

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**



**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Weehawken

Other names/site number Trabue-Hoge House, FR-233

**2. Location**

Street & number 1 Weehawken Lane

Not for publication N/A

City or town Jett

vicinity X

State Kentucky

code KY

county Franklin

code 073

Zip code 40601

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant     nationally     statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David Pollack

2/12/07

Signature of certifying official David Pollack, Acting SHPO

Date

State or 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 commenting or other official      Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Daniel J. Viskovic

4/24/07

    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):

for Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>  3  </u>	<u>  0  </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>  2  </u>	<u>  0  </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u> objects
		<u>  6  </u>	<u>  0  </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register    0  
 Name of related multiple property listing (N/A)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions		Current Functions	
Category	Residential	Category	Residential

7. Description

Architectural Classification      Italianate, Colonial Revival  
 Material      Foundation      Stone  
                   roof      Composite  
                   walls      Brick

Narrative Description - SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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DESCRIPTION

Weehawken (FR-233), also known as the Trabue-Hoge House, is located in Franklin County, Kentucky. The county seat is Frankfort, which also serves as the state capital. Part of the Inner Bluegrass area of the Commonwealth, Franklin County is located in central Kentucky, and is roughly bisected by the Kentucky River. The nominated property is approximately three miles east of Frankfort and was originally a part of the Forks of Elkhorn, a small early-19<sup>th</sup>-century crossroads community. The property was formerly known as Major's Station. On the 3.35 acres proposed for listing are found the following features: the main house, a garage, three twentieth-century outbuildings, and a dry-laid stone fence. All features contribute to the property's sense of time and place.

History of Property Ownership

The Weehawken property was originally part of a 1000-acre Revolutionary War Land Grant to John Major Sr. dating from 1783. This property was the site of Major's Station in the early-nineteenth century and was considered a part of the Forks of Elkhorn Precinct in Franklin County. The original tract was divided among Major's children, with a roughly 400-acre parcel with a log dwelling house deeded to his youngest son, Lewis Redd Major. This tract remained in the Major family until 1834, when it was sold to Dr. Archibald King. The property only remained in King ownership for five years, and he sold it to the Trabues in 1839. The Trabue family initially resided in the original log house until it was destroyed by fire. The construction of Weehawken is dated to circa 1860. Trabue continued to accumulate property adjoining the original tract and eventually assembled 1300-acres for his Weehawken farm.<sup>1</sup> By 1880, the property had been pared back down to 400-acres, with the main house as the heart of the farm.<sup>2</sup>

Character of the property

Weehawken is located at 1 Weehawken Lane, at the Lane's intersection of Country Lane. Originally a 1300-acre gentleman farm but eventually becoming a 400-acre tract, the property was subdivided in 1956 to accommodate the development of the Bon Air Hills subdivision. Loss of the original acreage and the addition of the surrounding neighborhood resulted in a loss of integrity for the original farm context. The property, however, retains architectural integrity and immediate setting, which inform us about the development of Italianate and Colonial Revival architecture in Franklin County.

The house is sited on top of a hill with a large yard in front, above a creek bed and the adjacent rolling hills just outside the area proposed for listing. The Trabue-Hoge house was built facing south, and is just under a 1/4 mile from U.S. 60, or the Versailles Pike. The surrounding land originally associated with the Weehawken farm was developed as a subdivision with ranch houses on large lots. The existing property associated with Weehawken is buffered from the surrounding neighborhood by natural landscape elements, including trees and rolling hills. Behind the Weehawken property is tract of land that is pastureland for horses. Although this land is no longer a part of the property, this parcel preserves a small amount of the original rural landscape.

<sup>1</sup>Alice E. Trabue. "Trabue Family Genealogy." p.58-60

<sup>2</sup>B.N. Griffing. *An Atlas of Franklin County, KY.* P. 46.

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Two stone gateposts that have a distinctive conical shape are located at the entrance of the private drive, east of the main house. These dry-laid gateposts are approximately five feet tall and connect to a dry-laid stone fence that surrounds part of the perimeter of the domestic yard. The gateposts are similar to others found on gentleman farms in the Bluegrass region during the same period. The posts signal the drive, which forms a loop leading to the main entrance of the house. The fence traces the drive up the hill in a picturesque fashion. A small spur road leads to the rear yard on the west side of the house. The rear yard contains three twentieth century outbuildings including a dairy, a three-stall horse barn, and a smokehouse. A two-story masonry building housing a double-bay garage with an apartment in the upper story was constructed circa 1910. The original separate kitchen, which during the mid-twentieth century was connected to the main house, was recently demolished due to severe structural problems. A chicken house and two shed buildings were razed in the 1970s.<sup>3</sup>

### House Exterior

The residence at Weehawken was constructed in two distinct campaigns. Owner S.F.J Trabue erected the original Italianate-styled house circa 1860. A two-story Colonial Revival portico and one-story wings on each of the side elevations were added by circa 1910, when the house was in Hoge family ownership.

Constructed circa 1860, the Italianate house is a two-story double-pile building with an almost square footprint, with the exception of extended ells on each of the side elevations located toward the rear of the house. A two-story four-columned portico fronts the main façade. The house has a smooth-faced square-cut limestone foundation laid in an irregular coursing pattern. The structural masonry walls are constructed in a common bond system with six rows of stretchers for each row of headers. A bracketed cornice envelopes the side and rear elevations. The shallow-hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves. Six large interior chimneystacks pierce the roofline, which have decorative recessed panels. A one-story masonry wing is located on each of the side elevations. On the rear elevation is a one-story single-room masonry addition dating from the 1950s.

The main façade (south elevation) has three bays, with a central door on the first story. A monumental portico with four fluted limestone columns extends across the façade. The double-door arched entrance dates to the early-twentieth-century remodeling and is surmounted by a broken pediment. There is a small vestibule with a single door entrance into the house's interior. This Colonial Revival doorway has two sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. There are two original bay windows flanking the main entrance. The historic windows in the bays are narrow four-over-four double-hung wooden sashes with limestone sills. Fluted engaged pilasters are situated beside each bay window. Three pairs of arched windows pierce the upper story. These original narrow double-hung sash windows have four-over-four divided lights and are surmounted by arched brick lintels.

<sup>3</sup>Deedbook 146, page 280-281. See plat dating to July 31, 1956 for site plan.



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The west elevation contains three bays, and is pierced by the original six-over-six double-hung wooden windows that are slightly arched. Each window has a set of original louvered wooden shutters, limestone sills, and arched brick lintels. The original ell extends outward on the north corner of the elevation. A single six-over-six double-hung wooden window is on each story of the south-facing portion of the ell. These windows have the same type of shutters, sills, and lintels found on the west elevation. The bracketed cornice wraps around the west elevation, including the ell section. Three of the decorative chimneystacks are visible from this side of the house.

A one-story masonry addition dating from the early-twentieth century extends from the west elevation's ell. This addition rests on a limestone foundation and has a common bond brick pattern with a flat roof. The south-facing portion of this wing contains three small six-over-one double-hung sash wooden windows with limestone sills. Decorative brickwork is found under the sills of these windows and in the engaged pilasters at each corner of the addition. A plain cornice envelopes the roofline of the addition. A single six-over-six double-hung wooden window with a limestone sill is located on the west side of the wing.

The east elevation contains three bays, and is pierced by the original six-over-six double-hung wooden windows that are slightly arched. Each window has a set of original louvered wooden shutters, limestone sills, and arched brick lintels. The original ell extends outward on the north corner of the elevation. A single six-over-six double-hung wooden window is on each story of the south-facing portion of the ell. These windows have the same type of shutters, sills, and lintels found on the east elevation. Two of the original window openings on the first level were removed to accommodate the ca. 1909 addition. The bracketed cornice wraps around the west elevation including the ell section. Three of the decorative chimneystacks are visible from this side of the house.

A one-story masonry addition, one bay larger than the wing on the west side and dating from the early-twentieth century, extends from the ell of the east elevation. This addition rests on a limestone foundation and has a common bond brick pattern with a flat roof. The south-facing portion of this wing contains three bays with large wooden windows with transom lights and limestone sills. Four brick engaged pilasters distinguish each bay. A plain cornice envelopes the roofline of the addition. A secondary entrance is located on the east side of the wing. A sidelight and a transom light surround the eight-light wooden door. A single one-over-one double-hung wooden window with a limestone sill is located on the east side of the wing north of the door.

The rear elevation (north) is comprised of the original block of the house plus the early-twentieth century wings and a small 1950s addition. The upper level retains two of the original six-over-six double-hung wooden windows that are slightly arched. A gallery was enclosed during the Colonial Revival remodeling and is located between the two original bays. This gallery has six-over-six double-hung wooden windows with transoms on the upper level. The lower level of the gallery has been partially obscured by the 1950s addition, however there is a wooden tri-partite window with a transom window extant in the central bay. The masonry 1950s addition is located on the east side of the rear elevation and is pierced by three small one-over-one windows. On the west side of the rear elevation is a back entrance that accesses the 1909 addition. A shed roof with side brackets covers this doorway. The original bracketed cornice extends across the rear elevation.

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House Interior

The dwelling has a central hall floor plan, which is typical of houses in Franklin County during the original period of construction. Four principal rooms are located on the first floor, including a double parlor on the east side. A large staircase with the original newel post and cherry banister is found toward the rear of the center hall. On the second level there are also four rooms and a wide center hall. Original hardwood parquet flooring is found throughout the house. The historic mantelpieces, woodwork including recessed panels, and trim from the original period of construction remain intact. These decorative elements offered a Greek Revival influence despite the Italianate style on the exterior.

Changes to the House Over Time

Weehawken remained in the Trabue family hands until it was sold in 1897 to Stephen French Hoge, who was a prominent local businessman and part owner of the Hoge-Montgomery Shoe Company. Purchasing 250 acres of the original farm, including the main house, Hoge resided at Weehawken for almost forty years. In 1909, S.F. Hoge hired architect Leo L. Oberwarth to update the dwelling with the fashionable Colonial Revival architecture. Oberwarth designed a monumental portico for the main façade, two one-room additions were appended to the east and west elevations, respectively, and enclosed the gallery on the rear elevation. Four outbuildings were added to the rear domestic yard during this period including a two-story garage, horse stable, dairy, and smokehouse.

The Colonial Revival portico has four Bedford limestone fluted Ionic columns. It replaced the original semi-circular portico. Local informants claim that these columns were intended for the new State Capitol building that was finished in 1909. The columns were said not to have been properly sized for the Capitol, so the owners of Weehawken acquired them for the portico. The entablature above the columns is relatively simple except for a row of dentils. Above the entablature is a balustrade that surmounts the portico along the roofline. Three recessed panels with decorative pressed tin form the ceiling of the portico. Along with the portico addition, the original front door was replaced with a massive Colonial Revival entrance piece crowned by a broken pediment. The original bay windows had their cornices heightened by the addition of large moldings above.

During the 1950s, a small one-story addition was added to the rear elevation. At this time, the original kitchen was connected to the main house and a porch added along the east side.

Though the addition of the portico somewhat altered the appearance of the original Italianate façade, this portico, along with the wing additions, represent an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture in Franklin County. The Hoge family's tenure of ownership respected the original fabric of the house, which remains largely intact. The historic floor plan was retained, as were the original materials including windows, masonry, flooring, woodwork, and mantels. The small one-story wings on the side elevations are modest in scale and clearly differentiated from the original Italianate elements. Even though the additions' brickwork matched that of the original, the Colonial Revival details, window patterns, and fenestration are distinguished from the Italianate period design. The exterior detailing, including the engaged pilasters and spare entablature on the wings, also delineates these additions from the original house because they can clearly be read as the Colonial Revival architectural style.

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Outbuildings

*Garage* Contributing building (ca. 1910). This is a two-story rectangular masonry building with a flat roof. There is an apartment on the second floor above the garage. It is devoid of decorative detailing except for the corbelled brick along the cornice line. Two small chimneystacks pierce the roofline. There are two garage bays that have a single limestone lintel on the west elevation. A door to the apartment is located on the east elevation. Two six-over-six double-hung wooden windows with limestone lintels and sills are located on every elevation of the upper level. A single story masonry addition extends outward to provide a third bay on the west side and serves as a second story porch for the apartment. This garage is associated with Hoge family period of ownership.

*Horse Barn* Contributing building (ca. 1910). A shed-roofed, frame, rectangular-shaped banked barn with vertical board siding. The barn has three horse stalls with Dutch doors on the west elevation. There is a hinged half-door on the east elevation to reach the hayloft. This barn is associated with Hoge family period of ownership.

*Dairy (or Milk Shed)* Contributing structure (ca. 1910) A single story gable-roofed rectangular concrete block structure, partially banked. The shed is pierced by three pairs of windows on the south and north elevation. The entrance is located on the east elevation. Sheathed with a standing seam metal roof, the structure has exposed rafter tails under the eaves. This milk shed is associated with Hoge family period of ownership.

*Smokehouse* Contributing structure (ca. 1910). A single-story gable-roofed rectangular patterned-concrete-block structure. A single entrance is located on the south elevation. There are no window openings. The wood shingle roof has degraded over time. This smokehouse is associated with Hoge family period of ownership.

*Stone fence (with conical pillars)* Contributing object (ca. 1860). The dry-laid stone fence surrounds the boundaries of the property's south and west sides. A portion of the fence also divides the front yard from the rear yard. Two stone conical-shaped pillars mark the entrance. Erected for S.F.J Trabue to define the boundary of the domestic yard, this stone fence with stone gate posts contributes to the significance of the property.



8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Area of Significance Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1860, ca. 1910  
 Significant Date ca. 1860, ca. 1910  
 Significant Person N/A  
 Cultural Affiliation N/A  
 Architect/Builder Ca. 1860 portion: Unknown builder/architect  
 Ca. 1910 portion: Oberwarth, Leo L., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY



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Statement of Significance

Weehawken (FR-233), also known as the Trabue-Hoge House, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is significant under Criterion C within two local architectural contexts. Weehawken is an important example of local interpretation of Italianate design within the context "Italianate Style in Franklin County, Kentucky 1850 - 1899." Weehawken's significance as a dwelling stems from its ability to indicate the local transition into Victorian-era design values and tastes. While retaining a traditional floor plan and massing, Weehawken departs from the dominant Greek Revival architectural style in Franklin County through its exterior details and features. Weehawken was an early example of Italianate domestic architecture in the county, surely intended to showcase the sophisticated tastes of its owner S.F.J. Trabue. The period of significance is ca. 1860, when the house was constructed. The Colonial Revival identity of Weehawken will also be explored in this nomination within the context "Colonial Revival Style in Franklin County, Kentucky 1880 - 1940."

Research Design

This is the first study focusing on the Italianate-style of domestic architecture in Franklin County during the period of significance. In order to evaluate Weehawken, a historic context was written providing an overview and chronology of the style. Sources used for the context included architectural guidebooks, survey forms prepared for buildings in Franklin County, general United States architectural histories, Clay Lancaster's *Antebellum Houses of the Bluegrass*, and Franklin County histories. These sources provided a basis for understanding the development of Italianate architecture both nationally and locally.

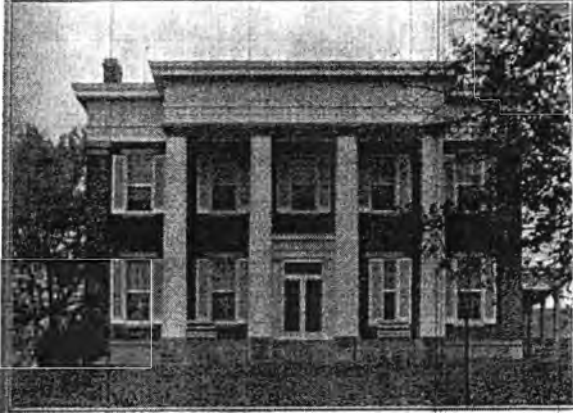
To gain insight into Stephen Fitz James Trabue's place in Franklin County and Weehawken's history, numerous sources were consulted. County historical records, including deeds, maps and probate and court records were consulted. Census records assisted in tracking both Trabue and farming in Franklin County during the period of significance were considered. The Kentucky Heritage Council's Historic Resources Inventory records contained about Weehawken, and contained data on similar properties for comparisons of architectural style and farming information within the county.

A comparison of similar rural properties helped to define Weehawken's role in the gentleman farm landscape of Franklin County. Many dwelling houses on these farms were constructed as Greek Revival buildings. Specifically, National Register listed resources included Scotland, also known as Locust Hill (Fig. 1), the Giltner-Holt House (Fig. 2), and the Blanton-Crutcher Farm, also known as Maryland Farm (Fig.3). these and other examples served as the population for comparisons. As architectural fashions shifted, these three dwellings illustrate the use of style on farm properties in Franklin County. This process allowed for an evaluation of Weehawken's architecture within a similar historic context in terms of status.

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Figure 1



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Figure 2



Figure 3



A historic context was also developed to provide an overview and chronology to trace the development of the Colonial Revival style of domestic architecture in Franklin County during the early-twentieth century. Sources used for the context included architectural guidebooks, cultural historic resource survey reports, National Register nominations, and survey forms prepared for buildings in Franklin County, general United States architectural histories, and Franklin County histories. These sources provided a basis for understanding the development of Colonial Revival architecture both nationally and locally.

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Historic Context: Italianate Architecture in Franklin County 1850 – 1899

**Italianate Style's National Development**

Architectural styles have been important throughout time for the value assessments they convey about their buildings, designers, or occupants. A national frame of reference existed for architectural styles in the United States, promoted during the period of significance by pattern books and architects. Buildings were assessed as old fashioned, staid or as the most up to date.<sup>1</sup> The symbolism imbued in architecture demonstrates the desire of owners to employ certain styles at a particular time to communicate a modernity.

The Italian and Italianate styles of architecture were first seen in the United States in the 1830s-40s. It was hailed as the new American style, remaining popular until the 1880s, in some places, even later. During the early years of its flowering, Americans favored Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate architectural styles. These Romantic styles, popularized in Andrew Jackson Downing's pattern books, were preferred for country houses. Early Victorians sought uniquely American styled "buildings that were substantial, dignified, and historically evocative, yet fresh and freewheeling. They needed buildings suited to a life in a rapidly industrializing nation – in other words, buildings that were slightly exotic but essentially American."<sup>2</sup> The Italianate style of architecture fit this tall order.<sup>3</sup>

The first occurrence of the Italian influenced style in the U.S. was Trinity Church (1839-1846) in New York City. English architect Richard Upjohn, who also designed private residences, introduced the style. The example regarded as the best of Italianate architecture style in America is the Morse-Libby House (1859) in Portland, Maine designed by Henry Austin. These buildings were modeled on the villas of Tuscany, and were formal in style, using expensive building materials, including stone, marble and brick. The buildings were embellished with towers, columns, balustrades and corner quoins.<sup>4</sup>

The style is based on buildings of the Italian Renaissance of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, and is sometimes divided into three categories in the United States: The villa, usually large-scale rural or estate house; The Italian Renaissance, most often chosen for urban residences; and the Italianate, used to identify houses of un-attributed design using Italian architectural detailing. The term Italianate was coined for "less academic" or vernacular expressions of the Italian style.<sup>5</sup>

The introduction of the balloon frame construction technique in 1833 allowed for the mass construction of frame houses during a period of popularity for the Italianate style. Balloon framing allowed quick construction of frame houses using nails, instead of mortise and tenon joints, to secure the structure. Builders used pattern books and employed machine cut architectural details for decoration and implementation of style. Floor plans were chosen to fit the owner's needs, and the Italianate style details were added for decoration. Owners could avoid the need to employ architects, due to the availability of pattern books.

<sup>1</sup> Donna Neary. "The Bradshaw-Duncan House" National Register Nomination. P.8-1

<sup>2</sup> James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell. "You Say Italian, I say Italianate: A Romantic style based on Renaissance models evolved a trio of modes for American houses" p. 90

<sup>3</sup> Donna Neary. "The Bradshaw-Duncan House" National Register Nomination. P.8-1

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. P.8-2

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. P.8-2



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*Italianate Features*

Buildings designed in the Italianate style generally fit one of six defined subtypes: hipped roof, centered gable, asymmetrical, towered, front gabled and town house. Italianate-styled houses tend to be two and three stories in height, with low-pitched roofs, and wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. One-story houses were also built in the Italianate style. Windows tend to be tall and narrow, often with arched or curved casements, and in some cases feature elaborate hood moldings, or crowns. Paired windows and doors are also common with this style. Some Italianate houses feature square cupolas or towers. Porches are common on Italianate-styled houses. They are often one-story tall, and range from small entry porches, to full-length constructions.<sup>6</sup> The majority of the Italianate houses remaining in the U.S. were constructed between 1855 and 1880.<sup>7</sup>

*Italianate Style in Franklin County*

The Kentucky Heritage Council's historic structure inventory records 24 documented extant Italianate-styled houses and one demolished resource, the Todd-Lindsey House (FR-FC-7), in Frankfort and in the rural areas of Franklin County. Owners chose the architectural style and applied it to a variety of floor plans. The style was regarded as highly adaptable by builders and homeowners, which could be chosen for nearly "any type of house, be it large suburban villa, a bracketed farm cottage, or an elegant town house. It could be as formal, informal, symmetrical, picturesquely 'irregular', grand, or modest as the situation demanded."<sup>8</sup>

Frame construction was not the only method to be used in concert with Italianate architecture. In Franklin County, especially during the period between 1850 and 1875, structural masonry was employed in the erection of Italianate houses. A total of nine resources were identified as brick structures built as Italianate houses, and nearly twice that number built of wood frame. Eight of these brick houses were found in Frankfort and six of them were built between 1850-1875. Weehawken was the only rural example to be constructed of brick, and also dates to the 1850 -1875 period.

Weehawken's construction circa 1860 makes it an early house to be constructed with Italianate elements in Franklin County. While the Italianate Style was taking hold in the downtown and in some residential areas of Frankfort during the early period of the style's life, rural acceptance seemed to be slower. A total of eight resources dated from the first period of Italianate design in Frankfort. Weehawken was the only identified house in the rural areas to be built as an Italianate-styled dwelling during the same time period. Rural examples built after 1875 were all frame construction. These resources include: The George Washington Parker House (FR-36); Hughes House (FR-55); James M. Wood House on Elko Bell Farm (FR-74); and John C. Frazier House (FR-75).

To summarize Italianate architecture in Franklin County, the period of construction was most popular from 1850 to 1899. Of the 24 Italianate buildings considered for this comparison in Franklin County, 64% were frame constructions. The remaining 36% were brick construction. A total of 24 out of 25 domestic Italianate buildings in Franklin County were two stories in height, with the remaining one a one-and-a-half story house. The Italianate era of architecture in the U.S. came to its fashionable end by the 1880s, but examples were still being

<sup>6</sup> Virginia and Lee McCalester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 211-212

<sup>7</sup> Jeffrey Howe. *The Houses We Live In: An Identification Guide to the History and Style of American Domestic Architecture* p. 209

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. pp. 88-89.



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Social messages of the Italianate Style

Selection of the Italianate style for Weehawken was an important social statement by its owners, and communicated these values to the surrounding community. Weehawken is important as a tangible example of how prosperous members of Franklin County during the period of significance employed architectural style to define status. A prominent lawyer in Franklin County, Trabue joined the ranks of other gentleman farmers in Franklin County who desired a country farm for raising purebred stock, but not as a fulltime pursuit. The dwelling house was central to any gentleman farm in the county, since it conveyed a position that was above middling and subsistence farmers. S.F.J Trabue's choice of an Italianate-styled house is indicative of a desire to exhibit architecture for prestige.

A comparison of rural properties built around the same time as Weehawken help to define its role in the gentleman farm social landscape of Franklin County. Many dwelling houses on these farms were constructed with iconic Greek Revival styling. Specifically, National Register-listed resources included Scotland (also known as Locust Hill) and the Giltner-Holt House, and served as comparable gentleman farm properties from the same period.

The owners of these two properties were referred to as "progressive" or "innovative" farmers, though not farmers by profession. The houses that were constructed on these farms communicated a level of prominence not achieved by middling and subsistence farmers. Scotland built in 1847, and was a strict example of Greek Revival architecture. In comparison, the Giltner-Holt house constructed in 1859 based on a Greek Revival floor plan, however the exterior employed the Gothic Revival style. This house was constructed almost simultaneously with Weehawken, yet the owner chose a completely different aesthetic to communicate his status.

The Blanton-Crutcher Farm (also known as Maryland Farm) was also considered since it was in the same vicinity as Weehawken, though operated as a middling farm. The dwelling house at the Blanton-Crutcher farm was updated in the 1880s with characteristic Italianate details, including hoodmolds over the windows, brackets at the cornice, a bay window, and a one-story porch with decorative woodwork. Since that farm was also in relative proximity to Weehawken, the nominated property could have influenced its remodeling.

As architectural fashions shifted, these three houses illustrate how architectural styles were received in the rural settings of Franklin County. Greek Revival architecture had been dominant in the inner Bluegrass landscape since Gideon Shyrock's 1827 Kentucky Statehouse in Frankfort introduced the style.<sup>9</sup> Though dwellings continued to hold onto the massing and central passage spatial organization within the Bluegrass Greek Revival house, Victorian architectural styles, including Italianate and Gothic Revival, began to emerge in the region. This process of transition into new architectural types illustrates the desire to present the most fashionable face while maintaining the familiar in the interior layout and form. Weehawken's design is indicative of this use of exterior architectural style as a way to display a sense of modernity, while at the same time retaining traditional interior arrangements of space.

<sup>9</sup> Clay Lancaster. *Antebellum Houses of the Bluegrass*. P. 80

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Historic Context: Colonial Revival Architecture in Franklin County 1880 -1940

Colonial Revival Style's National Development

Domestic examples of the Colonial Revival style of architecture were first seen in the United States in the 1880s when interest began to rise in the houses associated with the founding of the North American Colonies, especially the English and Dutch houses on the Atlantic seaboard. By the dawn of the twentieth century, the Colonial Revival was becoming a dominant architectural style for domestic buildings. During the period, interest in Revival styles began to appear in pattern books and periodicals, with the influence of Beaux-Arts Classicism beckoning a return to order and restraint. By the 1880s, Americans had come to increasingly favor elaborate Victorian styles such as the Queen Anne, East Lake, Carpenter Gothic, and Italianate. In reaction to these Romantic styles, classically trained architects used pattern books in the last decades of the nineteenth century to create a desire for historic forms of design, bringing a return to rational architecture.<sup>10</sup>

The first occurrences of the Colonial Revival began appearing in the 1870s, as professional architects began to study Colonial architectural examples. Though the very first Colonial Revival could never be pinpointed, architectural historian Vincent Scully identified Richard Morris Hunt's own house, Sunnyside, in Newport, Rhode Island built in 1870 as the "first built evidence of colonial revivalism to exist anywhere."<sup>11</sup> The architect, Charles Follen McKim, trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, published his Colonial Revival designs in the *New York Sketch Book of Architecture* in 1874. Through this exposure in professional journals, architects began to experiment with the style.<sup>12</sup> The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition introduced Colonial Revival architecture to the public, featuring pavilions in the style.<sup>13</sup>

With the increasing national exposure and implementation of the Colonial Revival within elite levels of culture, the style began to filter into vernacular forms. Adding to the success of the Colonial Revival was its relative inexpensive construction cost compared to Victorian houses, which required elaborated millwork and complicated forms. Building trade journals emphasized the simplicity of construction for a Colonial Revival house, which maximized building profits while making houses affordable to the working class. For example, the journal, *Carpentry and Building*, extolled the benefits of Colonial Revival in its editorial capacity, which historian William Rhoads quotes in his book *The Colonial Revival*: "Their [Victorian Queen Anne houses'] unreasonable features of construction and silly decorative gewgaws outrage every canon of true art...Let us hope that absurdity has reached its climax, and hereafter dwellings will be planned simpler and in better taste. The revival of the old colonial architecture will aid in correcting this evil."<sup>14</sup> While the style gained popularity in the North, southern states were slower to adopt Colonial Revival domestic architecture. The Colonial Revival started to appear in the South in the 1890s.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>10</sup> William B. Rhoads. *The Colonial Revival*. Pg. 379.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. pg. 51.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. pg. 54-55.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. pg. 56.

<sup>14</sup> William B. Rhoads. *The Colonial Revival*. Pg. 381.

<sup>15</sup> William B. Rhoads. *The Colonial Revival*. Pg. 381.

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Mail-order house catalogs like *Sears and Roebuck*, *Aladdin*, *Wardway*, and *Gordon Van-Tine* featured numerous examples of Colonial Revival houses that a homeowner could even build without the aid of a contractor. With the wide distribution of mail-order catalogs, the Colonial Revival style became widely disseminated.<sup>16</sup> Also the development of Colonial Williamsburg by Henry Ford at the beginning of the twentieth century renewed interest in Colonial-influenced forms. Additionally, the Colonial Revival style became increasingly simplified and scaled down by the 1930s and 1940s, which made the style affordable for the middle and working class. As the ideology of modernism began to infiltrate American architecture, extraneous ornamentation was minimized. This resulted in an even more restrained manifestation of the Colonial Revival style.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Colonial Revival Features*

Buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style generally fit one of six defined subtypes: asymmetrical, hipped roof with full-width porch, side-gabled and hipped without full-width porch, one-story, Dutch Colonial (gambrel roof), and second story overhang. The majority of Colonial Revival-styled houses tend to be one or two stories in height, with moderately-pitched gable roofs. Windows tend to be rectangular in form, with double hung sashes with six, nine, or twelve divided lights in each sash. Elaborate door surrounds are characteristic of Colonial Revival dwellings. Machine-produced columns, entablatures, friezes, and pediments are applied to the principal entrances. Porches are common on Colonial Revival-styled houses especially prior to 1910. They can be one or two-stories tall, and range from small entry porches to full-length constructions. Masonry construction is favored for the Colonial Revival aesthetic, and after 1915 brick veneer was widely used for the style. Clapboard Colonial Revival houses were found especially before 1920. Many mail-order house examples, for instance, employed wood siding as the cladding material. The majority of the Colonial Revival houses remaining in the U.S. were constructed between 1880-1940. Changing fashion and tastes influenced the use of Colonial Revival subtypes. For example, the asymmetrical and hipped roof forms waned in popularity by 1910. Early subtypes focused on copying original Colonial houses, while late examples of the style were simplified versions of historic examples.<sup>18</sup> Colonial Revival architecture was at its height between 1915-1940.<sup>19</sup>

#### *Colonial Revival Style in Franklin County*

The local appearance of the Colonial Revival in Franklin County occurred primarily during the first two decades of the twentieth century, when the style was informed by a more academic design based on historic examples from the Colonial Period. Local examples could be quite prominent. Berry Hill Mansion (FRF-7) listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. The house located at 700 Louisville Road was designed by Louisville architects, William J. Dodd and Arthur Cobb in 1900 as a Colonial Revival dwelling with Richardsonian Romanesque flourishes. George F. Berry was a prominent bourbon distiller in the region and chose to have his house designed in the favored high style architecture of the day.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Richard Guy Wilson. *The Colonial Revival House*. Pg. 19.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. pg. 175.

<sup>18</sup> Virginia and Lee McCalester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 324-325

<sup>19</sup> Marilyn Klein and David P. Fogle. *Clues to American Architecture*. Pg. 47.

<sup>20</sup> Joan House-Salley. "George F. Berry House," National Register Nomination. P. 8-1



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The construction of the new State Capitol building designed by Frank Mills Andrews and the Governor's Mansion designed by C.L. Weber followed the tenets of Beaux Arts Classicism. As a significant building in Frankfort as well as the state of Kentucky, the new capitol was completed in 1909 (National Register listed 1973). The Governor's Mansion, completed in 1914, represented a more restrained example of the Beaux Arts (National Register listed 1972). Both were influential buildings to South Frankfort's growth in the twentieth century, leaving on the community a powerful imprint of what civic architecture should look like.<sup>21</sup>

Resulting from the development of these two major public buildings in South Frankfort, new residential neighborhoods surrounding the capitol building emerged. The area was populated by a diverse mix of socio-economic classes, with houses ranging in size from small vernacular cottages to large houses. A mix of bungalows and period-style houses were constructed in areas near Capital Avenue. A total of 31 Colonial Revival residential buildings, including two apartment houses and one duplex, have been documented in the South Frankfort Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Colonial Revival would have been an understandable choice to residents since Revival styles had roots in Beaux Arts Classicism. With the proximity of the Capitol building and the Governor's Mansion, some residents chose the Colonial Revival style for their houses to express the return to a more classic architectural form.<sup>22</sup>

Six additional Colonial Revival domestic resources have been recorded in Frankfort including (FRB-11), (FRB-28), (FRB-33), (FRB-35), (FRB-90), and (FRB-175). All of these houses are located in the Bellepoint neighborhood which sits on the bank of the Kentucky River at the mouth of Benson Creek. This area developed as a working-class enclave with modest housing. The Colonial Revival domestic examples found in this neighborhood exhibit the most simplified details of the style.<sup>23</sup>

After a devastating fire in 1917 destroyed the Greek Revival Capital Hotel on Main Street, the New Capital Hotel (FRFB-65) was constructed under the supervision of architect Leo L. Oberwarth as a Colonial Revival building, and completed in 1921. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 as a contributing resource in the Frankfort Commercial Historic District.<sup>24</sup>

A total of forty historic resources in Franklin County have been documented as Colonial Revival buildings not including Weehawken. With the exception of the Franklin County Alms House and Poor Farm (FR-184), all of the other thirty-nine identified Colonial Revival resources in the Kentucky Heritage Council's Historic Resources Inventory are located within the city of Frankfort. This evidence suggests that the Colonial Revival style was readily excepted in the urban setting of Frankfort, but slower to develop in the rural portions of the county.

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<sup>21</sup> Simeon Willis. "Kentucky Governor's Mansion" National Register Nomination. P. 7-1, 8-1.  
Charles E. Parrish. "Kentucky State Capitol Building." National Register Nomination. P. 7-1, 8-1.

<sup>22</sup> "South Frankfort Historic District" National Register Nomination. P. 7-1, 8-1.

<sup>23</sup> Carl E. Kramer. *Capital on the Kentucky*. P. 181-182.

<sup>24</sup> Carl E. Kramer, *Capital on the Kentucky*. P. 181-182.



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Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of Weehawken  
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Weehawken's ca. 1860 construction represents rural Franklin County's initial adoption of the Italianate style. The local reluctance to embrace the style is noteworthy, as evidenced by its relatively late appearance in the national arc of the style's popularity, as is the designer's conservative choice to wrap the stylish exterior around the traditional Greek Revival floor plan. Weehawken's Colonial Revival additions occur at the height of the style's popularity. It is a locally significant rural, though academically sound, example of the style.

Stephen Fitz James Trabue was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky in 1819. He received a law degree from Transylvania University in Lexington in 1842. Upon finishing his education, Trabue moved to Richmond, Virginia and began dealing in land speculation. By 1852, he had amassed a large fortune. He returned to Kentucky in 1854 and permanently settled in Frankfort. Trabue had purchased the Major's Station property three miles east of Frankfort in 1839 from Dr. Archibald King whose wife Martha Trabue was S.F.J. Trabue's aunt. Trabue married his wife, Alice Elizabeth Berry, in 1854 and began living at the existing log house on his Franklin County property. When this house burned in 1860, construction of Weehawken began.<sup>25</sup>

According to U.S. Population Census records, S.F.J. Trabue in 1850 was listed as a lawyer. At this time, Trabue was a member of the Frankfort bar even though he had not permanently settled in the area at the time.<sup>26</sup> By 1860, the census lists Trabue as a farmer with \$8000 in real property. This enumeration occurred at the same time that construction on Weehawken had been initiated, suggesting that Trabue was acquiring a gentleman farmer identity. In the population census dated from 1879, Trabue is once again listed as a lawyer with \$20,000 in real property. By the time the *Atlas of Franklin County* was published in 1882, S.F.J. Trabue was identified as both a farmer and an attorney-at-law with 400 acres of property. Of the 36 landowners in the Forks of Elkhorn Precinct, only six owned 400 or more acres of property. This placed Trabue in the top 16% of landholders in this part of rural Franklin County. Robert W. Scott, owner of Scotland, was the top property owner with 550 acres.<sup>27</sup>

Trabue placed in the elite ranks of this rural region of Franklin County, and most probably desired to have his architectural legacy embedded in Weehawken's design. S.F.J. Trabue's exposure to new architectural styles may have come from his time in Virginia and subsequent travels. Raised in Kentucky, he would have been familiar with the many Bluegrass houses and villas that were Greek Revival in style. Trabue's desire to fuse a forward-looking Italianate aesthetic with a traditional central passage plan could have been associated with a two-fold desire. On one hand, it demonstrated his achievement as a landed gentleman farmer, a role identified with power and social stability, indicated by the iconic references to Greek Revival styling. On the other hand, his choice of Italianate styling for a gentleman farmer's residence indicated his awareness of the world moving forward outside of the Kentucky Bluegrass, certainly an important message for a lawyer to project.

The erection of Weehawken represented a departure from the traditional Greek Revival architecture found in Franklin County at the time. The approach to Weehawken was intended to evoke a sense of the picturesque. While not immediately confronted with the main dwelling, the dry-laid stone fence weaved through the hilly landscape to create an asymmetrical procession. Trabue's daughter Alice Elizabeth writes, "he (Trabue)

<sup>25</sup> Alice E. Trabue. "The Genealogy and History of the Trabue Family." P. 59-60

<sup>26</sup> L.F. Johnson. *The History of Franklin County*. P. 130

<sup>27</sup> B.N. Griffing. *Atlas of Franklin County*. 46

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immediately thereafter built the spacious brick home, which is situated upon a knoll with a front lawn covering two or more acres of ground, and surrounded by the picturesque limestone fence that characterizes the Bluegrass region."<sup>28</sup> While Trabue selected a vernacular fencing form, his integration of it into the Weehawken landscape was a striving to foster the Victorian experience of the picturesque.

The two-story house was symmetrical in form, which was a subtype of the Italianate style. Though the massing was reminiscent of contemporary Greek Revival dwellings, Weehawken's form was differentiated by the ellis found on the east and west elevation. Though subtle in gesture, these extensions from the central block did not occur at the rear of the house, but on the side elevations. This articulation represents a break from the traditional form found in the region.

Trabue adopted a restrained Italianate aesthetic, perhaps indicating that he did not want to go too far outside the boundaries of local taste. Weehawken, however possesses distinct Italianate details that clearly characterize the style. The narrow fenestration in the bay windows and paired windows on the façade present a refined Italianate expression. The placement of these narrow windows on the public approach to the property communicates the intention of desire to establish a new look for a Franklin County elite-house. Interestingly, windows on the other elevations follow a more traditional pattern with wider openings and six-over-six lights. The heavily bracketed cornice, along the wide eaves of the shallow hipped roof, which is characteristic of the Italianate style, represents a more exuberant treatment of the roofline than the typical Greek Revival cornice. This Italianate feature would have been quite distinct.

Remnants of the traditional form remained on the interior of the house. Not ready to adopt an asymmetrical, L-plan Italianate house, Weehawken continued the central passage double pile room arrangement. Perhaps because Trabue entertained elite circles he did not want the house to be too disorienting. Victorian spatial arrangements would call for a new social ordering that was not yet in the cultural mainstream of the Bluegrass. The interior treatments and finishes recalled a Greek Revival aesthetic, as well, creating a familiar appeal.

The impression that Weehawken made on the Franklin County landscape cannot fully be known. The house itself remained unaltered through the Trabue period of ownership, suggesting that the owners were satisfied with choice of the Italianate to express their status. The house and farm achieved the level of landmark on an undated map entitled "A Portion of Franklin County, Kentucky to Illustrate a Few Old Franklin Families."<sup>29</sup> Weehawken is prominently marked on the map along with Scotland, as well as others. This perhaps underscores the local community's embrace of the Weehawken identity.

While Weehawken might be considered modest in its Italianate gestures, the house placed itself at the beginning of the trend toward the style in Franklin County. The majority of Italianate houses in Franklin County were not erected until after 1875. Additionally, in the rural portions of the county, Weehawken was again a pacesetter. No other extant examples prior to 1875 have been identified in rural Franklin County. By the 1880s, rural owners in the region began applying Italianate features to their dwellings constructed during the Federal and Greek Revival eras.

<sup>28</sup> Alice E. Trabue. "The Genealogy and History of the Trabue Family." P. 60

<sup>29</sup> *Frankfort: 200 Year Celebration, 1786-1986.* p. 32

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## Weehawken during the Colonial Revival Period of Significance

The property remained in the Trabue family until 1897. At this time it was 250-acres, including the main dwelling house. This acreage was sold to Charles Hoge, who gave the property to his son Stephen as a wedding present. The Hoge family operated a very successful shoe factory in Frankfort known as the Hoge-Montgomery Shoe Company. Stephen French Hoge was the treasurer for the business. As a prominent member of Frankfort's business community, Hoge took a rural residence in the county as a gentleman farmer.<sup>30</sup>

The Hoges resided at the residence, and initially made no changes. In 1909, Hoge hired Frankfort's first registered architect, Leo L. Oberwarth, to design a new Colonial Revival portico and wing additions on the west and east sides of the house. Oberwarth had designed both residences and public buildings in Frankfort, most notably the Colonial Revival influenced YMCA building and later the New Capital Hotel and the Second Street School.<sup>31</sup>

Oberwarth designed the front porch addition circa 1910 to replace the original Italianate entrance piece. The monumental portico became the defining feature of Weehawken's façade. The full-length, two-story porch was a characteristic feature of the academically-inspired Colonial Revival, a style that relied on classical forms for its architectural expression. Punctuated by four massive limestone columns, the portico's entablature is lined with dentils and surmounted by a balustrade. A Colonial Revival door surround with a broken pediment was also added to the principal entrance. The original Italianate bay windows were topped with Colonial Revival cornices.

The wing additions for Weehawken were not completed until sometime after 1915 because of efforts to match the original brick. These additions were more modest in scale compared to the front portico, but still featured Colonial Revival details including engaged pilasters and cornice. The dependencies in the rear yard were added by the Hoge family to serve the rural dwelling including a horse stable, dairy, smokehouse, and a modern garage for automobiles.

While these changes transitioned the house into a new era of aesthetics, most of the Italianate historic fabric was retained. The Hoge period changes made a new imprint on Franklin County's rural landscape by bringing Colonial Revival design to the agrarian setting. This phenomenon was beginning to appear on the Bluegrass landscape, since there was an increasing desire to recall the appearance of the landed gentry from the nineteenth century. The Colonial Revival style used at Weehawken helped to achieve this idealized image while using fashionable, up-to-date architecture of the period.

## Weehawken after the Period of Significance

Subsequent owners went to great lengths to preserve the historic fabric of the house. Purchased in 1937 by engineer Randolph Mills, Weehawken remained unaltered. In 1956, publisher of the Frankfort State Journal newspaper, Norvin and his wife Barbara Perry, took ownership of the house and its remaining 3.35 acres. Only a minor addition on the rear of the house was added during the Perry's tenure at Weehawken. The historic fabric of the house remained intact. Today, current owners Steve and Jennifer Hall are rehabilitating the property to the Secretary's Standards, and plan to make it their family house.

<sup>30</sup> Carl E. Kramer. *Capital on the Kentucky*. P. 272. L.F. Johnson. *The History of Franklin County*, P. 272-273.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* p. 289, 307, 330.



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Evaluation of the Integrity of Weehawken

Weehawken was compared to Italianate-styled houses in Franklin County in order to assess its integrity of location, design, materials, setting, and feeling and association. The Italianate-styled and Colonial Revival residences surveyed in Franklin County retain one or more key physical features that define the style, period and type, which support integrity of design and materials. Houses in the study area often exhibit original features, including fenestration patterns and windows, decorative elements, such as brackets and window surrounds, columns, pediments, and overall scale and massing. Additions were not uncommon, but should impact the original massing and materials too dramatically. Rural properties should be expected to retain a sufficient landscape context to read as rural in character as opposed to urban examples. Features or dependencies associated with the Period of Significance enhance the property's integrity.

The historic Weehawken property exhibits a medium to high level of integrity when compared to similar properties. The house and surrounding domestic yard retain the physical features to convey the historic significance of the property.

*Location* Weehawken has a high level of integrity of location. The house has not been relocated and its relationship to the domestic yard remains intact. The stone fence, vegetation, and immediate landscape enhance Weehawken's connection to its historic site.

*Design* Weehawken has a high level of integrity of design. The historic massing and floor plan of the house are evident in the current dwelling. There has not been any major alteration to these features through the course of time. The Italianate details that characterize the exterior of Weehawken are also visible. The major alteration to the Italianate features occurred with the removal of the original semi-circular porch and the addition of the Colonial Revival portico. The fenestration pattern of the façade is unaltered. Though the bracketed cornice was removed on the façade, the other three elevations exhibit this decorative feature of the architectural style. And, as stated previously, the historic massing, which includes the ells, remains intact. The later portico and wing additions have become historically associated with the house over time and enhance the design of the house. The Colonial Revival style has been successfully integrated with the historic Italianate design to express the important second period of the property's ownership and design identity.

*Materials* There is a high level of integrity of materials at Weehawken. Taken in total, a substantial amount of historic fabric is intact at Weehawken. Exterior elements that date to the original construction include many windows on every elevation, the handmade bricks that comprise the structure, and the decorative brackets and chimneystacks. The woodwork and finish materials on the interior also remain intact, which underscore Weehawken's transitional nature at the time of construction. The Colonial Revival materials associated with the early-twentieth century additions are still in place.

*Setting* Weehawken has a medium level of integrity of setting. The immediate area around the house has been retained, including the domestic yard and picturesque approach and stone fence. While much of the surrounding land was subdivided in the 1950s, Weehawken retains a sufficient buffer to suggest a rural feeling. Landscape features, including trees and rolling hills, enhance the historic setting. Additionally, the necessary outbuildings found in a rural setting are still intact from the Hoge period of ownership.



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*Feeling and Association* a medium level of integrity of feeling and association remain at Weehawken. When considering these two integrity factors, it is important to consider the other five integrity factors that have been discussed. Those factors, when combined create the feeling and association of architectural significance at the center of this nomination. Weehawken's relationship to the site underscores the historic location of the house. The approach to the hilltop house recalls the experience intended during the Trabue period of ownership. Also important is the combination of design and materials that convey Weehawken's Italianate style and unique features as a fashionable house during the Period of Significance. This phenomenon is again punctuated with the Colonial Revival additions, which speak to the Hoge's desire to project an up-to-date appearance in a rural setting. While the remaining setting contributes to the feeling and association to a lesser degree, this element of integrity is still present when the site is physically encountered. The undeveloped land at the rear boundary of the house preserves a rural viewshed, as does the house's rock-walled front yard. The natural buffers in the landscape reinforce the historic tone of the property.

The historic house Weehawken and its proposed boundary are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a significant example of Italianate architecture and Colonial Revival architecture in Franklin County, Kentucky. Weehawken represents both owners' desire to use architectural style to telegraph a social status and a cosmopolitan understanding of the changing landscape of taste.

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property - 3.35 acres.

UTM References

Quad Frankfort East Zone 16

UTM E 690720 N 4229560

Verbal Boundary Description See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification See continuation sheet.

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11. Form Prepared By  
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Name/title Cynthia Johnson

Organization N/A Date December 1, 2006

Street & number 51 Mentelle Park #4 Telephone (859) 338-8284

City or town Louisville State KY Zip code 40502

=====  
Property Owner  
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Name Steve and Jennifer Hall

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City or town Versailles State KY Zip code 40383  
=====



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10

Weehawken  
Franklin County, KY  
Page 1

-----  
**Verbal Boundary Description**

Weehawken (FR-233) also known as the Trabue-Hoge House is located in Franklin County, Kentucky. The entire property proposed for listing on the National Register is 3.35 acres and includes the main dwelling house as well as two other contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and one contributing object. The area proposed for National Register listing includes the same property described in Franklin County Deed Book 146, pages 280-281. Please see enclosed plat. The proposed boundary includes the historic house, outbuildings, stone gates, and fencing. The boundary includes the domestic yard and driveway that approaches the house.

**Boundary Justification**

The property proposed for inclusion on the National Register by the current nomination includes the 3.35 acres remaining from the original Trabue property purchased in 1839. This nominated property retains the historic dwelling constructed by S.F.J. Trabue in the Italianate style and retains the historic Colonial Revival additions and outbuildings associated with the subsequent owner of the property, Stephen Hoge. The proposed boundaries provide an appropriate setting for understanding the significance of the design and construction of this house to the history of architecture of Franklin County within both periods of significance. The boundary includes the domestic yard and maintains the historic setting in which the house was constructed. Some of the architectural significance of this house relates to its rural location. Thus, it is judged to be important that sufficient setting around the house be retained to identify the house as a piece of rural design.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10

Weehawken  
Franklin County, KY  
Page 2

=====

**Additional Documentation**

Maps:

- Map 1 USGS topographic map showing location of property.
- Map 2 Plat map showing property boundaries. Note: some of the outbuildings represented on this plat were previously demolished.

- Figure 1 Historic photo of house taken in 1915 before wings were added.
- Figure 2 Atlas map showing SFJ Trabue property near the Forks of Elkhorn
- Figure 3 Undated map showing Weehawken property
- Figure 4 Floor plan illustrating original footprint and additions

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Misc.

Weehawken  
Franklin County, KY  
Page 1

-----  
All photographs share the same information:

Photographer: Cynthia E. Johnson  
Location of Negatives: Cynthia E. Johnson  
Date: November, 2006

1. View looking north at main façade of Weehawken and the setting of the front domestic yard.
2. View looking northwest at original stone fence with the 1950s Bon Air Hills behind the fence.
3. View looking southeast at conical pillars marking the entrance at Weehawken. The structure in the background is no longer on the property but is historically associated with Weehawken.
4. Looking north at the horse farm behind Weehawken's rear yard. This land was originally associated with the Weehawken.
5. Looking northeast at Weehawken sited on a knoll. The historically associated dy-laid stone fence is in the foreground.
6. View looking north at the main (south) façade with the ca.1909 Neoclassical porch.
7. Looking northwest at the east elevation of the house and the ca. 1919 wing addition.
8. View of the east elevation looking west. The original windows, chimney stacks and eave brackets are shown. The style of the addition is clearly differentiated from the Italianate portion of the house.
9. Looking southwest at the rear (north) elevation. The later 1950s addition is in the center of the image.
10. View of the north elevation looking southeast. The enclosed gallery is visible on the second floor.
11. Looking north at the west elevation ca. 1919 wing addition. The original ell on this side of the house is also visible and characterized by the eave brackets and original window.
12. View looking east at the west elevation. The original windows, chimney stacks and eave brackets are shown. The later 1919 one-story addition is at the left of the photo.
13. Looking southeast at the ca. 1919 double bay garage with the later third bay.
14. Looking west at the three-stall horse barn showing a hinged door for loading hay.
15. View looking north at the concrete block smokehouse. The structure is in a state of disrepair and the roof has deteriorated.
16. Looking southwest at the concrete block dairy building.

Weehawken floor plan showing original footprint of the house in the dotted lines. The wing additions are post -1910 surrounding the original east and west ells.

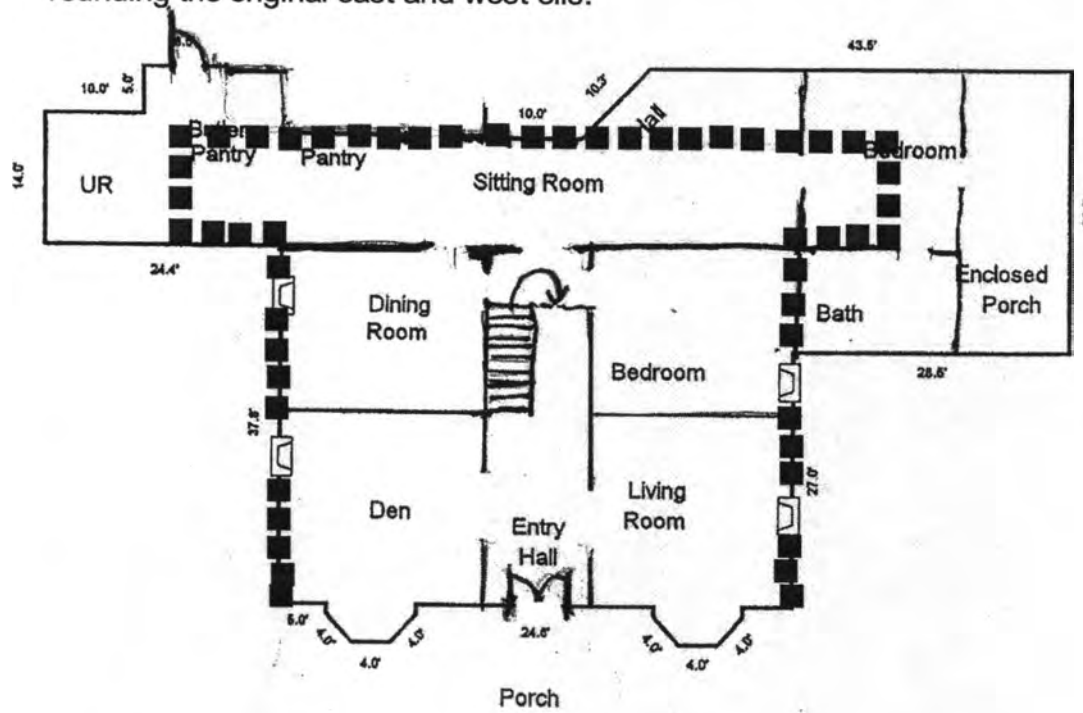


Figure 4  
Weehawken  
Franklin County, KY

Figure 1

Weehawken

Franklin County, KY

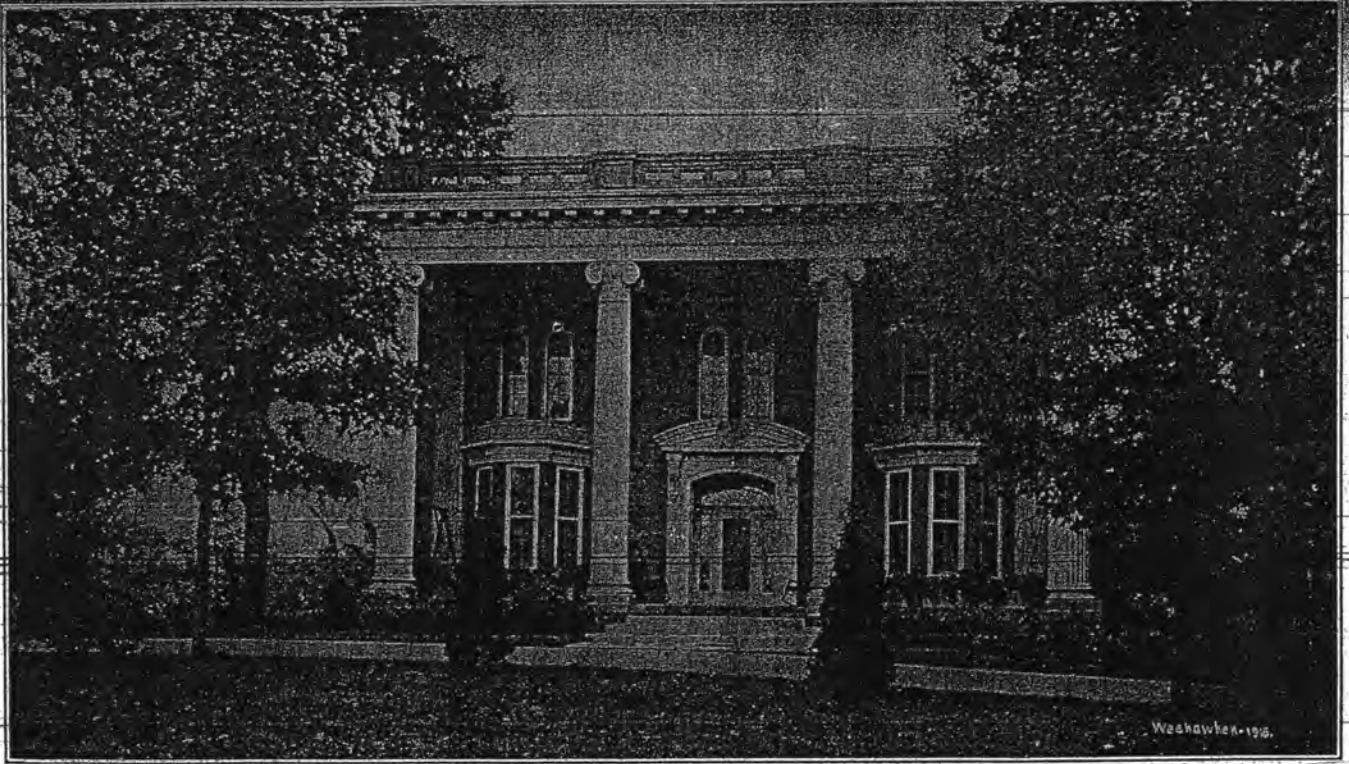




Figure 2

Wellsforken  
Franklin Co., KY

Jas. Martin

ELKHORN MILLS

FORKS OF  
ELKHORN P.O.

WOODLAKE P.O.

FORK  
PRE

Scale 2 1

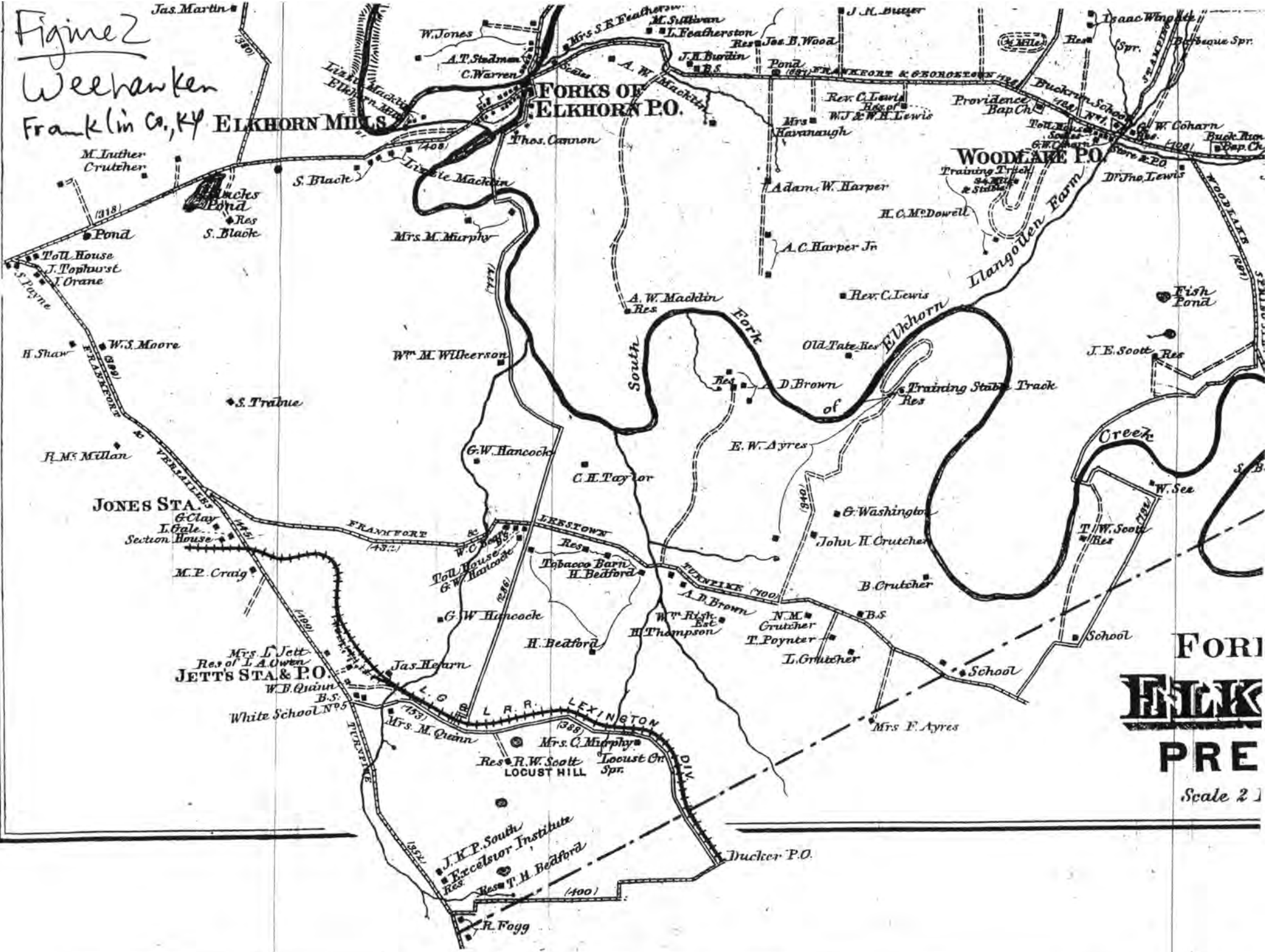
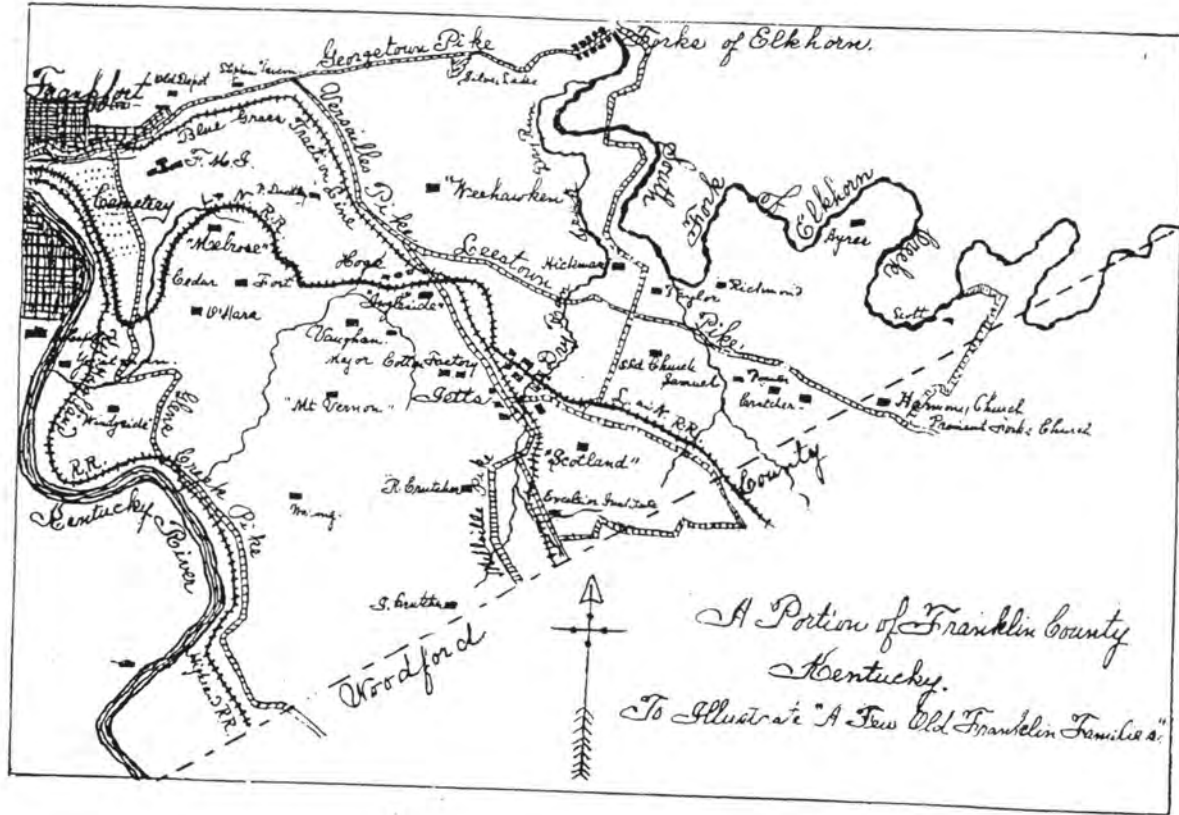
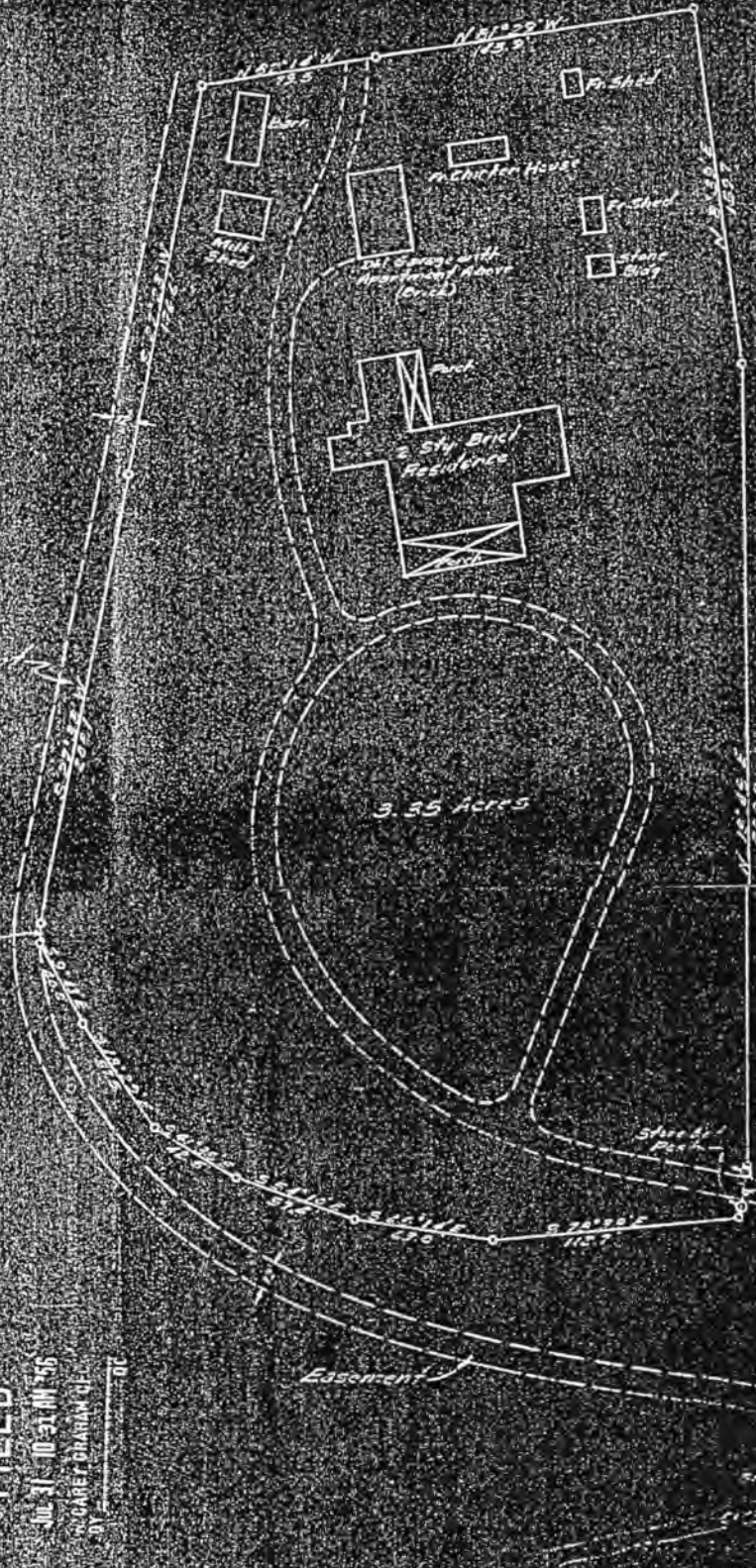


Figure 3

Weehawken  
Franklin Co., KY







Scale: 1"=50'

**FILED**

JUL 31 10 31 AM '56  
 MARGARET CHAMBERLAIN  
 BY

# ~ "WEEHAWKEN" ~

Residence Tract - Franklin County, Kentucky

N.A. PERRY, JR.  
 OWNER

*Antony Hill 7-21-56*



Plat of Weehawken, Franklin Co., KY

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000283

Date of Listing: April 24, 2007

Property Name: Weehawken

County: Franklin

State: Kentucky

N/A  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for* Daniel J. Vison  
Signature of the Keeper

April 24, 2007  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

#### Section 6. Function or Use

The historic and current functions are hereby changed to DOMESTIC/single dwelling.

[This change was made in consultation with and approved by the National Register staff of the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office.]

\_\_\_\_\_  
The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

#### **DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Weehawken  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 2/25/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/10/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000283

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT         RETURN         REJECT    \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Return. Please see attached comments.*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252

DATE 4/6/07

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

**The United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Weehawken  
Franklin County, Kentucky

Reference Number: 07000283

Reason for Return:

This nomination is being returned because of substantive and technical errors. The information provided indicates that the property may meet Criterion C for its architectural design, but it is unclear if it has been evaluated in an appropriate context. For this reason, we recommend that the property be carefully reevaluated to ensure that the full extent of its architectural form and features are considered. In addition, our review identified several technical errors that must be corrected before the property can be listed.

The nomination convincingly demonstrates that the property is significant for its Italianate design and decorative features, but it does not address the Colonial Revival remodeling it received in the early twentieth century. Based on the information provided, it appears that the Colonial Revival elements provide as much of its essential character as do its Italianate features. Therefore, it seems impossible to understand the architecture of the property without considering both its original design and later remodeling. For this reason, we recommend that the property be reevaluated to determine if it is significant for its architectural evolution over time. While it may be useful to consider the significance of the property in relation to both the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles, it appears especially important to consider how its obtained the form and features that exist today, and how those features reflect both its original design and later alterations.

If the reevaluation of the property determines that it is architecturally significant for both its Italianate design and the Colonial Revival remodeling, the period of significance revised to encompass the date of construction as well as the date of any later alterations that contribute to the significance of the property.

Technical Errors

Under Section 6 of the registration form, "residential" has been entered for both the historic and current functions of this property. This is not an acceptable entry. Based on the information provided, it appears that the appropriate entry for each of these fields is DOMESTIC/single dwelling. We recommend that this section be revised accordingly before the nomination is resubmitted.

We hope you find these comments helpful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. You may reach me at (202) 354-2252 or by email at <Dan\_Vivian@nps.gov>. We look forward to receiving a revised nomination.

Daniel Vivian, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places

April 6, 2007

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY Weehawken  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 4/13/07      DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/27/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000283

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Meets Criterion C as locally significant example  
of Italianate and Colonial Revival-style architecture.  
Retains integrity from period of significance.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252

DATE 4-24-07

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR /N









































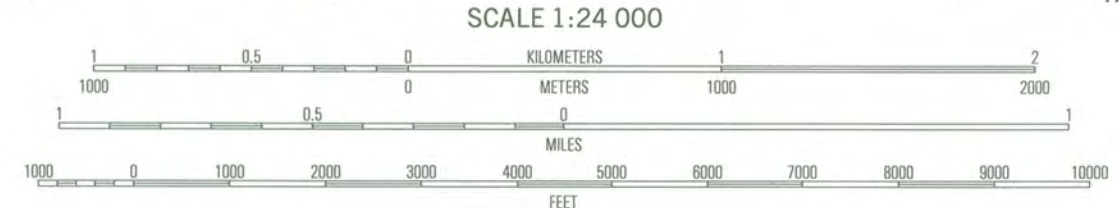
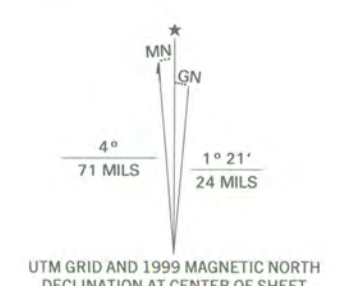




weehawken  
Franklin County, KY  
Zone 16  
Easting 690 720  
Northing 4229 560

weehawken  
Zone 16  
E 690720  
N 4229560

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988 and other sources. Photosinspected using imagery dated 1996; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1970. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Kentucky coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3	1 Poligrove
			2 Switzer
			3 Stamping Ground
4	5	6	4 Frankfort West
			5 Millers
			6 Allon Station
6	7	8	7 Tyrone
			8 Versailles

FRANKFORT EAST, KY

1996

NIMA 4060 III NE-SERIES V853

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506  
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST







COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov

**Ernie Fletcher**  
Governor

**George Ward**  
Secretary

February 9, 2007

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the January 24, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

**Weehawken**, Franklin County, Kentucky  
**Paint Lick Elementary School**, Garrard County, Kentucky  
**Union Bus Station**, Madison County, Kentucky Heritage Council  
**Carson-Annis Ferry Farm**, in Butler County, Kentucky

Note that **Carson-Annis Ferry Farm** calls for the listing of a 301-acre farm which will contain two previously listed properties, Carson's Landing (98000935) and Annis Mound and Village Site (85003182).

A fifth item, **Cleveland Home**, Woodford County, Kentucky, is also included and submitted for listing. That form was approved at the September 28, 2006 Review Board meeting. The submission of the form for listing was delayed according to the owner's request.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

David Pollack  
Interim Executive Director Kentucky Heritage Council,  
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer, and  
Director, Kentucky Archaeological Survey



COMMERCE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Ernie Fletcher  
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office  
300 Washington Street  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601  
Phone (502) 564-7005  
Fax (502) 564-5820  
www.kentucky.gov  
April 13, 2007

George Ward  
Secretary

Dan Vivian  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dan:

Enclosed are replacement pages for this Kentucky property approved at the 1/24/07 Review Board meeting:

**Weehawken, Franklin County, KY**

The original documentation submitted required additional work to complete a new historic context to evaluate the architectural significance of the ca. 1910 addition to the property. That new context has been completed and the evaluation of significance and integrity incorporate its view. In doing that work, almost every page of the nomination was changed. We are submitting an entirely new set of text nomination pages, except for the cover sheet with the original signature of the then-SHPO. That means pages 2-4 of the cover, and all continuation sheets, should replace the original corresponding sheets from the original submission.

Note that the top sheet of this mailing is a floor plan. All of the attachments and figures contained in the original submission should remain in the nomination package, and this floor plan be added to those.

We appreciate your assistance with this urgent action.

Sincerely,  
  
Marty Perry  
National Register Coordinator