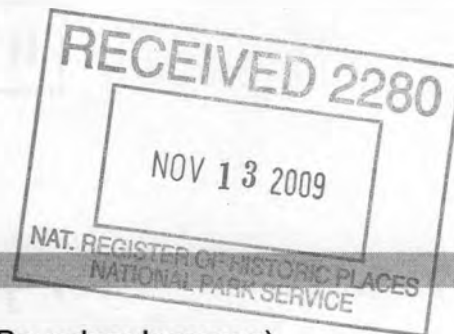


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name: Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & town: Roughly bound by Water Street on the north, High Street on the south,
Greensburg Street on the east and Walters Street on the west. N/A not for publication

city or town Hodgenville N/A Vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county LaRue code 123 zip code 42748

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.)

Mark Dennen SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/27/09
Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
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 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]
Signature of the Keeper

12/28/2009
Date of Action

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

LaRue County, KY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☐ building(s)	26	5
☒ public-local	☒ district	6	
☐ public-State	☐ site		
☒ public-Federal	☐ structure	1	1
	☐ object	33	6

buildings
sites
structures
objects
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

11

6. Function or Use**Historic Function**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/post office
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/post office
SOCIAL/meeting hall

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter only categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Commercial Style
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
STONE
roof SYNTHETICS, Rubber
other CLOTH/CANVAS

Narrative Description

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

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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Section number 7 Page 1

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

6. Function or Use

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
HEALTHCARE/medical business/office
RELIGION/religious facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
COMMERCE/TRADE/bakery
GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions

GOVERNMENT/city hall
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage
RECREATION & CULTURE/museum
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
HEALTHCARE/medical business/office
RELIGION/religious facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification

NO STYLE
OTHER

Materials

foundation	CONCRETE STONE
walls	METAL, Aluminum SYNTHETICS, Vinyl CONCRETE
roof	ASPHALT METAL

7. Narrative Description

The Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), located in LaRue County, Kentucky, proposes adding 31 properties to the 11 properties listed on the National Register in 1988. These properties in the area of the proposed boundary increase consist of 26 primary buildings, one object, and six sites that contribute to the district's sense of place and time, as well as 5 buildings and one object given a non-contributing status. The proposed enlargement of the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District extends northward to Water Street and includes Hazle Farm Supply, to Walters Avenue on the west and includes the United States Post Office, to High Street on the south including the First Baptist Church, now City Hall, and Greensburg Street on the west. The newly-enlarged district covers 9.267 acres, contains 41 lots, and encompasses part of an eight-block area. See Figure 1, the district sketch map.

The overall historic character of the district is strong, with only five non-contributing primary buildings. Buildings designated as non-contributing were constructed after the period of significance, i.e., after 1960, or were modified to the extent that the original building is no longer visible. Except for the five non-contributing primary buildings, the district still retains much of the same appearance as it did at the end of the period of significance. The eleven properties previously listed in the National Register remain intact and still contribute.

The proposed expansion of the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District encompasses an eight-block area of primarily commercial buildings dating between 1877 and 1960. The total number of contributing primary buildings in the original district and the expanded area is 37. Architecturally, the district's distinct character is defined by a majority of one- and two-story wood-frame and brick commercial buildings that were constructed on long narrow lots around the public square. Along the outer edge of the district, larger lots can be found that include the post office, farm supply store, and a church now used as City Hall. Residential properties surround the district on all sides.

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

The Hodgenville Commercial Historic District developed along an early transportation route, U.S. 31 E, and around the post office that was established in 1826 as Hodgenville, renamed Hodgenville in 1904. In 1888, the Illinois Central Railroad, now Illinois Central Gulf, was constructed and connected Hodgenville to Elizabethtown. Commercial activity increased as the town became known as a local farm produce shipping center. Hodgenville continued to be the county's commercial and governmental center through the 19th and 20th centuries.

Hodgenville's Building Characteristics

The Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion) contains the community's early commercial, religious, governmental, and civic buildings in an eight-block area surrounding the public square. Of the 31 properties in the newly expanded area, there are 26 primary buildings, six sites, and one object that contribute to the district. Of the 26 contributing principal buildings, 3 or 12%, date between 1856 and 1899; 5, or 19%, date between 1900 and 1924; and 18, or 69% date between 1925 and 1960, the end of the period of significance. The contributing buildings are primarily one- and two-story brick commercial buildings with flat roofs on long narrow lots.

Estimated Date of Construction for Contributing Buildings	# of primary buildings	% of primary buildings
1856 to 1899	3	12.0
1900 to 1924	5	19.0
1925 to 1956	18	69.0
Total	26	100.0

The most common architectural styles found in this district are the late 19th and early 20th century Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman style and late Gothic Revival style. Brick is the most common building material in the district. Roof types are primarily flat and windows commonly have one-over-one lights.

Alterations

Common alterations to the contributing buildings in the newly expanded area generally fall into four categories:

- 1) alterations to the exterior fabric including stone, stucco or aluminum siding over the original facades;
- 2) alterations to original window and door openings including the installation of new windows and doors, infilling existing openings and making new openings in exterior walls;
- 3) storefront modifications including new bulkhead, awnings or canopies, or infilling transoms; and
- 4) additions to the buildings such as rear or side additions that are similar in scale, size, and massing, using building materials that are similar to those used in the principal building.

In the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District for buildings meeting the terms of Criterion A, it has been determined that changes may have occurred in two or three categories outlined above without compromising the overall **integrity of design** for the building. Many combinations exist based on the four typical alterations listed above.

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

The following factors were taken into consideration in evaluating the impact of alterations: the nature and extent of the alteration; when the alteration took place; whether the alteration can be easily removed, reversed, or even should be considered a significant part of the building. Alterations reflecting popular building trends, building code requirements as well as the number of buildings that have similar alterations, and the impact of the alteration on the overall character of the historic district were all factors entered into the evaluation.

Materials such as stone, stucco and aluminum siding have been used to cover façades to improve the appearance and/or cover a façade that has been exposed due to demolition of adjacent properties. Awnings or canopies over entry doors have been added to shield pedestrians from the elements, accent openings and reduce light infiltration. In an effort to reduce energy costs and eliminate the need for repairs, historic wood sash windows have often been replaced with metal sash windows. When additional building area was required, property owners constructed exterior additions to their primary buildings in relationship to its size, scale, and mass, and used similar or contrasting materials.

Of the 26 principal contributing buildings in the newly expanded district, 18, or 69 %, have little alteration and 8, or 31 %, have moderate alterations. Since there is a high concentration of well maintained buildings within the proposed district, there were a majority of buildings with little alteration. Little alteration consists of one of the following: a modest addition, awnings, bulkhead or transom alterations, new windows or doors. Moderate alterations include at least two of the following changes: new roof shape and materials, enclosed windows, or new building materials covering original materials. These alterations do not drastically alter the exterior appearance and are removable in the future.

Number of changes	# of primary buildings	% of total buildings
Little or no alteration	18	69.0
Moderate alterations	8	31.0
Total	26	100.0

Buildings with little or no alterations

Two buildings with little or no alteration can be found at 31 N. Lincoln Square (LUH-18, # 37) and 117 W. Water Street (LUH-15, # 12). The three-story brick building at 31 N. Lincoln Square was built in 1940 and is prominently situated on the corner of E. Main Street and N. Lincoln Square. White glazed brick pilasters frame the storefront windows and form a horizontal band above the storefront windows on the front and side façades. Rust colored paint on the pilaster bases and capitals and window sills accent the green painted brick building. Above the third floor windows the name "Hazle" and "1940", the date of construction, appear in a rust colored band of brick just below the stepped parapet wall. The one-story brick building at 117 W. Water Street was constructed circa 1930. The front façade is tan painted brick with a stepped parapet wall with tile coping. Four cast iron windows with eight lights each remain intact on the front façade. Two wood doors with 6 panes of glass provide access to the interior. Brown painted concrete lintels and sills frame the windows. Both of these buildings are excellent examples that have retained the majority of their character-defining features and have been well maintained over the years.

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Buildings with moderate alterations

Two buildings displaying moderate alterations are located at 111 N. Lincoln Boulevard (LUH-54, # 41) and 37 N. Lincoln Square (LUH-20, # 39). The one-story brick veneer structure at 111 N. Lincoln Boulevard was built in 1920. Across the front façade is a metal awning supported by wires attached to the parapet wall. This shields pedestrians from the elements as they enter the building. Vertical aluminum siding covers the brick side wall. A small addition covered in aluminum siding is attached to the rear of the building. The metal siding, awning, and addition can be removed in the future to bring it back to its original appearance. The two-story brick building located at 111 N. Lincoln Boulevard was built in 1930. The brick storefront area has been partially covered with marble and the three openings have been enhanced with arched canvas canopies. Second floor window openings have been retained; however, new metal framed windows have been installed with a single pane of glass.

Non-contributing buildings

Considering the fact that the majority of buildings in the expanded Hodgenville Commercial Historic District have retained their original materials, size, scale, massing and building foot print, with slight modifications, there was one building that was altered to the extent that it no longer contributes to the overall character of the proposed district. Only three other buildings were given non-contributing status, because they were built after the period of significance, 1960.

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic
District (Boundary Expansion)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 6

List of Resources

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion)															
Code	LUH-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
1	4	72 Public Square			X			X				1	1914	1	
2	5	64-68 Public Square			X				X			1	1921	1	
3	6	58-60 Public Square			X				X			1	1925	1	
4	7	52-56 Public Square			X			X				1	1925	1	
5	9	45 Public Square			X				X			2	1914	1	
6	8	48 Public Square			X				X			1	1914	1	
7	10	104-106 N. Lincoln Blvd.			X				X			2	1915	1	
8	11	108 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X						X			1	1915	1	
9	12	110 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X						X			1	1918	1	
10	13	112-114 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X					X				1	1918	1	
11	14	116-118 N. Lincoln Blvd.			X			X				1	1914	1	
12	15	117 W. Water Street	X						X	X		1	ca. 1930	1	
13	76	W. Water Street	X						X			2	ca. 1926	1	
14	78	N. Walters Avenue	L	O	T	/	S	I	T	E		1	ca. 1940	1	
15	80	N. Walters Avenue	L	O	T	/	S	I	T	E		1	ca. 1940	1	
16	79	113 N. Walters Avenue	X						X	X			ca. 1980		1
17	2	102 S. Walters Avenue	X					X				1	ca. 1926	1	
18	65	108-110 W. Main Street			X				X			1	1938	1	
19	64	104-106 W. Main Street							X			1	1925	1	
20	1	100 W. Main Street						X				2	1877	1	
21	67	100 S. Walters Avenue							X	X			ca. 1965		2
22	63	100 S. Lincoln Blvd								X	Vinyl	2	1939	1	
23	71	W.HighSt./S.LincolnBlvd	L	O	T	/	S	I	T	E		1	ca. 1930	1	
24	81	W.HighSt./S.LincolnBlvd	L	O	T	/	S	I	T	E		1	ca. 1930	1	
25	45	W. High Street			X				X			1	1955	1	
26	38	208 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X						X		Stucco	1	1925	1	
27	16	Public Square	X					X			Stone	2	1922	1	
28	17	11-13 Public Square	X					X				1	1934	1	
29	3	E. High Street			X			X				1	1900	1	
30	74	120 E. High Street	X						X			1	1950	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														24	3
TOTAL OBJECTS														0	0
TOTAL SITES														4	0

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING
1=LITTLE OR NO ALTERATION, 2= MODERATE ALTERATION, 3=MAJOR, 4=ADAPTIVE REUSE, 5=RESTORATION, 6= MOVED

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic
District (Boundary Expansion)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Section number 7 Page 7

List of Resources

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion)															
Code	LUH-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alterations	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
31	75	Greensburg Street	L	O	T	/	S	I	T	E		1	ca. 1930	1	
32	62	21 Lincoln Square	X						X	X		1	1958	1	
33	61	39 Lincoln Square	X						X	X		2	1958	1	
34	60	29 Lincoln Square	X						X	X		1	1959	1	
35	59	US 31E & Public Square	X					X				1	1960	1	
36	58	104 E. Main Street			X			X				2	1920	1	
37	18	31 N. Lincoln Square.				X		X				1	1940	1	
38	19	33 N. Lincoln Square			X			X				1	1890	1	
39	20	37 N. Lincoln Square			X				X			2	1930	1	
40	55	41 N. Lincoln Square			X				X				1970s		1
41	54	111 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X						X			2	1920	1	
42	21	113-119 N. Lincoln Blvd.			X				X			1	1890	1	
43	53	123 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X							X	Vinyl		ca. 1926		1
44	22	201 N. Lincoln Blvd.	X						X			1	1920	1	
45	23	N. Lincoln Blvd.	M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T	/ O B	J	E	C	T
46	56	102 N. Greensburg St.	X					X				1	ca. 1926	1	
47	66	107-111 W. Main Street			X			X				1	ca. 1926	1	
48	82	N. Walters Avenue	L	O	T	/	S	I	T	E		1	ca. 1940	1	
49															
50															
51															
52															
53															
54															
55															
56															
57															
58															
59															
60															
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														13	2
TOTAL OBJECTS														1	1
TOTAL SITES														2	0

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING
1=LITTLE OR NO ALTERATION, 2= MODERATE ALTERATION, 3=MAJOR, 4=ADAPTIVE REUSE, 5=RESTORATION, 6= MOVED

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

LaRue County, KY
County and State

8. Description

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.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1877-1960

Significant Dates

1877

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Kellar, A.S. (builder)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other Name of repository:

300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Section number 8 Page 1

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Statement of Significance

The Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion) meets National Register Criterion A and is locally significant in the area of Community Planning and Development. This proposed district expansion considers the nominated resource significant within the context "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1792-1960." The nominated area displays trends that were critically important in the physical development of a county seat that developed around a courthouse square in south central Kentucky. The district contains the key elements of a city whose plan centers around a courthouse square.

This nomination intends to expand the boundary of the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District listed in 1988. The original nomination form argues that the district meets Criterion A and C and is significant in the area of Commerce and Architecture, respectively. This newly proposed district expansion changes focus to the Area of Community Planning and Development. The Periods of Significance between the two nominations differ by several years, 1914-1938 in the original district and 1877-1960 in the newly expanded district. The existing district boundaries are included within the proposed district expansion boundaries.

The original nomination restricted its view of the significance of the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District in terms of commercial architecture immediately surrounding the public square. This new effort concentrates on the town's plan type as the fundamental action of community planning and development. This nomination recognizes the adoption of the Shelbyville courthouse square plan type, named for the courthouse square in Shelbyville, Tennessee. This plan type is characterized by a grid of nine square blocks, with the center square reserved for and occupied by the courthouse (Price, 1988: 125).

This proposed nomination compares the town plan type in Hodgenville with three other plan types found in six courthouse squares in South Central Kentucky. This document evaluates Hodgenville's landscape around the square in a way not previously considered. The proposed district expansion encompasses an eight-block area of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings that were built in relation to the courthouse that was situated in the center of a grid pattern located at a crossroads that developed into a major transportation route, U.S. 31-E, and its close proximity to the North Fork of the Nolin River.

In order to evaluate that significance, it is necessary to identify the elements that are instrumental in the development of a commercial center around a courthouse square. Considering the fact that each county seat had various combinations of these elements, one can ask "How does the town's plan type influence its development?" This question will be answered by comparing the growth and development of Hodgenville to six other county seats that developed around four similar grid patterns in south central Kentucky.

The following factors influenced the growth and development of south central Kentucky courthouse squares:

- geographical location;
- town plan type;
- building relationships;
- population growth;
- transportation systems;
- governmental and educational facilities;
- financial institutions;
- and commercial and industrial development.

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

The common elements of Hodgenville and the comparison towns will be discussed, analyzed, and evaluated, based on in the context "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1792-1960" in order to establish the significance of Hodgenville's entire central square.

Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1792-1960

Research Design. In order to establish the significance of the **expanded** Hodgenville Commercial Historic District with respect to the "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky, 1792-1960", this researcher conducted a reconnaissance survey of county seats in south central Kentucky to see how they compared with Hodgenville's. After that initial investigation, an analysis was made with six county seats that surround or are in close proximity to LaRue County: Adair, Barren, Green, Hart, Metcalfe, and Simpson. These counties were selected for the following reasons: 1) their proximity to LaRue County; 2) their county seat exhibits one of the four courthouse square plan types; and 3) a commercial district grew around that square. These factors were selected because they contribute to a town's continued viability and will be used in supporting the significance of Hodgenville's courthouse plan type in terms of planning and development.

The **geographic location** of early settlements may determine a town's continued existence, depending on the needs of the community and surrounding area. Settlements situated on flat fertile land adjacent to bodies of water often prospered because water was used for sustenance, growing crops, raising livestock and tobacco, and operating gristmills which provided sources of income. Town squares often flourished when a steady water supply was readily obtainable to the general public.

A **town survey or plan** was often drawn to establish the boundaries, organize future growth, and designate individual town lots available for development. Some county seats were specifically laid out and designed to accommodate a central governmental facility surrounded by commercial and residential buildings. Comparing the types and location of buildings in relationship to the central courthouse square offers insight into early planning efforts and how this phenomenon has developed over the years.

Population growth often suggests how well local amenities provide for its citizens and the surrounding area. The services a town offers to its citizens, the surrounding community, and other urban centers is a barometer for its continued growth and development.

Another key factor in the town's overall development is the town plan and its **relationship to major transportation routes**, such as highways, rivers and railroads. Those relationships provide a way for a community to serve as a shipping point for the surrounding area. A town usually continues to grow and prosper when more than one type of transportation network is available.

Governmental facilities, such as a trading post, post office, city hall or county courthouse, provided a space for the official activities of the community. **Other functions**, such as schools, churches, banks, were nearby, but typically not on the square. **Commerce** surrounded the courthouse square according to the citizens' image of the appropriate use of their urban core. **Industries**, such as flour mills and carriage factories, were vital in the early growth and development of a settlement, but tended to need more space than the courthouse square provided. Documenting the character of these squares enables us to recognize what importance citizens attached to their central square.

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Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

All of these elements were used to compare the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion) with respect to the "Evolution of County Courthouse Squares in South Central Kentucky 1798-1960." Hodgenville is compared to six other county courthouse squares that developed during the same period in south central Kentucky: Columbia, Edmonton, Franklin, Glasgow, Greensburg, and Munfordville.

Columbia

Columbia, located on KY 55 and 80, was first settled around 1800 on Russell Creek, near the center of the Adair County. One year after the county was formed, in 1801, Columbia was chosen as the county seat and the town was laid out by Daniel Trabue on into a "Cross Roads" grid pattern, also known as "Lancaster Square." The courthouse was built in 1806 in the center of an open square. Traffic from four directions circulates around the courthouse. The courthouse block is lined with four blocks of commercial buildings that face the courthouse. The present courthouse, built in 1885 on the same site as the first, (Burdette, 1992: 216) was listed on National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

Commercial construction filled the square's vacant lots during the early- to mid-1900s, reinforcing the square's importance to the town. In 1976, the courthouse was renovated with the addition of two one-story brick wings, further substantiating it as the town's primary focus in its central setting. A courthouse annex was constructed in 1992 adjacent to other commercial buildings around the square emphasizing the fact that governmental offices do not have to be centrally located in the square.

Columbia has continued to increase in population from 1,200 in 1929 to 1,657 in 1941 (Sanborn Maps, 1929 & 1941), to 3,845 in 1990 (Burdette, 1992: 216) with a diverse collection of commercial buildings. In 1929, the following buildings ringed the courthouse: a millinery, bank, lodge hall, drug store, City Hall, two hotels, a newspaper, retail stores, offices, and a movie theatre (Sanborn Map, 1929). Today, traffic continues to circulate around the courthouse, reinforcing the continued use of the crossroads plan type in downtown Columbia. The increase in population and the diverse use of the central business district surrounding the courthouse square crossroads plan type indicates a viable community.

Edmonton

Edmonton is located in the geographic center of Metcalfe County. Highways U.S. 68, KY 80, and KY 163, pass through the downtown commercial district and the Little Barren River flows north of it. In 1800, the town was surveyed and laid out by Edmund P. Rogers. Eighteen years later the first lots were sold, according to Barren County Deed Book H. In 1826, the post office was established and ten years later the Kentucky General Assembly created the town that was previously little more than a trading post. By 1846, there was one school, one store, one tannery and one doctor (Harbison, 1992a: 85).

When Metcalfe County was formed in 1860, Edmonton was chosen as the county seat. That selection might have been due simply to its central location in Metcalfe County, but County Commissioners probably noted that the town plan already included a central public square.

Edmonton's plan is similar to Glasgow's town plan because they are both examples of the "block square" grid pattern. In this plan the square is bordered by four principal streets (Goode, d, 1989: 33). Historically, Edmonton's square was surrounded on all four sides with blocks consisting of five long narrow lots. Today, commercial buildings dating from the late-1800s line the four sides of the square. These include an early-1900s

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residence that was converted to a funeral home, the 1903 Farmers & Merchants Bank Building, and the 1897 Peoples Bank of Metcalfe County.

The first courthouse constructed in 1860 on the courthouse square (Rennick, 1984: 89) burned in 1865. Four years later, the present courthouse was constructed (Whitlow, 1992: 285), making this one of the oldest buildings in Metcalfe County and is one of the few remaining courthouses in the state that has been in continuous use for over 130 years. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000. Currently the historic courthouse is being preserved for continued use. The site also consists of a restroom/maintenance facility that was built prior to 1949 and a Veterans Memorial monument.

Although Edmonton has experienced slow growth during the late-1800s through the early-1900s, the courthouse square has maintained its prominence in Metcalfe County. The central role of the square is indicated by the continued development of buildings around the "block square", including the 2003 Justice Center that accommodates many governmental functions. A host of activities take place annually on the court square, including the Pumpkin Festival, Christmas parades, weddings, political rallies, town hall meetings, community bands, concerts and proclamations. The square continues to be not only the center of Metcalfe County's government but the focal point of the county's history and daily activities since its inception.

Franklin

Franklin, located in the center of Simpson County on US 31-W and KY 100, was established on a sixty-two-acre site that was purchased from William Hudsbeth in 1819 when the county was formed. The town was established as the county seat and incorporated in 1820. County commissioners were authorized to purchase land, establish a public square and erect public buildings. John B. Smith surveyed and laid out the courtsquare with the south side tangent to the town's well. Four dirt or gravel streets surrounded the square with four streets running perpendicular to each other (Beach, 1976: 8). Franklin's grid pattern is an example of the "block square" plan type. Today, the 1882 courthouse, with a bell and clock tower, occupy the center of the square (Goode d, 1989: 33).

In the 1870s, there were six churches, twenty-four stores, three hotels, mills, factories, and a newspaper (Bryant: 1992, 354). In 1886, dwellings, a confectionary, drugs stores, a saloon, post office, hotel, furniture/undertakers, a dentist, and offices surrounded the square (Sanborn Maps 1886). In 1962, two two-story wings were added to the courthouse (Beach, 1976: 795-800) supporting the fact that the courthouse retained a strong presence and vital influence in the continued growth and development of downtown Franklin.

Today, numerous mid-19th-century two-story brick and wood-frame commercial buildings line the perimeter of the square. These include a bank, clothing stores, specialty shops, grocery stores, hardware stores, barber shops, and hotel. The post office, established in 1822, continues to operate on the north side of the square.

Franklin's population increased from 2,500 in 1886, to 3,950 in 1925 (Sanborn Maps 1886, 1925), and to 7,607 in 1990 (Bryant, 1992: 354). This increase, no doubt, resulted from a number of influences. Surely the organization of civic and commercial activities around the courthouse "block square" aided that growth. The combination of high density buildings that line the square on four principal streets, as well as the railroad that provided ample transportation of goods into and out of the county, gave the area an economic boost.

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Glasgow

Glasgow is located on U.S. 31-E and U.S. 68/KY 80 near the Cumberland Parkway in Barren County. One year after the county was formed, in 1798, Glasgow was established as the county seat and developed on 152 acres of John Gorin's land because of its central location in Barren County and proximity to an important water source, Big Spring, near the public square (Goode, c, 1995: 10). The natural spring located behind the buildings on the northeast corner of the Square between Main and Water Streets was used for cooling milk, butter, meat and other foodstuffs. This use was prohibited in the 1840s (Goode, c, 1995: 10-12). The land was then divided into lots, allowing two acres for public buildings and one-half acre for the spring (Gorin, 1929: 7).

The first courthouse, built in 1800, was a rough log house near the corner of Race and Washington Streets (Goode, d, 1989: 34-35). The second courthouse was a 20-foot square log-house constructed of hewn buckeye that was covered with shingles on the north corner of the square. The third courthouse was built of brick in 1806 in the center of the square. The fourth and present courthouse was built in 1960 on this same site (Gorin, 1929: 7) with commercial buildings evenly distributed on all four sides of the square.

In the early days, people and farm animals swarmed around the square on County Court Days, held on the third Monday of the month, in downtown Glasgow (Goode, c, 1995: 92). During the later part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, Barren County's Court Day was scheduled at the same time as another local event, Mule Day. As trading became more voluminous, the horse, mule and other farm animal trading moved off the Square to behind the tobacco warehouses on West Main Street. County Court Days vanished by the 1940s, an artifact of an earlier era (Goode, c, 1995: 96, 97).

Town growth is visibly evident from historical maps of Glasgow. One from 1810 shows a series of square blocks extending southward from a public square. Each block is divided into fourths, except for the much larger southernmost blocks (Goode, b, 1990: 3). This is an example of the "block square" plan type, where the square is surrounded by four principal streets (Goode, d, 1989: 33).

From the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map of Barren County, Glasgow developed with a concentration of buildings directly facing the courthouse square, with lower density of buildings the further one traveled from the center of the business district (Goode, b, 1990: 4). This shows 32 sites around the square with 31 businesses listed (Goode, b, 1990: 267).

By 1891, there were 62 sites around the square with 54 businesses listed (Goode, b, 1990: 257) including banks, a real estate office, a grocery stores, boots/shoes, a barber shop, a drug store, a photographer and confectioner store, a jewelry store, a post office, clothing stores, restaurants, homes, and a hotel – Murrell House. Of the 14 business locations on the north side of the square on both the 1879 and 1891 maps, 13 of the 14 businesses remained the same (Goode, b, 1990: 267).

U.S. 31-E, or North Race Street, that runs along the west side of the court square, originally developed along an early road that connected Nashville, Tennessee and Lexington, Kentucky. Mail was carried in saddlebags (Kentucky, 1977: 70) by horseback along this road until stages, that carried both mail and passengers, began taking this route in 1836 (Gorin, 1929: 64). In 1841, Race Street was paved from the Public Square to Front Street. Logs were put on the sidewalks on Green Street that lines the east side of the court square near the bottom at the Spring Branch. All male citizens between the ages of 16 and 50 were required to provide their share of labor to maintain and repair the streets (Goode, c, 1995: 11).

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Glasgow has had its share of disasters that have shaped the downtown's physical appearance, including fires, floods, and the Great Depression. Despite these, Glasgow grew rapidly. It had 244 residents in 1810, 617 in 1820, and 2,000 by 1890. One decade later there were 5,000 and by 1960, it had doubled again (Goode, b, 1990: 6, 15, 24). Glasgow's population in 2000 was 13,019 according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Greensburg

Greensburg, located on U.S. 68 and the Green River, is near the center of Green County, which was established in 1792. Two years later, Greensburg was named as the county seat. Incorporated in 1795, the county's first courthouse was built one year later. The second courthouse, built of limestone in 1803, remains and is located on the southeast corner of the open square. It is used today as a visitor's information center.

Walter Beall's creation of Greensburg remains the single town-planning venture in Green County's settlement period intact today. Beall stipulated in his contract that a square be reserved for "the public building in the most convenient part" (Green, 1983: 4). The town was laid out into square blocks that were divided into quarters. The Public Square is crossed by the town's two main streets that enter the square in the center of each of the four sides. This type of courtsquare grid pattern plan is known as "faces an open square" since the former 1803 courthouse is situated in the corner of the open square possibly to avoid obstructing traffic through town.

In 1886, the commercial district that developed along the edges of the open square was lined with dwellings, a barbershop, drug stores, stores, offices, and a saloon, and printers. Eventually banks, general merchandise stores, other governmental buildings, a private academy, churches, law offices, specialty shops, a restaurant, furniture and hardware stores replaced some of the earlier buildings. By 1931, the present courthouse was constructed west of the square on West Court Street, signaling that county offices had outgrown the 1803 stone courthouse and site.

While Greensburg had several of the necessary elements that promoted growth and prosperity at one time, the following combination of factors led to the town's decline: the relocation of the courthouse to a side street; the lack of industrial development; the lack of high-paying jobs; and the absence of rail lines in the county to support the surrounding agricultural community (Green, 1983: 15). The population peaked in 1980 with 2,377 inhabitants, and had decreased to 1,990 by 1990.

Although the Greensburg courthouse has been relocated and is no longer the focus of the square, as of 2009, many of the original historic structures remain intact around the square, including the post office that was established in 1807 and continues to operate. A hardware store, an antique store, drug store, and restaurant continue to promote economic viability around the former 1803 courthouse in the "open square". Greensburg is an example of a town that has continued to find modest economic growth that is centered on a contiguous group of historic buildings that surround the courthouse square although the original focus of the square, the courthouse, has moved away from the central core.

Munfordville

Munfordville is located in the geographical center of Hart County. Situated on U.S. 31-W, it is bisected by the Green River, the CSX Railroad (successor to the L & N line, constructed in 1857), and Interstate 65.

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In 1816, Richard Jones Munford set aside 100 acres of land and had the town of Munfordville laid out three years before the county was established in April 1819. By 1821, a two-story brick courthouse was constructed on the town square (Rennick, 1984: 208). The present courthouse, completed in 1930, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

The Courthouse is situated on a grassy square and fronts U.S. 31-W, or Main Street, in town. Three of the four sides of the square are lined with commercial buildings. With court square facing one major transportation corridor, the town presents an "on street or corner" courthouse square plan type (Goode, d, 1989: 33). Only one other building occupies the courthouse square, the old bandstand, constructed around 1919, and renovated to accommodate the Chamber of Commerce office.

As the county seat, Munfordville's population has increased from 194 people in 1830 to 274 inhabitants in 1840, and then increased slightly until the end of the century. The town's population peaked in 1980 with 1,783 people, and decreased to 1,563 as of 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau).

Today, the majority of historic buildings are situated on narrow lots and face the courthouse along Main Street, or U.S. 31-W, including law offices, general merchandise stores, specialty shops, a drug store and a church. Only one historic home, currently an attorney's office, faces the rear of the courthouse. The two side streets consist of early-20th century brick and wood-frame commercial buildings that have a long frontage as opposed to the narrow frontage on Main Street; these include law offices, a real estate office and governmental offices. The post office, established in 1820, remains in operation, as does the bi-weekly newspaper. City Hall, churches and a school are situated on adjacent streets.

Munfordville was laid out three years prior to being established as the county seat; the first courthouse did not occupy the central square. The early transportation corridor that bisects Hart County, today designated U.S. 31-W, became the focus of the town's early growth and development patterns. A high concentration of historic buildings remain situated along that route on the west side of the square, and a smaller number of buildings populate the other three sides of the square. This gives Munfordville an "on street or corner" plan type. Munfordville continues to grow at slow pace due. This is an unusual instance in our comparison where a regionally-important road seems more important to local development than was the courthouse square.

Hodgenville

Hodgenville, located on U.S. 31-E, was established on land that belonged to Robert Hodgen (1742-1810), an English-born Virginian, who moved to Kentucky from Pennsylvania. In 1789, Hodgen constructed a mill on Nolin River on a portion of his 10,000 acres (Bryant, b, 1992: 435). The town of Hodgenville was created by the Hardin County Court and was laid out in 1818. In 1826, the post office was established as Hodgenville, renamed Hodgenville in 1904 (Rennick, 1984: 143). Hodgenville became the LaRue County seat on March 4, 1834 when the county was formed (Bryant, b, 1992: 435). The county was named for an early Kentucky pioneer, John LaRue (Thomason, a, 1988).

Hodgenville was originally laid out in a "cross roads" grid pattern similar to Columbia. In 1839, Hodgenville was officially incorporated and consisted of several brick and frame storehouses and a variety of businesses surrounding the public square and several blocks of residences. In 1844, a small two-story brick courthouse was built on the east side of the public square (Thomason, a, 1988). Confederate guerrillas burned the

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courthouse on February 21, 1865 because it had been used as barracks for federal troops. In 1866 a second courthouse was constructed on the foundation of the first (Bryant, b, 1992: 435).

In 1870, the town was described as having eight stores, two hotels, a mill, a wagon and carriage shop, and a population of 404 residents. The fortunes of the town improved in 1888 when a branch line of the Illinois Central Railroad (now Illinois Central Gulf) was built connecting Hodgenville with Elizabethtown. This resulted in a rise in commercial activity and increased the town's importance as a farm produce shipping center (Thomason, b, 1988), opening LaRue County to markets in the south and west (Bryant, b, 1992: 435). Hodgenville continued to be the county's commercial and governmental center throughout the rest of the 19th and into the 20th century (Thomason, b, 1988).

By 1895, two offices and a barber shop were opposite the courthouse in the central public square. At that time, there were seven churches, two liverys, blacksmith, tin, wood and paint shops, two drug stores, a furniture store, post office, bank, newspaper printing office, millinery, lumber storage, cobbler, undertaker, carriage factory, two hotels, and a jail surrounded by residences within a fifteen block area. The Hodgenville Flour Mill was located on Nolin Creek a few blocks northeast of the square. In 1895 the streets were macadamized and the city had a volunteer fire department, lights, oil, and water facilities (Fire Insurance Sanborn Map, 1895). By 1914, the Hodgenville public square contained dozens of brick and frame commercial buildings, many built during the construction boom before the Civil War. The northwest side of the public square was occupied by many of the town's prominent merchants and businesses. Altogether some twenty-six firms occupied buildings on the public square and North Lincoln Boulevard from Main Street to Water Street (Thomason, a, 1988).

The downtown commercial district around the square was completely engulfed by a fire on April 28, 1914 that started in a harness shop. All of the firms in these blocks were temporarily out of business. The loss from the fire was estimated at \$175,000. The LaRue National Bank was destroyed but the bank's papers were saved. Photographs taken after the fire show a few brick party walls and the bank's vault survived, but little else. Deeds from this period refer to salvage operations for the brick and metal on the site in the months after the fire. While the fire caused several firms to close, the majority rebuilt and reopened (Thomason, a, 1988).

Between 1915 and 1925, all of the lots that were affected by the 1914 fire had been redeveloped with one- and two-story brick commercial buildings. The buildings constructed during this ten-year span were similar in design and detailing to each other (Thomason, a, 1988). By 1926, the offices opposite the 1866 Courthouse were replaced by the Lincoln Monument in the open public square (Fire Insurance Sanborn Map, 1926).

For many years the public square was the center of county commerce and government. The square began a gradual decline when the historic 1866 courthouse was razed and a new courthouse was constructed in 1966, several blocks from the square. This relocation of the courthouse is similar to what happened in Greensburg, though Greensburg's historic courthouse remains on the edge of the square (Thomason, b, 1988).

Although a number of attorneys and other associated businesses moved their offices from the square to be closer to the present courthouse, the commercial district continued to grow with the Lincoln Museum that has brought more activity to the public square (Thomason, a, 1988). During the twentieth century, Hodgenville experienced modest growth, although the depot has been demolished, the railroad line abandoned and the tracks removed (Thomason, b, 1988). In recent years, the public square has been renovated into a round-about with

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two statues of Lincoln on a circular concrete pad that is slightly raised above street level. Traffic flows around the statues that have now become the central focus of Hodgenville. All of the lots surrounding the public square are occupied and continue to provide goods and services to the residents and visitors to this historic town which in turn has boosted the local economy as evidenced by the continued population growth from 2,562 in 1970; 2,531 in 1980; 2,721 in 1990 (Bryant, b, 1992: 435) to 2,874 in 2000.

Analysis and Conclusion

In analyzing all seven county courthouse squares in south central Kentucky there were several factors that played a part in the development of the county seat including: when the town plan was established in relationship to the county and the county seat; the county courthouse plan type; transportation systems; and subsequent commercial development around the court square.

The relationship between the date the town was laid out and the date the town became the county seat appears to play an important role in the overall growth and development of the court square. Of the seven county seats, four town plans were laid out prior to the county seat being established: Edmonton, Greensburg, Hodgenville, and Munfordville and three towns were established when named the seat: Columbia, Franklin and Glasgow. It appears that when a town plan is developed as the county's seat, the town plans are comprised of numerous long, narrow lots surrounding the courthouse. This contrasts with the situation in towns that existed prior to being named county seats. Wide shallow lots in Munfordville surround three of the four sides of the square, and squarish blocks ring Hodgenville's central block. An increased density of lots surrounding the courthouse square allows for more diversity and the potential for boosting the local economy. Thus it appears that towns laid out after being named county seats had a commercial and developmental advantage over towns that became the seat after they already had been in existence.

Of the four courthouse square plan types, Columbia and Hodgenville exhibit the "cross roads" plan type; Greensburg is an example of "facing an open square"; Munfordville represents "on street or corner" plan; and Edmonton, Franklin, and Glasgow follow the "block square" plan.

Although a railroad served Greensburg for a time, the lack of industrial development and the low-pay rates have been major factors in the town's decrease in population. The fact that the courthouse was relocated to a side street in the 1930s may be another reason for the town's decline in growth, however, the existence of concentrated buildings around the square that are continually occupied may balance those negatives.

Munfordville, as many towns, had active rail service for a time, until trucks doomed the local railroad carrier. Its "on street or corner" plan, with the courthouse facing a major road and numerous commercial buildings lining the long narrow lots also facing that road, offers an atypical story about a town's development vis-à-vis the square. The town's growth and development seems to have been hindered by owners not taking full advantage of the commercial potential of the courthouse square, leaving three sides of it largely undeveloped.

In Price's description of courthouse squares, he recognized Shelbyville, Tennessee as the model for the "block square" plan type, which we find in Edmonton, Franklin and Glasgow. Although the railroad did not come into Edmonton, its location along three major highways eventually provided avenues for transporting the area's agricultural and industrial products. All four sides of the courthouse square are lined with commercial buildings that continue to remain occupied. Franklin has continued growing, and commercial development around the

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courthouse square has remained strong. Because the town is located on U.S. 31-W, KY 100, and a railroad, the transport of primarily agricultural goods to other markets has benefited the local community.

The “cross roads” plan type resulted in Columbia’s courthouse being located in the center of an open square with traffic circulating around it from four directions. Although a high density of commercial buildings continue to surround the central square, the town did not grow like other county seats because of its lack of a major U.S. Route and railroad to transport goods and passengers. Hodgenville, however, began as a “cross roads” plan type with the first courthouse built in the center of an open square. By 1866, a new courthouse was constructed in its place and commercial buildings began filling the lots surrounding the square. By 1926, the Lincoln monument was situated in the open square opposite the courthouse. In 1966, the courthouse was razed and a new one constructed on a side street near the open square. This physical change allowed the Lincoln monument to be the central focus of the open square with by a high concentration of commercial buildings lining the four major crossroads.

Hodgenville continues to grow and develop as evidenced by the recent modifications that have taken place, including a new round-about on U.S. 31-E in the center of the open square. This change provides easier access to the commercial buildings that line the streets. Vehicles flow smoothly around the open square and parking is easier to negotiate.

Evaluation of Hodgenville’s Courthouse Square within its context

As of 2009, the public square in Hodgenville is lined with a series of buildings constructed between 1877 and 1960 that address the primary needs of the community, such as the Chamber of Commerce, financial, religious, educational, recreational and civic activities, medical and nutritional needs. Hodgenville’s square is flexible since the open space allows freedom of movement. This willingness to re-design a concentrated area of the town for many purposes—commerce, vehicular travel, tourism—confirms the importance that Hodgenville and LaRue County citizens ascribe to their central square. The citizens continue to retain and reuse this historic arrangement of functions and space, which confirms the value they place upon it.

Observing courthouse square plan types is a useful way to categorize the landscape of county seats. However, it is difficult to determine whether this factor is most important in predicting a town’s economic success. It appears that a courthouse square with a high density of buildings around it often is accompanied by economic growth. These results also suggest the courthouse square’s form is also conducive to a town’s survival. These comparisons also illustrate that a town can continue to grow even though the courthouse may not be the central focus. Thus, the question “What makes one plan type superior to another?” may not be answerable. It does seem that towns where many businesses grouped around the courthouse have some survival advantage.

In conclusion, of the seven towns, Hodgenville emerged as the prominent governmental seat in South Central Kentucky for several reasons including: the town plan was laid out in a grid pattern before the town was established as a county seat; the court square was specifically designed to accommodate the county courthouse; each surrounding block was divided into numerous lots that were eventually filled to accommodate the needs of the citizens and the surrounding area; the town was situated on one major transportation corridor, U.S.31-E that provided access to transport goods and passengers; and a continuous water supply was available for the town’s citizens and visitors. Despite a major fire in 1914, the town square is presently lined with a high density of

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commercial buildings dating from 1877. The continued existence of these historic buildings, coupled with new compatible construction, indicates continued growth.

Integrity Evaluation of Hodgenville's Courthouse Square

Based on this analysis, any courthouse square in south central Kentucky must retain integrity of location, setting, some design, and association to meet Criterion A. The following definitions explain what levels of material retention must occur for the courthouse square to be said to have each of these integrity factors, and the function of each integrity factor in reinforcing the basic significance, vis-à-vis town planning and development, is also explained.

A courthouse square will have **integrity of location** when it remains the center of a commercial district as it was historically. Integrity of location is an important integrity factor because the very nature of the courthouse square's identity begins with its central location within the county seat town. Changes in the function of spaces and uses within the courthouse square, particularly when a historic courthouse function is relocated and/or the historic courthouse has been demolished, may have an impact on the functionality of the square to transmit its identity and perform its valuable civic and commercial roles. A high concentration of buildings surrounding the square still remain intact continuing the purpose of the "cross roads" plan type that was designed specifically for Hodgenville's courthouse in 1818. By 1895, the community well and pump and an office building faced the courthouse within the square. By 1909, the office building and well were replaced by a large concrete base for another prominent feature, the Abraham Lincoln monument. In 1926, the area for the Lincoln monument was larger than the courthouse. When the courthouse was demolished in 1966 and a new courthouse was built off the square, the Lincoln monument became the prominent feature at the intersection of U.S. 31-E. Traffic stopped at this major intersection until 2006 when a raised circular concrete pad was constructed in the center of the square, elevating the statue of Lincoln and a man and a young boy. Now traffic flows freely around the square in a circular pattern. Although the original function of the "cross roads" square has been altered over the years, the plan type remains functional and features a historic landmark.

The courthouse square will have **integrity of setting** if its relationship to its surroundings and original function has not changed. In Hodgenville, the "cross roads" plan type was designed as an open space for the courthouse and other features, such as wells, that promoted people to gather in this central location. Blocks of land that surrounded the square were divided into long narrow lots. As of 2009, many of these buildings dating from 1877 remain intact, visually retaining the historic character of the "cross roads" plan type as originally designed.

Design integrity is fulfilled if the arrangement of spaces that form the plan remain intact as originally planned. Hodgenville's "cross roads" plan type was designed as an open square with streets converging in the center. This provided a pathway for pedestrians, horses and eventually automobiles, trucks and buses to access the center of town from four different directions. This design promoted economic growth and provided easy access which allowed the town to become a government, commercial, and produce shipping center for the county. The spatial relationship of the buildings to each other on the square has remained virtually the same since the early-1900s. Although the courthouse was removed from the center square in 1966, the crossroads plan type remains intact with the monument of Abraham Lincoln that has remained a focal point there for 100 years.

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Integrity of association exists if the physical features of the area are sufficiently intact to convey the property's historic character. In this case, the open square remains intact. Although the central element, the courthouse, is no longer extant, buildings continue to wrap around the square and convey a feeling of closeness that was intended by this design. It also offers the opportunity to focus attention on the center of town by creating an open space where the courthouse was planned. Although the courthouse is gone, the monument that was placed here over one hundred years ago still remains in its original location in the square. This monument continues to be a landmark in the center of town and is deeply associated with the history of the area.

The district has been identified as an area that conveys a strong sense of historical and architectural significance through its growth and development along the southern edge of the North Fork of the Nolin River and along an early transportation route, Main Street, which eventually became U.S. 31E. The district reveals much about the development of a county seat into a commercial district which continues to thrive today. It has also retained the key elements that define courthouse squares in LaRue County: an operational post office; and a cohesive grouping of commercial, religious, governmental and civic buildings that surround the square which cumulatively maintain the appearance of the town at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century.

Summary Conclusion of Eligibility

In comparison with the "block square" grid pattern, "facing an open square" and "on street or corner" plan types, Hodgenville's "cross roads" plan type lends more flexibility for growth and development than the others. While all four plan types feature the courthouse as the main focus of the square, the "block square" provides access to it from four principal streets, as does the "cross roads" plan type. The "on street or corner" plan type provides for one major thoroughfare through town, possibly limiting commercial growth to the block across from the courthouse. More development adjacent to the courthouse is possible with the "faces an open square" plan type since the courthouse is in the corner of the square and not centrally located within the square.

In contrast, the "cross roads" plan type in Hodgenville allows more flexibility by having a larger open space for the courthouse and other public amenities; it offers the possibility of expansion or relocation within the square, the option to focus on other amenities in the square while maintaining an open traffic flow within the space if the courthouse is removed. Since Hodgenville's courthouse is no longer within the square, it has provided an opportunity for the monument of former President Lincoln to be highlighted on a raised concrete platform. While the original intention for the square was to provide a location for the historic courthouse, it served this function for over 120 years, from 1844 until 1966, which the period of significance, 1877 until 1960, covers.

Therefore, the proposed Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is an example of a south central Kentucky courthouse square that served its purpose for over a century and continues to promote economic development and heritage tourism. Its development and the surrounding commercial buildings offer an interesting example of the property type, and retain sufficient integrity to present an important aspect to our understanding of county seat town development.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Bibliography

Previous Research at the Kentucky Heritage Council

Kentucky Historic Resource Inventory Forms for LaRue County

Maps

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: Hodgenville 1953 PR 1987

Property Identification Maps: Edmonton, Glasgow, Munfordville

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: Columbia, Edmonton, Franklin, Glasgow, Greensburg, Hodgenville, Munfordville

LaRue County Courthouse

Deeds, Tax Cards, Property Identification Maps: 29-2, 29-3, 29-5, 29-6

Secondary Resources

Beach, Sr. Mrs. James and Henry Snider.

1976 Franklin and Simpson County: A Picture of Progress 1819-1975. Thompkinsville, Kentucky: Monroe Press

Bryant, Ron D.

1992 "LaRue County". *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky

---. 1992 "Hodgenville". *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky

Burdette, Ruth P.

1992 "Columbia" *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky

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Goode, Cecil B.

1992 "Barren County." *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky

---. 1990 Woodford L. Gardner, Jr., eds. Barren County Heritage. Glasgow: The South Central Kentucky Historical and Genealogical Society

---. 1995 Heart of the Barrens Historical Sketches of Barren County. Glasgow: Goode

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Gorin, Franklin.

1929 The Times of Long Ago, Barren County, Kentucky. Louisville: John P. Morton

Green County Historical Society.

1983 Historic Architecture of Green County, Kentucky. Louisville: Pinaire Lithographing Corporation

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Section number 9 Page 2

Harbison, Kay and Joan Edwards, eds.

1992 Metcalfe County: Our History in Picture. Utica, Kentucky: McDowell Publications

Kleber, John E, editor

1992 *The Kentucky Encyclopedia*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky

Price, Edward T.

1986 "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat." In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, eds. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach. Athens: The University of Georgia Press

Rennick, Robert M.

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Thomason and Associates

1988 *Hodgenville Commercial Historic District*. National Register Nomination.

---. 1988 *LaRue County, Kentucky Cultural Resources Inventory Report*.

Whitlow, Joan.

1992 "Edmonton." The Kentucky Encyclopedia. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky

Interviews

Mr. Pat Burd

Ms. Peggy Cooper

Mayor Terry Cruse

Ms. Becky Ewing

Ms. MaDonna Hornbeck

Mrs. Rhonda Weidman

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

LaRue County, KY
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.267 acres. This nomination proposes adding 7.967 acres to the original 1.3 acres listed.

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

USGS Topographic Quad name: Hodgenville

1 1/6 6/1/1/2/1/0 4/1/5/9/0/7/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See attached.

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Architect
organization Donna G. Logsdon, Architect date 6-29-09
street & number P.O. Box 10 telephone 270-528-4697
city or town Hardyville state KY zip code 42746
email address donnalogsdon@scrtc.com

Additional Documentation

The National Register requires each nomination consist of the following beyond this 4-page cover form:

- ☐ Continuation Sheets for narrative
- ☐ A **USGS topographic quad map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- ☐ A **Sketch map** for historic districts or properties having large acreage or numerous resources
- ☐ A **Photo identification map** for districts; one map can serve both as sketch and photo ID map.
- ☐ **black and white photographs** of the property. See policy statement for acceptable use of digital photographs

The Kentucky Heritage Council requires the following for all nominations:

- ☐ An **additional set of black and white photographs** that remains at the KHC
- ☐ **Floor plans** of properties whose significance is based on their plans
- ☐ **Color slides or PowerPoint images** and presentation of the property to the Kentucky State Review Board

Property Owner

name/title _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
email address (if available) _____

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Section number 10 Page 1

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is located on Property Identification Maps 29-2, 29-3, 29-5, and 29-6 in LaRue County, Kentucky. The district is roughly bounded by Greensburg Street on the east, High Street on the south, Walters Avenue on the west and Water Street on the north. The surrounding area is primarily residential with a few commercial buildings that are not associated with the proposed historic district boundary expansion. See attached map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries chosen for the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion) encompasses the properties in the existing historic district on the west side of the Public Square and the buildings in the expanded area that significant properties. The entire 9.267 acres of land have been associated with the commercial historic district since the town developed in the early-1800s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Hodgenville Commercial Historic
District (Boundary Increase)
LaRue County, Kentucky

Section number Photos Page 1

Photographic Identification Sheet

Same information for all photos:

Name: Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Expansion)

Location: LaRue County, KY

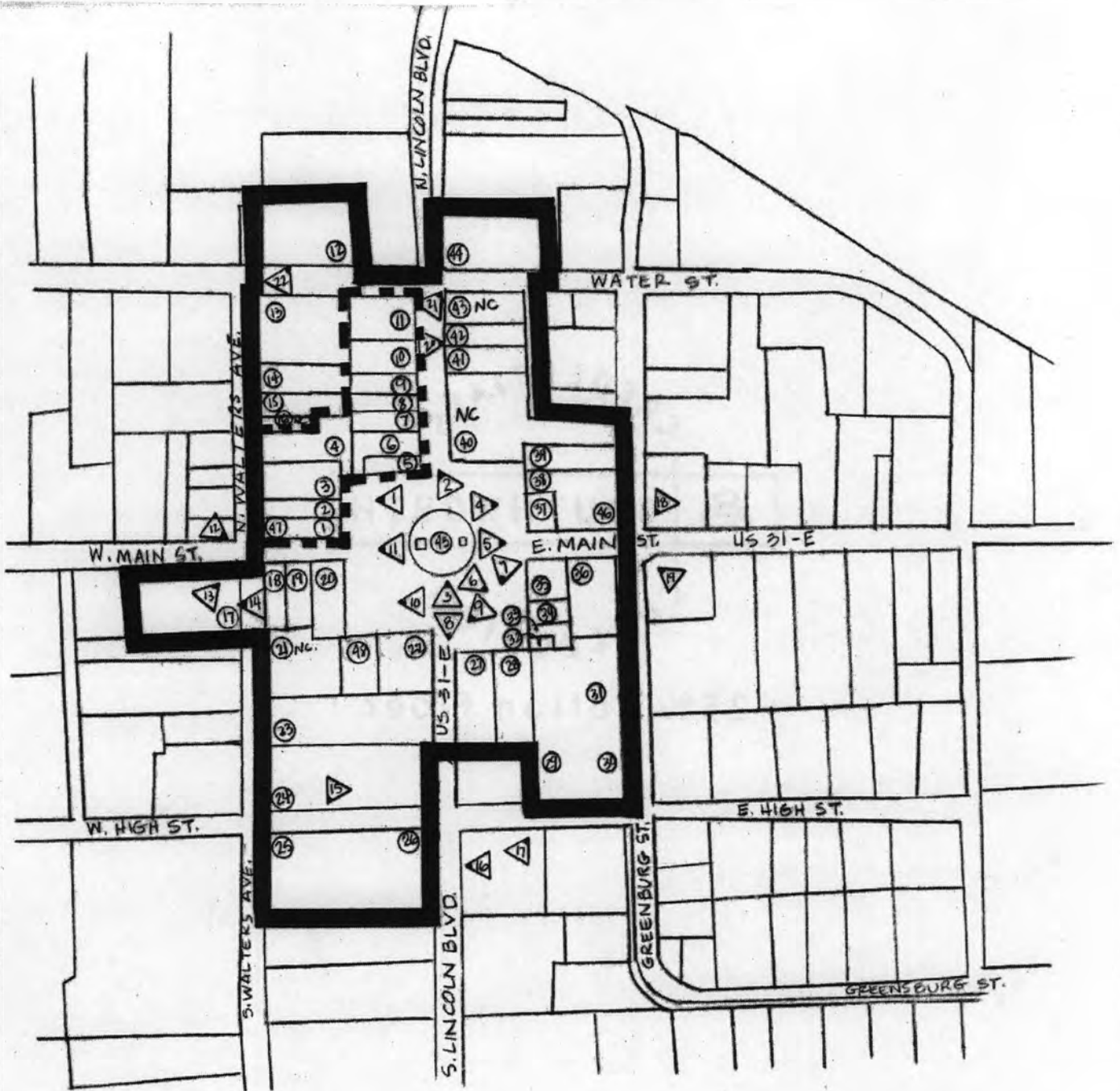
Photographer: Donna G. Logsdon

Date: January 2009

Location of digital photographs: Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort, KY 40601

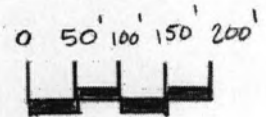
Photograph-specific information:

Photo #	Photo Direction and Content
Photo 1:	Facing West, View of buildings facing East on Lincoln Square
Photo 2:	Facing Northwest, View of buildings on west side of U.S. 31-E
Photo 3:	Facing North, Streetscape view of buildings facing Lincoln Boulevard
Photo 4:	Facing East, View of buildings facing West on Lincoln Square
Photo 5:	Facing East, Streetscape view of buildings facing East Main Street
Photo 6:	Facing Southeast, View of buildings on southeast corner of Lincoln Square
Photo 7:	Facing South, LUH-16, B.R. Young Masonic Lodge; LUH-17, Hodgenville Woman's Club
Photo 8:	Facing South, View of buildings facing U.S. 31-E South
Photo 9:	Facing Southwest, LUH-63, The Sweet Shoppe
Photo 10:	Facing West, LUH-1, Hodgenville Christian Church
Photo 11:	Facing West, LUH-23, Statue of Abraham Lincoln
Photo 12:	Facing Southeast, LUH-65, Duckworth Building
Photo 13:	Facing Northeast, LUH-66, Nancy's Gift Shop
Photo 14:	Facing West, LUH-2, Hodgenville Post Office
Photo 15:	Facing Southwest, LUH-45, First Baptist Church Educational Building
Photo 16:	Facing West, LUH-38, First Baptist Church, City Hall
Photo 17:	Facing Northeast, LUH-3, Old LaRue County Jail
Photo 18:	Facing Southwest, LUH-58, Ovesen-Burba Co., Meredith Building, Physical Therapy Associates
Photo 19:	Facing Northeast, LUH-56, Hodgenville Service Station
Photo 20:	Facing East, LUH-21, Shacklette Building; LUH-54, Erskines Gallery and Gifts
Photo 21:	Facing Northeast, LUH-22, C.O. Polley Auto Parts, Bargain Boutiques
Photo 22:	Facing Northeast, LUH-15, Hazle Farm Supply



LEGEND

- HIST. DIST. BDRY: 1988
- PROPOSED HIST. DIST.(EXP) - 2009
- ② BUILDING/SITE CODE NO
- NC NON-CONTRIBUTING
- △ PHOTOGRAPH ANGLE



HODGENVILLE COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (EXPANDED)

HODGENVILLE, KY 42748

REV. 9-25-09

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09001140

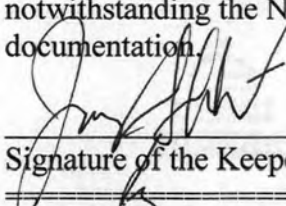
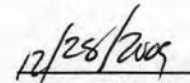
Date Listed: 12/28/09

Property Name: Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)

County: Larue

State: KY

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.


Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 10: Acreage

The correct acreage for the Boundary Increase is 7.9 acres.

These changes were made after consultation with the Kentucky SHPO

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

NAME: Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE

NAME: NA

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Larue

DATE RECEIVED: 11/13/2009

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/1/09

DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/16/200

DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/28/09

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001140

DETAILED EVALUATION:

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 12/28/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Adds the balance of Commercial Area to original nomination.
extends P.O.S. ~~and~~ Reflect continued development. Area of Sign: Frame
→ Comm plan/Dev. to Reflect influence of C.H. Square on
physical development of Town.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Crit A

REVIEWER J. Celbary

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12/28/2009

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y ☒ see attached SLR Y ☒ N

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

















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• ICE CREAM • DESSERTS













UNITED STATES

POST OFFICE

WADSWORTH KENTUCKY



WADSWORTH













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CUSTOM SEWING
ON TUES. - FRIDAYS
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ERSKINE'S 1
Gallery & Gifts



A black and white photograph of a single-story brick building with a sign that reads "HAZLE FARM SUPPLY". The building has several windows and a door. A white car is parked in front of the building. A utility pole with power lines is in the foreground on the left. Trees are visible in the background.

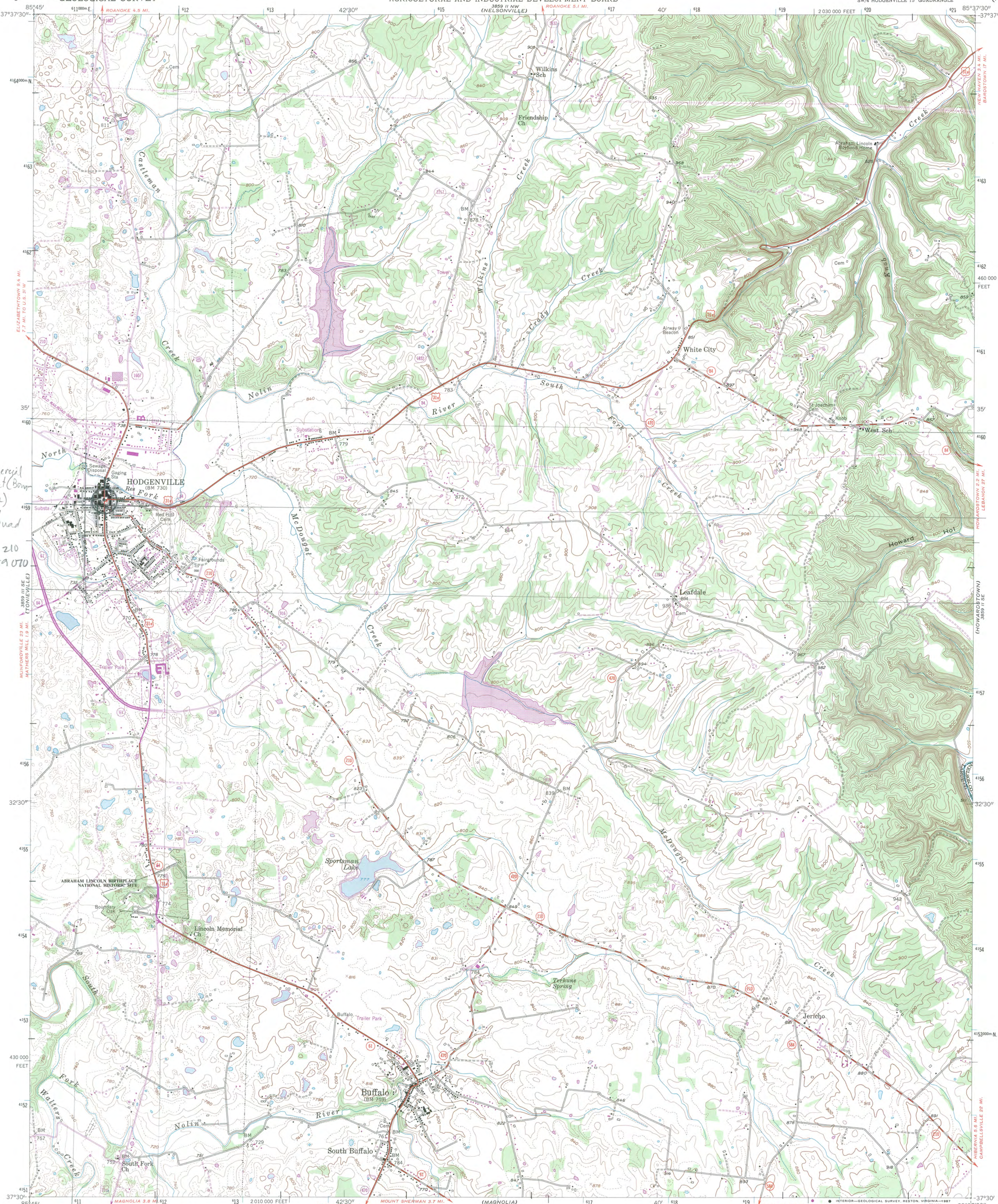
HAZLE FARM SUPPLY

Hodgenville Historic District (expansion)
Hodgenville, Ky 42748
HODGENVILLE QUADRANGLE
KENTUCKY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 HODGENVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

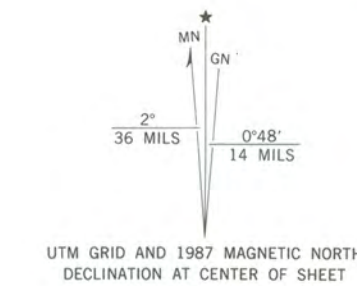
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KENTUCKY
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

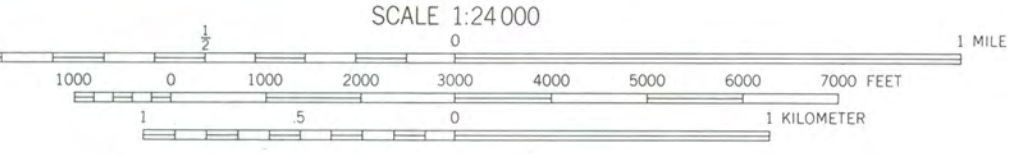
Hodgenville Commercial
Historic District (Boundary Increase)
La Rue Co., Ky
Hodgenville Quad
Zone 16
Easting 611 210
Nothing 4159 070



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1953
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system,
south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 4 meters south and
3 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Unlabeled wells are oil wells



There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
of the National or State reservations shown on this map



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT HALF-INTERVAL CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
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



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty
Medium-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route State Route

HODGENVILLE, KY.
SW/4 HODGENVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
37085-E6-TF-024

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 3859 II SW - SERIES V853

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation
with State of Kentucky agencies from aerial photographs taken 1984
and other sources. Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photorevised
hydrographic features. This information not field checked. Map edited 1987



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

August 3, 2009

Mr. Dallan C. Wordekemper, FPO
CPM, Real Estate Specialist, Facilities
United States Postal Service
4301 Wilson Boulevard Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861



**Re: Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Hodgenville, LaRue County, Kentucky**

Dear Property Owner:

The district named above, which includes your property at 102 South Walters Avenue (see enclosed map), will be considered by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. You are invited to attend the Review Board meeting which will be held on Thursday, September 3, 2009, at 10:00 a.m. EST, in Room A, Perkins Building, Kit Carson Drive, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky. Enclosed is an information sheet describing the effects of National Register listing as well as a copy of the nomination.

To learn more about the National Register process you are also invited to attend a public information meeting at 7:00 p. m. Thursday, August 20 at the Community Room on Lincoln Square, Hodgenville, Kentucky. Marty Perry, the Kentucky Heritage Council's National Register Coordinator, will be on hand to explain and address questions about what potential National Register listing means to property owners and to the city. For more information on the National Register, please visit our website at: <http://www.heritage.ky.gov/>. You may also consult the attached information sheet describing the results of National Register listing.

Regulations governing this process require the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office to invite you to comment in writing on whether your property should be nominated to the National Register. If you wish to object to the nomination, you must submit a notarized letter to this office stating that you object to the nomination and that you are the owner of the property identified in this notice (please restate the address as it appears above). Address all response letters to Marty Perry, Kentucky Heritage Council, 300 Washington Street, Frankfort KY 40601.

Comments must be received before the State Review Board considers this nomination on September 3, 2009. A copy of the nomination and the criteria under which properties are evaluated are on file in the State Historic Preservation Office and will be made available upon request according to 36 CFR 60.6. If you have any questions, please visit our website at: <http://www.heritage.ky.gov/>, or contact Mr. Perry at 502-564-7005 extension 132.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen

Mark Dennen, Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

MD/MP/jvb
Enclosures



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

MARCHETA SPARROW
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov



October 28, 2009

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

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the September 3, 2009 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

Brooks House, Bell County, Kentucky

Coe House, Cumberland County, Kentucky

Jonathan Hills House, Hardin County, Kentucky

✓ *Hodgenville Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), Larue County, Kentucky*

Bradfordsville Christian Church, Marion County, Kentucky

St. Joseph Church, Marion County, Kentucky

Caldwell House, Taylor County, Kentucky

Emerald Hill, Taylor County, Kentucky

Collins Residence, Taylor County, Kentucky

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer
MD/LMP/jvb