KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES **Individual Inventory Form**

Resource	#_MeH-56
Mercer	County

Name of Resource:	16. Date:
	Ontain at Partition
Pioneer Memorial State Park Original Owner:	Original Building 1927 [3 Addition
Pioneer Memorial Association	17. Style:
Other Names:	Colonial Revival [70
Fort Harrod State Park	[
Prehistoric Site Building Object	18. Architect/Builder:
Historic Site Structure X Other	Nevins/Weschmeyer & Morgan/P. N.
Location: west side of College Ave.	19. No. of Stories: [1.0
between Lexington and Poplar Stree	00 0
Transcon Tenringeon and Topial Belee	NA [
Owner's Name:	21. Single Pile Double Pile N.A. X
Kentucky Department of Parks	22. Roof Form & Material: Original X
] Not Original
Owner's Address:	23. Structural Material:
Capital Plaza Towers	Log timbers (round) [L
Frankfort, Ky. 40601	24. Exterior Material:
Evaluation: N	Log
Recognition & Date:	25. Foundation Material:
Nat.Landmark Local Landmark	Stone (dry-laid) [S
Nat.Register HABS/HAER	26. Major Alterations: None
Highway Marker KY Inventory	Moved/Rebuilt Other
KY Landmark Certificate	Additions
· N.R.Status & Date:	27. Special Features:
. N.R.Group:	
District Name:] 28. Outbuildings:
Mult.Resource Area: Mercer Co. [None
Thematic Name:] 29. Original Function:
. Historical Theme:	Commemorative property [
Primary: Other (commemorative [30]	
Primary: Other (commemorative [30] Secondary: Exploration/Settlement 14	O] State park [
Other:	31. Condition:
Statement of Significance:	Good
- memorinous or president	32. Endangered: Yes
See Attached.	No X
. •	
	33. Attach Photos:
	Roll: Photo Nos: No. of Slides:
	17 26-36

14. History:

(See attached for history)

15. Source of historical information and/or contact person: KHC form: Clay Lancaster, 1981

Rebecca Conover

Chinn & Conover, Through 200 Years, pp. 25-27, 246-249.

36. Date: 37. New Survey

34. Prepared by: F. Keightley, H. Powell 35. Organization: Harrodsb/Mercer Co. L. 1986

Resurvey

Form	K	H	C1985-	2
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38.	UTM Point of Primary Building: Quadrant: Harrodsburg	Zone <u>16</u>	Easting 684560	Northing 4181360		G.I.S. Mod. Coordi.Accuracy	[]
41.	UTM Points of Boundary (for N. R	. eligibl	e sites only):					
	A. B. C.	- - -	I E F					
42.	Total Acreage in Present Property	/:	43. Acre	age included in	propose	ed N.R. boundary:		
44.	Site Plan (and boundary description	n and in	stification fo	r N.R. sites):				

See attached

45. Description and House Plan:

Pioneer Memorial State Park consists of a reconstruction of late eighteenth century Ford Harrod. The reconstruction is located on a site south of the original fort. The original fort site became a quarry in the late nine-teenth century and is now a parking lot. The reconstructed fort is a square stockade 200 feet on a side. The original fort was a 240 foot square according to a description and drawing by Van Cleve who stayed there in the late 1790's. Two two-story block houses are located on the northeast and southeast corners. A row of one-room log cabins is located on the north side. The school house and spring have also been reconstructed.

Within the boundary of the park is a section of the original pioneer cemetery with crude eighteenth century headstones. East of the fort is the Lincoln Marriage Temple which is a brick superstructure over the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln's parents were married.

Continuation sheet: Pioneer Memorial Park (Me-H-56)

Statement of Significance

The Pioneer Memorial Park is significant under Criterion A for its association with the theme of commemoration for the period 1927 The replica of Fort Harrod built at Pioneer Memorial Park has become symbolic of the veneration that the people of early twentieth century Mercer County had for their ancestors or the late eighteenth century farmers who settled Mercer County.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary was chosen to include the contributing elements of the fort and to exclude the parking lot on the east, the residential neighborhood on the south, the theater on the west, and West Lexington Street on the north.

The nominated area contains fourteen contributing buildings.

14. History

The Pioneer Memorial Association was formed in the 1920's to create a monument to the founders of Harrodsburg. No evidence of the original fort remained. Even the hill on which the fort stood had been destroyed when a quarry opened on the site in the 1890's. When Lexington Street was extended west of College Street, the excavation for the road also took part of the site and a portion of the pioneer cemetery as well.

The original fort had been abandoned after the decisive defeat of the Indians at the Battle of the Blue Licks in 1783. Settlers were eager to leave the crowded conditions of the fort and began building houses on their own land. The fort was used as a place for people to stay who were in transit to the west. Its conditions during the late eighteenth century were described by Van Cleve and others. Gradually, the fort itself decayed or was dismantled. It was the site of a local academy before being used as a quarry. James Taylor, who lived in the Matheny-Taylor House (MeH-57) adjacent to the present fort site, began the process of creating a memorial by maintaining and protecting the pioneer cemetery which was located virtualy in his backyard. Interments continued to be made in the pioneer cemetery until the mid-nineteenth century. James Taylor's granddaughter, Irene Moore, lived in the Matheny-Taylor House during the 1920's. She deeded the Pioneer Memorial Association the section of land on which the fort now stands in 1925. Very shortly afterwards, she also gave the group the house in which her family had lived for 95 years.

History cont.

The Pioneer Memorial Association enlisted the help of the Kentucky State Parks Commission and hired the architectural firm of Nevins, Wexchmeyer, and Morgan of Louisville. Frederick Morgan was the project director and worked closely with the contractor Peter Nolen Wilson. Wilson was a Mercer County native who also built the Mercer County Courthouse. Archival research on the appearance and dimensions of the original fort was augmented by trips to eastern Kentucky to study methods of log construction. Construction of the fort was completed in 1927. Kentucky Governor W. J. Flelds dedicated the forts and other smaller memorials.

Even before undertaking the fort, the Pioneer Memorial Association had been collecting structures associated with historic Kentuckians. In 1910, they moved the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln's parents were married from the Washington County farm on which it stood to Harrodsburg. A building called the Lincoln Marriage Temple was built to house the log structure in 1931. The structure was designed by the Louisville architectural firm of Nevings, Morgan and Kolbrook. The design was based on an old log meeting house constructed near Mt. Sterling in 1799. Peter Nolen Wilson was the contractor. He moved the log structure and erected the brick structure around it.

In 1934, the U. S. Congress provided funding for the construction of a memorial to the Appalachian pioneers. The sculptor chosen to ornament the monument was Ulric Ellerhosen. The architect was Francis Kealy. Both designers were from New York. President Franklin Roosevelt came to Harrodsburg and dedicated the monument.

KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY SUPPLEMENT BOUNDARY AND LOCATION INFORMATION

Historic Property Name Fort Harrod State Park Site # ME-H- Multiple Resource/Thematic Nomination Title MERCER COUNTY MRA			
.T.M. Coordinates - List multipl	e UTMs if property is ten or more acres.		
1.	D		
3.	E		
	F		
erbal Boundary Description	Acreage 1.0		
southwest corner of the int then east 210 feet to a point	west and 130 feet south of the erior of US 127 and Lexington St. nt; then 210 south to a point; nt; then 210 north to the point of		
	ouildings, structures, landscape features boundary as described above.)		
	boundary do describer dro (p.,)		
	·		
e attached.			

