in 1995 to enlarge the barn. Vertical slits in the gabled ends as well as the twelve narrow wooden doors, that are hinged along the sides of the barn, provide the ventilation necessary for curing tobacco. Vertical wood boards cover the exterior and a low sloping metal roof graces the structure.

6 The agricultural fields consist of low lying gentle rolling farm land. Historically, hemp, burley tobacco, corn, cattle, horses, chickens, hogs and turkeys were raised here from the mid-1800s until recent years. Today, the Enos Hardin Farm represents one of the oldest continuously operating homesteads in Owen County that continues to produce tobacco, cattle and hay.

7 Hardin's Landing is located northwest of the tobacco warehouse, down a dirt road lined with tall brush and shade trees, on the Kentucky River. Wagons carrying tobacco that was stored in the warehouse traveled along this pathway to the river landing. One of the many steamboats that stopped at

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this landing to pickup hogsheads of tobacco to be shipped on the river was the Falls City II, owned by William D. Hardin who resided on this farm at the time.

Collectively, the residence and attached log kitchen, tobacco warehouse, barns, agricultural fields, and river landing reinforce our understanding of activities that were involved in a working farm dating from the early-1800s. Each structure was built for a specific purpose which has been clearly defined. The association of these buildings to the site convey a feeling of stability and purpose while retaining architectural integrity. Although the hay shed and tobacco barn were constructed after the period of significance, 1943, they indicate a continued use and show the evolution of the farm complex.

Integrity

The Enos Hardin Farm (ONM-80) is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion A in the area of **Agriculture**. This property combines the history of agriculture, through tobacco farming, and transportation on the Kentucky River, by steamboating, together promoting the growth and development of Monterey. The farm activities that involved all of the structures, buildings, agricultural fields, and river landing have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Owen County history during a period of time spanning between 1812 and 1943. This property conveys a strong sense of its historic environment. The historic associations of the property are expressed through an integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and feeling.

The Enos Hardin Farm sustains a high level of integrity in terms of location and setting. The farm has remained situated in the same location along the banks of the Kentucky River at the end of Point of Rock Road since the early 1800s. Its setting has been maintained through the winding dirt road which accesses the site, as well as each structure and building; the scenic view and the large shade trees which frame the residence and line the banks of the Kentucky River; the river landing road providing access from the tobacco warehouse to the wharf to ship hogsheads of tobacco on the river; and the barns situated in a landscape of low lying, gentle rolling agricultural fields.

The overall level of integrity of design and materials for the building and structures on this complex is moderate, which means that some alterations and modifications of the original design and materials have occurred on the two contributing structures, the tobacco warehouse and tobacco barn, and the building, the Greek Revival residence. Further alterations, such as additions that are in keeping with the scale, mass and materials; the installation of

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new doors and windows within existing openings that are similar in materials and design; and re-roofing will not destroy the integrity of design and/or materials if they are compatible in design and materials and do not compromise the overall appearance of the historic structure.

Although the majority of the Greek Revival residence remains intact, the integrity of design and materials has diminished over the last 170 years. Constructed in two phases, the design of the building has changed from a two-story brick Federal period building, dating from 1812, into a two-story wood-frame Greek Revival period building, dating from 1830. This addition is seen as the completion of the house design which incorporated the original brick framework, not compromising the earlier design. A log kitchen was added to the rear of the residence, circa 1855, and circa 1900, a hyphen connected the main residence to the log kitchen. The attachment of these two smaller structures shows the development of the house from a place to sleep to one that was in control of an agricultural complex involving the warehousing and shipment of tobacco. Blending the two building designs which used different materials, masonry and wood, express the evolution of the residence which helps our understanding of how a farm house developed and the way people accommodated their needs.

Although the residence possesses two architectural styles, Federal and Greek Revival, and two distinct types of building construction, masonry and wood-frame, and the combination of materials and building techniques is integrated to the extent that it appears as a unified whole. The front elevation is almost symmetrical and is divided into three bays with two openings, one above the other in each bay. A continuous boxed eave with a dentilwork cornice continues along the front and rear of the residence, unifying the two parts. A dry laid stone foundation remains intact and the exterior end chimneys, one of brick and the other stone, visually balances the facade.

While some of the original interior plaster walls have deteriorated, the majority of the walls, interior stairs, doors, and floor boards remain intact and in fair condition. These materials and details tells us about the types of materials and the craftsmanship available in the mid-1800s.

Because the metal roof on the attached hyphen has collapsed on top of itself, its weight has caused the box frame structure to shift downward causing some weatherboards to become loose and fall off and the doors on the north and south walls to sag. Although the residence, hyphen, and log kitchen are in deteriorated condition due to lack of maintenance, their building materials, details of workmanship, dates of construction, juxtaposition and relationship to other buildings on the site, convey the feeling of how people lived during the period of significance, dating between 1812 and 1943.

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Also, the residence furthers our understanding of how National events, such as the War of 1812, played an integral part in the history and development of the Hardin Farm, since the Hardin's served in the war and returned to complete the residence and operate the farm. In comparison with other homes, located on surrounding farms in Owen County, this two-story residence is the oldest one in existence today which displays two distinct periods of 17th century architecture, Federal and Greek Revival, of both masonry and wood-frame construction that remains on a farm that has been operating continuously since the early 1800s.

The integrity of the mid-1800 tobacco warehouse is moderate. While it has remained in this location since it was constructed, only the original dry laid stone pier foundation and hand hewn log sills in the warehouse remain intact because the barn has been altered through necessary repairs to the structural support system. Despite these alterations, the shape of the warehouse has been retained and it continues to be used for curing tobacco and storing farm equipment today. A one-story shed addition, built in 1900, increased the its capacity by two additional bays. This addition shows us the need for increased space for either items to be shipped or stored in the warehouse at this time. Attached to and continuously sloping downward from the original roof structure, this addition is in keeping with the scale, mass and materials of the entire warehouse. Although the entire tobacco warehouse has deteriorated over the years, it stands today as a reminder of the time when tobacco was Monterey's major cash crop, the river served as a major transportation route for conducting commerce, and the bygone era of the steamboating industry on the Kentucky River.

The 1943 tobacco barn remains intact with a tobacco stripping room that was added circa 1950. Additions such as this are common and are an integral part of the tobacco farming process. This barn continues to be used for curing tobacco today.

Although the pole hay shed, built in 1950, and the 1963 tobacco barn are non-contributing due to age, they continue to contribute to the history of the farm through their use in storing hay, curing tobacco, and the storage of farm machinery.

Together, the relationship of the building and structures on the property to the agricultural fields and river landing express a historic period of time and convey the feeling of what it was like to live on an active farm in the early 1800s.

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The **Enos Hardin Farm** (ONM-80) meets National Register Criterion A and is significant in the area of Agriculture since it is an excellent example of an Owen County farm that has been in continuous operation for over 184 years. Encompassing 540 acres, it was one of the 13 largest farms in Owen County in 1909. By 1944, it was one of the six largest farms in the county (Owen County). Because this farm contains a cohesive group of historic resources that remain intact on the banks of the Kentucky River, it continues to tell a portion of the history of farming in Owen County, unlike other farms in the county. Its importance in the growth and development of Monterey can be traced to its connection to transportation on the Kentucky River, through steamboating, and agriculture in Owen County, through tobacco farming, helping to establish Monterey as a tobacco marketing center between 1840 and 1920 (Murphy a, 16). The property was evaluated within the context "Agriculture in Monterey, 1847-1946" which focuses on farming in Monterey and Owen County. This context was developed as part of the survey of Monterey in 1996 and is included in the Agriculture chapter of "Monterey Historic Structures Survey and National Register Nominations Summary Report" on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky. Excerpts from the context "Agriculture" are included in the following Statement of Significance. The period of significance for the **Enos Hardin Farm** is from 1812 to 1943.

Agriculture in Owen County, 1812-1946

Agriculture is the main industry in Owen County (Monterey) due to the fertile soil which produced burley tobacco, sheep, and dairy cattle (Sweet Owen). The topography of Owen County is rolling to hilly with deep productive soil (Bryant, 700). The Eden Shale soil found in District 4, the Northern Kentucky Agricultural District, is predominantly found in 33 counties in Northern Kentucky. It is the second oldest soil stratum in the state with central Bluegrass type the oldest. The Eden Shale soil has an underlying stratum that prevents proper storage of underground water, thus causing the soil to dry out quickly in the summer months (Houchens, 190).

Although Monterey has relatively thin soil, it was initially very fertile. Decades of cultivation have taken its toll on the land since much of the rolling land has been depleted and is badly eroded. In the beginning, many farmers cleared virgin timberlands by burning hollows. The land closest to the river was cleared and cultivated first (Houchens, 25) with tobacco and corn fields within the corporate limits of the town (Monterey) as well as on surrounding farms such as the **Enos Hardin Farm**. Crops were rotated and fertilizer was used. During the late-1800s and early-1900s, crops produced in Monterey were burley tobacco, corn, oats, wheat, barley and hay.

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According to the Owen County, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1909-1995, the main crops recorded are corn, hay and tobacco with livestock including beef cattle, hogs, pigs, and milk cows. Historically, chickens, cattle, horses, hogs and turkeys were raised on the Enos Hardin Farm. Hemp and burley tobacco were also produced. Tobacco, hay and cattle were shipped down the Kentucky River from this river landing to Louisville and sold to other local warehouses (Hardin interview).

Monterey's remarkable growth and development is linked to its location in Owen County. Situated on the banks of Cedar Creek with direct access to a major waterway, the Kentucky River, the majority of Owen County's nineteenth century commerce was carried on by riverboats. The wide, flat terrain along the river at Monterey allowed the development of a landing where a wharf and warehouses were located (Houchens, 360). Owen County's close association with steamboating on this early transportation route helped promote the growth and development of this river town. Steamboats stopped at commercial centers, such as Monterey, which served as a river shipping point for shopkeepers in Owen, Grant, and Henry Counties, to unloaded their freight at Byrns Landing on the Old Landing Road. Freight, such as hogsheads of tobacco, cattle and passengers were transported on this navigable waterway enabling the County to become an important tobacco market between 1880 and 1920 (Murphy a, 16). Supplies such as sugar, coffee, and farm machinery were brought in and stored in heavy timber warehouses (Derringer interview) still visible today.

During the early years, Owen County's population increased from 2,031 in 1820 to its all time high of 17,676 in 1890, followed by a steady decline. It peaked again in 1900 to 17,533, while Monterey's population numbered 370 inhabitants, including 50 African Americans. One reason Owen County's population decreased was low tobacco prices between 1890 and 1914 which caused some county residents to migrate to urban areas, mostly north to Cincinnati and northern Kentucky (Bryant, 700). This population migration left the farmer in desperate straits, seeking farm laborers. Fortunately, the development of the internal combustion engine used in tractors made it easier for the farmer to own and till the land with less labor force. While only 4,000 tractor were produced in the United States in 1910, by 1920 the number had increased fifty fold to an estimated 200,000 a year (Houchens, 131).

Each decade since 1900 has reflected a steady decrease with only 273 in Monterey in 1920. Owen County's population continued to decline until 1970 when it was at its lowest point of 7,470. Monterey's population also reflected the downward trend with only 205 that same year. According to the Owen County Census Records, Owen County's population increased between the 1970s and 1990 to 9,035. This may have resulted from urban sprawl, a national trend that was spurred on by the development of strip shopping

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

centers and malls making it more desirable for people to leave urban centers to live in suburban neighborhoods. Monterey's 1990 population was, however, 154 within a .23 square mile area (Kentucky Statistical Abstract).

Since the **Enos Hardin Farm** is located outside Monterey's city limits, it is included in Owen County's population which, like Monterey's, experienced a downward trend since 1900. The **Enos Hardin Farm** is an example of a large farm that survived during a period of decline of inhabitants and farms. One reason may be the Hardin's ability to continue to raise tobacco, store it in the warehouse, and ship it by boat from their own river landing on the Kentucky River.

Owen County, both historically and presently, is primarily an agricultural area (Bryant, 700). As early as 1909, when the first agricultural census of the 20th century was recorded in Owen County, 94 percent of the land in the county was occupied by farms. These records show a steady decline in farm land acreage to 92 percent in 1944, a year after the period of significance. This was followed by a slight upsurge in 1959 followed by another downward trend with only 78 percent of the county covered with farm land as of 1992. While the number of farms decreased 21 percent over a thirty-five year period, from 2,809 in 1909 to 2,193 in 1944, the average number of acres per farm increased from 76 to 90 during that same time period. Only 13 farms in Owen County ranged between 500 and 999 acres in size in 1909. The **Enos Hardin Farm**, encompassing 540 acres, makes it one of the 13 largest farms in Owen County in 1909 and is well above the average in comparison with the average farm size in the county, making it an exceptional farm in relation to size.

By the 1920s, most farmers, including those on the **Enos Hardin Farm**, had tenant farmers or hired hands to help them work the land (Houchens, 130-131). Between the late-1920s through the 1940s, the farm tractor and improved farm implements saved time, labor and other resources, increasing production. Crop rotation, new insecticides, and better fertilizers helped the basic enterprise of farming to become more productive and more satisfying. Farmers enjoyed a modest share in prosperity during the 1920s until farm prices fell during the Great Depression making it difficult to pay off their mortgages. Often times they did not receive enough to make it worthwhile to harvest their crops or to pay the expense of shipping livestock to market. Owen Countians continued to grow their corn, hay, vegetables, and fruits, poultry and livestock with tobacco as their main crop (Houchens, 141-142).

By 1930, there were 264,000 farms in Kentucky with an average of 81 acres per farm as compared with Owen County with 2,470 farms with an average of 82 acres in 1934. The average number of acres per farm in the United States in 1930 was 157. The number of farms increased to 279,000 in Kentucky in 1935

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

and then began its steady decline. The average number of acres per farm in Kentucky decreased slightly to 78 by 1940 (Ky. Ag. Stats., 116). By 1944, the Enos Hardin Farm was one of the top six largest farms in the county, according to the 1909-1995 Agricultural Statistics, making it one of the largest during its period of significance. Since the 1940s, the farm size has increased steadily since that time to an average of 157 acres per farm in 1995 (Ky. Ag. Stats., 116). Refer to the following charts.

OWEN COUNTY KENTUCKY

Agricultural Statistics, 1909 - 1995

U.S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
FARMS: NUMBER, ACRES, VALUE AND LAND USE, 1909-1992 1/

Year	Number of Farms	Land in Farms	Avg Size of Farm	Avg Value of Land & Buildings per Acre	Land Use								
					Cropland			Other Pasture 2/	Other Land	Woodland			
					Harvested	Not Harvest Not Pasture	Pasture 2/			Pasture	Other		
		(Acres)		(Dollars)					(Acres)				
1909	2,809	213,786	76	31.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1919	2,733	201,396	74	63.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1924	2,561	204,320	80	43.00	34,493	5,473	116,842	15,409	20,204	10,247	1,652	3,459	1,786
1929	2,263	205,895	91	47.00	36,929	2,814	85,111	39,116	9,214	29,252	3,459	1,786	1,786
1934	2,470	201,660	82	31.00	32,444	6,393	80,669	51,798	7,322	21,248	1,786	1,786	1,786
1939	1,993	204,400	103	41.00	30,691	4,219	138,340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1944	2,193	198,476	90	49.00	34,193	2,299	42,333	76,289	15,536	25,385	2,441	4,338	9,133
1949	1,749	202,436	116	74.00	31,084	2,651	84,102	51,644	13,616	15,001	4,338	9,133	9,133
1954	1,668	199,350	120	80.00	27,994	7,084	88,132	27,208	11,589	28,210	9,133	9,133	9,133
1959	1,404	203,126	145	113.00	23,583	8,267	80,554	32,273	14,008	35,771	8,670	8,670	8,670
1964	1,125	181,595	161	173.00	21,250	11,700	55,725	48,195	9,192	26,941	8,556	8,556	8,556
1969	1,090	179,579	165	193.00	17,112	10,358	60,886	NA	52,719 2/	NA	38,504 4/	38,504 4/	38,504 4/
1974	917	170,513	186	311.00	19,078	9,687	64,888	NA	32,661 1/	NA	44,199 4/	44,199 4/	44,199 4/
1978	1,067	184,204	173	628.00	25,980	13,731	65,404	21,271	13,808	22,703	21,307	21,307	21,307
1982	1,102	177,678	161	756.00	26,177	8,560	59,149	26,317	12,633	19,505	25,337	25,337	25,337
1987	984	178,045	181	705.00	26,453	10,408	56,074	24,599	11,966	20,866	27,679	27,679	27,679
1992	948	176,828	187	760.00	30,501	11,131	56,463	21,684	7,224	20,874	28,951	28,951	28,951

1/ Due to changes in the definition of a farm, Farm Numbers and Land in Farms are not always comparable from Census to Census. 2/ Due to changes in definition and wording of question, figures for Cropland Pasture and Other Pasture are not always comparable from Census to Census. 3/ Includes Other Pasture. 4/ Includes Woodland Pasture. (NA) Data Not Available. (-) Zero.

U.S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE
NUMBER OF FARMS, BY SIZE, GROUP, 1909-1992

Year	Size of Farm (Acres)							All Farms
	1 - 9	10-49	50-179	180-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2000+	
1909	215	1,078	1,270	233	13	-	NA	2,809
1919	307	963	1,225	231	7	-	NA	2,733
1924	286	831	1,188	245	9	2	NA	2,561
1929	244	570	1,150	291	7	1	NA	2,263
1934	357	699	1,162	244	7	1	NA	2,470
1939	131	449	1,130	273	8	2	NA	1,993
1944	321	492	1,106	267	6	1	NA	2,193
1949	151	258	1,032	297	8	3	NA	1,749
1954	237	231	864	317	15	4	NA	1,668
1959	162	143	745	321	27	6	NA	1,404
1964	146	85	549	309	29	3	4	1,125
1969	137	100	520	281	47	4	1	1,090
1974	86	92	412	268	49	8	2	917
1978	91	127	495	305	41	6	2	1,067
1982	116	130	502	312	36	5	1	1,102
1987	89	95	448	296	51	3	2	984
1992	107	124	385	270	54	5	3	948

1/ 1909-1929. 2/ 1909-1959. (-) Zero. (NA) Data Not Available.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5**Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky**

Between 1944 and 1992, the number of farms dropped another 43 percent, with only 948 farms in 1992, however the number of acres per farm increased to 187. While 77 percent of the farm land was under cultivation in 1924, by 1944 it had dropped to 74 percent. Since that time, it has decreased to 52 percent in 1987 with a slight increase to 56 percent as of 1992 (Owen County). In retrospect, considering the number of farms in Owen County has decreased, including those over 500 acres, the continuous operation of such a large farm that has been owned by the same family since the late 1700s, adds to the historical significance of the **Enos Hardin Farm**. As of 1995, there were only 89,000 farms in Kentucky. In comparison with the average farm size in terms of acres, the **Enos Hardin Farm** well surpasses the average at the county, state and national levels.

Tobacco

Tobacco was Monterey's major cash crop from the mid-1800s through the early-1900s when the town was known as a tobacco marketing center. During this period, farmers found this fertile soil produced tobacco which played an important part in the town's commercial development (Tiny). Federal census reports show that tobacco production rose from 786,871 pounds in 1849-1850 to 2,153,307 pounds a decade later (Houchens, 25). The increase in production may have resulted from a series of events including a upsurge in the population during the Civil War, and the discovery of a new white burley tobacco, which displaced the old leathery, gummy red burley tobacco which had been the standard. Another important factor was the steamboat age which continued into the 20th century, making it possible to ship marketable produce on the Kentucky River to the Ohio River then on to bigger ports such as New Orleans.

Although Monterey was known as a major tobacco marketing center in Owen County between 1840 and 1920 (Murphy a, 16), the earliest records for burley tobacco production in Owen County used for this analysis begins with 1935. The number of acres harvested in 1935 was 4,220 producing 830 pounds with an all time high of 6,840 acres producing 1,150 pounds. Each successive year since 1945, the number of acres has decreased while the poundage has increased to a 1994 amount of 3,160 pounds. The overall amount of production has increased every five years in Owen County from 3,503,000 in 1935 to 7,866,00 in 1945 and 8,366,000 in 1994 (Owen County).

Historically, tobacco buyers would ride horseback to each farm to buy their crops (Tiny). Some of the tobacco was in warehouses on farms along the river, however, most of Owen County's tobacco was brought to town on wagons, graded, and stored in warehouses in town until it could be shipped down the river to big markets (Murphy b, 16). All of the warehouses that were located in downtown Monterey near U.S. Highway 127 no longer exist. Relatively few

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

farms along the Kentucky River associated with Monterey had a warehouse to store the farmers tobacco. The warehouse at Byrns Landing and the tobacco warehouse on the **Enos Hardin Farm** are two examples of the few remaining warehouses that are still located on the banks of the Kentucky River in Owen County that once served Monterey as a major shipping point.

Approximately 200,00 pounds were handled at Monterey yearly (Houchens, 360). According to the 1883 Owen County Atlas Map, Monterey had three tobacco warehouses in town (Murphy article). By 1922, Monterey was the handling point for, pooled tobacco by the Burley Cooperative Association (Murphy b, 152) with warehouses in town storing tobacco before it was shipped down the river (Houchens, 360). Although no longer extant, several of these tobacco warehouses were located in town near U.S. Highway 127 and on the site known today as the Mini Park. Today. The tobacco barns and warehouse at Byrns Landing and the **Enos Hardin Farm** played a part in the growth and development of Monterey by serving as shipping points for tobacco.

While the number of acres of tobacco harvested on the **Enos Hardin Farm** is unknown, it is probable that by the early 1900s it had increased, since an addition was constructed on the tobacco warehouse. As evidence of the cash crops importance to farmers, Owen County ranked 11th in the state in the production of burley tobacco in 1994, as compared to 22nd for alfalfa hay and 83rd for corn for grain (Owen County).

History of the Enos Hardin Farm Property

The property was named for Enos Hardin who purchased the farm in 1793. The house was built by Enos' sons in two phases. The first phase was built prior to the War of 1812 of bricks fired on-site. This two-story Federal period residence was only one bay wide and one pile deep. Construction ceased when George Enos Hardin II went off to serve in the War. Upon his return, a two-story, Greek Revival style, wood-frame addition was attached to the earlier brick structure, prior to 1830. A log slave cabin was moved to the rear of the residence about 1855 and was later attached to the residence with a box frame hyphen in 1900.

Located north of the residence is a two-story tobacco warehouse, built in the mid-1800s, with a 1900 shed addition running the entire length of the south side. Inside the addition, the scale that was used to weigh the tobacco and cattle still remains intact as well as the raised platforms, supported by a dry laid stone foundation. Hogsheads of tobacco were loaded on to these platforms and stored there until wagons carried the tobacco down to the river landing. A grassy path leads from the warehouse to the wharf where the tobacco was taken by wagon and placed on steamboats headed for larger towns. The steamboat, named the Falls City II, was owned by farm owner W.D. Hardin

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

I, the current owner's great-grandfather, and two others, Dr. G.W. Lawrence, and Captain J.N. Abram. Purchased by these three men in 1900, the Falls City II steamboat was one of the last Kentucky River packets to carry on competition with the railroads for freight and passengers. Running between Louisville and Valley View, between 1898 and 1908, her capacity for freight was enormous, carrying 90 hogsheads of tobacco in the hold and 125 to 140 around the decks (Coleman, 37). It continued to provide transportation for goods and passengers until 1908 (Murphy b, 15). After the second decade of the twentieth century, riverboat transportation for passengers and freight declined due to increase in automobile production and improved highways, making the transport of goods more economical and efficient (Houchens, 116-117). Mass production of Henry Ford's Model T, made it possible for some farmers to use it to perform a number of mechanical chores around the farm. Truck production increased from 700 in the United States in 1904 to 250,000 by 1918 making it easier and cheaper to take produce to markets more quickly (World Book vol. 18, 378-380). By the end of the 1930s, steamboats no longer shipped goods on the river (Hardin interview) since trucks became more available to farmers making the long trip by wagon to a river port no longer necessary with the increased use of trucks (Houchens 116-117). By 1940, the increased use of automobile combined with the web of interstate railroad network systems, caused the final decline of significant and competitive commercial transportation on the Kentucky River (Amos).

Although Enos Hardin Farm residence has been continuously owned by the Hardin family, several different families have resided here until 1960. Since then, the house has remained vacant and has suffered from lack of maintenance. Tobacco, hay and cattle continue to be produced on the farm today. Owner and Monterey resident, W. D. Hardin, III, is a descendant of Enos Hardin. He continues to operate the farm with the help of sharecroppers (Hardin interview).

The historical significance of the Enos Hardin Farm is that it represents the history of Owen County agriculture between 1812 and 1943. This property has retained its integrity of location and setting, on the Kentucky River; its integrity of design and materials, as portrayed in this cohesive group of buildings; and conveys the feeling of what it was like to reside on a farm growing crops in the agricultural fields and shipping them from a river landing during the period of significance, 1812 to 1943.

The Hardin Family and Property Ownership

Enos Hardin I came to Kentucky in 1797 and resided in Franklin County between 1802 and 1819, part of which became Owen County in 1819. He married Martha Ashby, daughter of Benjamin Ashby of Frederick County, Virginia. Prior to his death in September of 1825, Enos was an extensive landowner in Owen and

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Enos Hardin Farm Owen County, Kentucky

Henry counties. He served in the American Revolution as 8th Continental Line of Virginia. His parents were Mark Hardin Sr. of Roven, France and Mary (Hoge) Hardin, an English lady.

Thomas Hardin, born November 1, 1801 in Clark County, was the son of Enos and Martha Hardin. Thomas married Rachel Allen who was born December 21, 1804 in Bourbon County. They lived on the Hardin Farm also known as Hardin's Landing. All nine of their children were born and raised on the Hardin Farm. Thomas died October 6, 1855 and Rachel passed away December 19, 1876. Their son, William David Hardin I, was born November 6, 1842. He married Minnie Vories on November 22, 1893. She was born on June 2, 1865. They had five children, one was named William David Hardin II. W.D. Hardin I died October 25, 1909 and Minnie passed away July 2, 1940. Their son, W.D. Hardin II, born January 17, 1903, married Josephine Webb on April 16, 1927. She was born on March 2, 1904. They had three children, James Vories, Charles Williams, and Leonard Scott. James married Shirley Robinson on September 1956 and they had two children, Teresa Vories and William David III. James Vories Hardin passed away in July 1995 leaving the farm to his son William David Hardin III and his brother Leonard Scott Hardin. Together they jointly own the Hardin Farm and continue the family tradition of raising tobacco, cattle and hay (Murphy & Hardin interviews).

Historically, the Hardin family was involved in the development of commerce in Monterey, owning the Hardin Dry Goods store which had the first elevator in the county in 1873. They were also instrumental in the tobacco business, since steamboats stopped at their landing, known as Hardin's Landing, to pick up hogsheads of tobacco stored in their tobacco warehouse that was situated on the banks of the Kentucky River. Farmers in Owen and Henry counties hauled their loose tobacco to Hardin's, Mint Springs, and Rowlett's Landings, where their crops were prized in hogsheads, loaded on the packet boats and sold in Louisville, the country's largest tobacco center. Some of the important river landings for steamboats on the Kentucky River included Monterey, Gratz, Lockport, and Frankfort (Coleman, 33). Steamboats stopped here on their way to Louisville and Carrollton until the 1930s, when the era of riverboats transportation declined due to the increase in use of the automobile.

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• **Volunteers:**

Mayor Becky Albaugh
Mrs. Leota Derringer
Mrs. Lela Maude Hawkins
Mrs. Margaret Karsner Murphy
Mr. Bill Hardin

Ms. Kathy Tingle
Mr. Jim Hudson
Mrs. Bettina Sommerville
Mrs. Reva Kemper
Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Ballard

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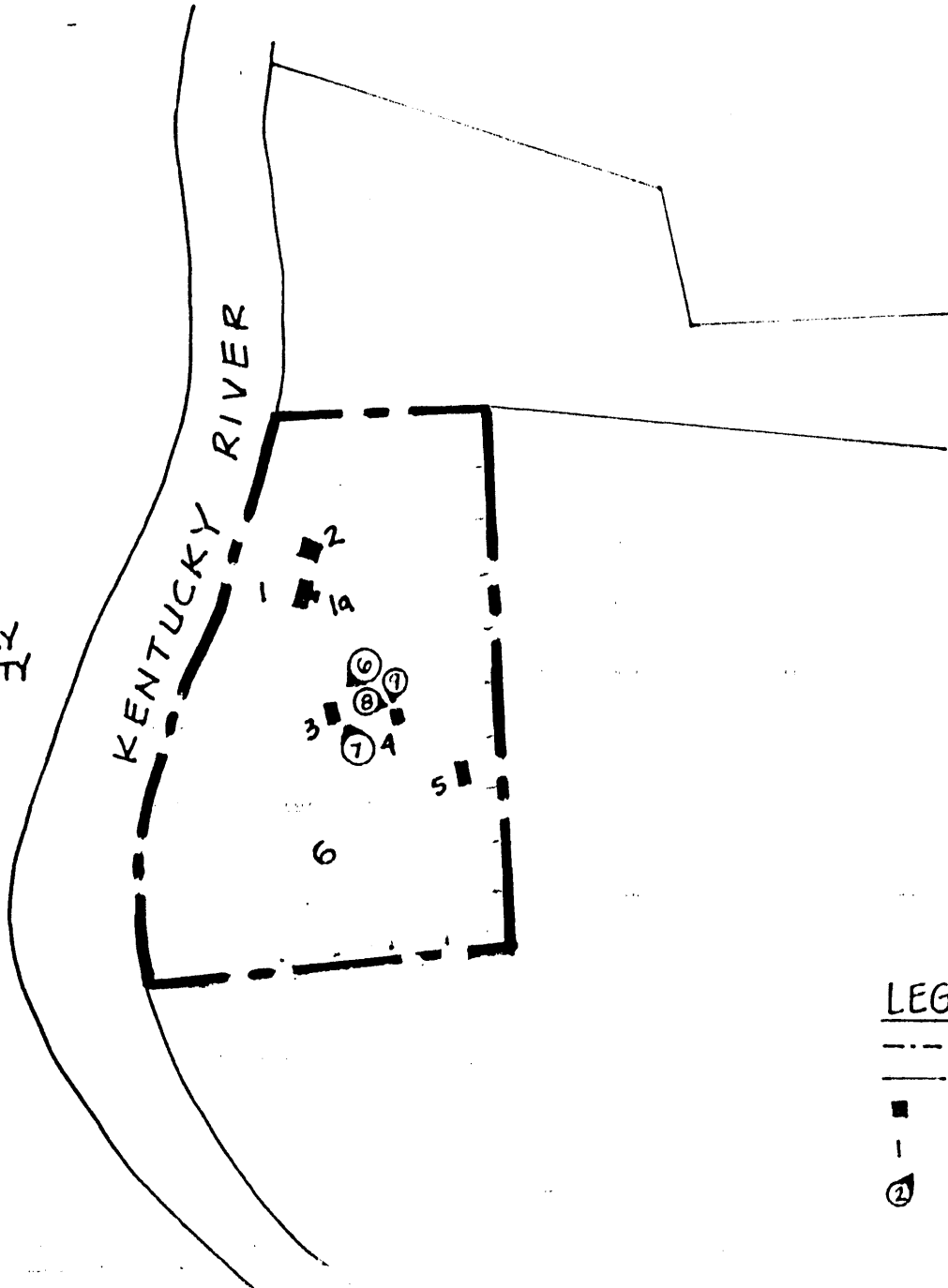
10. Verbal Boundary Description

The Enos Hardin Farm is located on Property Identification Map 41, block 4, in Monterey, Kentucky. The 52.5 acre parcel is bound on the north and east by farmland, and on the south and west by the Kentucky River. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary chosen for this property where chosen to designate a cohesive group of buildings representing a historic farm with a period of significance from 1812 through 1943.

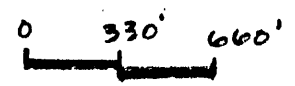
HENRY COUNTY



LEGEND

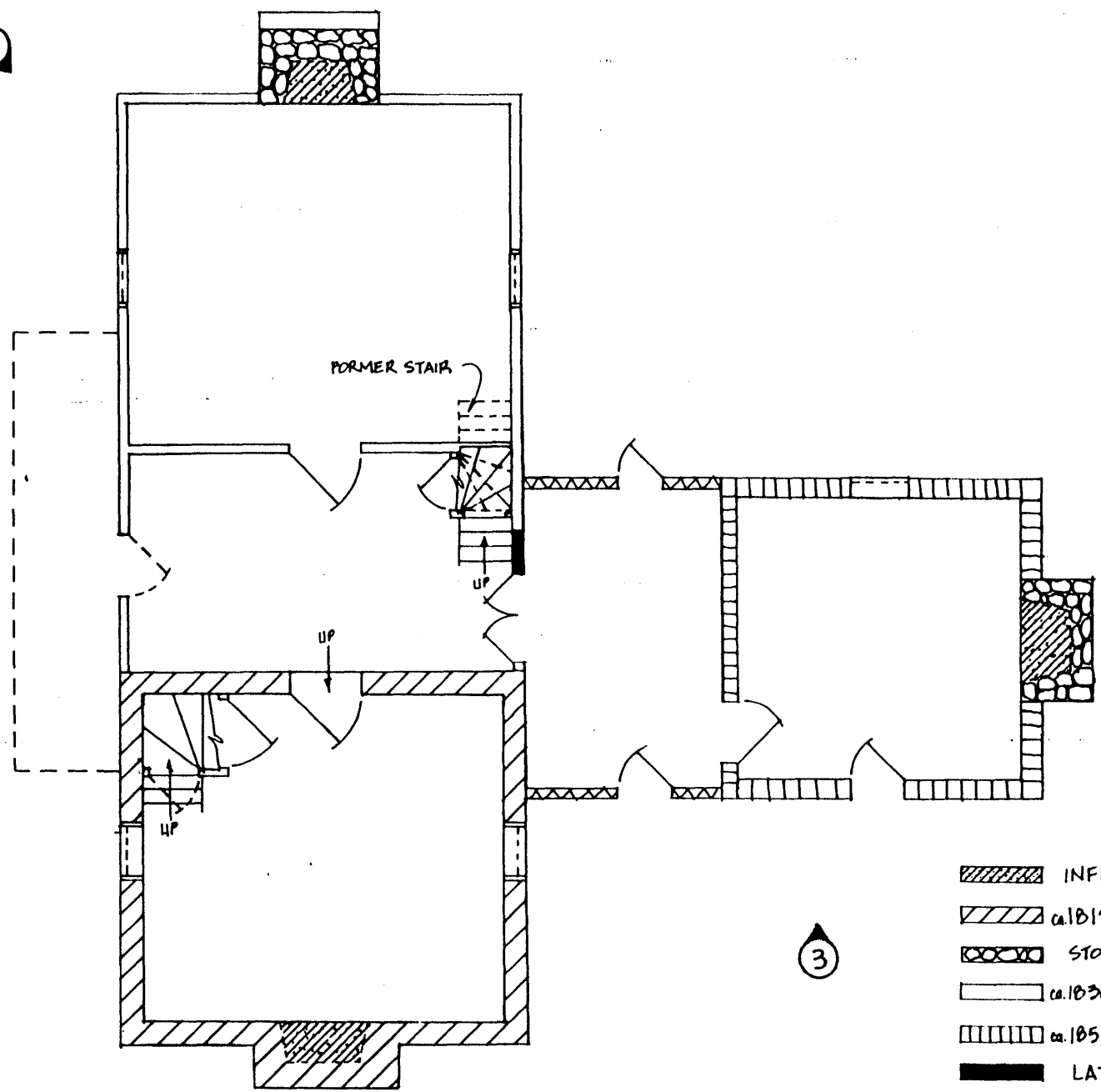
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- PROPERTY LINES
- BUILDING
- 1 BUILDING NUMBER
- ① PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER

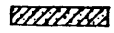


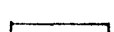
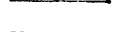
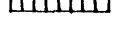

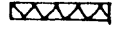
ENOS HARDIN FARM
POINT OF ROCK RD. OWENTON, KY. 40359



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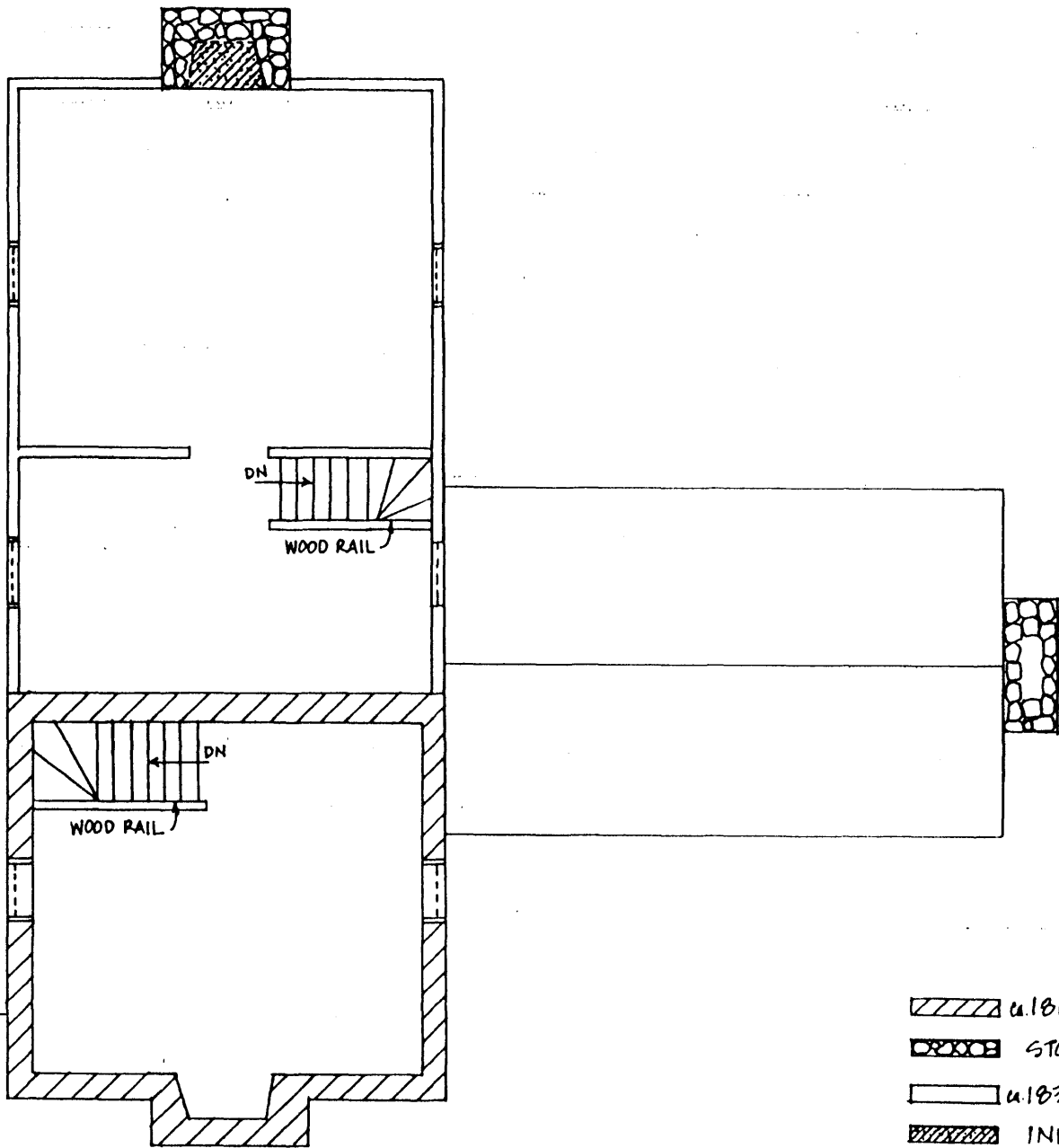
-  INFILL 2
-  ca. 1812 BRICK
-  STONE & MORTAR
-  ca. 1830 WOOD-FRAME
-  ca. 1855 LOG KITCHEN
-  LATE 1800s
-  ca. 1900 BOX FRAME
-  MISSING





3



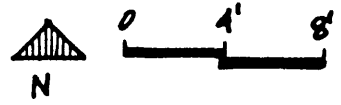
GREEK REVIVAL RESIDENCE - 1ST FLOOR PLAN
 ENOS HARDIN FARM POINT OF ROCKS RD. OWENTON, KY 40359

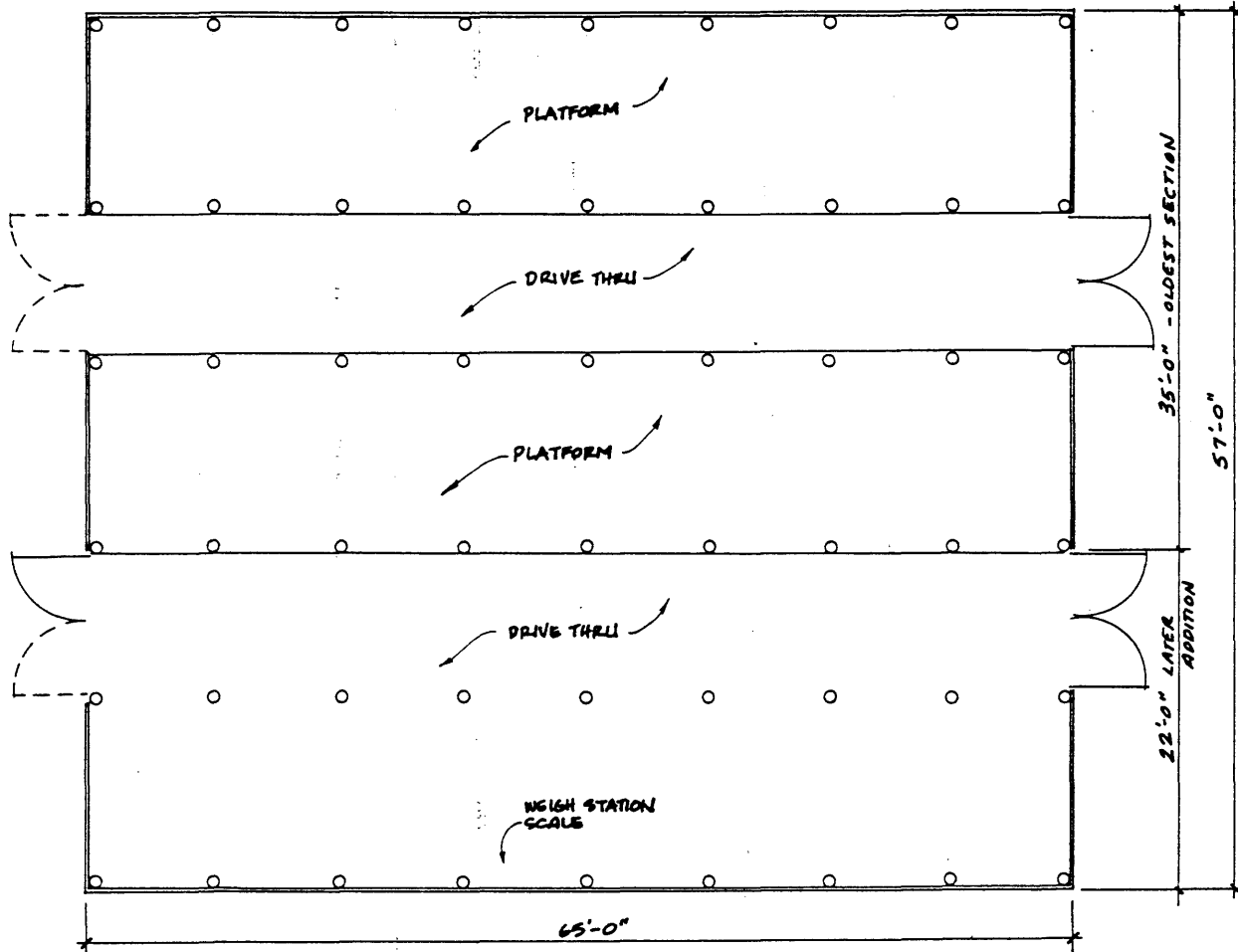




-  ca. 1812 BRICK
-  STONE & MORTAR
-  ca. 1830 WOOD FRAME
-  INFILL

GREEK REVIVAL RESIDENCE - 2ND FLOOR PLAN
 ENOS HARDIN FARM POINT OF ROCK RD. OWENTON, KY 40359





TOBACCO WAREHOUSE ENOS HARDIN FARM
 POINT OF ROCK ROAD OWENTON, KY. 40359



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Photographs Enos Hardin Farm, Owen County, Kentucky

The following information is the same for all photographs.

3. Donna G. Logsdon
4. 1/96
5. Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Photograph #1

6. West (front) facade showing ca. 1830 wood frame construction - left brick ca. 1812 construction- right

Photograph #2

6. East (rear) facade of main residence and South (side) of the ca. 1900 box frame hyphen and ca. 1855 log kitchen.

Photograph #3

6. South, (rear) facade of ca. 1855 log kitchen with stone chimney on the right end with a ca. 1900 box frame hyphen attached to the two-story brick portion ca. 1812 of the residence.

Photograph #4

6. North and East facades of the log kitchen with stone chimney on the left, North facade of the box frame hyphen in the middle, connected to the two-story main residence.

Photograph #5

6. South and East facades of the Tobacco Warehouse.

Photograph #6

6. North facade of Tobacco Barn # 3 built in 1943.

Photograph #7

6. South facade of Tobacco Barn # 3 with hay hood.

Photograph #8

6. North facade of Hay Shed # 4 built in 1963.

Photograph #9

6. Interior of Hay Shed # 4 showing log pole construction.

Photograph #10

6. Stone pillar at entry gate, not in the district, with "Enos Hardin 1793" inscribed in the stone.