Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHEET.

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 31 1977

DATE ENTERED

DEC 1 6 1977

| TYPE ALL ENTRIES | COMPLETE APPLICABL | E SECTIONS | |
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| NAME | | | |
| HISTORIC | | | |
| Carry A Nation House | | | |
| AND/OR COMMON | | | |
| Same | | | |
| LOCATION | - Service | | |
| STREET & NUMBER | A.A. | | |
| Route 4 (Fisher Ford Road) | | | |
| CITY, TOWN | | NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR | СТ |
| Lancaster | VICINITY OF | 05 | |
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
| Kentucky | 021 | Garrard | 079 |
| CLASSIFICATION | | | |
| _ | | | |
| CATEGORY OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRES | ENTUSE |
| DISTRICTPUBLIC | OCCUPIED | | MUSEUM |
| $\underline{X}_{BUILQING(S)}$ $\underline{X}_{PRIVATE}$ | | COMMERCIAL | PARK |
| STRUCTUREBOTH | WORK IN PROGRESS | EDUCATIONAL | PRIVATE RESIDEN |
| SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION | ACCESSIBLE | ENTERTAINMENT | RELIGIOUS |
| OBJECTIN PROCESS | XYES: RESTRICTED | GOVERNMENT | SCIENTIFIC |
| BEING CONSIDERED | YES: UNRESTRICTED | -INDUSTRIAL | TRANSPORTATION |
| | NO | MILITARY | OTHER: |
| NAME Grover Drew, Jr. and Paul Dre STREET & NUMBER Fisher Ford Road, Route 4 | W | | |
| CITY. TOWN | | STATE | |
| Lancaster | VICINITY OF | Kentucky | 7 |
| LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC | RIPTION | ······································ | |
| | | | |
| COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,ETC. Garrard County | Courthouse | | |
| STREET & NUMBER | Coursions | , | ······································ |
| Public Square | | | |
| CITY, TOWN | | STATE | • |
| Lancaster | | Kentucky | y |
| REPRESENTATION IN EXIST | ING SURVEYS | | |
| TITLE | | | |
| Survey of Historic Sites in Ke | entucky (Supplement) | | |
| DATE | | | · |
| 1974 | FEDERAL _XS | TATECOUNTYLOCAL | |
| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Kentucky Heritage C | Commission | | |
| CITY, TOWN | · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | STATE | |
| Frankfort | | Kentucky | |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS



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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Carry Nation House is situated in a rural section of Garrard County and is void of any other residences in the immediate area. Located off the Fisher Ford Road, the house is approximately 1000 feet east of Herrington Lake (formerly Dicks or Dix River), two miles west of the junction of County Highway 1355 and U.S. Highway 27--site of Camp Dick Robinson (listed on the National Register, December 12, 1976), and eight miles northeast of Lancaster.

Few exterior changes have been made to this combination of a one and one-half story stone structure dating from the early 1800s (see photo 1) that became an extension to a one and one-half story "L"-shaped, gable roofed frame house erected in the late 1840s (see photo 2). The latter's main facade faces north and has four bays. The off-center door has sidelights and is framed by two pilasters and a heavy entablature. Sheltering the entrance is a pedimented portico supported by four square columns and two pilasters, and flanking it on the east and west are one and two windows respectively. These are of varying dimensions and the only one in its original state has six-over-six panes. On the rear of the house is an "L"-shaped porch covered by the extended roof and supported by slender posts (see photo 3).

Besides window alterations, other changes include the addition of a gabled enclosure leading to the basement on the east and a frame extension to the stone section's west side (see photos 1 and 5).

During Carry Nation's period of residence here, the house boasted ten rooms.¹ The arrangement of these has been altered only by the later addition of a wall separating the original dining area into two rooms. Entrance to the bedroom on the first floor's far west is from the rear porch only. Those bedrooms above this and its neighboring parlor are likewise entered only from the outside by means of a flight of straight steps (see photo 3). The other two bedrooms on the second floor are approached through closed "quarter-turn with winders" staircases in the first floor's parlor and sitting room (see photo 6).

¹The loft above the stone section does not seem to have been considered an actual room by Nation. Assumedly, it was employed as servants' sleeping quarters.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AR | EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH | IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X_1800-1899 1900- | | COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| SPECIFIC DA | TES c. 1815 (stone secti c. 1840 (frame secti | ' BUILDER/ARCE | HITECT | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Carry Amelia Nation, born near Lancaster, in Garrard County, Kentucky, in 1846, was was often viewed in caricature form with hatchet in hand, smashing saloons and railing against liquor, tobacco, and the Masonic Lodge. In truth she had great impact on the American public. "Her influence," states one biographer, "was, and remains immeasurable." It required a Carry Nation, with her crash program of mayhem, to advance the struggles--her own and others--far ahead of any normal evolution" (Taylor, p. 11). She was the spearhead of an aroused public opinion against the saloon. "When in 1920 the long drive for the Constitutional prohibition reached its goal, Carry Nation had been largely forgotten, but a just appraisal of the social and psychological forces contributing to that end must certainly give her a large, if unpremeditated, place in the furthering of the program for forcible prohibition" (DAB, p. 395).

Her early years in Garrard County, Kentucky, where Carry Nation lived until she was five years old, were said to be an important formation period in her life. The farm was comfortably large, having many slaves with whom Carry spent much of her time. It is this structure that she describes in such detail and with such obvious fondness in her autobiography. The house in which she lived in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, where she initiated her "crusade" is a National Historic Landmark. However, the house in Garrard County, Kentucky, is the place to which she had the closest emotional ties.

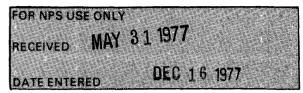
"If the human animal is in equal measure the product of genes and environment," states one biographer, "Carry Nation had little chance to be normal" (Taylor, p. 15). Garrard County was "a district of ferocious and nerve-jangling piety." The western camp meeting, a product of the Great Revival of 1800, was popular in the area, no doubt influencing the passionate brand of religion popular there. Carry's family were strongly religious, although partial to liquor. Her mother, Mary Campbell, whose

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Asbury, Herbert. Carry Nation. New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1929.

"Carry Amelia Nation." Dictionary of American Biography. Vol. VII, pp. 394-395.

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| organization Kentucky Heritage (street & number | | | Kidd and Gloria Mills, KHC staff DATE March 1977 TELEPHONE (606) 792-3497 STATE |
| Lancaster | / Frankfort | | Kentucky |
| | CPRESERVATIO | | |
| NATIONAL 上 | STA | TE | LOCAL |
| • | for inclusion in the National h by the National Park gervice | Register and certify tl | ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hat it has been evaluated according to the |
| STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATIO | | rea no, | DATE 5/24/77 |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | Preservation Officer | | |
| ATTEST: | RECUELLER | | DATE 12.14.77 |



Carry Nation House

CONTINUATION SHEET

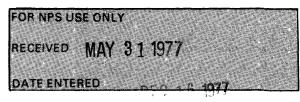
ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Much of the original flooring of yellow pine has been left uncovered and most of the Greek Revival woodwork including baseboards of moderate height, simplified mantels, doors treated with two vertical panels, and Greek-key framed doorways has survived (see photos 6 through 9).

No original outbuildings exist, but a small family cemetery enclosed by a deteriorating low stone wall located fifty yards west of the residence remains (see photo 10).

5

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



| Carry Nation House | | | |
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| CONTINUATION SHEET | ITEM NUMBER | 8 | PAGE 2 |

father had emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia, was somewhat detached from reality and believed herself Queen Victoria. She took on the trappings of royalty, wearing velvet and a crown of crystal and cut glass (Taylor, p. 18). During her worst periods her family, including her husband (the Prince Consort), were permitted to enter her presence only by appointment. In 1890 she was admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane, Nevada, Missouri. She died in 1893. Hospital records state that Mrs. Moore's mother, brother, and sister were also insane (Asbury, p. 11).

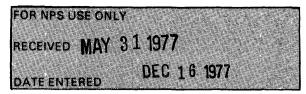
George Moore, Carry's father, a likeable Irishman born in neighboring Fayette County, was a prosperous trader, planter and slave owner (Railey, p. 176). Of the farm where Carry was born, she described thus:

I was born in Garrard County, Kentucky. My father's farm was on Dick's River, where the cliffs rose to hundreds of feet, with great ledges of rocks, where I used to sit under as a child. I wonder why more is not said of this stream and its surroundings. There were many large rocks scattered around, some as much as fifteen feet across, with holes that held water, where my father salted his stock, and I, as a little toddler, used to follow him. On the side of the house next to the cliffs was what we called the 'Long House,' where the negro women would spin and weave....

The dwelling had ten rooms, all on the ground floor, but one. I have heard my father say that it was a hewed-log house, but was weather-boarded and plastered as I remember it. The room that possessed the most attraction for me was the parlor, because I was very seldom allowed to go in it. I remember the large gold-leaf paper on the walls, its bright brass dogirons, as tall as I, and the furniture of red plush, some of which is in a good state of preservation, and the property of my half-brother, Tom Moore, who lives on "Camp Dick Robinson" in Garrard County, this Dick Robinson being an own cousin of my father /Camp Dick Robinson, Garrard County, placed on the National Register December 12, 1976. There were two sets of negro cabins; one in which Betsey and Henry lived, who were man and wife, Betsey being the nurse of all the children. Then there was aunt Mary and her large family, aunt Judy and her family and aunt Eliza and her's. There was a water mill behind and almost a quarter of a mile from the house, where the corn was ground, and near that was the overseer's house....

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Carry Nation House

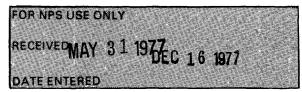
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At the side of the garden was the family burying ground, where the gravestones were laid flat on masonry, bringing them about three feet from the ground. These stones were large, flat slabs of marble, and I used to climb up on top and sit or lie down, and trace the letters or figures with my finger. I visited this graveyard in 1903. The eight graves were there in a good state of preservation, with not a slab broken, although my grandfather was buried there, ninety years ago. My father had a stone wall built around these graves for protection, when he left Kentucky. I am glad that family graveyards have given place to public cemeteries, for this place has changed hands many times and this graveyard is not pleasant for the strangers who live there. We who are interested in these sacred mounds, feel like we intrude to have the homes of our dead with strangers who are not in any way interested....(Nation, pp.9 &10)

When Carry was around five years old, she recalls in her autobiography, the Moores moved to a place about two miles from Danville and, shortly after to Midway, in Woodford County. In 1855, when she was nine years old, they left for Missouri (Nation, p. 12; Asbury, p. 14). They later moved to Texas and on to Cass County, Missouri, and to Kansas City. Before Carry was 16 years old, her family had lived in a dozen counties of Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas (DAB, p.-394).

It was Carry Nation's marriage to Dr. Charles Gloyd in 1867 that led her to campaign against saloons, liquor, and tobacco. Her husband was a heavy drinker and smoker, who spent much time roistering at the local Masonic Lodge, inciting a permanent hatred of the Lodge by his wife. After 17 months of marriage, Carry left Dr. Gloyd and returned to live with her parents. Gloyd died not long after.

In 1877, Carry married David A. Nation, a Civil War veteran 19 years older than herself. He was an unsuccessful editor, attorney, and medical doctor. They moved to Brazoria County, Texas, and to several other locations before settling in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, where she began her campaign as jail evangelist for the local Women's Christian Temperance Union (Asbury, p. 44). She then became the president of the organization and began forcing the closing of saloons, as Kansas was a prohibition state. In was in 1901 that Carry began using the hatchet as her



| Carry Nation House | | | | |
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trademark, using the tool to smash saloons and sold minature hatchets to help pay railroad fares, hotel bills, and other expenses (Jenkins, p. 8).

She traveled throughout the country and abroad, lecturing and smashing saloons. Although frequently assaulted and jailed many times, she continued her work. Carry Nation did not live to see prohibition become law. After lectures abroad she retired to Eureka Springs, Arkansas. She died June 2, 1911, and was buried in Belton Missouri. Her granite tombstone reads "Carry A. Nation--Faithful to the Cause of Prohibition--'She hath done what she could.' "

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Carry A. Nation House

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George Moore's parents and several immediate relatives of Carry Nation are interred in the small cemetery on the property of Nation's birthplace.

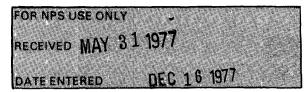
Item #10 Page 2 Acreage of nominated property <u>1 1/2 acres</u>

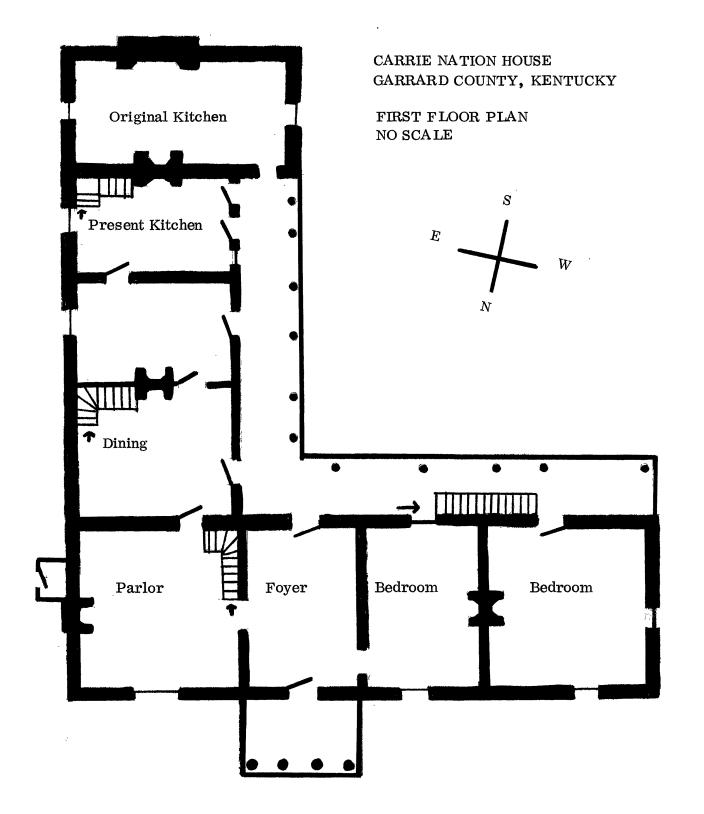
UTM Reference: 16/700955/4176270

Carry Nation House

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

- Jenkins, Debbie. ''That Saloon Smashing Carry.'' <u>Kentucky Advocate Magazine</u>. January 12, 1975, pp. 6-8.
- Nation, Carry A. <u>The Use and Need of the Life of Carry A. Nation.</u> Topeka: F. M. Steves and Sons, 1904.
- Railey, William E. "About Carry Nation." <u>The Register of the Kentucky State</u> <u>Historical Society.</u> Vol. 31 (1933), pp. 176-177.
- Taylor, Robert Lewis. <u>Vessel of Wrath</u>, the Life and Times of Carry Nation. New York: the New American Library, 1966.
- The Courier-Journal (Louisville), September 12, 1926.
- "The Destructive 'Princess' of Preachersville." <u>Kentucky Advocate</u> (Danville), March 3, 1968, pp. 3-4.





Carry Nation House Lancaster Garrard County Kentucky MAY 31 1977

Daniel Kidd DEC 16 1977 Sketch plan, April 1977 No Scale Map 2. Sketch of first floor.

PROPERTY OF THE MALDER CONSTER

- **5**. 5.



MY OLD HOME WHERE I WAS BORN IN GARRARD CO., KENTUCKY.

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From The Use and Need of the Life of Carry A. Nation, Carry A. Nation, Topeka: F. M. Steves and Sons, 1909, p. 21.

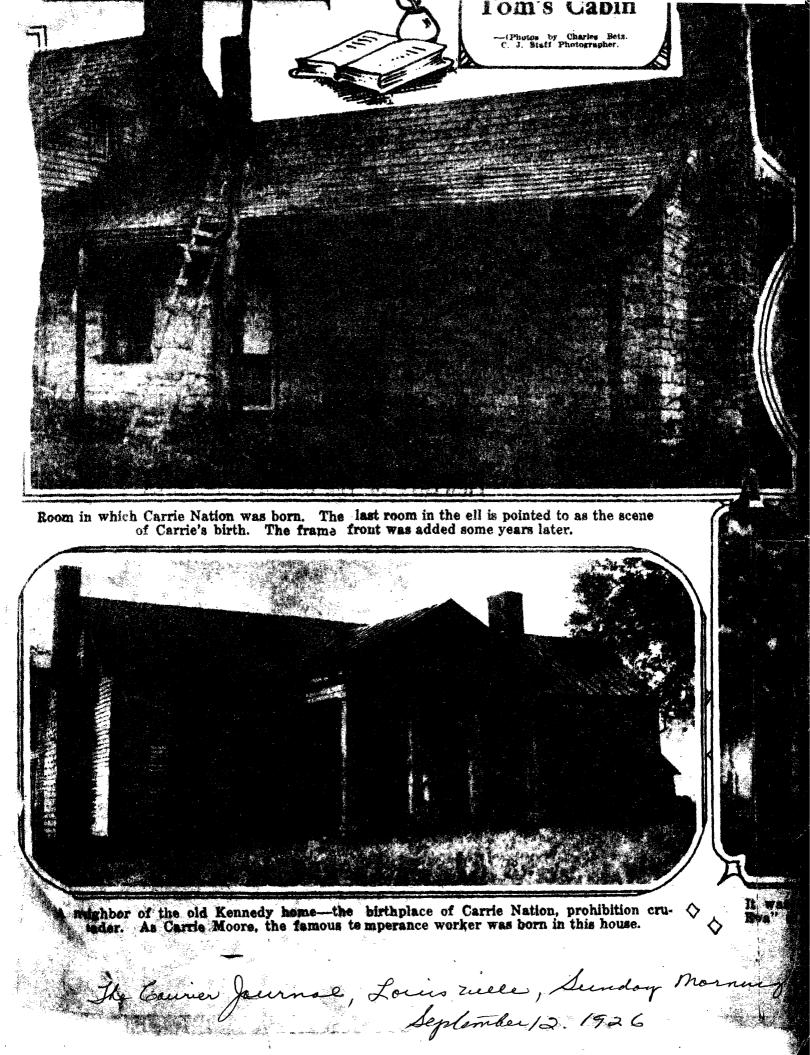
Carry Nation House Lancaster Garrard County MAY **31 1977** Kentucky

From The Use and Need of the Life of Carry A. Nation, Carry A. Nation, 1909.

Photo 2 a. Photo of Carry Nation House as it appeared in 1909.

DEC 16 1977

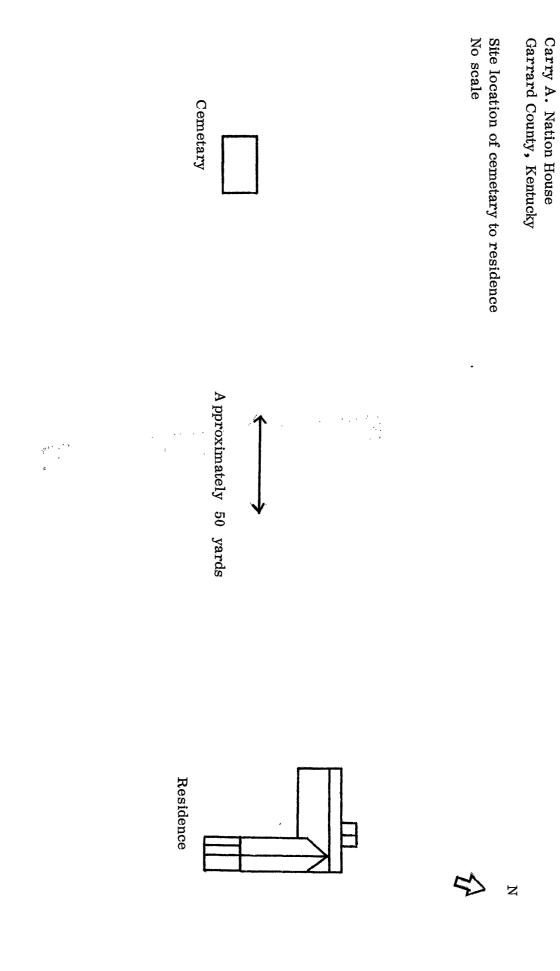
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Carry Nation House Lancaster DEC 16 1977 Garrard County Kentucky MAY 3 1 1977

From <u>The Courier-Journal</u>, Louisville, September 1926. Photo 2b. Photo of the house taken in 1926.

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Carry A. Nation House Lancaster DEC 16 1977 Garrard County Kentucky DEC 7 1977

Sketch plan, No Scale Daniel Kidd, November 1977 Map 3. Site location of cemetery to residence.

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