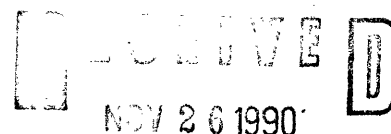


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National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form



NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Larue County Multiple Resource Area

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The Growth and Development of Larue County, ca. 1780 - 1865

The Growth and Development of Larue County, 1865 - 1940

The Growth and Development of Hodgenville, 1865 - 1940

Lincoln Iconography, 1909 - 1940

C. Geographical Data

☒ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official

Date

David L. Morgan, State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Council

State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

Date

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INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION

The Larue County Multiple Resource Area nomination is organized with reference to four contexts: The Growth and Development of Larue County, ca. 1780 - 1865; The Growth and Development of Larue County, 1865 - 1940; the Growth and Development of Hodgenville, 1865 -1940; and Lincoln Iconography, 1909 - 1940.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Larue County is located on the eastern edge of Kentucky's Pennyryle Region. It is bounded on the west by Hardin County, on the south by Hart and Green County, on the east by Taylor and Marion County, and on the north and northeast by Nelson County. The Rolling Fork River forms the county's eastern border and various branches of the Nolin River drain the central section of the county. Larue County contains 245 square miles and has varying terrain. The central and west central sections of the county display undulating farmland well suited to agriculture. The north, east, and southeast sections are characterized by steep hills which rise to over 900 feet in elevation. Dividing these hills from the Rolling Fork River is a band of fertile farmland of varying widths.

The soils of the county vary with the terrain. The central and western sections of the county are well drained and the soil has a limestone base suitable for farming. The soils in the hilly southern and southeastern section are developed from sandstone, shales, and loess which are medium to low in fertility. The northeast section is also quite hilly with elevations over 900' and these hills have shallow soils which are poorly suited for farming.

Larue County is primarily rural in nature with few urban areas. The 1980 population of the county was 11,922 of which 79% were listed as residing in rural areas. The county seat of Hodgenville is the largest community in the county with a population of over 2,500. Other communities in the county contain a population of 250 or less. The largest of these are Magnolia and Buffalo both of which are located in the south central section of the county. Other small communities include Mt. Sherman, Tonieville, Athertonville, and Lyons. The town of Upton straddles both Hardin and Larue County on the western edge of the county.

Larue County's major highway is U.S. 31E which connects Bardstown and Hodgenville and then runs south through Magnolia to Hart County. This

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two lane highway partly follows the original route of the L&N Turnpike. U.S. 31W runs along the western edge of the county through the community of Upton and a small portion of Interstate 65 also goes through the southwestern corner of the county. For the most part Larue County contains state or county two lane paved roads the most important of which are KY 61, KY 82, and KY 281. No railroad line presently exists in the county.

The overwhelming appearance of Larue County is one of undulating farmland with crops of wheat, tobacco, soybeans, and corn. The raising of dairy or beef cattle is also common and numerous stock barns and tobacco barns are found on the landscape. Much of the northeast and southeast sections of the county remain in woodlands and are sparsely populated. Most farms in the central and southern sections of the county are two hundred acres or less and there is extensive open space between farms and communities.

OUTLINE OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

1. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LARUE COUNTY, ca. 1780 - 1865
2. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LARUE COUNTY, 1865 - 1940
3. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HODGENVILLE, 1865 - 1940
4. LINCOLN ICONOGRAPHY, 1909 - 1940

1. THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LARUE COUNTY, ca. 1780 - 1865

Hardin County and the Formation of Larue County

During the mid-18th century the land which presently makes up Larue County was wilderness and traditional Shawnee and Cherokee hunting grounds. The first exploration of the area by white settlers occurred in 1779 when Benjamin Lynn and others came from Fort Harrod to examine this section of Kentucky. These settlers built a small fort at Cave Spring near Middle Creek in what is now known as the Roanoke area. Other settlers joined them at this location and began farming the adjacent area. Settlement throughout this section of Kentucky increased steadily throughout the 1780s and 1790s following the issuance of Virginia land grants. The Commonwealth of Virginia, from 1782 to 1792, issued ten thousand grants of land in Kentucky to those who performed service during the Revolution. Many grants of land were issued for the area which now makes up Larue County.

Among the early settlers in these years were the prominent Howell, Boone, and Ferrill families who came to the county from Virginia via the

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Cumberland Gap and settled along the Rolling Fork River. The largest settlement occurred in 1781 when Phillip Phillips led a group down the Ohio River and overland to the banks of the Nolin River. Phillips constructed a fort there and another fort was built on the Rolling Fork River to the north of the present site of Lyons. This fort was known as Goodin's Fort and was in existence by the early 1780s. John LaRue, for whom the county was later named, came to Phillips Fort from Virginia. Robert Hodgen, his brother-in-law, also settled here at this time and later purchased land comprising the original section of Hodgenville.

By the late 1780s, settlement had been extensive and several dozen families were scattered throughout the central and eastern sections of the county. In 1790, Phillip Phillips, Robert Hodgen, and others were directed by the Nelson County court to examine the best way to open a road from Phillip Phillips's "lane" near the Hodgen Mill to Jacob Van Meter's mill on Valley Creek. This was the first move towards the establishment of the road between Elizabethtown and the Nolin settlement. The Nolin settlement was also connected by a road with Bardstown during these years and Peter Atherton was granted a permit by the Hardin County Court to establish a ferry across the Rolling Fork on the river near New Haven. This route became part of the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike and was one of the most heavily traveled roads in the area. In 1797, Caleb Hazel obtained a permit to operate an "ordinary" or tavern on the road to serve travelers.

An early promotional scheme in the county was the formation of the town of Lystra on the Rolling Fork River. In 1794, a company of English promoters purchased 15,000 acres in the eastern section of the county near the present location of Gleanings. The promoters planned a model community and had maps published which were widely printed. The community remained only a dream and insufficient funds were raised to construct a single building. The city of Lystra existed only in the imagination in the late 18th century and why this specific location was chosen is unknown.

Until the 1840s, the political history of Larue County was part of larger counties. Much of this area of Kentucky was part of Jefferson County until 1785 when Kentucky was part of the state of Virginia. In 1785, Nelson County was formed out of Jefferson County, and in 1792 Hardin County was created from part of Nelson County. The boundaries of Hardin County extended south and east to the Rolling Fork River to encompass the present boundary of Larue County and the area remained a part of Hardin County until 1843. The first court in Hardin County was held in 1793 and Phillip Phillips represented the settlement at Nolin which was to become Hodgenville. The settlement at Nolin was one of the most sizeable in the

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county and they petitioned strongly for the designation of their community as the county seat. However, the settlement in Severn's Valley was chosen instead and the Hardin County courthouse was established at Elizabethtown.

During the early 19th century, this section of Hardin County was characterized by an abundance of forest lands and small farms. As late as 1850 only 21% of the county was under cultivation and much of the rugged hill area was sparsely settled. Farms were generally no more than two hundred acres and crops such as corn and wheat were predominant. Many of the early settlers remained only a few years in the county before seeking better farmland to the west. Thomas Lincoln was typical of these early settlers and he established a farm at Sinking Spring in 1808. It was here that in 1809 his son, Abraham Lincoln, was born. Lincoln later moved in 1811 to a farm along the banks of Knob Creek and the family resided at this location for five years. Title disputes to the land dogged Lincoln and in 1816 he moved with his family west to the farmlands of Indiana. The movement of settlers through this section of Hardin County in pursuit of better land was a common occurrence in the early 19th century.

Many settlers did remain, however, and constructed a number of large log and brick residences. The initial concentrations of settlers were along the rich bottomlands of the Rolling Fork River and in the watershed of the Nolin River. These sections of the county contained desirable farmland and supported large "plantations." Accounts of the early days of the county relate the construction of log residences which were the most common house form in early 19th century. Descriptions of these residences and extant examples show these residences to be typical of those built in Kentucky during the period. The majority of these were single or double pen dwellings with hewn logs and half-dovetail notching. An open breezeway or a dogtrot between log pens was also a common feature. Many of these early log residences were "modernized" in the mid-19th century as sawn lumber and glass became more readily available. The exterior of these residences were often given a sheathing of weatherboard planks and new windows and doors.

Few examples of surviving early 19th century log residences were inventoried in the county during the recent survey. Most log dwellings from this time period have not survived or have been extensively altered. Good representative examples of early log residences include the Dorsey Beeler House (LU-13) and the Aaron Atherton House (LU-6). These properties retain their original site and setting and their original house blocks have not been altered since the mid-19th century. Both are located adjacent to fertile bottomland along the Rolling Fork River in the eastern section of

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the county. In addition to retaining much of their original character, both are also associated with early settlers of the county.

No brick residences from county's early settlement period are known to have been built or survive. The Joseph Kirkpatrick House is the only stone house known to have been constructed in the county and still stands northeast of Hodgenville (LU-44). This residence was built in 1791 and is adjacent to a two-story stone springhouse (LU-45). The residence was altered in the early 20th century and no longer retains its original design and character. However, the springhouse has not been altered and is the only example of a stone outbuilding known to exist from the first several decades of the county's settlement.

In 1810, Hardin County contained 7,531 residents with almost all the residents living on farms. Of this total were 940 black slaves which represented just over 12% of the population. Most slave holders owned less than five slaves and only sixteen owned a dozen or more slaves. Elizabethtown was the only community of any size and it contained a total of 181 residents. The settlement around Hodgen's Mill remained sparse and there was no community of over a few buildings located in the eastern and southeastern sections of the county.

The settlement at Nolin was centered around a mill built by Robert Hodgen. Hodgen was given a permit to operate a mill in 1788 and by the early 1790s a cluster of buildings were located within a half mile of the mill. Hodgen was one of three justices named to the Hardin County court, served in the state legislature, and was sheriff of Hardin County in 1800. He continued to operate his mill and promote the adjacent settlement until his death in 1810. Hodgen's mill and dwelling are thought to have been the only buildings in the vicinity when Hodgenville was platted in 1818. John Hodgen, son of Robert Hodgen, petitioned the Hardin County court to establish a town on the "plantation" lands of the Hodgen family. This rectangular area was laid out by Hodgen and contained twenty-seven and one-half acres centered around a public square. The original town plan contained seventy-two lots of a quarter-acre each. The court approved the petition and appointed four trustees for the town which was named Hodgenville in honor of the Hodgen family.

During the 1820s and 1830s, Hodgenville became the dominant community for this section of Hardin County. A post office was established in 1828 and the town gradually grew to over one hundred inhabitants. By the early 1840s, the town contained two churches, a school, six commercial buildings,

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a brick hotel, and twenty-five to thirty dwellings. All of the buildings were located within two blocks of the public square. At least a few of these commercial buildings and residences were of brick construction. The Naylor Hotel was described in 1841 as a "two-story brick house and wooden kitchen with a stone chimney, log meat house, etc." The first churches in the community were the Presbyterian Church and the Baptist Church.

With the exception of Hodgenville the rest of this section of Hardin County remained sparsely settled and no other substantial community developed in the early 19th century. The majority of residents lived in log or frame homes and tilled farms of 200 acres or less. The most prosperous farms were located in two sections of the county: the watershed of Middle Creek on the western edge of the county; and the bottomlands along the Rolling Fork River on the eastern edge of the county. It was in these sections property owners amassed sufficient wealth to construct brick residences. In the Middle Creek area the Albert Goodin House (LU-21), and the William Phillips House (LU-36) are brick residences which were built prior to 1840. Both were built with Federal influences and were the centers of large farms in these years. Along the Rolling Fork the Walter Burch House (LU-66) and the Brown House (LU-70) were constructed by the mid-1840s. Several other brick residences are known to have been built in these sections of the county but no longer survive.

By 1830, Hardin County's population had increased to 12,849 and grew to 16,357 by 1840. Elizabethtown continued to be the dominant town in the county with a population of almost 1,000 by 1840. In the early 1840s, residents in southeast Hardin County began to petition for the creation of a new county with Hodgenville as the county seat. These efforts were successful and on March 4, 1843, an act creating the county of LaRue was passed by the state legislature. The name of the county was in honor of John LaRue who settled at Phillips Fort in 1784. On March 25, the first county court met in Hodgenville at the "Presbyterian Meeting House" with eight appointed justices in attendance. The county courthouse was built later in the year after various citizens "subscribed" money or services for its construction. The building was erected in the center of the public square and was a two-story brick courthouse with a small cupola at the roof.

Community and Rural Character, 1843-1865

The 1850 census of Larue County provides a good overview of its character and resources. The picture which emerges from the census is that of a

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largely rural county with a reliance on an agricultural economy. Few manufacturers were located in the county and of these none had over five employees. Most residents supported themselves through the tillage of farms of several hundred acres or less. These farms were concentrated along the Rolling Fork River and in the west and south sections of the county. Much of the hilly north, east, and southeast areas remained in timber and were not cultivated. The ruggedness of the county's terrain and average-to-poor soil inhibited large scale farming during the early-to-mid-19th century.

In 1850, the population of the county was listed at 5,859, of which black slaves totaled 672, or 11% of the total population. Larue County had improved farm land totaling only 21% of its area. This percentage was below the average in the Pennyryle Region, which ranged from a high of 41% in Barren County to 10.8% in Butler County. Tobacco was a crop of minimal importance in the county at this time with corn and wheat the primary agricultural products. The county raised large amounts of wheat and had numerous farm structures erected for wheat storage. Milk cows and horses were also important in local agriculture, and barns to house livestock were also common on farms. Seven percent of farms in the county were small farms of ten to twenty acres while large farms of over 500 acres totaled less than one-half of one percent.

The great majority of farms were 200 to 400 acres in size but a large amount of land on these farms consisted of timberland. The total number of farms in the county in 1850 was 420 with the average number of acres per farm at 374. Of these, 78 acres were improved and 179 were unimproved. The annual average value of farm production was \$39 which was less than all adjacent counties except for Hart County. Larue farms had numerous livestock with an average of five horses, four cows, nineteen sheep, and 45 pigs. Wheat and corn production were mainstays on most farms but tobacco production was limited. By 1850, Larue County contained a total of 845 dwellings which was near the bottom of counties in the Pennyryle Region.

Most dwellings which existed in the county in 1850 continued to be of log or frame construction. Residences from this period which were inventoried were primarily single or double pen log residences or frame houses built in I-House plans. Only a few residences show the influences of popular architectural styles of the period. The R.H. Thomas House has Gothic Revival and Italianate influences with its high pitched dormers and bracketed eaves (LU-59). No high style Greek Revival residence remains from this period but its influence can be seen in the Miller-Blanton House (LU-8). This residence has a Greek Revival influenced entrance, interior, and

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two-story portico on the main facade.

The hundreds of farms in the county were connected primarily by dirt roads and lanes. The major highways in the county the eastern and western routes of the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike. By 1810, the western route of the L&N ran along the county's western edge. However, the eastern route crossed the Rolling Fork River near the site of Athertonville and proceeded in a north-south direction through the central section of the county. Both routes had sections paved with stone cobblestones and were the best roads in the county. Other major dirt roads were the Hodgenville-Buffalo toll road and the road connecting Hodgenville and Elizabethtown.

The Rolling Fork River was the only navigable stream in the county in the 19th century. This river was kept open for small boats and several landings were known to have existed such as Bethal's Landing. In September of 1843, the County Court appointed surveyors to "remove all obstructions to navigation and keep in repair" several miles of the river. Efforts to improve navigation were not overly successful and no major shipping or commercial port developed along the river in the county.

In 1850, Hodgenville was the county's dominant community with a population of 246. Merchants of the period included William T. Claggett, James W. Rogers, and Daniel W. Dyer. Cyrus J. Wilson, the contractor for the courthouse, built a steam flour mill on the creek on 1855. It was the first flour mill built in the town. This mill later burned during the Civil War. A letter written in 1851 described Hodgenville as having ten stores, two blacksmith shops, one tin shop, one hatters shop, one cabinet makers shop, one boot and shoe shop, and one gold and silver smith's shop. One of the two tailors was A.P. Johnson who operated the shop until the early 20th century and was well-known in the community. The town also had several small industries such as a saw and grist mill, a brick yard, two carding machines, a tan yard operated by W.W. Williamson, a tobacco factory, two saddlery and harness shops, and one wagon maker's shop.

Manufacturing in Larue County was limited throughout the early 19th century. The earliest industries known to have been in operation are grist mills and distilleries. At least five water powered grist mills are listed in Hardin and Larue County records by 1850 but none remain standing. Most of these mills were located along the Nolin River and its tributaries. No record of a mill located on the Larue side of the Rolling Fork River has been located.

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The earliest reference to a grist mill was the approval of Robert Hodgen's mill at the Nolin settlement. The original type of construction for Hodgen's Mill is not known but it is believed to have been a two-story frame building located on the south side of the Nolin River. Mather's Mill had its beginnings ca. 1800 when the first mill on South Fork Creek was built by Gabriel Kirkpatrick. This first mill had an overshot wheel but this was later replaced by a turbine wheel. The mill passed into the hands of Cary Mather and Henry Mather upon Kirkpatrick's death in 1858 and was known as Mather's Mill during most of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Other mills which were established in the early 1800s were Read's Mill and the Eagle Mills both of which were frame mills on the Nolin River. No buildings or significant remains of these mill sites exist.

Distilleries were also common in the county as early as 1800. Whiskeymaking provided early settlers with a commodity which could be readily transported to markets and sold. Wattie Boone and Aaron Atherton both operated distilleries on the banks of Knob Creek in the 1790s and these distilleries were forerunners of the John M. Atherton Distillery built after the Civil War. Other small distilleries are known to have been operated on farms throughout the county.

In the early 19th century, a number of carpenters and house builders are known to have lived and worked in Larue County. One of these was Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, who was a house joiner and cabinet maker in 1814 prior to their move to Indiana. Other names found in the census data of 1850 included Anthony Casinbrook, a German born cabinetmaker, D.W. Dyer, cabinetmaker, Thomas Holston, house joiner, Thomas Mattingly, master cabinetmaker, James Naylor, house joiner, and Perry Wilson, cabinetmaker. In addition to the three carpenters and cabinetmakers listed in Hodgenville, there were an additional five carpenters listed as residing elsewhere in the county. Outside of Hodgenville in the county were also six merchants, four mechanics, five wagonmakers, three plasterers, and twenty-one blacksmiths.

In 1850, there were eleven churches located in Larue County. These consisted of seven Baptist churches, two Methodist churches, and two Presbyterian churches. Catholic, Christian, and Episcopal denominations were represented in the county but were not numerous enough to construct church buildings. Some 76% of county residents stated they attended church services. Descriptions of these church buildings included log, frame, and brick structures. Perhaps the best known church was the Nollynn Baptist

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Church located west of Hodgenville. This church was organized in 1803 and many of the county's earliest settlers were members and were buried in the adjacent cemetery. The Nollynn Church and all other churches from this period were later replaced in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

On the eve of the Civil War, Larue County continued to rely on a farm economy. In 1860, the population had grown by just over 1,000 residents to a total of 6,891. Of these, 900 were slaves, who represented 13% of the total population. Agriculture continued to be the economic mainstay of the county. Most slaveowners in the 1860 census owned fewer than six slaves with only 21 owning more than ten. The census recorded 204 slaveowners in the county who together owned 893 slaves. Fifty-six of the property owners, or 27%, owned only one slave. Fifty-nine, or 29%, owned two or three slaves, while sixty-three, or 31%, owned between four and ten slaves. Only 13% of Larue County slaveowners owned more than ten slaves and the largest number of slaves owned by one slaveowner was eighteen.

In 1860, industry and manufacturing in Larue County remained limited with the majority of industries consisting of grist mills, sawmills, and distilleries. Eight grist mills were listed as operating in the county with a total value of \$65,600. Although thirteen distilleries were in operation these were all small concerns with a total value of only \$12,000. Other manufacturers represented included four blacksmiths, three lumber mills, two wool carding businesses, a brickyard, a furniture maker, and several leather companies. The combined total of all manufacturers was \$118,000 of which \$90,000 was represented by the grist and sawmills and distilleries. A small section of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was built through the extreme northeast corner of the county in 1857 but, due to the shortness of the route and its location, had little impact on the county.

Larue County did not suffer heavily in the Civil War and only a few minor skirmishes took place within its borders. A few small clashes between guerillas occurred along the Rolling Fork River and in the western section of the county, but these were very minor incidents. Throughout the war, Union troops were stationed at Lyons and New Haven to guard the railroad bridges. The only substantial damages recorded during the war was the burning of the county courthouse in 1865. This destruction occurred at the hands of irregular Confederate forces but no other major damage occurred.

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THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LARUE COUNTY, 1865 - 1940

Community and Rural Character: 1865-1940

Following the Civil War, Larue County continued to register growth which lasted until the early 20th century. The population grew to 8,235 in 1870 and 10,764 in 1900. Hodgenville continued to be the dominant commercial and governmental center of the county. In addition to Hodgenville several small crossroads settlements grew in importance and stature. Agriculture was the primary source of income for most county residents and manufacturing and industrial development remained limited. The county's road network continued to be the main conduits of transportation and only a small section of railroad lines were ever completed in the county.

The census of 1870 depicted Larue County as largely rural with extensive acreage remaining in woodlands. The county contained 937 farms of which 657 were between 20 and 100 acres. There were also 208 farms which were of 100 acres to 500 acres in size and only five farms which exceeded 500 acres. Unimproved land or woodlands still accounted for the majority of land in the county with 35% of the county's land listed as improved. Livestock remained a mainstay for county farmers as did the cultivation of corn and wheat. Tobacco production continued to be a small cash crop with just over 34,000 pounds produced in the county.

The decade of the 1870s witnessed a significant increase in the county's population. This increase appears due to the opening up of new lands for cultivation and a reduction in the area of woodlands. The population increased by over 1,500 and the total number of farms increased to 1,432. Many of these farms were established in areas previously uncultivated and the number of improved acres in the county jumped from 35% to 55%. Farms continued to be small in comparison with other counties in the Pennyriple Region averaging 109 acres in 1880.

Another explanation of this growth in county population can also be attributed to the large distillery opened at Athertonville in the late 1860s. This was the largest industry in Larue County in the 19th and early 20th century. This distillery was one of the largest in the state and produced well known brands of whiskey. During the 1870s the plant gradually employed over two hundred workers and the community of Athertonville was established to house plant workers. This was the only industry of any significance which was in operation in the county in these years but it provided employment and support to several hundred county residents.

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The rapid growth registered in the 1870s ceased in the 1880s with virtually no population increase noted in the 1890 census. The total number of farms declined to 1,261 and the percentage of improved land declined slightly to 53%. During the 1890s, the county once again grew steadily with an increase of 1,000 residents occurring in the decade. Cultivation and clearing of woodlands again increased and several small manufacturing companies opened in Hodgenville following the completion of the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad in the late 1880s.

During the 1890s, the county once again grew steadily with an increase of 1,000 residents occurring in the decade. Cultivation and clearing of woodlands again increased and several small manufacturing companies opened in Hodgenville following the completion of the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad in the late 1880s. Principal agricultural products of the county in 1894 were listed as wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco. The county produced 293,207 pounds of tobacco, 328,875 bushels of corn, 153,547 bushels of wheat, and 15,784 bushels of oats. The total number of farms grew to 1,531 with the average acreage around 101 per farm. Despite the increase in cultivation much of the county remained in timber with over 34,000 acres of woodlands recorded.

The raising of show horses and stock horses was a major enterprise in the county in the 19th century. Newspaper advertisements in the 1880s and 1890s often mention the sale of horses or horses available for stud. Horse shows were a common occurrence such as the Colt shows to display the best Colts of breeding stock. A number of large stables were operated by the Miller, LaRue, and Shaw families but perhaps the best known was the Thompson Stock Farm on Knob Creek. The Thompson family settled on Knob Creek in 1790 and in the late 19th century, S.J. Thompson and his son Jack brought national prominence to their stock farm. The family's horse in 1904 won the World's Championship in harness racing at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Following the Civil War, the number of blacks in the county steadily declined with 791 living in the county in 1890. Black ownership of farms in the county remained limited in these decades with only 2% of farms operated by blacks and 1% owned by blacks. Many black families lived on the southern edge of Hodgenville or scattered throughout other communities. Although several black schools are known to have been built in these decades none are known to exist and no social or commercial building directly associated with blacks from this time period were inventoried.

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The decades between 1870 and 1900 also witnessed the construction of hundreds of new residences throughout the county. The great majority of these residences were one and two-story balloon frame structures which were built in plans and forms common to Kentucky of the period. The most common of these were T-plan or gable front and wing designs and Cumberland plans. I-House forms were also frequently built. Log construction declined in these decades as sawn timber became less expensive and more readily available through the construction of local sawmills.

High style residences in the Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire and other popular styles are rare or have not survived to the present outside of Hodgenville. A good example of the Italianate style is the Thomas Walters House built north of Magnolia ca. 1880 (LU-99). This residence retains its original floor plan, bay window, and bracketed eaves. The only notable Queen Anne influenced residence is the towered Edward S. Ferrill House located at Buffalo (LU-49). This residence was built ca. 1895 and has a large porch and tower on the main facade. With these two exceptions no other high style residence from this period is known to exist in the rural areas and small communities of the county.

Few property owners in the county could either afford or desired brick houses. Less than a half-dozen brick residences are known to have been built in the county outside of Hodgenville during these years and census records show only a handful of brickmasons located in the county. The 1880 census lists J.W. Edlin operating a brickyard with seven employees but his operation appears to have been the only significant one of its type in the late 19th century. Brick houses which remain in the rural sections of the county include the Nicholas Carter House built in 1872 (LU-38) and the Thomas Patterson House built ca. 1880 (LU-35). Both of these properties are two-story Italianate influenced residences located in the Middle Creek watershed area in the western section of the county.

A census in 1887 recorded Larue County's population, agricultural products and other statistics. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, and tobacco were listed as the major crops and twenty-four manufacturers were listed in the county. Of these, seven were distilleries, seven were flour mills, and twelve were saw mills. Hodgenville, with a population of 600, was the largest town in the county, followed by Buffalo and Athertonville with populations of 200 each, and Magnolia with 100.

As the population grew a number of small communities began to assume prominence in the county. With only a few exceptions these were crossroads

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settlements which served the needs of area farmers. These communities almost always contained a post office, one or more general stores, one or more churches, a school, a physician, and small industries such as blacksmiths or grist mills. In most cases these communities totaled no more than several dozen residents in the late 19th century. However, the towns of Magnolia, Upton, Buffalo, and Athertonville achieved particular prominence with each having a population of over one hundred.

The community of Magnolia had its origins as a stage coach stop in the 1850s on the road leading south from Hodgenville. A post office was established in 1855 and by the 1880s, the community contained several stores, two churches, and over a dozen residences. In 1879, a brick school was constructed which was known as Magnolia College and served area students. This school building burned in 1893 and later schools erected in the community became part of the county's school system in the 1920s. In the early 1900s Magnolia prospered with a flour mill constructed in the center of town and several new stores were opened. This prosperity resulted in the formation of the Bank of Magnolia in 1919. This bank was the only bank formed in the county outside of Hodgenville and it continues in operation.

Buffalo evolved in the mid-19th century around a grist mill built on the Nolin River in 1854. A store was soon built next to the mill by the Rev. John Duncan and W.L. Creal. The population eventually rose to several hundred and at its peak there were two general stores, two grocery stores, two millinery stores, four dressmakers, two livery stables, two blacksmith shops, two churches, and a lumber and rolling mill. Buffalo's greatest fame came when Edward S. Ferrill opened a hardware and general store downtown. This store specialized in mail orders and became one of the best known stores in the region. Edward S. Ferrill constructed a large Queen Anne residence in Buffalo ca. 1895 which is the best representative example of this style outside of Hodgenville. Buffalo was also located along the route of the Louisville and Nashville Turnpike and by the early 1900s at least two hotels were in operation to serve travelers. One of these, the McClain Hotel, remains standing and is used as an apartment building (LU-56).

Athertonville contained the county's major post-war industry in the Atherton Distillery. This distillery was begun by John M. Atherton in 1867 along Knob Creek, just west of the Rolling Fork River. During the 1870s and 1880s, the distillery grew into a large complex of frame buildings on both

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sides of Knob Creek. At its peak, the distillery employed over 200 men and produced 6,600 gallons of whiskey per day. Popular brands turned out by the distillery included Atherton, Mayfield, Clifton, Windsor, Howard, Carter Kenwood, Brownfield and Baker. A spur line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was built from New Haven in Nelson County to the distillery.

This industry resulted in the creation of the town of Athertonville directly to the northeast of the distillery. The majority of the residents were employed at the plant. By 1890, the town contained a population of several hundred and was the second largest community in the county. In addition to dozens of residences and several stores, the three-story frame Atherton Hotel provided lodging for boarders and travelers. Atherton also built a church and a schoolhouse for the community.

The town of Upton grew in the late 19th century along the southern edge of the Hardin County and Larue County border. Upton was named for George W. Upton who built a station along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1858. Upton also donated land for a school and church and promoted the sale of his land and lots in the community. The town was first known as Uptonville and the name was later changed to Upton towards the end of the century. Upton served as a major rail center and commercial center of southwestern Larue County during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

In 1894, there were only ten miles of railroad in the county. The majority of the track located in the county was encompassed by the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad. Primary roads in the county were the Bardstown and Green River Turnpike which extended through the county in a north/south direction (now KY 470), and the Hodgenville and Buffalo Turnpike which ran southeast from Hodgenville to Buffalo where it intersected the Bardstown and Green River Turnpike. The other roads in the county were described as "common dirt roads, which are well kept, and unusually good, on account of the character of the soil."

Post offices in 1894 included the primary communities of Hodgenville, Buffalo, Mount Sherman, Magnolia, and Athertonville. Other post offices were located in country crossroads settlements such as Attila, Hibernia, Otter and Gleanings in the east section of the county, Lyon's Station and Roanoke in the northern section, and Silva, Tonieville, Parker's Grove, and Wilkins in the central and southern sections. A post office was also located at Gibson, which was later renamed Leafdale. Two post offices were also located at the Reid Mills and Eagle Mills.

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Beginning in 1886, several residents in Hodgenville organized a tax referendum for the construction of a railroad from Elizabethtown to Hodgenville. A tax of \$30,000 was approved in the two Hodgenville voting districts and the railroad was completed in 1888. Named the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown Railroad, its first train made the run on March 14, 1888 amid much fanfare. The train carried 400 passengers from Elizabethtown to Hodgenville's new frame passenger stations. Major Thomas Hays was the primary promoter of the railroad and intended it to eventually run south to Glasgow and Nashville. These efforts were not successful and the only section to be constructed was the twelve mile track to Hodgenville. In 1896, the railroad company went out of existence and the line was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad.

The completion of the E&H Railroad in the late 1880s led to the formation of the community of Tonieville along its route. Located in the northwest section of the county Tonieville coalesced into a rail shipping center for area farmers. The land around Tonieville contains some of the finest farmland in the county and a freight depot was established to facilitate the shipment of agricultural products to area markets. Several commercial buildings were constructed at Tonieville to take advantage of this growth in trade and the building which housed the post office and a general store at the turn of the century still stands (LU-24).

The construction of new churches and replacement of earlier churches continued in the county in the late 19th century. The majority of these were simple one-story frame churches built in gable front, rectangular plans. Decoration on these churches was minimal and no high style frame church from this period remains in the rural areas of the county. A good example of the Romanesque style was constructed by the Nollynn Baptist Church congregation (LU-29). A previous church on this site burned and was replaced with a one-story brick church in 1895. This church is the only example of this style and is the only pre-1900 brick church located in the county.

An agricultural report in 1897 described Larue County's leading crops as corn, wheat, oats and timothy. The report states that some of the best wheat land in Kentucky is located in the Nolin valley in the western section of the county and that excellent corn land lies along the Rolling Fork River. Production of tobacco was described as "limited" but horses, cattle, mules, and hogs were numerous. Most people in the county were engaged in agricultural pursuits and no factories of any note were located in the county with the exception of the Atherton Distillery.

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The report also states that "In point of schools Larue County is well ahead." Both Hodgenville and Buffalo had small colleges and over fifty public schools were scattered across the county. A number of these schools were built in the 1890s and early 1900s to replace earlier log or frame school buildings. School buildings constructed during this period were generally one-story frame, gable front rectangular plan structures consisting of one large room. These school buildings were used until the mid-20th century when consolidation of county schools occurred. Several of these turn of the century school buildings remain and are illustrative of typical school buildings of the period. School # 24 (LU-25) and School # 20 (LU-18) are both examples of this type of school building. No buildings associated with the county's colleges remain.

After 1900, the population of Larue County stabilized and has fluctuated only minimally during the century. The 1900 population was listed at 10,764 and registered a slight decrease to 10,701 in 1910. No major changes occurred in the county during these years. Farming continued to be the economic mainstay with tobacco and dairy products assuming greater importance. The early 1900s witnessed the construction of many new tobacco and stock barns in the county as dairy cattle and tobacco farming increased.

A large population decrease was registered between 1920 and 1930, when the population fell by 10% from 10,004 to 9,093. One explanation for this decrease is the trend in the 1920s from a rural to an urban society across the country. Of the 38 counties in the Pennyrile Region, 25 or 65% recorded population losses during the decade. Another explanation for this decrease appears to be due to the closing of the Atherton Distillery in 1918 with the coming of Prohibition. The distillery's buildings were torn down for salvage and many of the residences in Atherton were abandoned and razed in following years. No major industry opened in Larue County during this period which took the place of the distillery.

With the end of Prohibition in the 1930s, Artie Cummins purchased what was left of the distillery property and built a new plant on the site and began manufacturing whiskey in 1933. The distillery produced the brands Four Score, Bourbon Deluxe, Singing Sam Corn Whiskey, and Cummins Black and White Labels. The Seagram Company purchased the plant in 1946 and operated it until 1952, when it was shut down for lack of water. The company reopened the plant in 1974, but this operation lasted only a few years when the plant was again closed and today the buildings are empty.

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In 1920, Larue County remained as a center for horses and livestock. The county had the highest ratio of horses per farm in the Pennyryle Region and its ratio of beef cattle and dairy cattle per farm was also high. The county also continued to lead the Pennyryle Region in owner-occupied farms. The total number of dwellings in the county were 2,288 of which 1,569 were farmsteads. The average farm contained 100 acres and tobacco production continued to gain as a cash crop. The importance of tobacco farming in the county was illustrated by the construction of a modern tobacco warehouse and sales floor in Hodgenville in 1916. At the warehouse's first day, a total of 48,000 pounds of tobacco were auctioned with six major tobacco companies represented. The warehouse was built with electric lights and all "modern conveniences."

Manufacturing remained limited in the county in the 20th century. In 1929, an industrial directory which included the county listed the manufacture of concrete blocks and tobacco products during these years. Flour milling was also represented but no other major industry was located in the county. During these years prohibition was in effect and no distilleries were in operation. The 1930 census also reveals the minimal impact of manufacturing on the county's economy. Only six manufacturers were listed with the average number of wage earners only fourteen.

Since 1940, Larue County has retained its rural character and continues to rely on an agricultural based economy. The population of the county grew slowly to 9,956 in 1950 to 10,346 in 1960. In 1970, the county's population was 10,672 up just 3.2% from 10,346 in 1960. Of this population, 95.3% were white while the rest were black or other races. Between 1970 and 1980 the population grew to over 11,000 and it is expected that the 1990 census will record an increase of another 500 to 1,000 residents. In 1980, only 21% of county residents lived in urban areas while the rest resided in non-urban areas. Agriculture continued to be the primary land use with 83% of the county's land area in farmland.

In 1970, the largest manufacturer in the county was the Seagram's Distillery at Athertonville which employed approximately 100 workers. This distillery closed in the late 1970s and has not reopened. The Nationwide Uniform Company built a garment factory in 1961 and is the only major industry in Hodgenville. In the 1970s, the company employed over 300 workers, primarily women. Many of the workers in Larue County now commute to manufacturing jobs and businesses in Elizabethtown and Bardstown. Kentucky Highway 60 was widened in recent years and a bypass constructed around Hodgenville to provide better connection with Elizabethtown.

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With the exception of Hodgenville most other communities in the county have lost population. With this loss in population many pre-1940 residences and commercial buildings have also been lost. Athertonville is perhaps the most changed since the early 20th century. The closing of the distillery led to over two hundred workers to leave the town and just over a dozen frame homes still stand. Magnolia, Mt. Sherman, and Buffalo have all lost population but retain a number of pre-1940 residences. The older commercial section of Buffalo was razed in recent years and the mill in Magnolia has also been demolished. Upton has managed to retain a large population due to its location adjacent to both U.S. 31W and Interstate 65. A number of older residences remain on the Larue County side of the county line although alterations to these buildings has been extensive.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF HODGENVILLE, 1865 - 1940

Hodgenville gradually gained prominence as the governmental and commercial center of the county in the late 19th century. The courthouse was rebuilt and a number of frame and brick commercial buildings were constructed around the square in the 1870s and 1880s. Residential areas expanded west to College Street, east to Greensburg Street, and south along Main Street. Small manufacturers such as leather companies and blacksmiths occupied buildings on or just off the public square. The population of Hodgenville was listed at 404 in 1870.

Commerce in these years included the construction of a new grist mill on the old Hodgen mill site by William Kirkpatrick. This mill was steam powered and a new dam was also built on the creek. Merchants in Hodgenville in the 1870s included S.M. Mather, T.P. Howard, B.F. Burba, and Charles R. Hagan. Hodgenville's growth and development was also underlined by the publication of the county's first newspaper, the monthly "Public Advertiser" which started in 1879 and lasted about two years. The Larue County Herald, the county's first weekly newspaper, published its first issue on May 6, 1885. The paper was published by C.C. Howard and attorney J.E. Wright. A two-story brick building was constructed on the east side of the square to house the newspaper and its offices in the late 1880s. Another major business was the Arlington Hotel which was located on the square and served travelers passing through the town. Several churches were also built in the post-war years but only the Christian Church still stands. Built in 1877 with Romanesque influences, this brick church was constructed just off the square and is one of the oldest buildings in the town.

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A major occurrence in the history of the town was the completion of the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad in 1888. Many residents felt that the community would benefit greatly from the construction of a railroad to Elizabethtown and a tax of \$30,000 was approved in the two Hodgenville voting districts. Named the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown Railroad, its first train made the run on March 14, 1888 carrying 400 passengers to Hodgenville's new frame passenger station. The construction of the railroad led several small manufacturers to open adjacent to the tracks on the western edge of the community. Despite the addition of these small industries the overall impact of the railroad proved disappointing. Plans for the extension of the railroad to Buffalo and south to Glasgow were abandoned and the line was eventually sold to the Illinois Central Railroad.

The construction of the railroad, increase in commerce, and heightened business confidence led to the creation of two banks in Hodgenville in 1889. J.R. Thomas organized the LaRue County Deposit Bank with I.W. Twyman as president and William Miller as cashier. Jacob Hubbard and J.W. Muir organized the Hubbard and Muir Bank, and both banks opened in April. These two banks consolidated within a few years and became known as the LaRue County Deposit Bank and this bank later merged with the Farmer's National Bank. These banks constructed new buildings on the public square and stimulated additional construction of brick buildings in the 1890s.

The boom of the 1880s and 1890s was also reflected in the construction of new residential buildings to the west, south, and east of the public square. Several fine Queen Anne influenced residences were built in these years the most notable of which was the William Miller House on Water Street (LUH-27), the Saunders-Boyd House on Forest Street (LUH-32), and the David H. Smith House on Greensburg Street (LUH-33). Other residences built in the town in these years include I-House forms, T-plan forms, and Foursquare plans of the turn of the century.

In the late 19th century, the Hodgenville Seminary was the major educational institution in the town. The original building of the Seminary burned in 1891 and a two-room building was constructed to replace it. It served as the town's public school for several years. Town citizens began a subscription campaign to build a larger and more modern schoolhouse which was completed in 1895. This school was known for a time as Kenyon College and when the Graded School District was formed in 1905, this building was sold to the District to serve as its main Hodgenville schoolhouse.

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Hodgenville produced three prominent politicians in the late 19th century: William B. Read, Thomas A. Robertson, and David H. Smith. William B. Read began his law practice in Hodgenville in 1849 and served in the state senate from 1857 to 1865. Read later served in the state house from 1867 to 1869 and was elected to two terms in the U.S. Congress from 1871 to 1875. Read returned to Hodgenville in 1875 and continued his law practice until his death in 1880. Thomas A. Robertson was a native of Hodgenville and began a law practice in 1881 in the town. Robertson served as County Attorney, State Representative, Commonwealth's Attorney and was elected to two terms in the U.S. Congress from 1883 to 1887. After serving in Congress, Robertson moved to Elizabethtown and resumed his law practice. No properties associated with Read or Robertson are known to exist in Hodgenville.

Perhaps the most notable politician of the 19th century was David Highbaugh Smith of Hodgenville. Smith was born in Hart County and moved to Hodgenville in 1875, where he practiced law with the firm of Reed and Twyman. He later entered into a partnership with attorney and congressman Thomas A. Robertson. Smith was appointed County Attorney in 1883 and was later elected to the state senate. In 1897, Smith was elected to the U.S. Congress where he served for ten years. After expiration of his term in 1907, Smith resumed his law practice until his death in 1928. Smith's residence, built ca. 1895, remains on Greensburg Avenue.

In 1904, Hodgenville contained two banks, five dry goods stores, four grocery stores, a jeweler, and three saloons. Professionals were represented by six doctors, eight lawyers, two dentists, and two insurance companies. Small industries included a saddle and harness shop, a factory producing barrel material, two flour mills, a lumber yard and a planing mill. On the east side of the public square was the Lynn Hotel which was built in 1902. This three-story brick hotel was the largest building in the town upon its completion. Its first floor contained various businesses such as barber shops, B. Shaklette Jewelers, and the Farmer's National Bank, while the upper two floors contained hotel rooms.

Other developments in the early 1900s included the installation of electric lights, telephones, and other public improvements. The first electric lights in the county were installed in Hodgenville in 1900. A group of local investors incorporated as the Hodgenville Lighting Company, with local stockholders including E.A. Farree and James E. Leadley. The original plant building constructed by the company was located in the western section of the town adjacent to the ICRR tracks. During the early years of

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the company electricity was used primarily for lights in commercial and residential buildings. In 1923, the electric plant was purchased by the Kentucky Utilities Company when a franchise was granted to the company by the city council.

The first telephones in the county were installed in 1904 in Hodgenville. Two telephone systems were installed with their own exchanges and were known as the Cumberland system and Home system. These two phone systems were later acquired by the Southern Continental Company which was purchased by General Telephone. In 1917 and 1918, concrete sidewalks were constructed in the commercial section of Hodgenville and on many of the residential streets. The county government also approved funds for a new county jail built ca. 1904 (LUH-3). This two-story brick building was constructed one block south of the public square and is the oldest governmental building standing in Hodgenville.

Of the industries located on the western edge of Hodgenville the most notable was the Jeffries-Boyd Rolling Mill, constructed ca. 1900. The mill consisted of a large three-story frame building, several smaller accessory buildings, and a three-story reinforced concrete silo for grain storage. This mill was purchased in 1919 by J.M. Howell and continued to operate until the mid-20th century. All of the original frame buildings have been razed but the original concrete silo still stands just off College Street. Other industries included the J.S. Daugherty Planing Mill, the Hodgenville Produce Company which supplied eggs and poultry, and the Lynn Milling Company Roller Mills.

Hodgenville benefited in the early 1900s from the renewed interest in Abraham Lincoln. To commemorate his birth in the county the state appropriated funds for the erection of a statue on the Hodgenville public square. This statue was completed by sculptor Adolph Weinmann and dedicated in 1909 (LUH-23). Also in 1909 construction began on the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial which was dedicated in 1911. The opening of the Memorial coincided with improvements on U.S. 31W and U.S. 31E and tourism gradually became a part of the town's economy. The construction of other Lincoln attractions in the 1920s and 1930s in the county also resulted in increased visitation to Hodgenville.

By 1914, the Hodgenville Public Square contained dozens of brick and frame commercial buildings. The northwest side of the public square contained the offices of the Larue National Bank and several general stores and clothing stores. This section of the downtown area was completely destroyed in a

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fire which occurred on April 28, 1914. This fire was the most extensive and costly in the town's history but several businesses managed to rebuild later in the year. Over the next several years almost all of the area had been rebuilt with one and two-story brick buildings. This row of buildings is the most cohesive grouping of pre-1940 commercial buildings in the county and was listed on the National Register in 1989 as the Hodgenville Commercial District.

Several social clubs and organizations also assumed prominence in the community by the 1920s. The B.R. Young Lodge was the center for the county Masonic activity in the early 20th century. In 1920, the largest assembly of Masons in the county's history took place with 200 in attendance. Eighty Masons were represented from the local lodge while the rest were from lodges scattered throughout the county. The growth of the local Masonic order was illustrated in 1922 with the construction of the present building on the east side of the public square. In 1919, the Hodgenville Women's Club was organized for fellowship, culture, and general community improvement. It was one of the first social organizations formed in the county and had over sixty members in the 1930s. A building to house the club was constructed in 1934 on the south side of the square (LUH-17).

The 1920s and 1930s were relatively uneventful in the town and few major construction projects occurred. Older residences were razed in the residential sections of town and replaced with modern Bungalows or Colonial Revival designs. A few new commercial buildings were erected on the square but no major manufacturing businesses or other industries located to the town. During the Depression the U.S. Government selected Hodgenville to receive a new post office. This facility was completed in 1937 and was built in the Colonial Revival style. The design is typical of post office construction of the 1930s and represents the only major federal government building constructed in Hodgenville.

Since 1940, Hodgenville has continued to serve as the center for county government and commerce. Its 19th century courthouse on the public square was razed in the 1960s and replaced with a new courthouse two blocks southwest of the square. The Lynn Hotel was razed and replaced with a new bank building and several other buildings on the southwest corner of the square were demolished. The commercial buildings at the northwest corner of the square have not been substantially altered and a historic district nomination for this area was prepared in 1988. Most buildings continued to be occupied for commercial purposes and a new county museum has recently opened.

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Post-1940 construction and alterations to older residences has been extensive in areas around the public square. On the western edge of the community are several modern industrial buildings which are located on the sites of Hodgenville's early 20th century plants. New suburban developments have expanded the city limits to the north and south and these areas are also the location for most of the town's new manufacturing plants. Hodgenville continues to be the major crossroads of the county and its economic development centers on attracting industry and increasing tourism.

LINCOLN ICONOGRAPHY, 1909 - 1940

Abraham Lincoln was born on in Larue County on February 12, 1809 and was the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Thomas Lincoln's farm was located three miles south of Hodgenville on rolling timber land and contained a single-pen log residence adjacent to a constant spring. Known as the Sinking Spring farm, Lincoln and his family lived at this location until 1811 when they relocated to a more fertile farm along Knob Creek in the northeastern section of Larue County. From 1811 until 1816 the Lincoln family lived in a small single-pen log residence on the banks of the creek at the approximate location of the present reconstructed cabin. Lincoln once stated that his first recollections were of the "Knob Creek place". In 1816, when Lincoln was seven years old, the family lost the land in a title dispute and moved to Indiana.

By the early 20th century Abraham Lincoln had achieved recognition as one of the country's most important presidents. Adulation of Lincoln increased with each passing decade as publications on his life and presidency extolled the virtues of the "rail-splitter". Herndon's Life of Lincoln published in 1889 by his former law partner William H. Herndon, was a biographical account of Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln--A History, was a more scholarly work published in ten volumes in 1890 by J.G. Nicolay and John Hay. These publications increased knowledge of Lincoln and his prominence as one of the country's preeminent historical figures. This homage to Lincoln occurred as a national, state and local level with various private and governmental groups organized to promote Lincoln's heritage.

In Larue County, efforts to memorialize Lincoln began in the early 1900s. One of the first publications which detailed Larue County sites was the "Souvenir of Lincoln's Birthplace" published by Thomas Kirkpatrick in 1903. This pamphlet was designed to promote Larue County Lincoln sites and the commercial section of Hodgenville. Views included the Lincoln birthplace site, his boyhood home site on Knob Creek and a photograph of Austin

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Gollaher, Lincoln's boyhood playmate.

On a state level, the Lincoln Monument Commission was established in 1904 by the Kentucky Legislature to select a suitable sculpture and erect a monument in the public square of the town nearest the birthplace of Lincoln. Sculptor Adolph Weinmann of New York was chosen to create the monument and in September of 1907 he came to Hodgenville to make measurements and discuss the proposed location of the statue. In 1909, Weinmann shipped the statue from his studio in Rhode Island to Hodgenville and it was placed on a granite pedestal in the center of the town square. Dedicated on May 31, 1909, the statue depicting Lincoln's seated figure was the first completed monument to his life and heritage in the county (LUH-23). The Ladies Lincoln League was formed by local residents for the purpose of caring for and promoting the Lincoln statue.

On a national level, efforts were made in the early 20th century to purchase and suitably memorialize Lincoln's birthplace south of Hodgenville. A single-pen log cabin reputed to be the birthplace of Lincoln had already been moved from this site and displayed across the country. In 1896, the cabin was exhibited at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville and was later on display in New York's Central Park. The birthplace site itself was purchased from Richard Creal by A.W. Dennete, a wealthy New York businessman. Dennete had visited the farm to see the birthplace site and decided that the land should be protected and open to the public and the cabin returned to its original site. Dennete was a great admirer of Lincoln and urged Congress to buy the farm and convert it into a national park. Despite his efforts, Dennete was unsuccessful and eventually suffered financial reverses and was forced to sell the farm. This sale was ruled void in May of 1905, and the property was sold at a commissioner's sale later that year to satisfy Dennete's creditors.

The birthplace site was purchased at the sale by Robert J. Collier of New York, publisher of the Collier Magazine. Collier used his magazine to promote the Lincoln birthplace and solicit funds for a memorial building in his honor. Eventually, \$250,000 was raised by the magazine and the log cabin was returned from New York to its original location. Plans for the memorial called for a one-story Neo-Classical style temple to enclose the cabin on its approximate original site. President Theodore Roosevelt visited the birthplace site and laid the cornerstone of the building on the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909. The building was completed and dedicated by President William Howard Taft on November 9, 1911. The property was officially turned over to the United

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States on 1916, together with an endowment fund of \$50,000. President Woodrow Wilson accepted the property at the memorial building on September 4, 1916.

The opening of the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial coincided with changing transportation patterns in the country. In 1910, there were 468,000 registered automobiles. This figure climbed to 8 million by 1920 and 23 million by 1930. Roads to accommodate these millions of cars increased dramatically during these years under the Federal Aid Road Acts of 1916 and 1921. During the 1920s, U.S. Highway 31E was established in Larue County along older road routes, paved, and opened for automobile travel. A similar paved highway, U.S. 31W, followed the historic route of the Louisville and Nashville turnpike along the western edge of the county. These routes were two of the main roads through Kentucky which connected the upper Midwest and South.

Construction of these two routes brought thousands of tourists to Larue County to visit the Lincoln birthplace and this visitation spurred other developments associated with Lincoln. The Nancy Lincoln Inn was constructed in 1928 by James R. "Jim" Howell on land directly adjacent to the Lincoln birthplace (LU-58). The inn complex was composed of a large log building which housed a souvenir shop, snack bar and a collection of Lincoln memorabilia. Adjacent to this building were four small log cabins which were used as overnight tourist cabins. This complex has attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors since its construction and continues to be a major tourist attraction.

Another major tourism development was the establishment of the Lincoln Boyhood Home on Highway 31E at Knob Creek. In 1931, Hattie and Chester Howard purchased 308 acres containing the site of Lincoln's boyhood home along Knob Creek. The original single-pen log residence occupied by the Lincoln family on the property was razed in the 19th century. However, a single-pen log residence built ca. 1800 by the Gollaher family still existed on the property. The Howards decided to move and reconstruct this log building on the approximate site of the Lincoln cabin and to also build a tavern and restaurant for tourists adjacent to the cabin. The complex was to serve both as a memorial to Lincoln and take advantage of the growing tourism trade in the county.

In 1932 and 1933, the Howards worked on the reconstruction of the cabin and the construction of what was originally called the "Lincoln Tavern". The Rolling Fork Echo of July 13, 1933 mentions that Chester Howard was

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constructing a "roadside inn and souvenir camp on the site of Lincoln's home when he was a boy. Mr. Howard...has conferred and gathered together all available data of Lincoln's boyhood for the benefit of the genuine Lincoln lover and casual tourist alike." The tavern cost \$4,200 to build and its opening was celebrated by a live band and visitors from throughout the area. The tavern itself was an example of rustic architecture with an exterior of unhewn logs and log porch posts. This property was recognized for its significance as a commemorative monument to Lincoln with its listing on the National Register in 1989.

Concurrent with the opening of the Lincoln Tavern complex the Lincoln Memorial Highway Association was busy gathering funds to promote the Lincoln Trail. The Lincoln Trail spanned Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois and follows the route of the Lincoln family in their homes and travels across these states. Paving of this road system continued throughout the 1930s. The Association also expended funds for markers and tourism promotion. The Lincoln Trail ran along Highway 31E; the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial, Nancy Lincoln Inn, Abraham Lincoln Statue, and Lincoln Boyhood Home were all located along the route of the Lincoln Trail.

The various memorials and tourist sites associated with Lincoln have been of major importance to the county since the early 1900s. The county emphasizes its identity as the birthplace of Lincoln and the promotion of Lincoln sites has been a constant theme in tourism development in the 20th century. The importance of sites associated with Lincoln have been recognized through the listing of the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial and Lincoln Boyhood Home on the National Register. Both the Nancy Lincoln Inn and the Abraham Lincoln Statue also commemorate Lincoln's life in Larue County and are associated with his iconography of the 20th century.

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OUTLINE OF PROPERTY TYPES

1. RURAL RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE
 - a. Settlement Period, ca. 1780 - 1820
 - b. Post-Settlement Period, 1820 - 1860
 - c. High Style Victorian and 20th Century Residences, 1860 - 1940
 - d. Vernacular Victorian and 20th Century Residences, 1860 - 1940
2. RURAL FARMSTEADS
3. URBAN RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE
4. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
5. RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
 - a. Religious Buildings
 - b. Educational Buildings
 - c. Public Buildings
6. ABRAHAM LINCOLN COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES

1. RURAL RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

a. Settlement Period, ca. 1780 - 1820

Description

Larue County retains only a limited number of residential building types and forms which were built prior to 1820. During these years this area made up much of southeastern Hardin County. Hardin County had grown to over 7,500 residents by 1810 but most of this settlement occurred in the rich lands around Severns Valley and settlement in the southeastern section remained sparse. The exact number of people who resided in this section of the county is not known but could not have numbered more than a few thousand. No substantial community had yet evolved and most residents lived on small farms.

Stone construction in this section of Hardin County was very rare and only two stone buildings are known to have been built prior to 1820. Both were built by Joseph Kirkpatrick and were constructed in 1791. The largest of these is Kirkpatrick's residence which was probably built in a hall-parlor plan (LU-44). This residence was extensively altered in the early 20th century and has been determined not eligible for National Register listing. Adjacent to this residence is an unaltered two-story stone springhouse (LU-45). This building contains one room on each floor and is built along a hillside to enclose a spring. No other stone building is known to exist. Brick construction was also rare or non-existent during this period. There

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are no accounts of brick residences or commercial buildings constructed prior to 1820 and none were inventoried in the county.

Log construction was the most common form of housing constructed prior to 1820. Sawmills for timber frame construction were limited in number during these years and perhaps over a hundred log residences were built in the county by 1820. Despite their prevalence only a small number have survived unaltered to the present. Most log residences of this period have been extensively altered or razed. Existing examples have rectangular construction, hewn logs, half-dovetail or V notching and are one or two stories in height. Single pen and double pen examples both exist and some of the double pen residences were built with open breezeways or dogtrots. Chinking between the logs were either of mud and wood slats or rock slats. Chimneys from this period were generally of stone construction or log and mud. Interior walls were left unfinished or later covered with wood siding. Corner stairs connected the floors on the interior and simple mantles adorned the fireplaces.

No pristine example of a log residence from this period is known to have survived. All inventoried log structures show later remodeling with added weatherboard siding, enclosure of the breezeway, or the addition of rear frame wings. The Dorsey Beeler House (LU-13) and the Aaron Atherton House (LU-6) are examples of log residences from this period. Both were built ca. 1800, are two-story double pen forms, and were later covered with weatherboard and had the central breezeways enclosed. Each residence was also remodeled on the interior in the mid-19th century with Greek Revival influences. Single pen forms are represented by the Abraham Lincoln birthplace (NR) and the Gollaher Cabin at the Lincoln Boyhood Home (NR). Both of these log residences are known to have been built prior to 1810 and their basic form and detailing are believed to be intact despite their dismantling and reconstruction. Both have simple V notching, unhewn logs, and mud and log chimneys. These reconstructions are probably typical of many of the log residences built during this period but no similar examples were inventoried in the survey.

Significance

Residences in Larue County from the settlement period may be significant for their architectural or historical values. Residences with architectural importance are those which embody the forms, methods of construction, artistic values, and site and setting of the era. No brick residence from this period was inventoried in the county and only a few log residences

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could be accurately dated to before 1820. Of the log dwellings which were inventoried the Dorsey Beeler House and Aaron Atherton House were significant through their retention of form, construction, and site and setting. The only stone dwelling in the county is the Joseph Kirkpatrick House which was built in 1791. However, this residence was significantly altered and determined not to retain integrity of construction or materials. The adjacent springhouse has not been altered and displays its original form, materials, and site and setting. This springhouse is the only stone outbuilding from the settlement period inventoried in the county.

Properties may also be significant under criteria A and B for their association with individuals of local, state, or national historical importance or for their association with the patterns of settlement of the county. The 1988 survey of Larue County evaluated properties in the survey area primarily on the basis of architectural significance. Few published sources on the county's early history exist and information on dwellings from this era is limited. No dwellings were identified from available sources or through the inventory process as being significant under criterion B. The Joseph Kirkpatrick Springhouse, however, is significant under criterion B for its association with early settler Joseph Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick came to this section of Hardin County ca. 1780 and was part of the group which built Phillips Fort. Kirkpatrick later became a prosperous farmer and was one of five trustees in the founding of Hodgenville. No other property is known to exist which is directly related to a founding father of the county or early government official of the period.

Properties may also be eligible under criterion A for their association with the broad patterns of settlement of the period. The county's earliest settlers sought the most productive farmland in the area. The most prized lands were those which were relatively level, well watered with constant streams or springs, and close to major roads. The Dorsey Beeler House, Aaron Atherton House, and Joseph Kirkpatrick Springhouse are all reflective of this early settlement pattern and retain their site and setting. Both the Beeler and Atherton Houses are located in the rich Rolling Fork farmland area while the Kirkpatrick Springhouse is located in bottomland of the Nolin River and along the early road which connected Bardstown with the Phillips Fort settlement. These properties demonstrate settlement patterns of the county and how early settlers chose the location and siting of their residences. As additional information is gathered on the history of the county other properties may be identified as meeting this criteria.

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Registration Requirements

Dwellings from the settlement period may be eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

1) If they retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period and evoke feeling and association of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, chimney placement, and integrity of materials. Outbuildings may also contribute to a site if they were built during the period of significance, and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period.

While original interior features are significant elements which contribute to a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact. The application of exterior weatherboard was noted on the majority of 19th century log residences and was a typical modification to these structures. Although of a later period, this modification is illustrative of the economic and social development of the county in the 19th century and does not detract from the architectural integrity of a structure.

The siting and location of these properties is also significant for the information which can be revealed concerning settlement patterns, and arrangement of dwellings and outbuildings. Properties should retain sufficient integrity of site and setting to evoke feelings and association with its period of significance.

2) Be associated with an individual, event, or pattern of events which are significant in the early growth and development of the county. These individuals may include settlers prominent in local politics and commerce or those who were influential in settling and promoting the area. Events or patterns of events may include locations important to the settlement of the county, or important in the commercial, cultural, or political development of the county. Structures or sites must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of this period and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings must retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement. The presence of modern

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materials such as artificial sidings may be acceptable if the property is of particular historical significance and if the application of these materials did not result in the loss of, or concealment of, decorative detailing.

b. Post-Settlement Period, 1820 - 1860

Description

Following 1820, this section of Hardin County continued to be characterized by small farms and a rural environment. The population grew steadily until by 1840 there were calls for the creation of a new county. In 1843, Larue County was officially formed with Hodgenville named the county seat. By the late 1840s most residents supported themselves on farms of two hundred acres or less and there were only a handful of farms over 500 acres. While slaves made up 11% of the population most slaveholders owned three slaves or less. Corn, wheat, and livestock were the primary agricultural products produced in the county. Manufacturing and industry was negligible and Hodgenville was the only community of any note.

The soil and topography conditions of the county limited large scale farming or plantation type farmsteads. Few residents of the county are known to have amassed sizeable fortunes or wealth in the ante-bellum years and few dwellings indicative of substantial prosperity were inventoried. No residence of stone construction is known to have been built between 1820 and 1860 and only four unaltered brick residences survive. These brick residences were constructed in the most productive farmland of the county - along the Rolling Fork River and the Nolin River watershed.

The bottomland of the Rolling Fork River became known as a center for wheat production and in the 1830s and 1840s the Walter Burch House (LU-66) and Brown House (LU-70) were both constructed on adjacent high ground. The Walter Burch House is a one-story, three bay, hall-parlor plan dwelling built ca. 1825 with a rear brick ell. The house was built with Federal influences including five panel doors, jack arching over the windows, and reeded mantles. To the rear of the house is an original log smokehouse. The Brown House was built ca. 1840 in a double pen design and has two primary entrances on the main facade. Original detailing includes jack arching over the windows and Greek Revival influenced mantles.

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The Nolin River watershed supported a number of large farms in the mid-19th century and at least four brick residences are known to have been built in these years. Two of these houses were razed in recent decades and only the Albert Goodin House (LU-21) and the William Phillips House (LU-36) survive. The William Phillips House is a five bay, central passage plan residence and has a late 19th century frame ell. The original section is one-room deep and Federal influences such as decorative wooden lintels over the windows and reeded mantles. The Albert Goodin House is a two-story dwelling which appears to have been built originally in a hall/parlor plan and later remodeled into its central passage plan form. This house retains an original two-story ell and has Federal influences including four panel doors with fluted surrounds, reeded mantles, jack arching over the windows, and brick laid in diamond patterns in the gable fields.

The majority of dwellings built during this period continued to be frame or log structures built in floor plans and designs typical of central Kentucky. Log structures in single pen and double pen designs remained a common building form up to the Civil War. These were built throughout the county and shared similar detailing such as hewn logs, mud and wood slat or rock slat chinking, half-dovetail notching, and interiors with minimal decorative features. In contrast to log structures of the settlement period many of these were built with brick rather than stone chimneys and at least a number were originally sheathed with weatherboard siding.

The use of timber framing for residences expanded during these years as steam or water powered sawmills became common. Sawmills are known to have been in operation in Hodgenville and at several locations along the various branches of the Nolin River by the 1820s. The survey of the county recorded a number of timber frame I-House residences embellished with detailing representative of the high styles of the period. Most of those inventoried were one and two-story central passage plan forms of three or five bays with a central entrance on the main facade. Almost all were one-room deep with rear one or two-story wings or ells.

Common features of these residences include exterior wall or interior wall brick chimneys, gable roofs, sawn weatherboard siding, and stone foundations. Windows are rectangular in design with original windows in two-over-two, four-over-four, or six-over-six light configurations. Doors are generally of four or six panel design and primary entrances on the main facade were often designed with multi-light sidelights and transoms. Interiors are generally modest with simple mantles and milled newel posts and balusters at the staircases. Surviving outbuildings from this period

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include smokehouses and sheds which were built to the rear of the main residence.

Examples of these type of residences include the R.H. Thomas House (LU-59), and the Miller-Blanton House (LU-8). The R.H. Thomas House is a one-and-one-half-story central passage plan residence built in 1849. This one-room deep house has both Italianate and Greek Revival influenced detailing and has a prominent gabled dormer on the main facade. The primary entrance on the main facade has arched sidelights and transom and displays fine craftsmanship. The Miller-Blanton House is a two-story, five bay, central passage plan dwelling with a two-story portico on the main facade. The dwelling shows influences of the Greek Revival style in its portico, entrance detailing, and mantles. The only brick Greek Revival style residence known to have been built in the county is the Burr Owsley House which was located near Mather's Mill. Built in 1844, this two-story dwelling had a large two-story portico with Doric columns on the main facade. This building burned in 1908.

Significance

Dwellings from this period may be significant for their architectural or historical values. For properties to be architecturally significant they must be well preserved examples of an architectural form or style, and embody the forms, methods of construction, and artistic values of the era. All of the dwellings included in this property type are significant as the county's most representative examples of Federal, Gothic, or Greek Revival influenced architecture. A property may also be significant if it is a good or representative example of I-House, double pen, or other type of Folk or Vernacular housing which meets the criteria outlined above.

The Walter Burch House, Brown House, William Phillips House, and Albert Goodin House are examples of brick construction and architecture of the period and reflect the county's best expression of the Federal style. Likewise the Miller-Blanton House shows the influence of the Greek Revival style with its two-story portico and other detailing. The R.H. Thomas House is also unusual for its Italianate and Gothic combination of plan and detailing. None of these dwellings could be considered "high style" yet are indicative of attempts to emulate these styles within the economic and craftsman circumstances of the county. Despite changes and alterations all of these properties maintain the majority of their original exterior form and interior detailing.

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Properties may be significant under criterion A for their associations with important events or occurrences during this period. Significance may include properties associated with: the formation of the county; the stimulation of commercial or agricultural development; the settlement of a particular community or area; the introduction of technology significant to the county's growth and development; or the creation of educational, social, religious, or cultural facilities. Historical documentation for this period of Larue County history is not extensive and no properties were identified in the recent survey as possessing sufficient historical significance to warrant inclusion under criterion A. The properties which are included under criterion C reflect the building expressions of some of the county's more prosperous farmers and do not appear to be of particular significance in agricultural development of the mid-19th century. As additional information is gathered on the history of the county properties may be identified as meeting this criteria.

Properties may also be significant under criterion B for their association with individuals who were of particular importance to the county or are associated with events or for their association with the patterns of growth and development of the county. Significance may include individuals associated with: the formation of the county; the stimulation of commercial or agricultural development; the settlement of a particular community or area; the introduction of technology significant to the county's growth and development; or the creation of educational, social, or cultural facilities. Few published sources on the county's 19th century history exist and information on dwellings from this era is limited. No dwellings were identified from available sources or through the inventory process as being significant under criterion B.

Registration Requirements

Dwellings from the ante-bellum period may be eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

- 1) If they are particularly noteworthy examples of an architectural style or form, retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, chimney placement, and integrity of materials. Outbuildings may also contribute to a site if they were built during the period of significance, and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them as

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products of this period. While original interior features are significant contributive elements to a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact. Few original unaltered porches from this period and their retention of original porch materials is not mandatory.

2) Be associated with an individual, event, or pattern of events which are significant in the mid-19th century growth and development of the county. These individuals may include residents prominent in the creation of the county, local politics, commerce, education, or those who were influential in the promotion and development of a particular area. Events or patterns of events may include locations important in the commercial, cultural, or political development of the county. Structures or sites must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of this period and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings must retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement. The presence of modern materials such as artificial sidings may be acceptable if the property is of particular historical significance and if the application of these materials did not result in the loss of, or concealment of, decorative detailing.

c. High Style Victorian and 20th Century Residences, 1860 -1940

Description

The Civil War did not result in substantial losses of residential architecture in the county. Few skirmishes took place within its borders and there are few references to damage incurred as a result of troop movements. Following the war the county grew slowly until the end of the 19th century when it registered 10,764 inhabitants. The great majority of the population continued to reside in the rural sections of the county but a number of small crossroads settlements also developed in these years. Hodgenville remained dominant as the county's governmental and commercial center and no major industry except for the Atherton Distillery at Athertonville was in operation.

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Farming remained the dominant economic activity of most residents who lived in the county. The number of farms increased by several hundred between 1870 and 1900 and large amounts of woodlands were converted to crop or pasture lands. Farms grew smaller in these years with the average farm totaling 109 acres in 1880. Crops such as wheat and corn provided both sustenance and income for county farmers and livestock also was important to farmers in these years.

The availability of sawn lumber and introduction of balloon frame construction techniques resulted in the construction of hundreds of residences in these decades. The majority of properties inventoried or given typology codes during the survey were built between 1870 and 1920 with many built prior to the turn of the century. Common designs built in the county included T-plan, or gable front and wing designs, central passage plan I-Houses, pyramidal roof forms, and Cumberland plans. The utilization of balloon frame construction led to the rapid decline of log and timber frame construction for dwellings.

Residences built in these forms and plans are located throughout the county but only a few dwellings were built which have influences of high style designs. High style designs are those which show direct influences of building styles and forms popularized throughout the country during a particular time period. These influences may be demonstrated in overall form and massing, exterior decorative elements, porch location and design, fenestration, materials, and site and setting. These designs may be the work of local builders who had access to information on contemporary styles, from architects, or taken from pattern books of the period.

Influences of the Italianate style are found on a number of dwellings in the county but high style examples are rare. A good example was the John M. Atherton House built near Athertonville in the 1860s. This two-story dwelling displayed an ornate entrance and bracketed eaves but has been razed since its survey. Another example of the Italianate style is the Thomas Walters House built ca. 1880 south of Hodgenville (LU-99). This is also a two-story frame residence with bracketed eaves and features a large bay window on the main facade.

Several brickyards are known to have been in operation in the county during the late 19th century and the use of bricks were widespread for foundations and chimneys. Brick dwellings from this period are much rarer and only two have survived to the present. Both the Nicholas Carter House (LU-38) and the Thomas Patterson House (LU-35) are two-story residences built in the

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Nolin River watershed in the western section of the county. These dwellings were the centers of large farms which were located in the fertile corn belt of the Nolin River. These dwellings were built with restrained detailing and have Italianate influences. Both have large rear brick wings or ells and the Patterson House also has an adjacent brick smokehouse.

Other examples of high style designs are limited in the county. The most representative example of the Queen Anne style is the Edward S. Ferrill House (LU-49) which was built in the town of Buffalo. This two-story residence has a prominent tower on the main facade and retains much of its original milled decoration. No other significant Queen Anne residence was inventoried in the county outside of Hodgenville. Other high style examples of the period such as Second Empire, Victorian Gothic, or Eastlake were either not built or have not survived to the present.

In the late 19th century several small communities coalesced in the county as small crossroad commercial centers. These include the towns of Magnolia, Buffalo, Mt. Sherman, Upton, and Tonieville. These towns formed around a crossroads or were established following the completion of railroad lines. By the late 19th century several of these communities contained a hundred or so residents with numerous dwellings located adjacent to commercial buildings and small industries such as mills or tanneries. The architecture of these communities continued the tradition of balloon frame construction in I-House, T-plan, Cumberland plan, and other vernacular forms. High style or high style influenced residences were either not constructed or have not survived to the present in the county's small towns. The one notable exception is the Edward S. Ferrill House in Buffalo.

After 1900, dwellings in the county increasingly reflected the growing popularity of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The influence of the Colonial Revival style was most commonly expressed in balloon frame Foursquare houses which were built across the county. These residences were built in rectangular forms with hipped roofs and generally had one-story porches on the main facade. Porches often had Tuscan columns and dentils and modillion blocks were sometimes added at eaves. These designs tended to be restrained and no example of a high style Colonial Revival or Neo-Classical residence was inventoried in the county.

Around World War I, the Craftsman or Bungalow style became a common building form in the rural sections of the county. These dwellings were built in design typical of the period and may have been built from mail order plans or were pre-fabricated houses. Common features include

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rectangular forms, gable roofs or dormers, porches on the main facade with tapered frame or brick piers, and wide eaves with exposed rafters or brackets. Again, these residences tended to be of modest scale and design and no particularly notable example of this style was surveyed. No residences with influences of the International, Art Deco, or Moderne styles were inventoried.

Significance

Dwellings from this period may be significant for their architectural or historical values. For properties to be architecturally significant they must be well preserved examples of an architectural form or style, and embody the forms, methods of construction, artistic values, and site and setting of the era. All of the dwellings included in this property type are significant as representative examples of Victorian and early 20th century architecture including the Italianate and Queen Anne styles.

The Edward S. Ferrill House and Thomas Walters House are good examples of residences built in the rural sections or small communities of the county which show influences of high styles of the period. The Edward S. Ferrill House is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and retains its original detailing. The Walters House has Italianate detailing and is one of the best examples of this style in the county. Both the Nicholas Carter House and Thomas Patterson House are notable as Italianate influenced brick dwellings from the late 19th century and were centers of large farms. These residences represent local interpretations of important national styles of the period.

Properties may be significant under criterion A for their associations with important events or occurrences during this period in the county's history or through particular contributions to the county's pattern of growth and development. Significance may include properties associated with: the development of cultural, educational, religious, or social organizations; the creation of significant commercial or technological endeavors; or the development of organizations important in county politics. Historical documentation of properties constructed during these years is not extensive and no properties were identified from the existing information in the recent survey as possessing sufficient historical significance to warrant inclusion under criterion A. As additional information is gathered on the history of the county properties may be identified as meeting this criteria.

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Properties may also be significant under criterion B for their association with individuals who were of particular importance to the county or are associated with events or for their association with the patterns of growth and development of the county. Significance may include individuals associated with: politics of the period; important commercial endeavors; changes in agriculture or significant contributions to county agricultural development; the settlement of a particular community or area; the introduction of technology significant to the county's growth and development; or the creation of educational, social, religious, or cultural facilities or organizations. Few published sources on the county's 19th century and early 20th century history exist and information on dwellings from this era is limited. The only house identified with a prominent individual is the Edward S. Ferrill House in Buffalo. Ferrill was considered the county's leading businessman at the turn of the century and was prominent in Buffalo commercial and financial development. As additional information is gathered in the history of the county, properties may be identified as meeting this criteria.

Registration Requirements

High style dwellings from the late 19th and early 20th century may be eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

1) If they are particularly noteworthy examples of an architectural style or form, retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, chimney placement, and integrity of materials. The presence of metal or artificial sidings on a dwelling may be acceptable if the property is of particular architectural significance and if the application of the siding did not result in the loss of or concealment of decorative elements. While original interior features are significant elements of a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact. Few porches from this period remain unaltered; their retention is not mandatory.

Outbuildings may also contribute to a site if they were built during the period of significance, and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period.

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2) Be associated with an individual, event, or pattern of events which are significant in the late-19th and early 20th century growth and development of the county. These individuals may include residents prominent in local politics, commerce, education, or those who were influential in the promotion and development of a particular area. Events or patterns of events may include locations important in the commercial, cultural, or political development of the county. Structures or sites must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of this period and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings must retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement. The presence of modern materials such as artificial sidings may be acceptable if the property is of particular historical significance and if the application of these materials did not result in the loss of, or concealment of, decorative detailing.

d. Vernacular Victorian and 20th Century Residences, ca. 1860 - 1940

Description

The 1988 inventory of Larue County identified over 750 dwellings which were built between ca. 1860 and 1940. The majority of these were balloon frame farmhouses built between ca. 1880 and ca. 1930 and they constitute the largest grouping of architectural and historical resources in the county. Such dwellings are most often referred to as "vernacular" or "Folk Victorian." There are many definitions of vernacular architecture but most describe such buildings as built without the assistance of a trained architect or builder. These buildings often synthesize the complexities of high style forms into simpler floor plans and minimal decorative embellishments. They are reflective of a particular time and place and often share a commonality of forms and materials. The study of vernacular buildings most often focuses on spatial plan and layout, construction techniques, materials, and cultural patterns.

These vernacular house forms were built following the advent of balloon frame construction and the availability of sawn lumber. Detailing common to many of these forms include exterior weatherboard siding, brick or stone foundations, brick or stone chimneys, windows of two-over-two or four-over-

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four rectangular wood sash, and porches and exterior trim with milled decoration. Doors were often stock items carried by local lumberyards or general stores and many variations of paneled wood doors and doors with single glass lights exist. The use of Tuscan porch columns became common after 1900 reflecting the influence of the Colonial Revival style.

The vernacular buildings of Larue County are found in both rural and urban areas but with the county's emphasis on agriculture the largest number are rural farm dwellings. These dwellings are typical of vernacular house forms previously documented in central Kentucky and no forms unique to Larue County were identified. Using Kentucky's Typology Code the majority of the vernacular dwellings in the county fit into five sub-types of house forms: 1) Cumberland Plans; 2) T-Plans; 3) Bungalows; 4) I-House forms; and 5) Central Passage plans (see chart).

Cumberland house forms comprised the largest number of vernacular houses in the county with over 200 identified. These buildings are most often one-story in height with two doors on the main facade in a WDDW pattern. They are of wood construction with weatherboard siding, often have rear ell wings, full or partial width shed porches on the main facade, and central

VERNACULAR DWELLING FORMS, LARUE COUNTY

Dwelling Form	# Rural	# Urban	Years Built
1. Cumberland	193	13	1880 - 1930
2. T-Plan or Gable Front and Wing	102	85	1880 - 1930
3. Bungalow	71	47	1910 - 1940
4. I-House	69	3	1860 - 1910
5. Central Passage	62	6	1880 - 1930

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brick chimneys. Cumberland house forms are found throughout the county but are particularly numerous in the central and southern areas. These houses were often the main dwellings on small farms or were tenant houses on large farms.

T-plan residences (also known as gable front and wing forms) are distinguished by having a large wing or extended bay at right angles to the main body of the house on the primary facade. This house type was the second most common in the county and was found in almost equal numbers in the county's communities and rural areas. Common features of this dwelling include wood construction with weatherboard siding, shed porches within the ell on the main facade and interior brick chimneys.

Although Bungalows may be considered a high style of the early 20th century, simple variations or interpretations of this style are also common and these type of dwellings are often referred to as vernacular. These house forms are common in both rural and urban areas and were built primarily in the 1910s and 1920s. Most Bungalows identified in the county were of wood construction with weatherboard siding, had gable roofs, wide eaves, partial or full width shed porches on the main facade, and had three or five bays on the primary facade. A smaller number of Bungalows were of brick veneer construction. Bungalows are found throughout the county and were the major building form of its period.

I-House forms were built in the county from the mid-19th century into the early 20th century. I-House forms are generally considered to be two-stories in height, have single pile plans, have interior wall or exterior chimneys, and have a three or five bay configuration on the primary facade in a WDW or WDDWW pattern. Early house forms of this plan were built of frame or log but frame construction became dominant by the mid-19th century. Common details include partial width or full width shed porches on the primary facade, gable roofs, and door embellishments such as sidelights and transoms. I-House forms were particularly common in rural areas such as along the Rolling Fork River and in the Nolin River watershed. These areas supported some of the counties more larger and well-to-do farms and substantial I-Houses with large rear wings are often found in these areas.

Central passage plan houses are also known as I-cottages and are one-story in height and one room deep. These dwellings are of wood construction with weatherboard siding, have a central hall with flanking rooms and are generally three and five bays on the primary facade in a WDW and WDDWW pattern. Common features of these dwellings include interior wall or

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exterior chimneys, full or partial width shed porches, and gable roofs. These house forms are found primarily in rural areas in the central and southern sections of the county. They appear to have been the primary dwellings and tenant houses on small farms.

Other vernacular house forms such as cross gable plans, Homestead plans, Square or cube houses and other forms also exist in lesser numbers across the county.

Many of these vernacular house forms retain much of their original form and detailing. Generally the most altered dwellings are those which remain occupied and have been "modernized" in keeping with present day building forms and materials. Common alterations in recent years have included the addition of metal sash windows, metal or other artificial exterior sidings, replacement porch posts of wood and metal, and addition of concrete foundations. Despite these changes most of the identified vernacular dwellings in the county retain some or all of their original design, form, and detailing.

Significance

Vernacular residential architecture from the 19th and early 20th centuries comprise the greatest number of historic resources in the county. They provide information on common building forms and construction methods, information on settlement patterns, and the ebb and flow of rural and urban lifestyles. These resources may be significant both for their architecture or history. Vernacular dwellings with architectural significance are those which retain integrity of design, are well preserved examples of a particular building form or plan, and reflect their period of construction. Historical significance may be derived from their association with individuals, events, or patterns of events which were important in the growth and development of the county.

The 1988 survey of the county identified over 750 vernacular dwellings in both rural and urban areas. The significance of some of these properties is readily apparent through their architecture and history. However, extensive documentation, analysis and comparison of these dwellings is a further necessary step to ascertain the particular significance of the majority of properties. Although the overall appearance of much of the county's vernacular architecture is known, specific questions remain which require further examination. Such questions include the location and techniques of carpenters and builders of the period, building patterns of particular

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ethnic groups, how changes in local technology affected designs, patterns of particular house forms in different sections of the county, and impact on local building forms from outside the county. Further parameters of significance may be derived through the exploration of these and other research questions.

Registration Requirements

Vernacular dwellings from the late 19th and early 20th century may be eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

1) If they are particularly noteworthy examples of a house plan or form, retain integrity of design and exterior features to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Because there are multiple examples of almost every vernacular house form in the county integrity of materials, design, and association should be a key determinant of eligibility. Eligible properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, and chimney placement. Dwellings must also retain their original exterior siding and trim materials, retain original porch placement, and configuration. A dwelling which is abandoned and in poor condition may also be acceptable if sufficient structural integrity and materials remain to identify it as having been built in a specific period and evokes feelings and associations of the era.

While original interior features are significant elements of a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact. Outbuildings may also contribute to a site if they were built during the period of significance and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period.

2) Properties may be eligible under criterion A if they retain their architectural integrity, are representative of settlement patterns of a particular era, are associated with specific events or occurrences which stimulated growth and development in the county, or are associated with a trend or pattern in ethnic history. Such properties may include those reflective of specific developments which had an impact on the growth and settlement of the county. These developments could include the subdivision of a large estate, establishment of a major industry, or construction of a railroad or turnpike. Properties may also be significant if they are associated with the migration and settlement patterns of an ethnic or religious group. There may also be some overlapping with the significance

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of farmsteads if a property is representative of both settlement patterns and has significance in agricultural development.

Under criterion A, structures or sites must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of this period and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings must retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement.

3) Properties may be eligible under criterion B if they are associated with individuals who were of particular importance to the county, were associated with significant events, or were influential on affecting the patterns of growth and development of the county. Information on individuals from this period in Larue County history is not extensive and the significance of persons who occupied vernacular dwellings is largely unknown. Further research may identify the dwellings of individuals significant in areas such as commerce, education, politics, and religion. Eligible properties may include those of persons who operated crossroads stores or urban stores, prominent teachers or educators of an area or community, persons influential in county of community politics, or persons who were responsible in establishing churches or stimulating religion in the county.

Under criterion B, structures or sites must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of this period and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings must retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement.

4) A grouping of properties may be eligible under criterion C as an historic district if they collectively retain particularly noteworthy examples of a house plan or form; evoke feelings and association of the era; and if at least 80% retain integrity of design and materials and contribute to the character of the district. Intrusions in the district should be minimal and the historic site and setting of the district should be retained. A grouping of properties may also be eligible under criterion

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A if architectural integrity is maintained and if they collectively are representative of noteworthy settlement patterns, notable events or occurrences, or associated with a trend or pattern in ethnic history.

2. RURAL FARMSTEADS

Description

The agricultural heritage of Larue County is one of its primary characteristics and rural farmsteads constitute a large number of historic resources. The inventory of 1988 surveyed over fifty pre-1940 farm dwellings and noted another 627 using Kentucky Typology Codes. For those dwellings inventoried an examination was made of adjacent outbuildings such as smokehouses, cribs, and barns. Typology codes were also given to thirty-one barns which appeared to have been constructed prior to 1940.

Farmsteads may be defined as a dwelling and at least one associated outbuilding which was utilized for agricultural production. The farmsteads of Larue County are composed primarily of balloon frame dwellings and outbuildings built between 1870 and 1930 with many built between 1880 and 1910. The number of farms increased significantly in the county in the 1870s and 1880s and numerous dwellings and outbuildings were constructed in these years. Many pre-1860 log and frame farm dwellings were also replaced in the late 19th and early 20th century with balloon frame structures. Typical house types from this period include I-House forms, T-Plan forms, and Cumberland forms (see prior Property Type). For the most part these dwellings are modest structures of one-to-two stories in height with limited decorative detailing.

In addition to the farm dwelling many farmsteads retain outbuildings from the late 19th and early 20th century. Typical outbuildings include smokehouses, stock barns, corn cribs, and storage sheds. Smokehouses, cribs, and sheds are almost always of balloon frame construction with weatherboard or vertical board siding. Gable roofs predominate with others displaying shed and hipped roofs and original roof materials appear to have been wood shingles and sheet metal with standing seams. Log construction continued to a limited degree until the early 20th century for some outbuildings such as corn cribs and livestock enclosures.

Hundreds of barns and outbuildings were built in these years, but dating these structures proved problematic in the survey. Timber frame construction for the interior support system was common well into the early

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20th century. An example of this is the ca. 1910 stock barn on the Jack Thompson farm which has pegged mortise and tenon construction (LU-85). Other barns and outbuildings of this type of construction were also inventoried adjacent to dwellings of the period. While the interior framework of these barns may be original the exterior siding and doors have often been replaced in recent decades. Without visual inspection of each interior the number of pre-1940 barns and outbuildings cannot be adequately determined. Original barns which were inventoried or given typology codes had common characteristics such as gable roofs of sheet metal with standing seams, vertical board or weatherboard siding, and rested on stone pier foundations.

Only a small number of pre-1940 tobacco barns were inventoried or given typology codes. Tobacco cultivation was very limited in the county until the early 20th century and widespread production did not occur until after 1915. Most tobacco barns in Larue County appear to have been built after 1940 when it became a dominant cash crop of the county.

Farmsteads in Larue County range from dwelling and barn sized to as extensive as a dwelling and over a dozen outbuildings. The majority of farmsteads in the county are relatively small with only four to five buildings located on farms of 150 acres or less. Such farmsteads compose a particular sub-type and are the most common in the county. A much smaller number of farmsteads are 150 acres or more, numerous outbuildings and constitute a another subtype. These sub-types have been designated A and B respectively.

Farmstead Sub-Type A: Historically, most farms in Larue County have been of 150 acres or less since the mid-19th century. These farms are found throughout the county but dominate in the southern and central areas. Pre-1940 farmsteads of this type generally consist of a balloon frame dwelling, stock barn, a smokehouse, and two to three storage sheds or cribs. The dwelling most often is oriented towards a road or drive leading to the farm while the outbuildings are to the rear of the dwelling. The complex of a house, contiguous outbuildings, and adjacent acre or two of yard is often fenced on one or more sides to separate the dwelling from crop fields or pastures.

Farmstead Sub-Type B: The largest farms in Larue County are generally located along the fertile bottom lands of the Rolling Fork River and in the Nolin River watershed in the northwestern section of the county. Farms in these areas often had 200 acres or more and many of the county's largest

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and most expensive pre-1940 dwellings were constructed on these farms. To serve these larger farmsteads numerous outbuildings were constructed and many of these farms have two to three stock barns, a smokehouse, and several storage sheds in addition to the main dwelling. The arrangement of these buildings is similar to those of sub-type A although the stock barns may be dispersed at greater distances from the main dwelling. Some of these large farms may also have tenant houses located varying distances from the main dwelling.

While sub-types may be revealed through a more extensive survey and analysis of farmsteads in Larue County, farm types A and B would appear as the most fundamental in the county.

Significance

Larue County's heritage is reflected in its rural historic character. Since its period of settlement the county has been characterized by small farms and in 1980 over 80% of the county's population continued to reside in rural areas. Until recent decades the economy was dependent on farm products such as cereal grains and livestock. Pre-1940 farmsteads constitute a large number of the county's historic resources and these are located in every section of the county.

Farmsteads may be significant under criterion C if the buildings are of particular architectural merit and retain their original site and setting. Such properties may be examples of a particular type of construction such as a log dwelling with log outbuildings, be of importance in illustrating farmsteads of a time period, or reflect the design and workmanship of a noted builder. A grouping of Farmsteads may also be significant where they collectively show typical layouts, construction techniques and materials, and site patterning.

Farmsteads will be significant under criterion A for displaying agricultural practices and farming methods representative of agricultural development in the county. This may include farmsteads of particular importance in the development of the county's livestock industry, those significant in the county's cultivation of wheat, those associated with the early development of tobacco production, or those associated or representative of other agricultural developments in the county. Farmsteads may also be significant under criterion B if they are associated with individuals who were of particular importance in the agricultural development of the county. This may include individuals whose farms were of

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particular importance in livestock production, in the development of a particular crop, or in the promotion of county agricultural practices.

Registration Requirements

Farmsteads from the 19th and early 20th century may be eligible if they meet at least the first three of the following requirements:

- 1) If the main dwelling is a particularly noteworthy example of an architectural style or form, retains sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify it as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, chimney placement, integrity of materials, and site and setting. The presence of metal or artificial sidings on a dwelling may be acceptable if the property is of particular architectural significance and if the application of the siding did not result in the loss of, or concealment of, decorative elements. Dwellings which are abandoned and in poor condition may also be acceptable if sufficient structural integrity and materials remain to identify it as having been built in a particular period and as evocative of feelings and associations of the era.
- 2) Outbuildings must be built during the period of significance or reflect the evolution of county agricultural practices to 1940. These outbuildings must have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period, and retain their site and setting. The application of exterior wood siding after 1940 may be acceptable if the siding is known or appears to have been applied in accordance with the original siding. While original interior features are significant elements of a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact.
- 3) Farmsteads must retain their original site and setting and not be extensively altered past the property's period of significance. Retention of the Farmstead's original acreage is not mandatory but sufficient acreage should remain with the Farmstead to demonstrate overall land uses, agricultural patterns, and the relationship of the landscape to the buildings. The overall arrangement of the main dwelling and outbuildings should remain intact as well as major landscape features such as adjacent fields, fence lines and farm lanes. Post-1940 outbuildings in a farmstead may be acceptable if they are minimal in number and size and do not detract from the overall feeling and associations of the site.

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4) Farmsteads may be eligible if they are associated with an individual, event, or pattern of events which are significant in the mid-19th century and early 20th century agricultural history of the county. These individuals may include residents prominent in local agricultural development, individuals who exemplify the promotion of a particular aspect of agriculture, a prominent builder of farmstead buildings and structures, or be the site of a particularly notable farm of an era. Farmsteads must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of the property's period of significance and evoke feelings and associations of their era. Dwellings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement. Outbuildings must be built during the period of significance or reflect the evolution of county agricultural practices to 1940. These outbuildings must have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period.

A grouping of farmsteads may also be eligible as an historic district if: 80% of the main dwellings retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era; if 80% of the outbuildings were built during the period of significance, reflect the evolution of county agricultural practices to 1940, and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period; and if the farmsteads retain their original site and setting and not be extensively altered past the district's period of significance. Overall arrangement of the main dwelling and outbuildings should remain intact as well as major landscape features such as adjacent fields, fence lines and farm lanes.

A grouping of farmsteads may also be eligible collectively if they are associated with a pattern of agricultural events which are significant in the mid-19th century and early 20th century history of the county. These farmsteads may be prominent in local agricultural development or exemplify a particular aspect of agriculture. Such farmsteads should retain dwellings with sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era; if the majority of outbuildings were built during the period of significance, reflect the evolution of county agricultural practices to 1940, and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of their period of significance; and if the farmsteads retain their original site and setting and not be extensively altered past the district's period of significance. Overall arrangement of the main dwelling and outbuildings

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should remain intact as well as major landscape features such as adjacent fields, fence lines and farm lanes.

3. URBAN RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

Description

Hodgenville is the only substantial community which developed in Larue County in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Hodgenville was formed in 1818 and remained a small community of several dozen dwellings and commercial buildings before 1840. In 1843, Hodgenville was designated the county seat following the formation of Larue County and a brick courthouse was constructed on the town square. The town gradually grew to over 150 residents with ten stores and several dozen dwellings located in the community in the early 1850s. During the Civil War the courthouse was burned by Confederate raiders but little other damage occurred to dwellings or to commercial buildings around the public square.

Following the war Hodgenville grew slowly until the late 1880s when a period of growth and development occurred. This growth was stimulated by the construction of the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad and the community's increasing importance as a commercial center for the county. The boom years of the 1880s and 1890s led to the construction of many new dwellings in the streets to the west, south, and east of the square. Residential construction took place primarily on Water Street, College Street, Main Street, and Greensburg Street which were the major thoroughfares and side streets which were developed in these years. The majority of these residences were one and two-story frame dwellings built in T-plan, I-House, or other house forms typical of the period. Brick construction was rare or has not survived to the present and no substantial brick dwelling remains from the turn of the century.

Unaltered high style examples of dwellings from this period are also rare but several of the town's most prominent citizens constructed large houses which were reflective of the Queen Anne style. Examples include the Saunders-Boyd House (LUH-32), the William Miller House (LUH-27), and the David H. Smith House (LUH-33). Both the Saunders-Boyd House and the David H. Smith House are examples of the towered Queen Anne style and along with the Edward S. Ferrill House in Buffalo are the only examples of this Queen Anne form in the county. The William Miller House is a large asymmetrical plan dwelling which retains prominent porches on the main facade.

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Residential construction continued into the early 1900s with Colonial Revival influenced Foursquare and T-plan designs and Craftsman/Bungalow forms built on the primary streets. Most lots within a two to three block radius of the square were either occupied or built upon during the 1920s and new construction expanded the town limits to the east along Greensburg Street and south along Main Street. Most of these dwellings continued to be of frame construction although a few modest brick veneer and hollow core concrete block residences were also erected. No examples of high style Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical, or Craftsman houses are known to have been built or survive to the present.

In recent decades Hodgenville's pre-1940 residential areas have undergone substantial changes. Since 1940 the town limits have expanded to the north and south and numerous dwellings have been constructed in these areas. New construction has also occurred in streets adjacent to the public square area and their appearance is a mixture of both pre- and post-1940 architecture. Main, Water, College, and Greensburg Streets and Lincoln Boulevard contain the largest concentrations of pre-1940 residential architecture. While many of these display their original designs and detailing, others have been altered with applied sidings, new porch materials, and additions. New construction of ranch or modern Colonial design houses has also been extensive especially along S. Lincoln Boulevard.

Significance

Dwellings in Hodgenville may be significant through their architectural or historical values. For properties to be architecturally significant they must be well preserved examples of an architectural form or style, and embody the forms, methods of construction, artistic values, and site and setting of the era. The three dwellings included in this property type are significant as representative examples of the Queen Anne style and no other high style forms of architecture are extant in the town. A property may also be significant if it is a good or representative example of an I-House, T-plan, Foursquare, or other type of Folk or Vernacular housing which meets the criteria outlined above.

Properties may be significant under criterion A for their associations with important events or occurrences during this period in Hodgenville's history or through particular contributions to Hodgenville's pattern of growth and development. This may include significance through associations with: the commercial and technological development of the community; community

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politics; the educational, social, religious, or cultural development of the community; and growth and expansion of residential areas. Historical documentation of Hodgenville is not extensive and no residential or commercial properties were identified in the recent survey as possessing sufficient historical significance to warrant inclusion under criterion A. As additional information is gathered on the history of the community properties may be identified as meeting this criteria.

Properties may also be significant under criterion B for their association with individuals who were of particular importance to the county or are associated with events or were prominent in the county's patterns of growth and development. This may include individuals significant in the commercial and technological development of the community, community politics, the educational, social, religious, or cultural development of the community, or a particularly notable developer. The David H. Smith House meets criterion B for its association with prominent politician David H. Smith. Smith was a county attorney, state senator, and U.S. Congressman at the turn of the century and was the most prominent county politician of the period. He constructed a large Queen Anne residence on Greensburg Street ca. 1895 where he resided until his death in 1928. Other dwellings and commercial buildings may also be determined eligible under criterion B through additional research.

Registration Requirements

Dwellings in Hodgenville from the late 19th and early 20th century may be individually eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

1) If they are particularly noteworthy examples of an architectural style or form, retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, chimney placement, and integrity of materials. The presence of metal or artificial sidings on a dwelling may be acceptable if the property is of particular architectural significance and if the application of the siding did not result in the loss of or concealment of decorative elements. Outbuildings may also contribute to a site if they were built during the period of significance and have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period. While original interior features are significant to a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if

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the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact. Few porches remain unaltered from this period; their retention is not mandatory.

2) Be associated with an individual, event, or pattern of events which are significant in the mid-19th century growth and development of the county. These individuals may include residents prominent in local politics, commerce or other areas or those who were influential in the promotion or development of a particular area. Under criteria A and B, structures or sites must retain sufficient design and detailing and integrity of location to identify them as products of this period and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings must retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as products of this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. Buildings should retain the majority of their original form on all but the rear facades, retain the majority of original door and window openings, maintain original roof forms and chimney placement.

Residential areas may be eligible as historic districts under criterion C if they contained concentrations of pre-1940 architecture which retained integrity of materials, design and workmanship; if more than 75% of the properties were contributing to the district; if the area demonstrated a unified pattern of growth and development; and if the area possessed clear and definable boundaries. No residential area was determined to meet district eligibility requirements.

4. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Pre-1940 commercial buildings in Larue County are concentrated in Hodgenville, the smaller communities, and at rural crossroads. The largest concentration of commercial buildings is in the county seat of Hodgenville. These properties are centered around the public square and have been the traditional commercial center of the county. Most of the small communities in the county such as Magnolia and Buffalo also supported a number of commercial establishments such as general stores and clothing stores. Commercial buildings were also often located at crossroads settlements located throughout the county. These properties often served as both the post office and general store for an area and small industries such as mills or blacksmith shops were sometimes associated with these stores.

Hodgenville was founded in 1818 and from its beginnings it has been the commercial center of Larue County. When it was designated the county seat in 1843, Hodgenville had at least six stores and a brick hotel centered

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around the public square. The designation of Hodgenville has the county seat increased its prominence and by 1850 it contained over 200 residents and boasted ten stores and other commercial establishments. The town maintained its commercial prominence after the Civil War and by the 1870s numerous one and two-story brick and frame commercial buildings had been erected on the public square. Businesses included clothing stores, general stores, jewelers, and hotels.

Stimulation of commercial activity occurred in the late 1880s following the construction of the Elizabethtown and Hodgenville Railroad. Several small industries were begun on the western edge of the town adjacent to the railroad, new businesses were opened, and two banks were formed. The greatest concentration of masonry commercial buildings were at the northwest and northeast corners of the public square. The northwest corner of the square was totally razed by a fire which occurred in 1914 but reconstruction soon followed. By 1920, almost all of the lots had been built upon and a solid row of one, two, and three-story buildings with similar designs and detailing had been erected. These commercial buildings are two part commercial block designs with large storefronts on the first floor and masonry upper facades. Common storefront details include large plate glass windows, transoms, tile floors, and recessed entrances. Upper facades display rectangular windows and brick laid in decorative patterns. This row of buildings remains intact and is the largest concentration of commercial architecture in Hodgenville.

The northwest and southeast sections of the square retain much of their early 20th century appearance but most historic structures at the northeast and southwest corners have been razed or altered in recent years. In the mid-1960s the courthouse on the square was demolished and a new courthouse was built several blocks to the southwest of the square. Similar buildings were constructed in the early 19th century on the northeast and southwest corners of the square. This construction often resulted in the demolition of 19th century commercial structures and by 1940 few are known to have survived. The construction of the B.R. Young Lodge and Hodgenville Women's Club building in the 1920s and 1930s resulted in the removal of buildings at the southeast section of the square. No pre-1900 unaltered commercial building remains on the public square and its appearance is one of early 20th century buildings and modern structures.

Communities such as Buffalo, Magnolia, and Mt. Sherman developed in the late 19th century as localized commercial centers along major roads. Businesses such as clothing stores, general stores, and hardware stores

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served the local community and area farmers. These businesses occupied one to two-story frame buildings and were generally sited along the primary road or main street. The designs of these buildings were typical of commercial structures of the late 19th and early 20th century. Common characteristics included large storefronts and upper facades with decorative cornices.

Improvements in the county's road system and changing shopping habits led to the demise of many of these small businesses in the late 20th century. Many of the existing buildings are vacant or have been altered into residences or other uses. Unaltered examples of commercial buildings in these communities are few. Magnolia contains the largest number of commercial buildings from this period but alterations to these structures has been extensive. The original building of the Bank of Magnolia still stands but has been extensively modernized in recent years. Mt. Sherman has lost most of its original commercial structures and most of Upton's remaining commercial buildings are located across US 31W in Hardin County.

Buffalo was perhaps the largest center of commerce in the county outside of Hodgenville. Its location along the L&N Turnpike made it a stopping point for travelers and the Ferrill family operated a well known hardware business. A solid row of one-story frame buildings containing six to seven businesses were located on Main Street along with two hotels and the Ferrill Brothers hardware company. Included in this row was the Buffalo Savings Bank which was organized in 1901. In recent years all of these buildings have been lost including the razing of the commercial buildings on Main Street which were removed to widen KY highway 61. Buffalo does retain the McClain Hotel (LU-56) which was a major hotel in the community of the early 20th century and is reflective of its prominence as a stop on the L&N Turnpike. The McClain Hotel is the only existing turn of the century hotel building inventoried in Larue County.

The construction of the Elizabethtown-Hodgenville Railroad in 1888 stimulated commercial activities in Tonieville in the northwest section of the county. Tonieville was formed as a shipping center for area farmers and several commercial buildings were erected adjacent to the railroad. This railroad remained in operation into the 1960s but was finally abandoned and the tracks removed. Of the commercial buildings erected in Tonieville at the turn of the century only the Tonieville Store remains (LU-24). This building was constructed ca. 1890 and retains its original appearance and character.

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A number of commercial buildings were also erected at the turn of the century at road junctions or crossroads settlements in the county. These small settlements often contained a few dwellings and a store which served as a post office for the neighboring area. Examples of these stores remain at the crossroads of Leafdale and Maxine although both stores have been altered. As the county's road systems improved in the 20th century residents could more readily travel to Hodgenville or commercial centers outside the county to do their shopping. The postal system also became consolidated into rural routes and the small post offices at these stores were discontinued. This resulted in the closing of many of these stores, most of which have been razed in recent years.

Other commercial endeavors such as industrial or manufacturing operations were limited in the county. The only major industrial plant erected in the county prior to 1940 was the Atherton Distillery at Athertonville. This large complex was a major distillery of the period and provided employment for several hundred workers. The closing of the plant following prohibition resulted in the demolition of most of the plant's 19th century buildings. Construction at the plant occurred again in the 1930s when it was placed back in operation and a number of brick buildings from this period remain. Many of these buildings received additions and alterations in the 1970s during a brief period of expansion and no longer retain their original character. The plant is presently idle and the buildings are vacant.

The majority of other industrial or manufacturing facilities in the county consisted of grist mills, saw mills, or tanneries. No buildings associated with these businesses survive and no substantial ruins or site features also remain.

Industrial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century have also not survived in Hodgenville. A lumber company, produce company, and flour mill were all built adjacent to the railroad tracks at the western edge of the town. All of the buildings are shown on the town's Sanborn Map of 1916 and are one-to-three-story frame structures. None of these frame buildings exist but the concrete silo for the Lynn Milling Company remains on College Street.

Significance

Commercial buildings may be significant for their architectural or historical values. For properties to be architecturally significant they must be well preserved examples of an architectural form or style, and

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embody the forms, methods of construction, artistic values, and site and setting of the era. Buildings must retain components which readily identify them as commercial structures. Most inventoried examples were two-part commercial buildings with separate storefronts and upper facades and the retention of these elements are integral to their architectural significance. The Tonieville Store is an excellent example of a commercial building from the turn of the century and retains its prominent siting in the center of town.

Properties may also be significant in architecture if they are part of a cohesive grouping of styles and of a particular time period. The row of early 20th century buildings at the northwest corner of the public square in Hodgenville is the largest concentration of pre-1940 commercial buildings in the town and few alterations have occurred in recent years. The significance of this area was recognized in 1989 with its listing on the National Register as the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District.

Properties may be significant under criterion A for their associations with important events or occurrences during this period in the county's history or through particular contributions to the county's pattern of growth and development. The McClain Hotel is significant under this criterion as representative of Buffalo's importance as a transportation center on the L&N Turnpike. This building served as a hotel for many years and retains its original architectural character. No other historic hotel building remains in the county.

Properties may also be significant under criterion B for their association with individuals who were of particular importance to the commercial or industrial development of the county. Until recently, the John M. Atherton House at Athertonville was identified as eligible under this criterion, however, this property has been razed in recent months. No other properties were identified as significant under this criterion.

Registration Requirements

Commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century may be individually eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

- 1) If they are particularly noteworthy examples of an architectural style or form, retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations

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of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain most of their original storefronts, upper facade detailing, roof forms, fenestration, integrity of materials, and site and setting. The presence of metal or artificial sidings on a commercial building may be acceptable if the property is of particular architectural significance and if the application of the siding did not result in the loss of or concealment of decorative elements. Outbuildings may also contribute to a site if they were built during the period of significance, have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them of this period, and retain their site and setting. While original interior features are significant elements of a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact.

2) Be associated with an individual, business, or pattern of growth and development of particular importance in the county. These individuals may include residents prominent in commerce or who promoted commercial development or industrial development in the county.

Commercial areas may be eligible as historic districts under criterion C if they contained concentrations of pre-1940 architecture which retained integrity of materials, design and workmanship; if more than 75% of the properties were contributing to the district; if the area demonstrated a unified pattern of growth and development; and if the area possessed clear and definable boundaries. Under this criteria the Hodgenville Commercial District was determined to meet historic district requirements and a separate nomination was prepared in 1989. No other commercial district was determined to meet district eligibility requirements.

5. RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- a. Religious Buildings
- b. Educational Buildings
- c. Public Buildings

Description

a. Religious Buildings

Larue County retains a number of religious structures built primarily in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The earliest congregations in the county included those of the South Fork Church and Nollynn Baptist Church. These churches were organized in the 1780s and originally occupied log

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buildings for worship. Over a dozen congregations formed in the early 19th century and log and frame churches were built throughout the county. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations were the primary religions represented in the county. Despite the construction of many churches prior to the Civil War no religious structure from this period was inventoried in the county.

During the late 19th and early 20th century many original church buildings were replaced with brick or frame structures. The South Fork Church built a brick Romanesque influenced church in 1885 which stood until its replacement by the present church in 1949. A similar style brick church was built by the Nollynn Baptist congregation in 1895 to replace an earlier brick church destroyed by fire (LU-29). This church is a rectangular plan, gable front building with arched window bays and retains its original design and appearance. In Hodgenville the brick Christian Church also remains and also displays Romanesque influences. Built in 1877, this gable front church was recognized for its architectural significance with its listing on the National Register in 1977.

The majority of pre-1940 churches which remain in the county are one-story frame, gable front designs with minimal detailing. These churches are found in rural sections of the county as well as in small communities. Alterations such as metal siding and modern doors and windows are common.

b. Educational Buildings

The earliest public schools in the county were built by settlers to provide for their children's education. References to schools before the Civil War mention log and frame buildings which were constructed by individual families as opposed to a school board or committee. After the war a county school board was formed and many log and frame school buildings were erected to provide public education. Construction of schools in the county received a boost with the state's education tax of 1882. By 1888, some 52 schools were listed in operation in the county and the 1895 biennial report lists 16 log schools and 34 frame schools in operation. Some 2,400 white children and 200 black children attended separate schools by 1900. These years witnessed the construction of many new schools to replace log buildings or outmoded buildings.

Extant school buildings from this period are similar in design and detailing and may have followed a standard format. All are one-story frame structures constructed in gable front plans with the primary entrance on

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the main facade and three windows on the side facades. The interior was composed of one large room although a few schools have small coat closets by the entrance. Good examples of these schools include School #24 (LU-25) and School #20 (LU-18). All of these schools were eventually consolidated with larger schools by the 1950s and the buildings themselves were sold. Most are now vacant although several are used for storage of crops or agricultural implements.

During the 1920s and 1930s brick grade schools were built in Magnolia and Buffalo. The Magnolia School was completed in 1930 and the Buffalo Grade School was built in 1932. Expansion of both schools occurred in 1945 and other additions have occurred in recent years. Construction and expansion of schools in Hodgenville also occurred in these years with many of the buildings expanded or replaced with modern structures in past decades.

College classes were taught in the 19th century at East Lynn College in Buffalo and at the Hodgenville Seminary. Other private schools also were in operation for varying periods of time at the turn of the century. No building associated with these schools is known to exist.

c. Public Buildings

Public buildings for local governments or prominent social organizations were constructed throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. This construction took place primarily in Hodgenville and no unaltered pre-1940 buildings associated with governmental functions, social agencies or fraternal organizations were inventoried in the rural areas and small communities of the county.

As the county seat, Hodgenville was the center for county government and a courthouse and jail were built 1843-44 at the east side of the public square. This courthouse was gutted by fire during the Civil War but rebuilt and occupied until 1966. This building was then razed and a new courthouse was constructed two blocks to the southwest of the square. The original jail was also later replaced and a two-story brick jail was constructed on the south side of the square (LU-3). This building continued as the county's jail until a new facility was built in recent decades. No other major county government building exists in Hodgenville.

The federal government is represented in Hodgenville by the U.S. Post Office completed in 1937. This Depression era building was built as the town's primary postal facility and it continues in that capacity. The

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building was designed in the Colonial Revival style and is typical of many Kentucky post offices built in the 1930s by the W.P.A.

Social organizations also built large buildings in Hodgenville in the 1920s and 1930s. The local Masonic order constructed a two-story brick building at the southeast corner of the square in 1922. Known as the B.R. Young Lodge, this building continues to serve as the county's main Masonic hall. In recent years the building has been altered and no longer retains its original design. Adjacent to this building the Hodgenville Women's Club built a one-story stone veneer building as their headquarters. This club was organized in 1919 for "fellowship, culture, and general community improvement" and built their club building in 1934 (LUH-17). No other major pre-1940 social hall or building exists in Hodgenville.

Significance

Churches in Larue County are significant primarily under criterion C for their architectural designs. The Nollynn Baptist Church and the Hodgenville Christian Church (NR) are notable brick churches of the 19th century and reflect the Romanesque style. No other high style church built before 1900 exists in the county. Other churches from this period are one-story frame structures built in gable front designs with minimal detailing. Churches of this type have not traditionally been viewed as architecturally significant, however, this position may be reassessed in the future.

Churches may also be significant under criterion A for their particular importance in the growth and development of the county or their association with significant individuals or events. Under this criterion the Nollynn Baptist Church cemetery is significant as the gravesite of the county's most prominent settlers. Robert Hodgen, John Larue, and other individuals and families of especial importance in the settlement of the county are buried at this cemetery. No other church or cemetery was inventoried which appeared to meet criterion A.

Schools were considered eligible under criterion A for their association with the growth and development of the county's educational system. Public school buildings are represented by the frame schoolhouses designated as School #20 and School #24. Both schools were built at the turn of the century during a period of building construction by the county school board. These schools are illustrative of the one-room schoolhouse tradition of the period and retain their original design and detailing.

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Public buildings are eligible under criterion A or C if they are notable examples of an architectural style or were of particular importance in the government or social history. The U.S. Post Office is significant under criterion C for its Colonial Revival design and under criterion A for its role as a post office of the early 20th century. The building has not been altered and is the only building constructed by the federal government in Hodgenville. The Larue County Jail is significant under criterion A for its association with county government of the early 20th century. This building is the only pre-1940 building associated with county government and served as the primary jail facility for several decades. The building has not been altered and retains its original appearance.

The Hodgenville Women's Club is significant under criterion A for its association with the social history of Hodgenville. This group was one of the most visible and prominent social organizations in Hodgenville during these years and its building is the only major unaltered social hall built in the town in the early 20th century. The Hodgenville Women's Club was the site of community meetings and the club was active in humanitarian and cultural endeavors.

Registration Requirements

Religious, Educational and Public buildings from the 19th and early 20th century may be individually eligible if they meet one or more of the following requirements:

1) If they are particularly noteworthy examples of an architectural style or form, retain sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify them as built in this period, and evoke feelings and associations of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades, retain original roof forms, fenestration, integrity of materials, and site and setting. While original interior features are significant elements of a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact.

2) Be associated with individuals or patterns of growth and development of particular importance in the county. For religious buildings this includes associated cemeteries which contain the graves of individuals of particular historical importance to the county. Buildings of particular importance in the history of a congregation and the county may also be included under this criterion. For educational buildings properties may be eligible if they retain architectural integrity and are associated with the growth and

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development of the public school system of the late 19th and early 20th century. Public buildings may be eligible if they retain architectural integrity and are associated with local, county, state, or governmental functions or with social organizations of particular importance to the county.

6. ABRAHAM LINCOLN COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTIES

Description

During the early 20th century Larue County became one of the major national centers for Abraham Lincoln commemorative monuments and iconography. Lincoln was born in Larue County in 1809 at the Sinking Spring farm south of Hodgenville. In 1811, his family moved to a farm on the eastern edge of the county along the banks of Knob Creek. Lincoln lived here until he was seven years old and the family then left Kentucky for Indiana. Lincoln eventually moved to Illinois where he was elected to the U.S. Senate and later as president.

The 1880s and 1890s witnessed the publication of numerous books and articles on Lincoln and efforts began to commemorate properties and sites associated with his life. A one-room log cabin believed to be his birthplace was purchased from the Sinking Spring farm, dismantled and displayed around the country. Lincoln's birthplace was purchased in 1905 by Robert Collier, publisher of Collier's Magazine. Collier raised money to construct a commemorative monument to Lincoln and also purchased the cabin and returned it to the site. A Neo-Classical style temple was built to enclose the cabin and this building was completed in 1911. The Lincoln Birthplace Memorial and adjacent property were conveyed to the U.S. government in 1916. This building was recognized for its association with Lincoln and as a commemorative monument in its listing on the National Register in 1966.

On a local level the state of Kentucky authorized the Lincoln Monument Commission to place a sculpture of Lincoln at Hodgenville in 1904. Sculptor Adolph Weinmann of New York was selected to complete the sculpture and it was unveiled on the Hodgenville public square in 1909 (LUH-23). The Lincoln Statue was the first completed monument to his life in the county and the Ladies Lincoln League was formed by Larue County women to provide care and maintenance to the site.

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As visitation to the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial increased in the 1920s and 1930s two tourist centers and museums were established by local entrepreneurs. The first of these was the Nancy Lincoln Inn which was built in 1928 adjacent to the memorial (LUH-58). This inn complex contained a main building which was of log and concrete construction and four adjacent log cabins for overnight accommodations. The main building contained a gift shop and museum of Lincoln memorabilia. The location of the Nancy Lincoln Inn adjacent to the memorial has resulted in its becoming a well known tourist center associated with Lincoln.

A similar tourist attraction was erected in 1933 at the site of Lincoln's boyhood home on Knob Creek. The original Lincoln cabin on this site had been razed in the 19th century but an adjacent period cabin was purchased and reconstructed at the approximate location of the Lincoln home. Adjacent to this cabin a large two-story gift shop and museum was built which contained exhibits describing Lincoln's life at Knob Creek. This property also became a well known commemorative site and it was listed on the National Register for its association with Lincoln iconography in 1989.

Significance

The properties commemorating Abraham Lincoln's life are significant under criterion A for their role in Larue County tourism and under criterion consideration F as commemorative monuments and their place in Lincoln iconography. These sites represent both places associated with Lincoln's residence in the county and early 20th century tourist sites which commemorate his Larue County heritage. In the past fifty years these tourist sites have assumed their own historical values as commemorative monuments to Lincoln.

The promotion of Larue County's Lincoln heritage has been a major part of tourist development and boosterism of the 20th century. Both the Lincoln Statue and Lincoln Birthplace Memorial were commemorative in nature and as visitation to these sites increased local entrepreneurs developed the Nancy Lincoln Inn and the Lincoln Boyhood Home as tourist sites. In addition to providing refreshments and souvenirs both sites also contained collections of Lincoln memorabilia and displays concerning Lincoln's life.

The development of these sites along with the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial resulted in the linkage of the county's identity with the commemoration of Lincoln. Improvements to county roads in the 1920s and the development of the Lincoln Trail also stimulated tourism and visitation. The Lincoln sites

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have been major attractions since the early 1900s and have played an increasingly larger role in county economic development in recent years.

Registration Requirements

Abraham Lincoln Commemorative Properties from the 19th and early 20th century may be individually eligible if they meet the following requirements:

If they are particularly noteworthy examples of buildings, sites, or objects which were specifically designed to commemorate the life of Abraham Lincoln or to contain artifacts or exhibits of interest in Lincoln Iconography. These properties must maintain their original architectural design, integrity of materials, and site and setting. Under these requirements the Lincoln Birthplace Memorial, the Lincoln Statue, the Nancy Lincoln Inn, and the Lincoln Boyhood Home are eligible properties. No other property which meets these requirements was inventoried in the county.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

☒ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

I. Form Prepared By

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SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The survey of Larue County's historic resources occurred in 1988 under a matching grant funded by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Larue County Chamber of Commerce. This project was carried out under the guidelines of the Kentucky Heritage Council and followed survey criteria of the state's survey manual. During the course of the survey 105 properties were inventoried in the rural areas and small communities of the county while an additional 41 properties were inventoried in the county seat of Hodgenville. An additional 864 properties built between 1880 and ca. 1940 throughout the county were given typology codes in accordance with Heritage Council standards. In addition to the survey, a National Register nomination was prepared under this grant for the Hodgenville Commercial Historic District.

The survey was performed by Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners, of Nashville, Tennessee. The survey was directed by Philip Thomason who has an M.A. in Historic Preservation from Middle Tennessee State University. Assisting in the project was Mary Matter who holds a B.A. in Architectural History from the University of Virginia.

In 1989, a matching grant was awarded the Larue County Chamber of Commerce to complete a multiple property nomination for the county. Thomason and Associates was again selected to complete this scope of work. Prior to initiating the project an examination of current National Register listings was completed. Individual buildings listed on the National Register include the following:

1. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, 10/15/66
2. Hodgenville Christian Church, 12/20/77
3. Lincoln Boyhood Home, 11/16/88

The following historic district is also listed on the National Register:

Hodgenville Commercial Historic District, 11/10/88

Because the archaeological resources of Larue County have not been comprehensively surveyed, none are included in the nomination.

In addition to the on-site survey of properties, historical documentation was also completed. Historical accounts and narratives of Larue County are very limited. There is no published county history with the exception

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of the brief "History of Larue County, Kentucky" which was compiled by the Larue County Historical Society in the 1970s. This group was formed in the 1970s to promote the county's heritage and published a number of newsletters before disbanding in the early 1980s. There is presently no organized historical group or society in Larue County.

Other valuable information came from the Bicentennial edition of the Larue County Herald-News in 1974. This paper contained information in the county's history and historical photographs of individuals and buildings. Additional information on the early history of the county was gathered from Two Centuries in Elizabethtown and Hardin County, Kentucky. Statistics and data on the county's agricultural, manufacturing, and population characteristics was found in The Pennyryle Cultural Landscape.

Although this information provided a broad overview of the county's growth and development, data on individuals and specific buildings was lacking. In order to gather additional information on homes and individuals, research volunteers worked with the consultant and Chamber of Commerce to provide deed research, and research in county court records. This information was incorporated into the nomination to establish significance under criteria A and B.

The funding and time constraints for this project limited the number of properties which could be included in the nomination. Other properties were surveyed which appeared to meet registration requirements and should be considered for inclusion at a later date. There are also other properties which may be eligible under criteria A and B for which no historical documentation has yet been discovered.

Future research efforts may be able to provide additional historic contexts concerning early settlers and settlement patterns, important 19th and 20th century citizens and their dwellings, properties of particular importance in agricultural history, and sites and buildings which may be significant in transportation or other contexts.

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